AT&T INTERSTATE ACCESS GUIDEBOOK

Regulations, Rates and Charges applying to the provision of Access Services within a Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) or equivalent Market Area and for the provision of InterLATA services for connection to interstate communications facilities for customers within the operating territory of the Issuing Carriers as provided herein:

Legal Names of Issuing Carriers

Companies of the Ameritech Operating Companies:

Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Indiana Bell Telephone Company
Michigan Bell Telephone Company
The Ohio Bell Telephone Company
Wisconsin Bell, Inc.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.
Nevada Bell Telephone Company
Pacific Bell Telephone Company
The Southern New England Telephone Company
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

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Alternate Access Tandem - an access tandem owned by a party other than the Telephone Company.

Alternate Billing Services - Denotes the term for services that provides end users the ability to bill calls to an account not necessarily associated with the originating line.

Alternate Card Access service - an originating switched access service that enables customers to receive originating InterLATA or international sent-paid traffic when the customers' end users place calls from designated Telephone Company pay phones using the Ameritech debit card.

Alternate Use - Denotes when a service is arranged by the Telephone Company so that the customer can select different types of transmission as different times.

Ameritech - Denotes the group of Issuing Carriers of the Ameritech Operating Companies whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Ameritech debit card - a card available to end user customers in varying dollar denomination values that can be used in conjunction with Alternate Card Access service to place prepaid interLATA or international sent-paid calls from designated Telephone Company pay phones without the use of coins.

Ameritech Operating Companies - Denotes the Issuing Carriers of the Ameritech Operating Companies, either individually or collectively, providing services in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Ameritech PrePaid Calling Card (APCC) - a card available to end users in varying dollar denominations. It can be used to place prepaid sent-paid calls from any telephone without the use of coins.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision - 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.

Answer Message - Denotes an SS7 message sent in the backward direction to indicate that the call has been answered.

Area of Service (AOS) - Denotes the geographical area from which an 800 subscriber can receive calls dialed to the subscriber's 800 number.
Arrangement - A Feature Group A line, multiline hunt group or a group of trunks. When a feature is offered by arrangement, the rate is applied once per multiline hunt group or group of trunks.

Assumed Average Access Minutes - Denotes the usage that will be billed each month to customers for PGA and BSA-A access arrangement served from Telephone Company serving end offices where actual recorded minutes of use are not available.

Asynchronous - Denotes the transmission of data that is not related to a specific frequency or to the timing of the transmission facility. The data transmission is characterized by individual characters, encapsulated with start and stop bits, from which a receiver derives the necessary timing for sampling bits and start/stop transmission.

Attendant Access - a method of access to the NRS which provides customers the ability to contact a Telephone Company attendant who performs a reconfiguration of service management activity at the customers request.

Attenuation Distortion - the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Authorized Billing Agent - The term "Authorized Billing Agent" denotes a third party hired by a telecommunications service provider to perform billing and collection services for the telecommunications service provider.
Network Interface - See Demarcation Point

Network Interface Device (NID) - A physical piece of equipment (jack, block or other device) that provides the point of interconnection between a customer's inside wiring and Pacific's facilities at a customer's designated premises. The physical point where Pacific’s network and network responsibilities terminate and a customer’s responsibilities begin.

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

Network Reconfiguration Device - The term "Network Reconfiguration Device" denotes a device which has the ability to connect/disconnect its internal cross connections between services terminating on the device when directed to do so via the Network Controller.

Network Terminal Number (NTN) - in PSN service, numeric character sequence used to identify the originating and terminating locations of each user's DTE.

Network User Identification (NUI) Code - in PSN service, a character string, with structure defined by the Telephone Company, used as a log-in ID.

Nevada Bell Telephone Company - Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of Nevada whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Non-diplexed - Non-diplexed means video and audio signals are provided on separate transmission interfaces.

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

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User - any user(s) not meeting the definition of an IP-VIS User.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic - denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS users) or customer (TIPTop or non TIPTop customers) and non-Telephone Company (Off Net) End Users via a TIPTop port interface.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic - denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS users) or customer (IP or non IP customers) and Telephone Company users via a TIPTop port interface.

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line - 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.
Optical Carrier Level M (OC-M) - The physical line connection between two locations on a sub-ring that uses optical signaling equipment for transmitting information over fiber optics. A level of bit rate speed transmission is indicated by "M". OC-3 optical transmissions are at 155.52 Mbps; OC-12 at 622.08 Mbps and OC-48 at 2,488.32 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate (OC#) - Denotes the form of measuring SONET transmission rates in terms of signal speed, line rate, bandwidth or service.

Optical Carrier Rate # Concatenated (e.g., OC3c) - Denotes the form of measuring SONET transmission rates in terms of signal speed, line rate, bandwidth or service between two locations using optical signaling equipment. Concatenated indicates the ability to carry multiple 51.84 Mbps bandwidth signals as a single entity (e.g., OC3c carries (3) 51.84 Mbps signals as a single package at 155.520 Mbps).

Optical Carrier Signal - Denotes the specific message transmitted via SONET technology, quantified in terms of signal speed, line rate or bandwidth.

Optical Line Termination (OLT) - an arrangement that converts an optical signal to one or more 4-wire electrical interfaces (operating at a terminating bit rate of 44.736 Mbps).

Originating Direction - the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a customer premises.

Originating Point Code (OPC) - Denotes a code assigned to identify each Operator Service System (OSS) location.

Overhead - Denotes a portion of the SONET bandwidth capacity of a digital transmission signal which is used to monitor, protect, manage and improve the transmission of that carried signal.

Overlap Outpulsing - The feature of the exchange access signaling system which permits initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises before the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

OZZ Code - A code used to specify the trunk group at the tandem switch over which a call is routed.

Pacific Bell Telephone Company - Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of California whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Packet - A block or grouping of data that is treated as a single unit within a communication network. A packet normally ranges from ten to several thousand bytes in size and contains a header with certain control information. Three principal elements are included in a packet: control information, including destination, origin, length of packet, the data to be transmitted, and error detection and correction bits.

Packet Delivery Rate (PDR)-Defined as the actual amount of useful and non-redundant information that is transmitted or processed from end-to-end across the Ethernet network. It is a function of bandwidth, error performance, congestion and other factors. PDR will be defined as a percentage of Ethernet frames offered to the network that successfully traverse the network, end-to-end, within the Committed Information Rate (CIR), and within a calendar month. Packet delivery is measured by averaging sample measurements taken during a calendar month from NTE to NTE to which the customer ports are attached.

Packet Switched Data Network (PSDN) - The term Packet Switched Data Network (PSDN) denotes a service offering whereby the customer utilizes packet switching technology and digital transmission facilities to provide economical common user switched data transport for bursty traffic of X.25 and X.75 protocols.
Signaling System Seven (SS7) - The term "Signaling System Seven" denotes an international standard packet protocol, accepted by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for use with Common Channel Signaling.

Signaling Transfer Point (STP) - Denotes a packet switch in the Common Channel Signaling network that is used to route signaling messages between signaling nodes. STPs also transfer signaling messages to other CCS networks.

Singing Return Loss - the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

SONET-based Interface - Denotes interfaces which are available only when transport facilities are provided via SONET equipment. This does not imply that all such interfaces are pure SONET interfaces.

SNET SONET Network Service* - SNET SONET Network Service (SSNS) provides dedicated transport utilizing Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) transmission standards.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company – Denotes the legal name of the Issuing Carrier providing services within the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Special Access - Includes all exchange access not utilizing Telephone Company end office switches. All services in this Guidebook are Special Access.

Storage Area Network (SAN) - Network which links host computers, storage servers, and systems.

Subcontractor - denotes status of Telephone Company when contracting directly with a Prime Service Vendor to offer Telecommunications Service Priority.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem - an end office that has final trunk group routing through the tandem.

Super Intermediate Multiplexing Hub - Denotes the conversion from higher to lower bit rate, or bandwidth, or from digital to voice grade channels, serving itself and/or subtending wire centers in an entire LATA, or one or more Numbering Plan Areas (NPAs).

Switched Digital Data Service (SDDS) Interconnect - The term "Switched Digital Data Service (SDDS) Interconnect" denotes the transmission of originating and terminating data up to 56 Kilobits between a Switched 56 Kbps End User's premises and an Interexchange Carrier's Point of Termination.

Switching Point Code - The term "Switching Point Code" denotes a nine character numeric code that identifies a switch that is supported by SS7 signaling.

Switching System - An assembly of equipment, hardware and/or software, utilized by the Telephone Company within an end office or an access tandem for establishing connections between lines and/or trunks.

Synchronous - A network that is timed by a master network clock. Characters or bits are sent at a fixed rate, with the transmitting and receiving devices synchronized, so that start and stop bits are not required

Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) - A set of international standards for the interconnectivity and interoperability of fiber optic based transmission systems.
Synchronous Transport Signal (STS-1) - a 51.84 Mbps signal within a SONET optical carrier signal. The STS-1 signal consists of overhead and synchronous payload envelope (SPE). The overhead part of the signal is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the signal. The SPE is used to transport the customer's data.

Tandem End Office Multiplexing - The term "Tandem End Office Multiplexing" denotes the multiplexing equipment functionality on the end office side of the tandem switch, and for terminating FGA, ATA-A minutes of use between the dial tone office and the end office.

Tandem Signaling - a Feature Group D Optional Feature that provides the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) and the OZ2 code or the SS7 equivalent from Telephone Company Equal Access end offices required to provide third-party tandem switching services.

Tandem Switch Transport - A common transmission path from end offices to the Access Tandem and Tandem Switching.

Tandem-Switched Directory Transport - A facility between the DA location and the Telephone Company SWC or a Telephone Company access tandem when usage is switched at the access tandem.

Tandem-Switched Directory Transport Facility - Denotes a Directory Transport facility between a Telephone Company hub office (when multiplexing occurs at an office other than the serving wire center) and a Directory Assistance location that provides a customer with transport to the DA location by routing through an access tandem.

Tandem-Switched Transport - Switched Transport provided between the customer's serving wire center and end offices that subtend the tandem or between an access tandem and end offices that subtend the tandem. Tandem-Switched Transport is switched at a tandem switch. Tandem-Switched Transport consists of circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer from the serving wire center to the tandem and circuits used in common by many customers from the tandem to the end office.

Tandem-Switched Transport Facility - A Switched Transport facility between a Telephone Company hub office (when multiplexing occurs at an office other than the serving wire center) and an end office that provides a customer with transport to or from the end office by routing through an access tandem.

Tandem Switching Provider - Any customer that receives Signaling for Tandem Switching from Telephone Company equal access end offices so that the customer may install their own tandems to provide tandem-switching services.

Telecommunications Relay Service(s) (TRS) - Denotes a telephone transmission service that provides the ability for a hearing or speech disabled end user to engage in communication with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an end user who does not have a hearing or speech disability to engage in communication with another hearing individual. Includes services that enable two-way communication between an individual who uses a text telephone or other nonvoice terminal and an individual who does not use such a device.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Provider - An authorized provider of TRS in the state. Telecommunications Service Provider - The term "Telecommunications Service Provider" denotes interexchange carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers, and any other provider of telecommunications services. Telegraph Grade Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of low speed binary signals at rates of 0 to 75 baud or 0 to 150 baud.

Telephone Company - Denotes the Issuing Carriers, either individually or collectively, whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.
Terminating Direction - the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an End User premises.

Termination Charge - A charge that is applicable should a customer discontinue special construction or specialized service or arrangements, etc., prior to the expiration of its termination liability period. This charge is computed at the time of discontinuance and in no case will it ever exceed the maximum termination liability (charge) which was agreed to by the customer at the time the Special Construction or Specialized Services or Arrangements, etc. was undertaken.

Terminating Direction - The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an end user premises.

Terminus Bridging Hub - Denotes the connection of three or more customer designated premises to form a Special Access multipoint service within that bridging hub.

Terminus Hub - denotes a wire center where multiplexing option is available for Direct High Capacity Services (e.g., DS1), such that individual channels (e.g., VG) are terminated at customer designated premises served by that wire center.

Terminus Multiplexing Hub - Denotes the conversion from higher to lower bit rate, or bandwidth, or from digital to voice grade channels, serving customers in that wire center only.

Text Telephone (TT) - A machine that employs graphic communication transmission of coded signals through wire or radio communication system.

The Southern New England Telephone Company – Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of Connecticut whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Throughput - Denotes the amount of information that can be moved through an access termination to and from a customer's premises during a specified time interval. Throughput is categorized as either high, medium or low --depending upon the transmission speed.

Toll Free Access Service - The term Toll Free Access Service denotes an originating service which provides a Toll Free Access Service customer identification function and optional features based on the dialed number at Telephone Company SSPs and SCPs. Toll Free Access Service calls are free to the originating end user and are characterized by specifically dedicated orders. Toll Free Access Service currently includes the following codes: 800 and 888.

Total Switch Outage - The term "Total Switch Outage" denotes a complete loss of call processing capabilities in an end office or access tandem.

Transit Network Selection - an SS7 parameter whose purpose is to indicate to an intermediate node or a network what carrier and circuit group is to be selected.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder - 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 Node - denotes a location in a Telephone Company Central Office served by a customer's fiber optic cable or microwave facilities as specified in Section 16, following.

Transmission Path - a path used in the telecommunications industry capable of transmitting signals for a service offering.

Transport Channel - The term "Transport Channel" denotes a channel of a Switched Transport DS1 or DS3 facility.
ACCESS SERVICE

2 - General Conditions

2.6 Definitions

ATM Cell

The term ATM cell denotes the fixed length packets utilized in ATM cell-based switching services. An ATM cell is 53 bytes long, consisting of a five-byte header containing the address and a fixed 48-byte information field.

ATM Cell-Based Switching

The term ATM cell-based switching denotes the transfer of fixed length ATM cells as opposed to variable length frames used in other packet switching technologies.

Attenuation Distortion

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

B8ZS

The Term "B8ZS" (Bipolar with 8 Zero Substitution) denotes a line code which allows transport of an all-zero octet over a High Capacity DS1 (a.k.a. BellSouth SPA DS1) channel. B8ZS enables Clear Channel Capability on a High Capacity DS1 (a.k.a. BellSouth SPA DS1) service.

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.

Basic Service Element

The term Basic Service Element denotes an optional network capability associated with a Basic Serving Arrangement.

BellSouth Telecommunications

Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.
ACCESS SERVICE

2 - General Conditions

2.6 Definitions

Telephone Company

Denotes the Issuing Carriers, either individually or collectively, whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

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 channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities 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.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

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