

ACCESS SERVICE

1. Application of Tariff

- 1.1 This tariff contains regulations, rates and charges applicable to the provision of Carrier Common Line, End User Access, Switched Access, Special Access, Public Packet Data Network, and other miscellaneous services, hereinafter referred to collectively as *service(s)*. These services are provided to customers by the Issuing Carriers of this tariff, hereinafter the Telephone Company. This tariff also contains Access Ordering regulations and charges that are applicable when these services are ordered or modified by the customer.
- 1.2 The provision of such services by the Telephone Company as set forth in this tariff does not constitute a joint undertaking with the customer for the furnishing of any service.
- 1.3 The regulations and rates contained in Section 3., Carrier Common Line Access Service and Section 6., Switched Access, are not applicable to end users subscribing to FX services until such time as the application of Switched Access charges to FX end users is authorized by the Illinois Commerce Commission. FX end users will continue to be billed to appropriate individual line rates for the open end of FX service.

OFFICIAL FILE

ILL. C. C. # 01-0427  
Essex 5

Witness \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 10/31/98 Reporter Carl

ESSEX EXHIBIT NO. 5

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)

(C) Sequence of Provisioning

Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in (B) preceding, the services offered herein will be provided to customers on a first-come, first-served basis.

The first-come, first-served sequence shall be based upon the received time and date recorded, by stamp or other notation, by the Telephone Company on customer access orders. These orders must contain all the information as required for each respective service as delineated in other sections of this tariff. Customer orders shall not be deemed to have been received until such information is provided. Should questions arise which preclude order issuance due to missing information or the need for clarification, the Telephone Company will attempt to seek such missing information or clarification on a verbal basis.

2.1.3 Liability

(A) Limits of Liability

The Telephone Company's liability, if any, for its willful misconduct is not limited by this tariff. With respect to any other claim or suit, by a customer or by any others, for damages associated with the installation, provision, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of service and subject to the provisions of (B) through (G) following, the Telephone Company's liability if any, shall not exceed an amount equal to the proportionate charge for the service for the period during which the service was affected. This liability for damages shall be in addition to any amounts that may otherwise be due the customer under this tariff as a Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(B) Acts or Omissions

The Telephone Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service, nor shall the Telephone Company for its own act or omission hold liable any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service.

(C) Damages to Customer Premises

The Telephone Company is not liable for damages to the customer premises resulting from the furnishing of a service, including the installation and removal of equipment and associated wiring, unless the damage is caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company

(1) By the End User

The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the end user against any claim, loss or damage arising from the end user's use of services offered under this tariff, involving:

- (a) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the end user's own communications;

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(1) By the End User (Cont'd)

- (b) Claims for patent infringement arising from the end user's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end users or customer or;
- (c) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the end user in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

(2) By the Customer

The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer against any claim, loss or damage arising from the customer's use of services offered under this tariff, involving:

- (a) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement copyright arising from the customer's own communications;
- (b) Claims for patent infringement arising from the customer's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end user or customer or;
- (c) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(E) Explosive Atmospheres

~~The Telephone Company does not guarantee or make any warranty~~  
with respect to its services when used in an explosive atmosphere. The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer from any and all claims by any person relating to such customer's use of services so provided.

(F) No License Granted

No license under patents (other than the limited license to use) is granted by the Telephone Company or shall be implied or arise by estoppel, with respect to any service offered under this tariff. The Telephone Company will defend the customer against claims of patent infringement arising solely from the use by the customer of services offered under this tariff and will indemnify such customer for any damages awarded based solely on such claims.

(G) Circumstances Beyond the Telephone Company's Control

The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain services under this tariff shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotion, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control, subject to the Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption as set forth in 2.4.4 following.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service

- (E) If the Telephone Company does not refuse additional applications for service and/or does not discontinue the provision of the services as specified for herein, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service and/or to discontinue the provision of the services to the non-complying customer without further notice.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.9 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

The Telephone Company will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in the normal operation of its business. Such activities may include, but are not limited to the following:

- equipment or facilities additions,
- removals or rearrangements,
- routine preventative maintenance, and
- major switching machine change-out.

Generally, such activities are not individual customer service specific, but may affect many customer services. No specific advance notification period is applicable to all service activities. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

2.1.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The Telephone Company intends to work cooperatively with the customer to develop network contingency plans in order to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

2.1.11 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company reserves the reasonable right to assign, designate or change telephone numbers, any other call number designations associated with Access Services, or the Telephone Company serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when necessary in the conduct of its business. Should it become necessary to make a change in such number(s), the Telephone Company will furnish to the customer six (6) months' notice, by Certified U.S. Mail, of the effective date and an explanation of the reason(s) for such change(s).

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.2 Use

2.2.1 Interference or Impairment

The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff shall not:

- interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company, its affiliated companies, or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services,
- cause damage to their plant,
- impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities, or
- create hazards to the employees of any of them or the public.

2.2.2 Unlawful and Abusive Use

- (A) The service provided under this tariff shall not be used for an unlawful purpose or used in an abusive manner.

Abusive use includes:

- (1) The use of the service of the Telephone Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably expected to frighten, abuse, torment, or harass another;
- (2) The use of the service in such a manner as to interfere unreasonably with the use of the service by one or more other customers.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer

2.3.1 Damages

The customer shall reimburse the Telephone Company for damages to Telephone Company facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff caused by the negligence or willful act of the customer or resulting from the customer's improper use of the Telephone Company facilities, or due to malfunction of any facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company. Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be interpreted to hold one customer liable for another customer's actions. The Telephone Company will, upon reimbursement for damages, cooperate with the customer in prosecuting a claim against the person causing such damage and the customer shall be subrogated to the right of recovery by the Telephone Company for the damages to the extent of such payment.

2.3.2 Ownership of Facilities and Theft

Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this tariff shall remain the property of the Telephone Company. Such facilities shall be returned to the Telephone Company by the customer, whenever requested, within a reasonable period. The equipment shall be returned in as good condition as reasonable wear will permit.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power

The customer shall furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Telephone Company, at no charge, equipment space and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide services under this tariff at the points of termination of such services. The selection of ac or dc power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing Telephone Company facilities used to provide services.

2.3.4 Availability for Testing

Access to facilities used to provide services under this tariff shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. As set forth in 2.4.4(C)(4) following, no credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

2.3.5 Limitation of Use of Metallic Facilities

Signals applied to a metallic facility shall conform to the limitations set forth in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1. In the case of application of dc telegraph signaling systems, the customer shall be responsible, at its expense, for the provision of current limiting devices to protect the Telephone Company facilities from excessive current due to abnormal conditions and for the provision of noise mitigation networks when required to reduce excessive noise.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(1) General

Except where Telephone Company measured access minutes are used as set forth following, the customer shall report the percentage of intrastate use as set forth in (2) or (3) following and such report will be used for billing purposes until the customer reports a different projected intrastate percentage for an in-service end office group. When the customer adds BHMC, lines or trunks to an existing end office group, the customer shall furnish a revised projected intrastate percentage that applies to the total BHMC, lines or trunks.

When the customer discontinues BHMC, lines or trunks from an existing group, the customer shall furnish a revised projected intrastate percentage for the remaining BHMC, lines or trunks in the end office group. The revised report will serve as the basis for future billing and will be effective on the next bill date. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report.

Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year the customer shall update the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report. The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than fifteen (15) days after the first of each such month, a revised report showing the interstate and intrastate percentage of use for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service arranged for intrastate use.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(1) General (Cont'd)

Except where the Telephone Company is billing according to actual by jurisdiction, the revised report will serve as the basis for the next three months billing and will be effective on the bill date for that service. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report.

If the customer does not supply the reports, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. For those cases in which a quarterly report has never been received from the customer, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the order for service as set forth in (2) through (4) following.

Pursuant to Federal Communications Commission Order FCC 85-145 released April 16, 1985, intrastate usage is to be developed as though every call that enters a customer network at a point within the same state as that in which the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an intrastate communication and every call for which the point of entry is a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an interstate communication.

The PIUs described in (2) through (4) following are applied to usage rated Carrier Common Line, Information Surcharge, Local Switching, Tandem Switched Transport and Transport Interconnection charges. Separate PIUs are required for flat rated Entrance Facilities, Direct Trunked Transport and Multiplexers.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(2) Feature Groups A and B

- (a) When a customer orders Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service the customer shall, in its order, state the projected intrastate percentage for intrastate usage for each Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service group ordered. The term group shall be construed to mean single lines or trunks as well. If the customer discontinues some but not all of the Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Services in a group, it shall provide the projected intrastate percentage for such services which are remaining.
- (b) For multiline hunt group or trunk group arrangements where either the interstate or the intrastate charges are based on measured usage, the intrastate Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service(s) information will be used to determine the charges.

For all groups the number of access minutes (either measured or assumed) for a group will be multiplied by the projected intrastate percentage to develop the intrastate access minutes. The number of access minutes for the group minus the developed intrastate access minutes for the group will be the developed interstate access minutes.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(3) Feature Groups C and D

When a customer orders Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access Service(s) the customer may provide the projected intrastate usage for each end office in its order. Alternatively the Telephone Company, where the jurisdiction can be determined from the call detail, will determine the projected intrastate percentage as follows:

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(3) Feature Groups C and D (Cont'd)

For originating access minutes, the projected intrastate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis by end office where the Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access Service access minutes are measure by dividing the measured intrastate originating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number and the called number are in the same state) by the total originating access minutes, when the call detail is adequate to determine the appropriate jurisdiction.

For terminating access minutes, the data used by the Telephone Company to develop the projected intrastate percentage for originating access minutes will be used to develop the projected intrastate percentage for such terminating access minutes.

When originating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call, the customer shall supply to projected intrastate percentage or authorize the Telephone Company to use the Telephone Company developed percentage. This percentage shall be used by the Telephone Company as the projected intrastate percentage for originating and terminating access minutes. The projected interstate percentage of use will be obtained by subtracting the projected intrastate percentage for originating and terminating minutes from 100 (interstate percentage = 100 - intrastate percentage).

When the customer has both interstate and intrastate Operator Services traffic, the percentage intrastate usage determined for the customer's FGC or FGD service will be applied to the customer's Operator Services charges.

## ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements - Switched Access (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)(4) Directory Assistance Service

When a customer orders Directory Assistance Service, the customer shall in its order, provide the projected intrastate percentage for terminating use in a whole number (a number of 0 through 100) for each Directory Access Service group ordered. (A method the customer may wish to adopt could be to use its terminating traffic from its premises to the involved Directory Assistance Location and calculate the projected intrastate percentage as set forth in (3) preceding.) The projected interstate percentage of use will be obtained by subtracting the projected intrastate percentage furnished by the customer from 100 (interstate percentage = 100 - customer percentage).

(5) When a customer orders Common Channel Signaling/Signaling System 7 (CCS/SS7) Interconnection Service, the customer shall provide to the Telephone Company in its order for the service, a CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) Report.

Customer who provides the CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service PIU Report shall supply the Telephone Company with an interstate percentage, of 0 through 100, per Signaling Transfer Point (STP) Port Termination. This STP Port Termination PIU will be an average PIU based upon the jurisdiction (interstate versus intrastate) of those originating end user calls that require use of the specified STP Port Termination for signaling purposes.

The PIU provided by the customer for the STP Port Termination will be used by the Telephone Company to determine the jurisdiction (interstate versus intrastate) of the customer's STP Access Mileage charges.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(5) (Cont'd)

The CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service PIU must be provided to the Telephone Company upon ordering service, and thereafter, on a quarterly basis. Provisions for updating the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report as specified in Section 2.3.11(C)(1) preceding will also apply for updating the CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service PIU Report. The Telephone Company will utilize the quarterly CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service PIU Report for the STP Port Termination to update the STP Access Mileage PIU effective on the bill date for the service.

Verification provisions as specified in Section 2.3.11(D) following will also apply to the CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service PIU Report.

(6) When a customer orders Line Information Data Base (LIDB) Access Service, the customer shall in its order provide to the Telephone Company a LIDB Access Service Percentage Interstate usage (PIU) Report.

Customers who provide the LIDB Access Service PIU Report shall supply the Telephone Company with an Interstate percentage per originating point code (OPC) ordered. The LIDB Access Service PIU will be an average PIU based upon the jurisdiction (interstate versus intrastate) of those originating end user calls for which the Telephone Company LIDB is being queried.

The LIDB Access Service PIU Report must be provided to the Telephone Company upon ordering service, and thereafter, on a quarterly basis. Provisions for updating the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report as specified in Sections 2.3.11(C)(1) and will also apply for updating the LIDB Access Service PIU Report.

Verification provisions as specified in Section 2.3.11(D) following will also apply to the LIDB Access Service PIU Report.

## ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements - Switched Access (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)(7) Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport

Entrance Facility and Direct-Trunked Transport will be made available on December 30, 1993 in conformance with the restructure of Local Transport. In order to provide these new services on December 30, 1993, customers of Switched Access services must provide new PIU factors that reflect all Switched Access services using these restructured facilities.

- (a) When an Entrance Facility is provided for both interstate and intrastate Switched Access, the customer must provide a Switched Access Entrance Facility PIU factor on a service wire center or study area level. The Entrance Facility PIU must account for all Switched Access originating and terminating usage carried over the Entrance Facility.
- (b) When Direct-Trunked Transport is provided for both interstate and intrastate Switched Access, the customer must provide a Switched Access Direct-Trunked Transport PIU factor on a study area level. The Direct-Trunked Transport PIU must account for all Switched Access originating and terminating usage carried over the Direct-Trunked Transport facilities.
- (c) If the customer does not provide a Switched Access PIU factor for an Entrance Facility of Direct-Trunked Transport as set forth in (a) and (b) above, the Telephone Company will develop a PIU for the Entrance Facility and Direct-Trunked Transport using the most current representative period.

The Entrance Facility and Direct-Trunked Transport PIU Report must be provided to the Telephone Company upon ordering service, and thereafter, on a quarterly basis. Provisions for updating the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report as specified in Section 2.3.11(C)(1) preceding will also apply for the Entrance Facility and Direct-Trunked Transport PIU Report.

Verification provisions specified in Section 2.3.11(D) following will also apply for the Entrance Facility and Direct-Trunked Transport PIU Report.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(D) Jurisdictional Report Verification

The customer shall retain, for a minimum of one year, accurate call detail records from which the percentage of interstate and intrastate usage can be derived. Such records shall be made available for inspection and audit within 30 days of the Telephone Company's request for verification. The Telephone Company shall limit audits to one per year, except where additional audits may be required to verify allocation changes which represent a substantial shift from the customer's most recent reported figures, and such change is not the result of seasonal shifts or other identifiable reasons. The customer may request that verification audits be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases, the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the customer.

(E) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access

For Switched Access, if a billing dispute arises concerning the projected intrastate percentage, the Telephone Company will ask the customer to provide the data the customer uses to determine the projected intrastate percentage. The Telephone Company will not request such data more than once a year. The customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the Telephone Company request.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service

When mixed interstate and intrastate Switched Access Service is provided, all charges (i.e., nonrecurring, monthly and/or usage) including optional features charges, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. The percentage determined as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding will serve as the basis for prorating the charges unless the Telephone Company is billing according to actual by jurisdiction. The percentage of an Access Service to be charged as intrastate is applied in the following manner:

(A) Monthly and Nonrecurring Charges

For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the stated tariff rate.

(B) Usage Sensitive Charges

For usage sensitive (i.e., access minute and calls) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times actual use (i.e., measured or Telephone Company assumed average use) times the state tariff rate.

The intrastate percentage may change as revised usage reports are submitted as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties

- (1) All bills dated as set forth in (B)(2) preceding for service, other than End User Service and Presubscription Service, provided to the customer by the Telephone Company are due 31 days (payment date) after the bill day or by the next bill date (i.e., same date in the following month as the bill date), whichever is the shortest interval, except as provided herein, and are payable in immediately available funds. If the customer does not receive a bill at least 20 days prior to the 31 day payment due date, then the bill shall be considered delayed. When the bill has been delayed, upon request of the customer the due date will be extended by the number of days the bill was delayed. Such request of the customer must be accompanied with proof of late bill receipt.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties (Cont'd)

(2) Further, if no payment is received by the payment date or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Telephone Company after the payment date as set forth in (1) preceding, or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Telephone Company. The late payment penalty shall be the payment or the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The late factor shall be the lesser of:

- (a) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company, or
- (b) 0.000292 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company.

(D) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Telephone Company

Late payment charges will apply to amounts withheld pending settlement of the dispute. Late payment charges are calculated as set forth in (C)(2) preceding except that when the customer disputes the bill on or before the payment date and pays the undisputed amount on or before the payment date, the penalty interest period shall not begin until 10 days following the payment date.

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2. 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.).

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 intrastate 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.

Attenuation Distortion

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

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 (Conf'd)

2.6 Definitions (Conf'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 both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and End Users.

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)

Customer Designated Premises

The term "Customer Designated Premises" denotes the premises specified by the customer for the provision of Access Service.

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The Term "Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line" denotes 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.

Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes a unit to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" denotes noise power measurements with C-Message Weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Dedicated Trunk Port

The term "Dedicated Trunk Port" denotes the termination of Feature Group B and D access trunks to an end office when provided as a trunk side arrangement or to the access tandem at the serving wire center side of the switch.

Detail Billing

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

Digital Switched 56 Service

A switched access optional feature available with Feature Group C and Feature Group D Access, which provides for data transmission at up to 56 Kilobits per second.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective 2-wire channels may be terminated with 2-wire or 4-wire interfaces.

Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office

The term, "End Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. This term includes Remote Switching Modules Systems served by a Host Central Office in a different wire center.

End User

The term "End User" means any customer of an intrastate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier other than a telephone company shall be deemed to be an "end user" when such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, and a person or entity that offers telecommunications service exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller.

## ACCESS SERVICE

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

The term "Enhanced Service", as defined in Part 64 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations, are services "...offered over common carrier transmission facilities used in intrastate communications, which employ computer processing applications that act on the format, content, code, protocol or similar aspects of the subscriber's transmitted information; provide the subscriber additional, different, or restructured information; or involve subscriber interaction with stored information. Said definitions shall apply with the exception that said services are offered over Common Carrier Transmission facilities used in intrastate communications.

Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes a Switched Access Service dedicated Local Transport facility between the customer's serving wire center and the customer designated premises.

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching.

Envelope Delay Distortion

the term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" (ELEPL) denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a 4-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)].

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a local access and transport area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. The exchange includes any Extended Area Service area that is an enlargement of a Telephone Company's exchange area to include nearby exchanges. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given local access and transport area.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Exit Message

The term "Exit Message" denotes an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company's tandem switch to mark the Carrier Connect time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to an interexchange customer.

Expected Measured Loss

The term "Expected Measured Loss" denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Extended Area Service

See Exchange

Extended PVC

The term "Extended PVC" denotes the interconnection of a port on a Telephone Company's frame relay network with a port on another interconnected Telephone Company's frame relay network.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer designated premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer designated premises.

Frame

The term "Frame" denotes a group of data bits in a specific format, which enable network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of the specific bits.

Frame Relay Access Connection

The term "Frame Relay Access Connection" denotes the physical facility, including the associated port, between the end user's data terminal equipment and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Frequency Shift

The term "Frequency Shift" denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

Host Central Office

The term "Host Central Office" denotes an electronic local Telephone Company End Office where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Additionally, this type of End Office contains the central call processing functions which service itself and its Remote Switching Modules.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.

Line Side Connection

The terms "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 intercommunications of a group of computers.

Loss Deviation

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

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" denotes 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.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

Primary Exchange Carrier

The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Telephone Company in whose exchange a customer's first point of switching (i.e., dial tone office for FGA, access tandem for FGB) is located.

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 to an IC.

Return Loss

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

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premise equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

ACCESS SERVICE

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 switched access transport from the access tandem to an end office subtending that tandem. Tandem-switched transport consists of circuits used in common by multiple access customers from the tandem to the end office.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from an IC premise to an End User Premise.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

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.

## ACCESS SERVICE

5. Access Ordering (Cont'd)5.2. Ordering Requirements5.2.1 Switched Access Service

When ordering Switched Access service, the customer must specify whether the service is to be provided as (1) Direct Trunked Transport from the serving wire center to the end office or (2) Direct Trunked Transport from the serving wire center to a tandem which connects with Tandem Switched Transport from the tandem to the end office or (3) Tandem Switched Transport to the end office. When all or a portion of service is ordered as Direct Trunked Transport, the customer must specify the type and quantity of Direct Trunked Transport facility (e.g., Voice Grade or High Capacity DS1 or DS3).

The customer must also specify the type of Entrance Facility to be used for Switched Access (e.g., Voice Grade or High Capacity). For High Capacity Entrance Facilities, the customer must specify the facility assignment and the channel assignment for each trunk.

Direct Trunked Transport is available at all tandems and at all end offices except those end offices identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4. as not having the capability to provide Direct Trunked Transport. Direct Trunked Transport is not available: (1) from end offices that provide equal access through a Centralized Equal Access arrangement, or (2) from end offices that lack recording or measurement capability.

Normally, Direct Trunked Transport of originating 800 series calls from an end office is available only from Service Switching (SSP) equipped end offices. However, certain SSP equipped end offices cannot accommodate the direct trunking of the 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) service access code. These end offices are identified in the NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC., TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4. Additionally, certain non-SSP equipped end offices can accommodate direct trunking of originating 800 series calls. These end offices are also identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4.

When the customer has both Tandem Switched Transport and Direct Trunked Transport at the same end office, the customer will be provided Alternate Traffic Routing as set forth in 6.4.6 following.

A customer's Local Transport may be connected to the Entrance Facility of another customer, providing the other customer submits a Letter of Authorization for this connection and assumes full responsibility for the cost of the Entrance Facility.

ACCESS SERVICE

5. Access Ordering (Cont'd)

5.2 Ordering Requirements

5.2.1 Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

(A) Feature Group A

Orders for Feature Group A Switched Access Service shall be in lines.

When placing an order for Feature Group A Switched Access Service, the customer shall provide the following information in addition to that set forth in 5.1 preceding:

- The number of lines and the first point of switching (i.e., Dial Tone Office)
- Optional Features
- Whether the Off-hook Supervisory Signaling is provided by the customer's equipment before the called party answers, or is forwarded by the customer's equipment when the called party answers
- Lines to be provided as single lines
- Lines to arranged in multiline hunt group arrangements
- Directionality (1-way, 2-way, etc.)
- A projected percentage of Intrastate use (PIU) as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding
- The Interexchange Carrier to which the service is connected or, in the alternative, specify the means by which the FGA access communications are transported within the state.

## ACCESS SERVICE

5. Access Ordering (Cont'd)5.2 Ordering Requirements5.2.1 Switched Access Service (Cont'd)(C) Feature Group C, Feature Group D, Interim NXX Translation, Operator Transfer Service and SS7 Signaling

When placing an order for Feature Group C and D Switched Access Service, the customer shall provide:

- The number of BHMC from the customer designated premises to the end office or Operator Transfer Service location by Feature Group and by type of BHMC, or
- The number of trunks desired between customer designated premises and an entry switch or Operator Transfer Service location.
- The number of BHMC or trunks required for or to be converted to an SS7 Signaling capability.
- Optional Features
- Interim NXX Translation options
- Operator Transfer Service option
- A projected percentage of Intrastate use (PIU) as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding.
- For Feature Group D switched access service to a Wireless Switching Center (WSC) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office, the customer shall provide information to the Telephone Company indicating the NXX code(s) to be accessed.

When BHMC information is provided it is used to determine the number of transmission paths as set forth in 6.2.5 following.

The BHMC may be determined by the customer in the following manner. For each day (8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays), the customer shall determine the highest number of minutes of use for a single hour (e.g., 55 minutes in the 10-11 a.m. hour). The customer shall, for same hour period (i.e., busy hour) for each of twenty consecutive business days, pick the twenty consecutive business days in a calendar year which add up to the largest number of minutes of use. Both originating and terminating minutes shall be included. The customer shall then determine the average busy hour minutes of capacity (i.e., BHMC) by dividing the largest number of minutes of use figure for the same hour period for the consecutive twenty business day period by 20. This computation shall be performed for each end office the customer wishes to serve. These determinations thus establish the forecasted BHMC for each end office.

## ACCESS SERVICE

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 MSA 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 17.1 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 interMSA 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.

## ACCESS SERVICE

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 a 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.

The provision of each Feature Group requires Local Transport facilities, including an Entrance Facility where required, 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.

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 and High capacity 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 the 15.1.2 following.

## ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'd)6.1.1 Description and Provision of Switched Access Service Arrangements (Cont'd)(A) Description (Cont'd)

Feature Groups are arranged for either originating, terminating or two-way calling, based on the customer end office switching capacity orders. 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.

There are various optional features associated with Local Transport, Common Switching and Transport Termination available with the feature Groups. In addition, the Interim NXX Translation and Operator Transfer Service optional features are available with Feature Group C and Feature Group D.

Operator Transfer Services will be provided over FGC or FGD switched access service trunks from the operator service location to the customer's premises. Where required by technical limitations, a separate FGC or FGD trunk group will be established for Operator Transfer Service. The operator service location will provide trunk answer and disconnect supervisory signaling to the customer.

Detailed descriptions of each of the available Feature Groups are set forth in 6.5 through 6.9 following. Each Feature Group is described in terms of its specific physical characteristics and calling capabilities, the optional features available for use with it and the standard testing capabilities.

The Common Switching and Transport Termination optional features, which are described in 6.10 following, unless specifically stated otherwise, are available at all Telephone Company end office switches.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.1 Description and Provision of Switched Access Service Arrangements (Cont'd)

(B) Manner of Provision

Switched Access is furnished in either quantities of lines or trunks, or in busy hour minutes of capacity (BHMCs). FGA Access and FGB Access are furnished on a per-line or per-trunk basis respectively. FGC Access and FGD Access are furnished on a BHMC and on a per-trunk basis as set forth in 5.2 preceding.

BHMCs are differentiated by type and directionality of traffic carried over a Switched Access Service arrangement. Differentiation of traffic among BHMC types is necessary for the Telephone Company to properly design Switched Access Service to meet the traffic carrying capacity requirement of the customer.

There are three major BHMC categories identified as: Originating, Terminating and Directory Assistance. Originating BHMCs represent access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the end user to the customer; Terminating BHMCs represent access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the customer to the end user; and Directory Assistance BHMCs represent access capacity within a LATA for carrying Directory Assistance traffic from the customer to a Directory Assistance location. When ordering capacity for FGC Access or FGD Access in BHMCs, the customer must at a minimum specify such access capacity in terms of Originating BHMCs and/or Terminating BHMCs.

## ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'd)6.1.1 Description and Provision of Switched Access Service Arrangements (Cont'd)(B) Manner of Provision (Cont'd)

Because some customers will wish to further segregate their originating traffic into separate trunk groups, or because segregation may be required by network considerations originating BHMCs are further categorized into Domestic, 700, 800 series, 900, Operator, IDDD and Operator Transfer Services. Domestic BHMCs represent access capacity for carrying only domestic traffic other than 700, 800 series, 900, Operator and Operator Transfer Services traffic; IDDD BHMCs represent access capacity for carrying only international traffic; and, 700, 800 series, 900, Operator and Operator Transfer Services BHMCs represent access capacity for carrying, respectively, only 700, 800 series, 900, Operator or Operator Transfer Services traffic. When ordering such types of access capacity, the customer must specify Domestic, 700, 800 series, 900, Operator, IDDD or Operator Transfer Services BHMCs.

6.1.2 Ordering Options and Conditions

Switched Access Service is ordered under the Access Order provisions set forth in 5.2 preceding. Also, included in that section are regulations concerning miscellaneous service order charges which may be associated with Switched Access Service ordering (e.g., Service Date Changes, Cancellations, etc.).

6.1.3 Rate Categories

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

- Local Transport (described in 6.1.3(A) following)
- End Office (described in 6.1.3(B) following)
- Chargeable Optional Features (described in 6.1.3(C) following)
- Common Line (described in Section 3. preceding)

ACCESS SERVICE

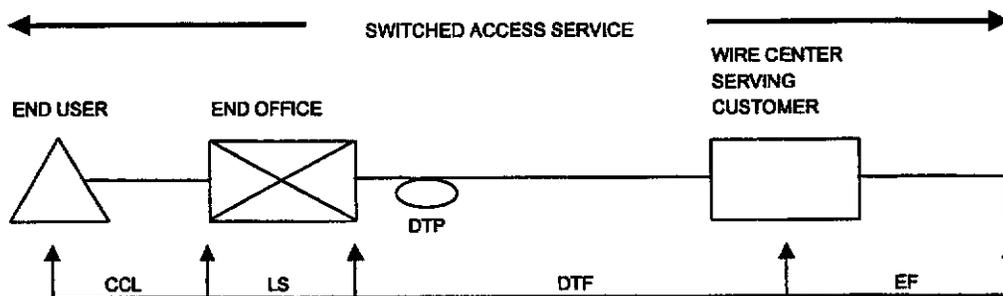
6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

The following diagram depicts a generic view of the components of Switched Access Service and the manner in which the components are combined to provide a complete Access Service.

(A) DIRECT-TRUNKED TRUNK SIDE SERVICES AND ORIGINATING LINE SIDE SERVICES



Note:  
An exception to mileage measurement for originating line side services is set forth in 6.7.4 (Determining Switched Transport Mileage and Charges)

- CCL: CARRIER COMMON LINE
- LS: LOCAL SWITCHING
- DTT: DIRECT-TRUNKED TRANSPORT
- EF: ENTRANCE FACILITY
- DTP: DEDICATED TRUNK PORT

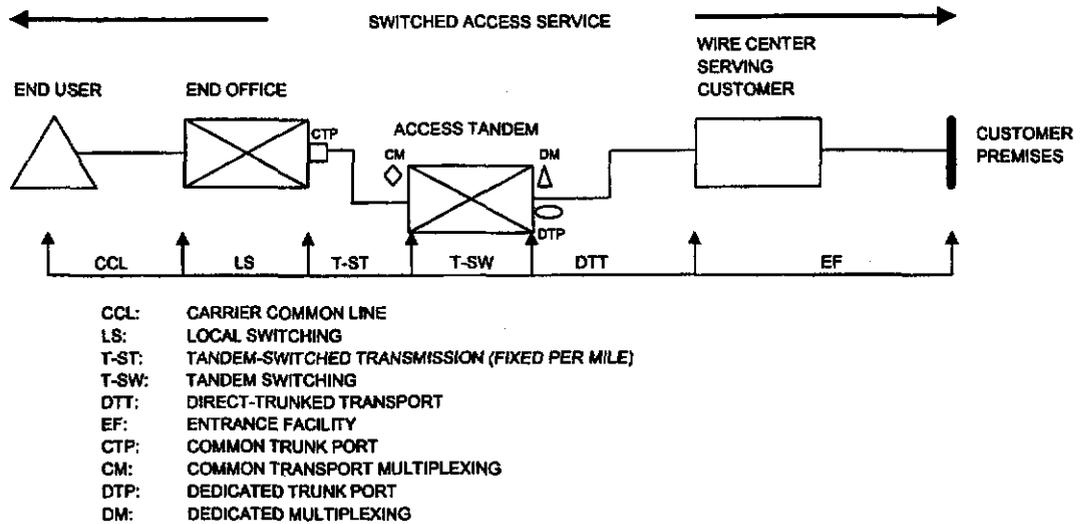
ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

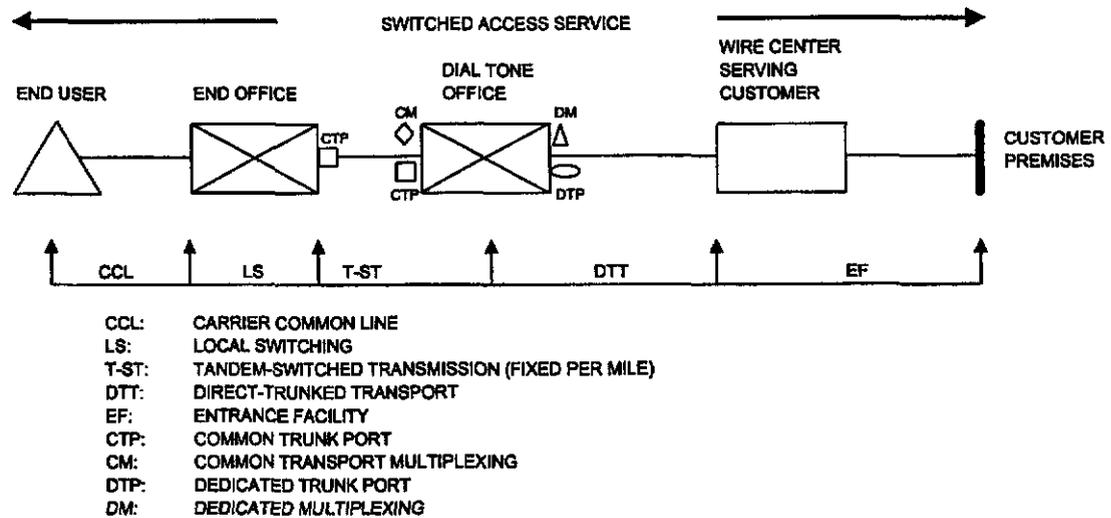
6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(B) TANDEM-SWITCHED TRUNK SIDE SERVICES



(C) TERMINATING LINE SIDE SERVICES





## ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'd)6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)(A) Local Transport

The Local Transport rate category establishes the charges related to the transmission and tandem switching facilities between the customer designated premises and the end office switch(es), which may be a Remote Switching Module(s) or WATS Servicing Office, where the customer's traffic is switched to originate or terminate the customer's communications. Mileage measurement rules are set forth in 6.4.6 following and in this section.

Local Transport is a two-way voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities determined by the Telephone Company. The two-way voice frequency transmission path permits the transport of calls in the originating direction (from the end user end office switch to the customer designated premises) and in the terminating direction (from the customer designated premises to the end office switch), but not simultaneously. The voice frequency transmission path may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. The customer must specify the choice of facilities (i.e., Voice Grade 2 or 4 wire or High Capacity DS1 or DS3) to be used in the provision of the Direct Trunked Transport or Entrance Facility.

The customer must specify when ordering (1) whether the service is to be directly routed to an end office switch or through an access tandem switch, (2) the type of Direct Trunked Transport and whether it will overflow to Tandem Switched Transport when service is directly routed to an end office, (3) the type of Entrance Facility, (4) the directionality of the service, and (5) when multiplexing is required, the hub(s) at which the multiplexing will be provided.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

When the customer has both Tandem Switched Transport and Direct Trunked Transport at the same end office, the customer will be provided Alternate Traffic Routing as set forth in 6.4.6 following.

Direct Trunked Transport is available at all tandems and at all end offices except those end offices identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4 as not having the capability to provide Direct Trunked Transport. Direct Trunked Transport is not available: (1) from end offices that provide equal access through a Centralized Equal Access arrangement, or (2) from end offices that lack recording or measurement capability.

Normally, Direct Trunked Transport of originating 800 series calls from an end office is available only from Service Switching Point (SSP) equipped end offices. However, certain SSP equipped end offices cannot accommodate the direct trunking of 888 service access code. These end offices are also identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC., TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4. Additionally, certain non-SSP equipped end offices can accommodate direct trunking of originating 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) service access code. These end offices are also identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC., TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4.

Unless otherwise ordered by the F.C.C., where the Telephone Company elects to provide equal access through a Centralized Equal Access arrangement, the Telephone Company will designate the serving wire center. The designated SWC will normally be that wire center which provides dial tone to the telephone company Centralized Equal Access tandem office identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4. When service is provided in cooperation with a non telephone company provider of Centralized Equal Access, the SWC will be that wire center which would

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

tone to the telephone company point of interconnection with the non telephone company provider of Centralized Equal Access specified in the tariff of the Centralized Equal Access provider. Those Telephone Company offices providing equal access through centralized arrangements are identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4.

Local Transport is provided at the rates and charges set forth in 17.1.2 following. The application of these rates with respect to individual Feature Groups is as set forth to 6.4.1(C) following. When more than one Telephone Company is involved in providing the Switched Access Service, the Local Transport rates are applied as set forth in 2.4.7 preceding.

The Local Transport Rate Category includes five classifications of rate elements: (1) Entrance Facility, (2) Direct Trunked Transport, (3) Tandem Switched Transport, (4) Interconnection Charge, and (5) Multiplexing.

(1) Entrance Facility

The Entrance Facility recovers a portion of the costs associated with a communications path between a customer designated premises and the serving wire center of that premises. Included as part of the Entrance Facility is a standard channel interface arrangement which defines the technical characteristics associated with the type of facilities to which the access service is to be connected at the customer designated premises and the type of signaling capability, if any.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(1) Entrance Facility (Cont'd)

Three types of Entrance Facility are available: (1) Voice Grade 2 or 4 wire (an analog channel with an approximate bandwidth of 300 to 3000 Hz), (2) High Capacity DS1 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 1.544 Mbps) and (3) High Capacity DS3 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 44.736 Mbps). The minimum period for which a DS3 Entrance Facility is provided is twelve months.

One charge applies for each Entrance Facility that is terminated at a customer designated premises. This charge specified in 17.1.2 following will apply even if the customer designated premises and the serving wire center are collocated in a Telephone Company building.

A customer's Local Transport may be connected to the Entrance Facility of another customer, providing the other customer submits a Letter of Authorization for this connection and assumes full responsibility for the cost of the Entrance Facility.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(2) Direct Trunked Transport

Direct-Trunked Transport provides the communication path between the serving wire center of a customer's premises and an end office or between the serving wire center and an access tandem when transport from the access tandem to the end office is routed on circuits used in common by multiple access customers. Direct-Trunked Transport is dedicated to the use of a single customer and does not require switching at an access tandem. Direct-Trunked Transport is available for use with all line side and trunk side Switched Access services.

Direct-Trunked Transport is not available to end offices that lack recording and measuring capabilities needed to provide Direct-Trunked Transport. Direct-Trunked Transport is also available for TFC Access Service when the required SSP function is located at the access tandem.

Direct-Trunked Transport provides for the transmission facilities between the Telephone Company's serving wire center and an end office when such facilities are not switched through an access tandem, or between the Telephone Company's serving wire center and the access tandem. This includes the transmission medium itself as well as certain circuit equipment that is used at the ends of the interoffice links and employed to provision the channels on the transmission medium and circuit equipment used within the network to manage the circuits at intermediate locations.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(2) Direct Trunked Transport (Cont'd)

The Telephone Company applies a 50% billing percentage to the Direct-Trunked Transport termination (fixed) rate on jointly – owned circuits, and applies 100% on wholly – owned circuits. When the Direct-Trunked Transport facility is zero (i.e., collocated serving wire centers), neither the Direct-Trunked Transport facility (per mile) rate nor the Direct-Trunked Transport termination (fixed) rate will apply.

Direct-Trunked Transport also provides for the transmission facilities between the Telephone Company's serving wire center and a Hub that interconnects facilities for both Tandem-Switched Transmission and Direct-Trunked Transport.

## ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'd)6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)(3) Tandem Switched Transport

Tandem-Switched Transport provides the communication path between the access tandem and an end office that subtends that tandem, and includes tandem switching functions. Tandem-Switched Transport is available for use with all trunk side Switched Access Services. Tandem-Switched Transport is not available for use with line side Switched Access Services.

Tandem-Switched Transport provides for the transmission facilities between the access tandem and an end office that subtends the tandem. Tandem-Switched Transport is composed of four sub-elements:

- (a) Tandem-Switched Transmission, which provides for the transmission facilities from the Telephone Company's access tandem switch to an end office subtending that tandem. This includes the transmission medium itself as well as certain circuit equipment that is used at the ends of the interoffice links and employed to derive the channels on the transmission medium, and circuit equipment used within the network to manage the circuits at intermediate locations.

The Telephone Company applies a 50% billing percentage to the Tandem-Switched Transport termination (fixed) rate on jointly-owned circuits, and applies 100% on wholly-owned circuits. When the Tandem-Switched Transport Facility is zero (i.e., collocated serving wire centers), neither the Tandem-Switched Transport Facility (per mile) rate nor the Tandem-Switched Transport Termination (fixed) rate will apply.

- (b) Tandem-Switching, which provides for the use of the Telephone Company's access tandem.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(3) Tandem Switched Transport (Cont'd)

- (c) Common Transport Multiplexing provides for the use of the multiplexing equipment at the remote, the end office, and at the access tandem. The common transport multiplexing rate element is assessed on a per minute of use basis at both the end office and tandem.
- (d) Dedicated Transport Multiplexing provides for the use of multiplexing equipment at the end office and access tandem. The dedicated transport multiplexing rate element is a flat rated charge and is assessed at both the end office and tandem. Dedicated transport multiplexing is provided at the rates set forth in 17.1.2 following for DS3 to DS1 multiplexing.
- (e) Tandem Trunk Port

The trunk port elements are defined as follows:

- Common Trunk Port

The Common Trunk Port provides for the use of shared end office trunk ports for the termination of common transport trunks for tandem or end office routed traffic.

- Dedicated Trunk Port

The Dedicated Trunk Port provides for termination of a dedicated trunk as a trunk side arrangement to an end office or provides access into the access tandem at the serving wire center side of the switch.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(4) Interconnection Charge

The Interconnection Charge recovers the costs associated with Local Transport that are not recovered by the Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport, Tandem Switched Transport, Multiplexing, or dedicated signaling (i.e., SS7) rates. The Interconnection Charge specified in 17.1.1 following applies to both Tandem Switched and Direct Trunked access minutes of use.

(5) Multiplexing

Multiplexing provides for arrangements to convert a single higher capacity or bandwidth circuit for bulk transport to several lower capacity or bandwidth circuits. Multiplexing is only available at Telephone Company designated Hubs (end offices) arranged for multiplexing or at the access tandem trunk on the serving wire enter side of the access tandem. All types of multiplexing may not be available at each Hub location.

Listed below are the multiplexing arrangements offered with Switched Access.

- DS1 to Voice

An arrangement that multiplexes twenty-four voice grade circuits to a single DS digital circuit at a rate of .544 Mbps, or multiplexes a single DS digital circuit at a rate of .544 Mbps to twenty-four voice grade circuits.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(5) Multiplexing (Cont'd)

- DS3 to DS1

An arrangement that multiplexes twenty-eight DS digital circuits to a single DS3 digital circuit at a rate of 44.736 Mbps or multiplexes a single DS3 digital circuit at a rate of 44.736 Mbps to twenty-eight DS digital circuits.

The rates and charges applicable for the multiplexing options described are set forth in Section 17.1.2 following.

(6) Interface Groups

Ten Interface Groups are provided for terminating the Entrance Facility at the customer's designated premises. Technical specifications concerning the available interface groups are set forth in 15.1 following.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(7) Nonchargeable Optional Features

Where transmission facilities permit, the individual transmission path between the customer's designated premises and the first point of switching, may at the option of the customer, be provided with the following optional features as set forth and described in 15.1.1(E) following.

- Supervisory Signaling
- Customer Specified Entry Switch Receive Level
- Customer specification of Local Transport Termination
- 64 Clear Channel Capability

When a customer subscribes to Common Channel Signaling (SS7) Network Connection Service (CCSNC Service), the following optional features are made available:

- Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling
- Calling Party Number
- Carrier Selection Parameter
- Charge Number Parameter

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(A) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(8) Chargeable Optional Features

Common Channel Signaling, Signaling System 7 (CCS/SS7) Network Connection (CCSNC) Service provides a signaling path between a customer's designated Signaling Point of Interface (SPOI) and a Telephone Company's Signaling Transfer Point (STP). CCSNC is provided as set forth in 6.10.3 following.

800 Data Base Access Service is provided to all customers in conjunction with FGC and FGD switched access service. A Basic or Vertical Feature Query charge, as set forth in 17.1.2(B) following, is assessed for each completed query returned from the 800 data base whether or not the actual call is delivered to the customer. The query is considered completed when the appropriate call routing information is returned to the Service Switching Point (SSP) that launched the query. The Basic Query provides the identification of the customer to whom to call will be delivered and includes area of service routing which allows routing of 800 series calls by telephone companies to different interexchange carriers based on the Local Access Transport Area (LATA) in which the call originates. The Vertical Feature Query provides this same customer identification function in addition to vertical features which may include: (1) call validation (ensuring that calls originate from subscribed service areas); (2) POTS translation of 800 series numbers (which is generally necessary for the routing of 800 series calls); (3) alternate POTS translation (which allows subscribers to vary the routing of 800 series calls based on factors such as time of day, place of origination of the call, etc.); and (4) multiple carrier routing (which allows subscribers to route to different carriers based on factors similar to those in (3)).

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(B) End Office

(1) Local Switching

The Local Switching rate elements establishes the charges related to the use of end office switching equipment, the terminations in the end office of end user lines, the terminations of calls at Telephone Company Intercept Operators or recordings, the STP costs, and the SS7 signaling function between the end office and the Signaling Transfer Point.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(B) End Office (Cont'd)

(1) Local Switching (Cont'd)

The third and fourth categories, Line Termination and Intercept are applicable to all Feature Groups.

Local Switching does not apply to Feature Groups B and D Switched Access Services associated Wireless Switching Center (WSCs) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

Where end offices are appropriately equipped, international dialing may be provided as a capability associated with Local Switching which provides local dial switching for Feature Groups C and D. International dialing provides the capability of switching international calls with service prefix and address codes having more digits than are capable of being switched through a standard FGC or FGD equipped end office.

Rates for Local Switching are set forth in 17.1.3 following. The application of these rates with respect to individual Feature Groups is as set forth in 6.4.1(C) following.

There are four types of functions included in the Local Switching rate elements: Common Switching, Transport Termination, Line Termination and Intercept. These are described in (a) through (d) following.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(B) End Office (Cont'd)

(1) Local Switching (Cont'd)

(a) Common Switching

Common Switching provides the local end office switching functions associated with the various access (i.e., Feature Group) switching arrangements. The Common Switching arrangements provided for the various Feature Group arrangements are described in 6.5 through 6.9 following.

(b) Transport Termination

Transport Termination functions provide for the line or trunk side arrangements which terminate the Local Transport facilities. Included as part of these functions are various nonchargeable optional termination arrangements. These optional terminating arrangements are described in 6.10.2 following.

The number of Transport Terminations provided will be determined by the Telephone Company as set forth in 6.2.5 following.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(B) End Office (Cont'd)

(1) Local Switching (Cont'd)

(c) Intercept

The Intercept function provides for the termination of a call at a Telephone Company Intercept operator or recording. The operator or recording tells a caller why a call, as dialed, could not be completed, and if possible, provides the correct number.

(2) Information Surcharge

Information Surcharge rates are assessed to a customer based on the total number of access minutes. Information Surcharge rates are as set forth in 17.1.6 following. The application of these rates with respect to individual Feature Groups is as set forth in 6.4.1(C) following.

The Information Surcharge does not apply to Feature Groups B and D Switched Access Services associated with Wireless Switching Center (WSCs) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

The number of end office switching transmission paths will be determined as set forth in 6.2.5 following.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(C) Chargeable Optional Features

Where facilities permit, the Telephone Company will, at the option of the customer, provide the following chargeable optional features.

(1) Interim NXX Translation

The Interim NXX Translation rate element provides for customer identification of non-data base services when calls are directed by end users of the 1+SAC+NXX-XXXX (e.g., 1+900+NXX-XXXX) format. The NXX codes are assigned to specific customers in conformance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). NXX code assignment(s) will be made by the NANP Coordinator. The Telephone Company will use the NXX code to identify the customer to whose point of termination the traffic is to be delivered, (i.e., at appropriately equipped electronic end offices, access tandems or through contracted arrangements with other parties.) It is then the responsibility of the customer to do any further translation the customer deems necessary to route the call. Customer assigned NXX codes which have not been ordered will be blocked.

## ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)6.1 General (Cont'd)6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)(C) Chargeable Optional Features (Cont'd)(1) Interim NXX Translation (Cont'd)

A nonrecurring charge, as set forth in 17.1.5 following, is associated with this optional feature. This nonrecurring charge is assessed by the Telephone Company on a per order, per MSA or Market Area basis and is applied in lieu of the Access Order Charge specified in 17.3.4 following. The nonrecurring charge is assessed only by the Telephone Company that provides the final translation function. A Telephone Company is said to have provided the final Interim NXX Translation when its translation identifies the customer's traffic and this traffic is then delivered to the customer's point of termination without any further translation. The description and application of this charge with respect to Feature Group C and Feature Group D is as set forth in 6.4.1(B)(2) and 6.4.1(C)(2) following.

(2) Operator Transfer Services

Operator Transfer Service may be provided with Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access Service at Telephone Company designated Operator Services location. Operator Transfer Service is an originating service. The rate is assessed per 0-call transferred to a customer's operator. A 0-call is considered transferred when the Telephone Company Operator activates the switch transferring the call to the designated customer and the customer acknowledges receipt.

In addition to the Operator Transfer Service charge described above and in 6.10.3(B) following, Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access rates and charges as set forth in 6.4.1(B)(1) and 6.4.1(C) following will apply per minute of use for Operator Transfer Service.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.1 General (Cont'd)

6.1.3 Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(C) Chargeable Optional Features (Cont'd)

(2) Operator Transfer Services (Cont'd)

Operator Transfer Service charges, provided for in this tariff, are applied only to those calls actually transferred by the Telephone Company to the customer's operator.

(3) Toll Free Code (TFC)

800 Data Base Access Service is provided to all customers in conjunction with FGC and FGD switched access service. When a 1+800 series +NXX-XXXX call is origination by an end user, the Telephone Company will utilize the Signaling System 7 (SS7) network to query an 800 data base to identify the customer to whom the call will be delivered and provide vertical features based on the dialed ten digits. The call will then be routed to the identified customer over FGC or FGD switched access. The 800 series includes the following service access codes: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833 and 822.

A Basic or Vertical Feature Query charge, as set forth in 17.1.4 following, is assessed for each completed query returned from the data base identifying the customer to whom the call will be delivered whether or not the actual call is delivered to the customer. The query is considered completed when the appropriate call routing information is returned to the Service Switching Point (SSP) that launched the query. The Basic Query provides the identification of the customer to whom the call will be delivered and includes area of service routing which allows routing of 800 series calls by telephone companies to different interexchange carriers based on the Local Access Transport Area (LATA) in which the call originates.