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AZ CORP COMMISSION
DOCKET CONTROL

March 26, 2012

Ms. Carmen Madrid, Docket Control
Arizona Corporation Commission
1200 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2927
T-01072A-12-0111

**RE: Southwestern Telephone Company, Access Services Tariff (A.C.C. Tariff No. 1);
Add Provisions for Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic**

Dear Ms. Madrid:

Enclosed please find the original and 13 copies of the following tariff sheet (s):

A.C.C. Tariff No. 1 Access Services

Table of Contents	First Revised Page 6,
Abbreviations	First Revised Pages 14, & 15
Section 2	Original Pages 2-15.5 thru 2-15.10
	First Revised Pages 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-32, 2-38,
	2-40, 2-41, 2-42, & 2-46
Section 6	First Revised Pages 6-1, 6-21, & 6-22
	Original Page 6-21.1

The purpose of this filing is to add provisions applicable to toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic as mandated by the Federal Communications Commission in its November 18, 2011 Report and Order and Further Notice of proposed Rulemaking in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc. (FCC 11-161)

The proposed effective date for this filing is April 25, 2012.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (608) 664-4173.

Sincerely,

Karen Fehrman
Manager-Regulatory Compliance & Tariffs
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Enclosures

Arizona Corporation Commission
DOCKETED

MAR 26 2012

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ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page No.</u>
6.2.4 Feature Group D	6-13
6.3 <u>Transmission Specifications</u>	6-17
6.4 <u>Obligations of the Telephone Company</u>	6-17
6.4.1 Network management	6-17
6.4.2 Design and Traffic Routing of Switched Access Service	6-18
6.4.3 Provision and Service Performance Data	6-18
6.4.4 Trunk Group Measurement Reports	6-19
6.4.5 Determination of Number of Transmission Paths	6-19
6.4.6 Mileage Measurement	6-19
6.5 <u>Obligation of the Customer</u>	6-20
6.5.1 Report Requirements	6-20
6.5.2 Supervisory Signaling	6-20
6.5.3 Trunk Group Measurement Reports	6-20
6.5.4 Call Signaling	6-20.1
6.6 <u>Rate Regulations</u>	6-21
6.6.1 Descriptions and Application of Rates and Charges	6-21
6.6.2 Minimum Period	6-22
6.6.3 Measuring Access Minutes	6-22

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ACCESS SERVICE

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ac - Alternating current
- AML - Actual Measured Loss
- ANI - Automatic Number Identification
- AT&T - American Telephone and Telegraph Company
- BD - Business Day
- BHMC - Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
- CN - Charge Number (N)
- CO - Central Office
- CPE - Customer Provided Equipment
- CPN - Calling Party Number (N)
- DA - Directory Assistance
- dB - decibel
- dBrnC - Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting
- dBrnC0 - Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted 0
- dBv - Decibel(s) relative to 1 volt (reference)
- dBvl - Decibel(s) relating to 1 volt (reference)
- dc - direct current
- EAS - Extended Area Service
- EDD - Envelope Delay Distortion
- ELEPL - Equal Level Echo Path Loss
- EML - Expected Measured Loss
- EPL - Echo Path Loss
- ERL - Echo Return Loss
- ESS - Electronic Switching System
- ESSX - Electronic Switching System Exchange
- f - frequency

ACCESS SERVICE

EXPLANTION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

(T)

FID - Field Identifier
F.C.C. - Federal Communications Commission
FX - Foreign Exchange
Hz - Hertz
IC - Interexchange Carrier
ICB - Individual Case Basis
ICL - Inserted Connection Loss
IP - Internet Protocol
kbps - kilobits per second
kHz - kilohertz
LATA - Local Access and Transport Area
ma - milliamperes
Mbps - Megabits per second
MF - Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling
MHz - Megahertz
MMUC - Minimum Monthly Usage Charge
MRC - Monthly Recurring Charge
MT - Metallic
MTS - Message Telecommunications Service(s)
NPA - Numbering Plan Area
NRC - Nonrecurring Charge
NTS - Non-Traffic Sensitive
NXX - Three-Digit Central Office Code
OTPL - Zero Transmission Level Point
PBX - Private Branch Exchange
PCM - Pulse Code Modulation
POT - Point of Termination
rms - root-mean-square
RSM - Remote Switching Modules
RSS - Remote Switching Systems
SRL - Signing Return Loss
SSN - Switched Service Network
SWC - Serving Wire Center
TES - Telephone Exchange Service(s)
TLP - Transmission Level Point
TSPS - Traffic Sensitive Position System
USOC - Uniform Service Order Code
VG - Voice Grade
V & H - Vertical & Horizontal
WATS - Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)

(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(1) Scope

VoIP-PSTN Traffic is defined as traffic exchanged between the Telephone Company end user and the Customer in time division multiplexing ("TDM") format that originates and/or terminates in Internet protocol ("IP") format. This section governs the identification of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic that is required to be compensated at interstate access rates (unless the parties have agreed otherwise) as mandated by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 on November 18, 2011 ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic from the Customer's traditional intrastate access traffic, so that such traffic can be billed in accordance with the FCC Order.

(2) Rating of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Telephone Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as specified in the Telephone Company's applicable federal access tariff located in Section 17 of the National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C. No. 5, which can be found at www.neca.org.

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor

(a) The Telephone Company will determine the number of terminating intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying a terminating PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by a Customer to the Telephone Company's end user.

(b) The Telephone Company will determine the portion of dedicated facilities to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying a PVU factor for dedicated switched access facilities to the dedicated facilities between the Telephone Company and the Customer.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont.)

(c) The Customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company a terminating PVUC factor (along with the supporting documentation as specified in (C)(3)(g) below) representing the whole number percentage of the Customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the Customer sent to Telephone Company and which originated in IP format and that would be billed by the Telephone Company as intrastate terminating access MOU.

(d) If applicable, the Telephone Company will calculate and periodically update a terminating PVUT factor representing the percentage (as a whole number) of total intrastate terminating access MOU that the Company receives from the Customer that terminates in IP format at the end user's premises.

(e) The Company will develop a total terminating Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor combining the Customer's terminating PVUC factor with the Company's terminating PVUT factor.

1) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company does not bill based on actual call detail records for the Company's intrastate IP traffic at interstate rates.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the Company's end user's total intrastate terminating MOU.

Example: The Customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Company's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following:

$PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$

This means that 46% of the Intrastate terminating MOU exchanged between the Customer and the Company's end users will be rated at Interstate rates.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont.)

(e) (continued)

- 2) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company bills are based on the actual call detail records for the Company's intrastate IP traffic at interstate rates.

The formula for usage will be as follows:
 $PVU = PVUC \times (1 - PVUT)$ applied to the Company's TDM end user's total intrastate terminating MOU.

Example: The Company has identified that there was 10,500 intrastate terminating MOU that were identified and exchanged between the Customer and the Company's IP end users. The Customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Company's PVUT is 10%.

This results in the following:
 $PVU = 40\% \text{ times } (1 - 10\%) = 36\%$

This means that 36% of the Intrastate terminating MOU exchanged between the Customer and the Company's TDM end users will be rated at interstate rates and the intrastate 10,500 MOU will also be rated at interstate rates.

- (f) The Customer shall not modify their reported PIU factor to account for VoIP - PSTN Traffic.
- (g) The Customer provided terminating PVUC factor shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g. as reported on F.C.C. Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail or other relevant and verifiable information.
- (h) The Customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVUC factor for a minimum of two years.
- (i) If the Customer does not furnish the Telephone Company with the above PVUC factor, the Telephone Company will utilize a PVU factor equal to the Telephone Company supplied PVUT.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(4) Initial PVU Factor

- (a) If the Customer provides the terminating PVUC factor to the Telephone Company by April 15, 2012, the Telephone Company will retroactively adjust the Customer's bills to reflect the PVUC factor as of December 29, 2011. If the Customer does not provide PVUC factor by April 15, 2012, the Telephone Company will set the calculated PVU factor equal to the Telephone Company supplied PVUT.
- (b) If the PVU factor cannot be implemented in the Telephone Company's billing system by December 29, 2011, once the factor can be implemented, the Telephone Company will adjust the Customer's bills retroactively to reflect the calculated PVU factor that includes the PVUC factor provided by the customer to the Telephone Company prior to April 15, 2012.
- (c) The Telephone Company may choose to provide credits based on the calculated PVU factor on a Quarterly basis until such time as billing system modifications can be implemented.

(5) PVU Factor Updates

The Customer may update the PVUC factor quarterly using the method set forth in subsection (3)(c), preceding. Any updated PVUC factor shall be forwarded to the Telephone Company no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year. The revised PVUC factor shall be based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The revised calculated PVU factor will serve as the basis for future billing, and will be effective on the bill date of each such month, and shall serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing until superseded by a new PVU factor. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the updated PVU factor.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(C)

(6) PVUC Factor Verification

- (a) Not more than four times in any year, the Telephone Company may request from the Customer an overview of the process used to determine the PVUC factor, the call detail records, description of the method for determining how the end user originates calls in IP format, and other information used to determine the Customer's PVUC factor—furnished to the Telephone Company in order to validate the PVUC factor supplied. The Customer shall comply, and shall reasonably supply the requested data and information within 15 days of the Telephone Company's request.
- (b) The Telephone Company may dispute a Customer's PVUC factor in writing based upon:
- A review of the requested data and information provided by the Customer,
 - The Telephone Company's reasonable review of other market information, F.C.C. reports on VoIP lines, such as F.C.C. Form 477 or state level results based on the F.C.C. Local Competition Report or other relevant data.
 - A change in a reported PVUC factor by more than five percentage points from the preceding submitted factor.
- (c) If after review of the data and information, the Customer and the Telephone Company establish a revised PVU factor, the Telephone Company may apply the revised PVU factor retroactively to the beginning of the quarter.

(C)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(6) PVUC Factor Verification (Continued)

(d) If the dispute is unresolved, the Telephone Company may initiate an audit. The Telephone Company shall limit audits of the Customer's PVUC factor to no more than twice per year. The Customer may request that the audit be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the Customer. The Customer shall respond to the audit request within 15 days of the request.

- In the event that the Customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Telephone Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the Customer's PVUC factor, the Telephone Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVUC factor reported by the Customer to be used in the calculated PVU factor. The calculated PVU factor will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.
- The Telephone Company will adjust the Customer's PVUC factor based on the results of the audit and implement the newly calculated PVU factor in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The newly calculated PVU factor will apply for the next two quarters before new PVUC factor can be submitted by the Customer.
- If the audit supports the Customer's PVUC factor, the usage for the contested periods will be retroactively adjusted to reflect the Customer's audited PVUC factor in the calculation of the PVU factor.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(T)

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform five or seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer. The five digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven digit code has the form 950-XXXX.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that usage of exchange facilities in intrastate for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate 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 intrastate 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 intrastate 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 a customer's premises.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory (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.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The term "Automatic Number Identification" denotes the Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling parameter that identifies the billing number of the calling party.

(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(T)

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.

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Feature ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group.

Call

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

Calling Party Number (CPN)

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.

(N)

(N)

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(T)

CCS

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call seconds, which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of services (e.g., trunks).

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where the Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

Channel(s)

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

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 out band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

(N)

(N)

C-Message Noise

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

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(T)

Communications Systems

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

Customer

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including, but not limited to Interexchange Carriers (ICs), End Users, Toll Providers, local exchange providers and other telecommunications carriers or providers of originating or terminating toll VoIP-PSTN traffic.

(C)

(C)

Customer Designated Premises

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

Customer Message

The term "Customer Message" used herein for Feature Groups A and B Switched Access Service denotes a completed call over an intrastate Feature Group A and B Switched Access Service. A completed call includes both completed calls originated to and terminated from a Feature Group A Switched Access Service. A customer message begins in the originating direction when the off-hook supervision provided by the premise of the ordering customer is received by the Telephone Company recording equipment. A customer message begins in the terminating direction when answer supervision is received by Telephone Company recording equipment indicating the called party has answered. A customer message ends in the originating direction when disconnect supervision is received by Telephone Company recording equipment from the premise of the ordering customer. A customer message ends in the terminating direction when disconnect supervision is received by Telephone Company recording equipment from either the premise of the ordering customer or called party. The term "Customer Message" used herein for Feature Group C and D Switched Access Service denotes a completed intrastate call originated by a customer's end user.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd) (T)

Interexchange Carrier (IC) Interexchange Common Carrier

The term "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communications by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Intermediate Hub

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

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

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

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(N)

Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

Line Side Connection

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

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(T)

Message

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

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBmO for one-way transmission measurements towards the customer's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

The term "Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling" denotes an in-band signaling method in which call signaling information is transmitted between network switches using the same voice band channel used for voice.

(N)
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(N)

Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" denotes the transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status, and charge signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identifications, rate of flow, service selection error control and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Nonsynchronous Test Line

The term "Nonsynchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in step-by-step end offices which provides operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.

North American Numbering Plan

The term "North American Numbering Plan" denotes a three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number 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.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd) (T)

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's Premises. (T)

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes Telephone Company provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones, and coinless telephones.

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.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd) (T)

Primary Carrier

The term "Primary Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Telephone Carrier that owns the serving wire center, usually an access tandem that interfaces with the Interexchange Carrier. (T)

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 and/or Remote Switching Systems

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

Registered Equipment

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

Secondary Carrier

The term "Secondary Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Carrier that owns the facilities subtending the facilities of the primary carrier which interfaces with the Interexchange Carrier. (T)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (T)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd) (T)

Terminating Direction

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

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.

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone Company in Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) format over PSTN facilities, which originates and or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" originates and/or terminates in IP format when it originates from and/or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible customer premise equipment. (N)

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. (N)

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.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service

6.1 General

Switched Access Service, which is available to customers for their use in furnishing their services to end users, provides a two-point electrical 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 exchange where it is provided. It is available at each end office served by the Telephone Company.

In the Telephone Company's exchange(s) the customer's premises are not located in the serving area of the Telephone Company. It is necessary for the customer to order Switched Access Service from the primary carrier and Telephone Company in case of Feature Group C and D. In the case of Feature Group A, provided through (EAS) Extended Area Service and Feature Group B provided via an access tandem of the primary carrier, it is necessary for the customer to provide a copy of the order to the Telephone Company.

The following provision applies to the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the F.C.C.'s Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the F.C.C.'s Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 09-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135 and 10-90, and WT Docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161). In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the customer specifying the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Telephone Company will bill the customer the applicable Interstate switched access rates on all jurisdictionally Intrastate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(N)
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(N)

6.1.1 Feature Group Arrangements

Switched Access Service is provided in four service categories called Feature Groups. These are differentiated by the manner in which an end user can access them in originating calling, e.g., with or without an access code. Following is a brief description of each feature group arrangement.

(A) Feature Group A

FGA Access in the originating direction is available to the FGA customer's end users via the EAS facilities of the primary carrier. FGA Access in the terminating direction is available to all customers. Terminating FGA Access is provided via an access tandem or an end office of the primary carrier to the end users in the EAS service area. A more detailed description of FGA Access is provided in 6.2.1 following.

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

6.4 Obligations of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

6.4.6 Mileage Measurement (Cont'd)

TARIFF NO. 2, for the end office times the local transport facilities rate to determine the appropriate local transport facilities charges. Mileage rates for Local Transport Facilities are as set forth in 12.1.C following.

6.5 Obligations of the Customer

In addition to the obligations of the Customer set forth in 2. Preceding the Customer has certain specific obligations pertaining to the use of Switched Access Service. These obligations are as follows.

6.5.1 Report Requirements

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

(A) Jurisdictional Reports

When a Customer orders Switched Access Service for both interstate and intrastate use, the percentage of interstate and intrastate traffic will be developed as set forth in 2.3.10 preceding. Charges will be apportioned in accordance with those reports. The method to be used for determining the intrastate charges is set forth in 2.3.11 preceding.

6.5.2 Supervisory Signaling

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

6.5.3 Trunk Group Measurement Reports

With the agreement of the Customer, trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow for its end of all access trunk groups, where technologically feasible, will be made available to the Telephone Company.

This data will be used to monitor trunk group utilization and service performance and will be based on previously arranged intervals and format.

(M) Material moved to Page 6-22 of this Section.

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ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Services (Cont'd)

(N)

6.5 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

6.5.4 Call Signaling

Depending on the signaling system used by the customer in its network, the customer's facilities shall transmit the following call signaling information to the Telephone Company on traffic the customer's end users originate which is handed off for termination on the Telephone Company's network.

(A) Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling

When the customer uses SS7 signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the SS7 signaling stream.

(B) Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

When the customer uses MF signaling, it will transmit the number of the calling party or, if different from the number of the calling party, the Charge Number (CN) information in the MF Automatic Number Identification (ANI) field.

(C) Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

When the customer uses IP signaling, it will transmit the telephone number of the calling party or, if different from the telephone number, the billing number of the calling party.

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Services (Cont'd)

6.6 Rate Regulations

(M)

This section contains the specific regulations governing the rates and charges that apply for Switched Access Service.

6.6.1 Description and Application of Rates and Charges

There are two types of rates and charges that apply to Switched Access Service. These are usage rates and nonrecurring charges. These rates and charges are applied differently to the various rate elements as set for in (C) following.

(A) Usage Rates

Usage rates are rates that apply only when a specific rate element is used. These are applied on a per access minute basis. Access Minute charges are accumulated over a monthly period.

(B) Nonrecurring Charges

Nonrecurring charges are one-time charges that apply for a specific work activity (i.e., installation or charge to an existing service). The types of nonrecurring charges that apply for Switched Access Service are: installation of service and service rearrangements at the rates set forth in 12.1(D) following.

(1) Installation of Service

Nonrecurring charges apply to each Switched Service installed. For FGC and FGD, which is ordered on a busy hour minutes of capacity basis, the charge is applied on a per trunk basis but the charge applies only when the capacity ordered requires the installation of an additional trunk(s).

(C) Application of Rates

Rates are applied to measured or assumed access minutes.

The specific application of these rates for a specific customer is dependent upon the Feature Group.

The following rules provide the basis for applying the rates and charges.

(M) Material previously appeared on Page 6-21 of this Section.