

**P.S.C. Mo. - No. 36
ACCESS SERVICES TARIFF**

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, LLC
d/b/a AT&T Missouri

Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 1
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 1

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company

2.1.1 Scope

- A. Services provided to an IC under this Tariff may be connected to facilities used by the IC to provide end-to-end service furnished by the IC for its own use or for the use of its customers.
- B. The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages or offer any telecommunication services under this Tariff.
- C. The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of its services. Telephone Company facilities are not represented as adapted to the use of other than Telephone Company-provided services or equipment. The responsibility of the Telephone Company shall be limited to the provision of services under this Tariff and to the maintenance and operation of such services.
- D. The Telephone Company shall, for maintenance purposes, test its services only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear trouble.
- E. Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other sections of this Tariff.
- F. The provision of such services by the Telephone Company as set forth in this Tariff does not constitute a joint undertaking with the IC for the furnishing of any service.
- G. Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this Tariff shall remain the property of the Telephone Company.
- H. The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.2 Limitations

A. For Enhanced Service Providers (ESPs), Access Services are not to be used as toll replacement. All calls, whether originating or terminating, will be limited to the local calling scope of the ESP's serving wire center as defined in the Telephone Company's local or general exchange tariffs. This limitation includes calls which:

- Originate at an end user and terminate to an ESP.
- Originate at an end user, route through the ESP and terminate to another end user.
- Originate at an ESP and terminate to an end user.

Where Access Service features exist which limit the scope of the Access Service to a local calling area, as a condition of being provided Access Services, ESPs shall request these features on the same Order on which the associated Access Service is requested.

Also, as a condition of being provided Access Service, ESPs will be required to sign an agreement not to disclose the calling party's telephone number, except for services directly related to the call (e.g., call setup, routing of calls, billing and maintenance) unless permission is given by the calling party.

- B. Switched Access Services terminating at an IC terminal location will be (RT) billed only to the IC.
- C. The use and restoration of services shall be in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations which specify the priority system for such activities as set forth in Paragraph 10.7.1, C., following.
- D. Directory listings will not be furnished as a part of the services provided under this Tariff. Directory listings will be provided at the rates and charges specified in the appropriate General Exchange Tariff for additional listings.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.2 Limitations-(Continued)

- E. First-come first-served shall be based upon the received time and date stamped by the Telephone Company on customer orders which contain 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. When necessary, the Telephone Company will attempt to seek clarification on a verbal basis. The Telephone Company will initiate the order process within one working day of receipt of the customer's order.

In the event a shortage of facilities should exist, the type of shortage of facilities and equipment and how quickly relief can be provided would also be taken into consideration with the preceding provisions.

- F. Signals applied to a metallic facility shall conform to the limitations set forth in Reference Publication AS No. 1, Issue II. 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.
- G. The customer has 180 days after receiving Individual Case Basis (ICB) rates to order the service requested at the rate quoted.

2.1.3 Liability

- A. The Telephone Company's liability, if any, for its willful misconduct is not limited by this Tariff, except as set forth in Section 8, following. With respect to any other claim or suit, by an IC, End User or by any others, for damages associated with the installation, provision, preemption, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of service, and subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 2.1.3, following, except as set forth in Section 8, 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 IC or End User under this Tariff as a Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption.
- B. 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.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.3 Liability-(Continued)

- C. The Telephone Company is not liable for damages to the customer's 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. When a customer is provided service under this tariff, the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer against any claim, loss or damage including punitive damages, attorneys fees and court costs, arising from the use of services offered under this Tariff, involving:
 - 1. Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy or infringement of copyright arising from the customer's own communications;
 - 2. 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 customer; or
 - 3. All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided pursuant to this Tariff.
- E. 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 the services so provided.
- F. 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. The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain services under this Tariff shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, 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 Paragraph 2.4.4, following.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.3 Liability-(Continued)

- H. The Telephone Company shall in no way be liable for any harm or any damages arising in connection with any failure of the customer to properly ground or bond the service, the premises, any structure in which the service is to be provided or used, or any equipment or associated wiring.

2.1.4 Provision of Services

- A. The Telephone Company, to the extent that such services are or can be made available with reasonable effort and after provision has been made for the Telephone Company's telephone exchange services, may provide to the IC, upon reasonable notice, services offered in other applicable sections of this tariff at rates and charges specified therein.

In the event that the ICs request cannot be fulfilled with existing facilities and equipment or the request is not consistent with the Telephone Company's filed tariffs and technical publications, alternative designs may be provided by the Telephone Company. Additionally, the Telephone Company will work with the customer to reach an agreeable solution.

- B. The services provided under this tariff are provided over such routes and facilities as the Telephone Company may elect. Requests for special facilities or routing of Access Service will be provided in accordance with Section 11 or Section 14, following, as appropriate.
- C. The services provided under this tariff (1) will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wiring or cable as set forth in Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations and (2) will be installed by the Telephone Company to the points of termination.

Moves involving the point of termination at the IC terminal location on the End User's premises will be as set forth in Section 6.8.10 of Tariff FCC No. 1 and Section 7.3.5 of this intrastate Tariff, (CT) following. Standard Jacks, as set forth in Section 13, Paragraph 13.3.4, following, are used where appropriate to terminate services. For simple inside wiring where there is no Telephone Company provided standard jack at the Demarcation Point, customers may make connections by direct attachment to Company installed wiring at points on the customer's side up to and including at the Demarcation Point.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.4 Provision of Services-(Continued)

- D. The Telephone Company may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business (1) substitute, change or rearrange any facilities used in providing service under this tariff, including but not limited to (a) substitution of different metallic facilities, (b) substitution of carrier or derived facilities for metallic facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities and (c) substitution of metallic facilities for carrier or derived facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities (2) change minimum network protection criteria, (3) change operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities or (4) change operation or procedures of the Telephone Company. In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the facility parameters will be within the range as set forth in Sections 6 and 7, following. The Telephone Company shall not be responsible if any substitution, change or rearrangement renders any IC-furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, changes or rearrangements materially affect the operating characteristics of the facility, the Telephone Company will provide reasonable notification to the IC in writing. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the IC to determine reasonable notification procedures.
- E. The Company may discontinue certain Company services in geographic areas for which the Company has no customers subscribing to those services.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.4 Provision of Services-(Continued)

- F. The Telephone Company will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in normal operation of its business. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, 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, they 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.
- G. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the IC to develop network contingency plans in order to maintain maximum network capability following natural or manmade disasters which affect telecommunications services.

2.1.5 Operation and Maintenance

A. Maintenance of Service

The services provided under this tariff shall be maintained by the Telephone Company. The IC or others may not rearrange, move, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair any facilities provided by the Telephone Company, other than by connection or disconnection to any interface means used, except with the written consent of the Telephone Company.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.5 Operation and Maintenance-(Continued)

B. Availability for Testing

The services provided 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. No credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.5 (Continued)

C. 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.

If such characteristics or methods of operation are not in accordance with A., preceding, the Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the IC that temporary discontinuance of the use of a service may be required; however, where prior notice is not practicable, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to preclude the Telephone Company's right to temporarily discontinue forthwith the use of a service if such action is reasonable under the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance, the IC will be promptly notified and afforded the opportunity to correct the condition which gave rise to the temporary discontinuance. During such period of temporary discontinuance, allowance for interruption of services as set forth in 2.4.4, following, is not applicable.

2.1.6 Discontinuance and Refusal of Services

- A. Unless the provisions of 2.1.5, C., preceding apply, if the IC or End User fails to comply with the provisions of this Tariff, including any payments to be made by it on the dates or at the times herein specified, and fails within thirty (30) days after written notice by Certified U.S. Mail from the Telephone Company to the IC or End User to correct such noncompliance, the Telephone Company may discontinue the provision of the services involved and refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders for service at anytime thereafter. In case of such discontinuance, all applicable charges, including termination charges, shall become due.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.6 Discontinuance and Refusal of Services-(Continued)

A. (Continued)

If the Telephone Company does not discontinue service, refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders on the date specified in the thirty (30) days' notice, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service to the noncomplying customer without further notice.

B. If the IC or End User fails to comply with the provisions of this Tariff in connection with the provision of a service or group of services and fails to correct such course of action after notice as set forth in A., preceding, the Telephone Company may refuse applications for additional services until the course of action is corrected to the satisfaction of the Telephone Company.

C. The Telephone Company reserves the right to refuse service to any applicant who is found to be indebted to the Telephone Company until satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment of such indebtedness.

The Telephone Company may also refuse to furnish service to an applicant desiring to establish service for former customers or previous customers who are indebted to the Telephone Company until satisfactory arrangements have been made for payment of such indebtedness.

D. If Access Service is established and it is subsequently determined that either condition in C., preceding, exists, the Telephone Company may suspend or disconnect such service after five days' written notice, until satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment of the prior indebtedness.

E. When Access Service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the companies involved in providing the joint service may individually or collectively deny service to a customer for nonpayment. Where the Telephone Company (Companies) affected by the nonpayment is (are) incapable of effecting discontinuance of service without cooperation from

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company-(Continued)

2.1.6 Discontinuance and Refusal of Services-(Continued)

E. (Continued)

the other joint provider(s) of Switched Access Service, such other Telephone Company (Companies) will, if technically feasible, assist in denying the joint service to the customer. Service denial for such joint service will only include calls which originate or terminate within, or transit, the operating territory of the Telephone Company (Companies) initiating the service denial for nonpayment. When more than one of the joint providers must deny service to effectuate termination for nonpayment, in cases where a conflict exists in the applicable tariff provisions, the tariff regulations of the end office Telephone Company shall apply for joint service discontinuance.

2.1.7 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

The IC and the End User have no property rights to telephone number assignments or any other call number designations associated with Access Services. The Telephone Company reserves the right to assign, designate or change such numbers, or the telephone serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when reasonably 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).

2.1.8 Technical References

The Telephone Company will publish Technical References which the IC can obtain as an aid in selecting the appropriate service interface and feature arrangements.

Upon request, the Telephone Company will furnish network interface information required by the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.2 Use

2.2.1 Assignment and Transfer of Facilities

The IC may not assign or transfer (e.g. mergers, acquisitions, consolidations) the use of services provided under this Tariff except, where there is no interruption of use or relocation of the services, such assignment or transfer may be made to:

- another IC, whether an individual, partnership, association or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such services, and the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any; or
- a court-appointed receiver, trustee or other person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any.

In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer and such acknowledgment shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notification. The assignee or transferee (new customer) shall provide to the Telephone Company the written release of the use of such services from the assignor or transferor (former customer). All regulations, conditions, and applicable charges contained

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.2 Use-(Continued)

2.2.1 Assignment and Transfer of Facilities-(Continued)

in this Tariff shall apply to such assignee or transferee. The assignment or transfer of services does not relieve or discharge the assignor or transferor from remaining jointly or severally liable with the assignee or transferee for any obligations existing at the time of the assignment or transfer.

2.2.2 Unlawful and Abusive Use

- A. The services 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 interface unreasonably with the use of the service by one or more other customers.
- B. The Telephone Company shall, upon written request from a customer, another exchange carrier or lawful authority, terminate service to any subscriber or customer identified as having utilized service provided under this Tariff in the completion of abusive or unlawful telephone calls. Service shall be terminated by the Telephone Company as provided for in its General Exchange Service Tariffs.
- C. In such instances when termination occurs, as in (B) preceding, the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer or any other Exchange Carrier or party against any claim, loss or damage arising from the Telephone Company's actions in terminating such service, unless caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

2.3 Obligations of the IC

2.3.1 Damages

The IC shall reimburse the Telephone Company for damages to facilities of the Telephone Company utilized to provide services under this Tariff caused by the negligence or willful act of the IC or

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.1 Damages-(Continued)

an End User while using the services of the IC, or resulting from improper use of the Telephone Company's 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 IC liable for another IC's actions. The Telephone Company will, upon reimbursement for damages, cooperate with the IC in prosecuting a claim against the person causing such damage and the IC shall be subrogated to the right of recovery by the Telephone Company for the damages to the extent of such payment.

2.3.2 Theft

The IC shall reimburse the Telephone Company for any loss through theft of facilities utilized to provide services under this Tariff at the IC terminal location or End User's premises.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power

The IC 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 IC and the Telephone Company. The IC shall be responsible for grounding and/or bonding the premises, any structure in which service is to be provided or used, and any equipment and associated wiring. The IC shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, inspecting, repairing or removing services of the Telephone Company.

2.3.4 Protective Apparatus and Additional Facilities

The IC or End User shall install and bear the cost, if any, of such additional facilities or protective apparatus which, according to accepted telecommunications industry standards, are required to be installed because of the particular use or hazardous location of the services provided under this Tariff. Rates and/or charges, if applicable, will be developed on an individual-case basis.

2.3.5 Design of IC Services

Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2.1.4, D., preceding, the IC shall be solely responsible, at its own expense, for the overall design of its services and for any redesigning or rearrangement of its services which may be required because of changes in facilities, operations or procedures of the Telephone Company, minimum network protection criteria, operating or maintenance characteristics of the facilities.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.6 References to the Telephone Company

The IC may advise End Users that certain services are provided by the Telephone Company in connection with the service the IC furnishes to End Users; however, the IC shall not represent that the Telephone Company jointly participates in the IC's services.

2.3.7 Claims and Demands for Damages

- A. With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the IC shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the services provided under this Tariff, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the IC or End User.
- B. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims and losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorneys fees and court costs by third persons arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance or removal of the IC's circuits, facilities or equipment connected to the Telephone Company's services provided under this Tariff including, without limitation, Workmen's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use or program material, libel and slander actions based on the content of communications transmitted over the IC's circuits, facilities or equipment, and proceedings to recover taxes, fines or penalties for failure of the IC to obtain or maintain in effect any necessary certificates, permits, licenses or other authority to acquire or operate the services provided under this Tariff; provided, however, the foregoing indemnification shall not apply to suits, claims and demands to recover damages for damage to property, death or personal injury unless such suits, claims or demands are based on the tortuous conduct of the IC, its officers, agents or employees.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.7 (Continued)

- C. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorneys fees and court costs arising from the Telephone Company's provision of Billing Analysis Service under this Tariff at the request of the IC, including, but not limited to claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, conversion and trespass.

2.3.8 Testing and Maintenance

If an interruption or impairment occurs on a service, the IC is responsible for receiving trouble reports from its End User and must determine whether the fault is in (1) connected equipment or system or (2) the IC facilities or (3) the Access Service or (4) any other service provided by the Telephone Company. The Telephone Company will test and maintain only that service or equipment which it provides except as set forth in Section I3, following.

Maintenance of Service Charges, as set forth in Section I3, following, apply if the IC requests the Telephone Company clear trouble and all Telephone Company-provided services, facilities and equipment are found to be functioning correctly.

2.3.9 Balance

All signals for transmission over the services provided under this Tariff shall be delivered by the IC balanced to ground except for ground start and duplex (DX) and McCulloh-Loop type signaling and dc telegraph transmissions at speeds of 75 baud or less.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.10 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

The IC shall provide the Telephone Company timely notification of the following: any planned usage of the IC facilities which will affect the Telephone Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes; facility failures within the IC network which will adversely impact upon the Telephone Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes and IC marketing activities designed to generate rapid or short-term increases in anticipated traffic volumes. The customer shall provide the Telephone Company notification of media stimulated mass calling events (e.g. 800, 900 opinion polls). Specific provisions relating to customer report requirements for media stimulated mass calling events are contained in Section 6.7.12 of Tariff FCC No. 1, following. Such notification, if received at least twenty four hours prior to the event, will enable the Telephone Company to plan and institute call gapping controls to suitably equipped end offices, as needed, pursuant to Section 6.7.11 of Tariff FCC No. 1, so the controls will be in place when the event begins. (CT)

If the customer fails to provide such notifications, call gapping controls will not be available unless a potential overload condition occurs and analysis determines the condition is increasing. Call gapping will then be instituted to suitably equipped end offices, as needed, pursuant to Section 6.7.11 of Tariff FCC No. 1, to protect the customer's and the Telephone Company's networks. (CT)

2.3.11 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The IC shall, in cooperation with the Telephone Company, coordinate in planning the actions to be taken to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

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

A. When mixed interstate and intrastate Switched Access Service, CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service and/or LIDB Validation Service is provided, all charges provided, all charges including feature and BSE charges, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. Some charges may also be prorated between intrastate intraLATA and intrastate interLATA. For line side and trunk side Switched Access when the actual jurisdiction of usage is known, that actual apportionment

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service-(Continued)

A. (Continued)

will be the basis for prorating charges. When the actual jurisdictional data is not known for line side or trunk side Switched Access, the percentages provided in the reports in Paragraph 2.3.13, B., following, will serve as the basis for prorating the charges. When the Access Service is not available in the interstate jurisdiction, the PIU factor must be zero. The percentages of an Access Service to be charged as intrastate intraLATA and intrastate interLATA are derived in the following manner.

- Intrastate intraLATA and/or intrastate interLATA charges apply to all messages that originate on the IC's network in Missouri and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri whether or not the IC has the proper state certification or an effective intrastate tariff. A message originates on the IC's network when it first reaches any point of interconnection between the IC's facilities, either owned or leased, and the facilities of the Telephone Company.
- For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the appropriate tariff rate per element.
- For usage sensitive (i.e., access minutes, calls, call set-ups, kilocharacters and queries) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate use times actual use (i.e., measured or Telephone Company assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service-(Continued)

A. (Continued)

- For usage-sensitive (i.e., access minutes and calls) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate intraLATA use and/or intrastate interLATA use times actual use (i.e., measured or Telephone Company-assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate.
- When the interstate charges are on a monthly rate per line basis and the intrastate charges are on a usage basis, the percent interstate usage will be rounded to equal the nearest number of whole lines. The difference between that rounded percent and 100 percent will be billed as intrastate usage.

The intrastate percentages will change as revised usage reports are submitted as set forth in Section 2, Paragraph 2.3.13, B., following.

Intrastate 800 usage terminating over WATS Access Line Service which carries pure intrastate traffic or a mix of intrastate/interstate traffic, will be split between interLATA and intraLATA usage via a percentage as described in the Telephone Company's Wide Area Telecommunications Service Tariff.

- B. Until such time as actual usage data is available, the IC will report and pay to the Telephone Company intrastate access charges for all messages which originate on the IC's network in Missouri and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri as follows:
1. Sixty-six and six tenths percent (66.6%) of all messages which originate on the IC's network in the Missouri portion of the Kansas City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri will be reported as intrastate.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service-(Continued)

B. (Continued)

2. Seventy-five and nine tenths percent (75.9%) of all messages which originate on the IC's network in the Missouri portion of the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri will be reported as intrastate.
3. One hundred percent (100%) of all other messages which originate on the IC's network in Missouri and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri will be reported as intrastate.
4. If an IC establishes a point of interconnection between its facilities and those of a local exchange telephone company in a state which adjoins Missouri and which Missouri customers may gain access on a toll free basis, the messages which gain access at such points of interconnection and terminate at a Missouri telephone number shall be reported as intrastate messages. Traffic gaining access at a point of interconnection in Kansas or Illinois and through which Kansas City or St. Louis customers may access on a toll free basis and terminate at a telephone number in Missouri shall be apportioned between the interstate and intrastate jurisdictions on the same basis as described in Paragraph 2.3.12 B.1. and 2., preceding.

The percent of intrastate messages as determined in Paragraphs 2.3.12 B., 1., 2., 3. and 4., preceding, must be further separated into the percent intrastate intraLATA and the percent intrastate interLATA messages (for example, if intrastate usage makes up 20 percent of the customers' total usage and half of the intrastate usage is intraLATA, the intraLATA percent related to the intrastate usage would be 50). All messages which originate on the IC's network in the Missouri portion of a LATA and terminate at a telephone number in the same LATA in Missouri will be reported as intrastate intraLATA. Messages terminating at a telephone number in a different LATA in Missouri will be reported as intrastate interLATA. Wire centers and their corresponding LATA's may be found in the appropriate FCC Tariff. Different intrastate charges may apply to intrastate intraLATA and intrastate interLATA messages.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service-(Continued)

B. (Continued)

6. The percent interstate usage resulting residually from the provisions of Paragraph 2.3.12 B.1., 2., 3., and 4., preceding is subject to the rounding provision of Paragraph 2.3.12., A., preceding.
7. The reports required in Section 2.3.13., following, should be based on actual total customer usage data if at all possible. If that data is not available, the reports may be based on either statistically valid samples derived by the customer, or on samples from sampling techniques agreed to by the Telephone Company. The allowable statistical parameters associated with the percentages produced from statistical sampling are a 95 percent confidence level and a +/- five (5) percent precision.

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements

A. General

When Switched Access Services are provided for both interstate and intrastate use, monthly rates, usage rates and nonrecurring charges are prorated between interstate and intrastate on the basis of the projected interstate percentage of use (PIU).

When a PIU is to be applied to an Access Service provided as a BSA or BSE and the intrastate equivalent of the BSA or BSE is only available on a bundled feature group basis, intrastate usage and charges will be prorated to the bundled feature group equivalent of the BSA.

When a PIU is to be applied to an Access Service provided as a BSA/BSE combination and the intrastate equivalent of the BSA/BSE combination is not available either as a BSA/BSE combination or on a bundled feature group basis, the PIU must be one hundred percent (100%).

When the IC orders service for interstate and intrastate use, the projected interstate percentage of use, intrastate intraLATA percentage of use and intrastate interLATA percentage of use must be provided to the Telephone Company. These percentages, when actual

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

A. General-(Continued)

jurisdictional usage is unknown, will be used by the Telephone Company to apportion the use and/or charges between interstate and intrastate until a revised report is received as set forth in Paragraph 2.3.13., B.2., following.

The Telephone Company will determine the projected intrastate percentage by subtracting the projected interstate percentage for originating access minutes from 100 (100 - projected interstate percentage = intrastate percentage).

1. FGD or BSA-D with 950 Access

When a customer orders FGD or BSA-D with 950 Access, the customer shall state in the order the projected Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) factor for each end office or LATA from which the customer may originate traffic. If a LATA-level PIU factor is provided by the customer, the percentage will be applied to all end offices from which the customer may originate traffic within the LATA and to those end offices for which an end office-level PIU is not provided.

If the customer adds to or reduces the FGD or BSA-D With 950 Access Service, it shall provide a revised projected Percent Interstate Usage factor for the overall services provided. 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 revised report. Where the FGD or BSA-D With 950 Access PIU factor is not available for the embedded base of customers when this tariff goes into effect the Telephone Company will determine the PIU factor to be 50 percent for originating FGD or BSA-D With 950 Access usage.

2. Terminating FGD, BSA-D

For FGD or BSA-D Switched Access Services, where jurisdiction can be determined from the call detail, the Telephone Company will bill according to such jurisdiction by developing a

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

A. General-(Continued)

2. Terminating FGD, BSA-D-(Continued)

projected interstate percentage. The projected interstate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis, by end office, when the Switched Access Service access minutes (FGD, FGD, and BSA-D) are measured by dividing the measured interstate terminating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number is in one state and the called number is in another state) by the total terminating access minutes.

For FGD and BSA-D Switched Access Services where call details are insufficient to determine jurisdiction, the customer will provide an interstate percentage of FGD or BSA-D terminating access minutes for each end office or LATA from which the customer may terminate traffic. If a LATA-level PIU factor is provided by the customer, the specified percentage will be applied to all end offices to which the customer may terminate traffic within the LATA or to those end offices for which an end office-level PIU is not provided.

If the customer does not provide the Telephone Company with PIU factors for their terminating FGD or BSA-D traffic, the Telephone Company will develop a PIU factor for such terminating access minutes utilizing the data used to develop the PIU for the originating access minutes. The Telephone Company developed percentage will be based on the average of the customer's originating FGD and/or BSA-D usage.

If the customer has no originating traffic within the end office for which sufficient call detail exists to develop an interstate percentage, the Telephone Company will designate a PIU factor of 50% for FGD or BSA-D terminating access minutes.

3. Dedicated Network Access Link (DNAL) BSA

Upon ordering Switched Access DNAL BSA, the customer will provide an interstate percentage of use for each DNAL BSA requested.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

2. Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year, the IC shall update the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional reports pursuant to the method described in Paragraph 2.3.12, preceding. The IC shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than 15 days after the first of each such month, a revised report showing the interstate percentage of use and intrastate percentages of use for the past three months. This usage will be from the most recent 3 month period for which this data exists and will be reported for each service arranged for interstate and intrastate use. 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 IC 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 IC, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the order for service as set forth in Paragraph 2.3.13., B.1., preceding.
3. Where an IC has previously obtained interstate service and is applying for authorization to provide intrastate service, an interim jurisdictional report may need to be submitted. This interim report will not be necessary if the effective date of the Order authorizing the IC to provide intrastate service coincides with the jurisdictional report dates as set forth in Paragraph 2.3.13., B.2.
 - a. The IC shall submit to the Telephone Company an interim report on or before the effective date of the Order authorizing the IC to provide intrastate service. This report will serve as the basis for billing until revised reports are received as set forth in Paragraph 2.3.13., B.2.
 - b. This interim report will be based on usage from the previous three months for which message data exists. Data used must be from the six month period prior to the effective date of the Order. Interstate and intrastate percentages of use will be reported as ordered by the Commission in Case No. TO-84-223 et al. and will be determined as set forth in Paragraph 2.3.12, preceding.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

2. (Continued)

b. (Continued)

Previous lack of authorization to provide intrastate intraLATA and/or intrastate interLATA service does not exempt an IC from including jurisdictionally intrastate messages from the three months data used in the calculation of these percentages of use.

3. The Telephone Company retains the right to employ monitoring equipment for the purpose of verification of IC percentage of use reporting. The Telephone Company shall treat such information as proprietary in nature and shall maintain its confidentiality.

4. 800 Number Portability Access Service (NPAS)

(a) The jurisdictional report requirements for 800 NPAS will apply to 800 access minutes and queries.

For 800 NPAS, where jurisdiction can be determined from the call detail, the Telephone Company will bill according to such jurisdiction by developing a projected interstate percentage. The projected interstate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis, by end office, when the 800 NPAS access minutes are measured by dividing the measured interstate originating 800 NPAS access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number is in one state and the called number is in another state) by the total originating 800 NPAS access minutes.

For 800 NPAS, where the call detail is insufficient to determine jurisdiction, the customer will provide an interstate percentage of 800 NPAS originating access minutes for each LATA from which the customer may originate 800 traffic.

If a customer does not provide the Telephone Company with an originating 800 NPAS PIU report that will be used when the call detail is insufficient to determine the jurisdiction, the Telephone Company will determine the interstate percentage of 800 NPAS usage as follows:

The Telephone Company will develop an interstate percentage on a monthly basis for each end office by dividing the customer's measured MTS usage interstate originating access minutes by the customer's total MTS usage originating access minutes for which sufficient call detail exists to determine the jurisdiction.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

4. (Continued)

(a) (Continued)

If the customer has no other traffic within the end office for which sufficient call detail exists to develop an interstate percentage, the Telephone Company will determine an interstate percentage based on the average of all customer's interstate 800 NPAS access minutes originating within the LATA.

- (b) PIIL/CCL reporting is required only if there is a difference between InterLATA and intraLATA rates. If these rates are identical, no report need be submitted.

Customers who provide the 800 NPAS Percent Intrastate IntraLATA/Carrier Common Line (PIIL/CCL) report will supply the Telephone Company with an intrastate intraLATA percentage, for FGD and BSA-D, of originating 800 NPAS access minutes for each LATA from which the customer may originate 800 traffic. The PIIL/CCL report will be used by the Telephone Company to determine the appropriate rate application of Carrier Common Line (CCL) charges as specified in Section 3, Paragraph 3.8 of this intrastate Tariff.

The 800 NPAS PIIL/CCL report must be provided to the Telephone Company on a quarterly basis. Effective on the first of January, April, July, and October of each year the customer will update the 800 NPAS PIIL/CCL report. The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than 15 business days after the first of each month, a revised 800 NPAS PIIL/CCL report showing the intrastate intraLATA percentage of use for the most recent three months for which data is available. 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 backbilling will be done based on the report. If the initial 800 NPAS PIIL/CCL report or a quarterly update has not been received from the customer, the Telephone Company may determine the intrastate intraLATA percentage as described below.

If the customer does not provide the Telephone Company with an 800 NPAS PIIL/CCL report as specified above, the Telephone Company will determine the jurisdiction of all the originating intrastate 800 traffic to be intrastate interLATA and bill the 800 NPAS customer accordingly.

- (c) Customers who order the Call Handling and Destination (CHD) feature must provide the Telephone Company with a Percent CHD Report for their 800 NPAS. This percentage is required until such time that the Telephone Company can determine Call Handling and Destination from the 800 NPAS Query detail.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

4. (Continued)

(c) (Continued)

Report Data

The CHD Report will identify the percentage of 800 queries that utilize the Call Handling and Destination feature for each LATA from which the customer originates 800 queries.

Quarterly Updates

The customer will be required to update the CHD report effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year. The revised CHD report will provide the Call Handling and Destination percentage of use for the most recent three months for which data is available. The revised CHD report must be received no later than 15 business days after the first of each month specified above.

When a customer does not supply a quarterly updated CHD report, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. If the initial CHD is not received from the customer, the Telephone Company will assume that the customer did not utilize the Call Handling and Destination feature and not bill the Call Handling and Destination rate.

5. Jurisdictional report requirements for Direct Line-Customsm are as specified in Section 18, Paragraph 18.4.

6. When a customer orders Common Channel Signaling/Signaling 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.

Customers who provide 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 and the STP Access Connection charges.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Report Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

6. (Continued)

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 Paragraph 2.3.13 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 and the STP Access Connection PIU effective on the bill date for the service.

7. Line Information Data Base (LIDB) Validation Service

Upon ordering LIDB Validation Service, the customer will provide an interstate percentage of LIDB queries. The LIDB Validation Service PIU will be an average PIU based on the jurisdiction of the originating end user calls for which the Telephone Company's LIDB is queried and is to be developed from the customer's total national ABS call volumes. The LIDB Validation Service PIU will be applied to the LIDB Validation Service rates and charges.

8. Multiple 64 Clear Channel Capability (64 CCC)

Upon ordering FGD or BSA-D with the Multiple 64 CCC feature, the customer must provide both an originating and terminating PIU for FGD or BSA-D with the Multiple 64 CCC feature for each end office or LATA from which the customer may originate or terminate such traffic. The PIU will apply when call detail is insufficient to determine jurisdiction.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

9. Advanced Carrier Identification Service (ACIS)

Customers ordering Advance Carrier Identification Service (ACIS) must provide the Telephone Company with an originating FGB, FGD, BSA-B or BSA-D PIU Report for ACIS. The ACIS PIU report shall reflect an interstate percentage, by feature group or basic serving arrangement, of originating ACIS access minutes for each end office or LATA from which the customer may originate ACIS traffic. If a LATA-level PIU factor is provided by the customer, the specified percentage will be applied to all end offices to which the customer may originate traffic within the LATA or to those end office for which an end office-level PIU is not provided.

If a customer does not provide the Telephone Company with an originating ACIS PIU report or quarterly update report, the Telephone Company will determine the interstate percentage of ACIS usage as follows:

For ACIS originated over FGD and BSA-D Switched Access Service, the Telephone Company will develop an interstate percentage on a monthly basis for each end office by dividing the customer's measured interstate originating access minutes by the customer's total originating access minutes for which sufficient call detail exists to determine the jurisdiction. If the customer has no other traffic within the end office for which sufficient call detail exists to develop an interstate percentage, the Telephone Company will determine an interstate percentage based on an average of all interstate ACIS usage originating within the LATA.

For ACIS originated over FGB or BSA-B Switched Access Service, the Telephone Company will determine an interstate percentage based on an average of all interstate ACIS usage originating within the LATA.

10. 700 Access Service

Upon ordering FGD or BSA-D, the customer must provide the Telephone Company with an originating PIU for 700 Access Service. The 700 Access Service PIU report shall reflect an interstate percentage, by feature group or basic serving arrangement, of originating 700 Access Service access minutes for each end office or LATA from which

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

10. 700 Access Service-(Continued)

the customer may originate 700 traffic. If a LATA-level PIU factor is provided by the customer, the specified percentage will be applied to all end offices to which the customer may originate traffic within the LATA or to those end offices for which an end office-level PIU is not provided.

If a customer does not provide the Telephone Company with an originating 700 PIU report or a quarterly update, the Telephone Company will designate a PIU factor of 17% for 700 Access Service.

11. 900 Access Services

Customers offering both interstate and intrastate originating 900 traffic within a LATA, must provide to the Telephone Company a 900 Access Service Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) report as specified in the Telephone Company's Interstate Access Service Tariff. Customers must also report whether they are providing only intrastate originating 900 traffic within the LATA.

For originating intrastate 900 traffic, customers must provide to the Telephone Company a 900 Access Service Percent Intrastate IntraLATA/Carrier Common Line (PIIL/CCL) report. The 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report is required for proper Carrier Common Line rate application, as specified in Section 3.8 of this intrastate tariff.

Customers who provide the 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report will supply the Telephone Company with an intrastate intraLATA percentage, for FGD and BSA-D of originating 900 Access Service access traffic. Customers will combine intrastate intraLATA originating FGB or BSA-B 900 access minutes with their originating FGB or BSA-B MTS intrastate intraLATA access minutes and provide the Telephone Company with a single intrastate intraLATA percentage to be used with both services.

The 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report must be provided to the Telephone Company on a quarterly report basis. Effective on the first of January, April, July, and October of each year the customer will update the 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report. The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than 15 business days after the first of each month, a revised 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report showing the intrastate intraLATA percentage of use for the most recent three months for which data is available. The revised PIIL/CCL 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 backbilling will be done based on the PIIL/CCL report. If the initial 900 Access Service PIIL/CCL report or a quarterly update has not been received from the customer, the Telephone Company will determine the jurisdiction of all originating intrastate 900 traffic to be intrastate interLATA and bill the 900 Access Service customer accordingly.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements-(Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports-(Continued)

11. 900 Access Service-(Continued)

PIIL/CCL reporting is required only if there is a difference between interLATA and intraLATA rates. If these rates are identical, no Report need be submitted.

12. Switched Transport Services

(a) Entrance Facilities and Direct-Trunked Transport

Customers ordering an Entrance Facility or a Direct-Trunked Transport facility must provide the Telephone Company with an interstate percentage of use reflecting the originating and terminating traffic of all Switched Access services that will use the facility. Also, when a customer adds additional or new Switched Access Services to existing Entrance Facilities or Direct-Trunked Transport facilities, a revised PIU, as set forth in 2.3.13.B.2 is required.

The customer must provide a PIU factor for each Entrance Facility and a separate PIU factor for each Direct-Trunked Transport facility. At the customer's discretion, a LATA-level PIU factor can be provided for all Entrance Facilities within the LATA or a separate LATA-level PIU factor can be provided for all Direct-Trunked Transport facilities provided in a LATA. If a LATA-level PIU factor is provided by the customer, the specified percentage will be applied to all Entrance Facilities or to all Direct-Trunked Transport facilities within the LATA or to those facilities for which a specific Entrance Facility PIU or a specific Direct-Trunked Transport PIU is not provided.

(b) Tandem-Switched Transport

Customers ordering Tandem-Switched Transport must provide the Telephone Company with an interstate percentage of use as set forth following:

Usage rated charges (such as Tandem-Switched Transmission, Tandem-Switched Directory Transmission, Tandem Switching and Directory Tandem Switching) shall be apportioned by the Telephone Company between interstate and intrastate based upon the PIUs used to apportion the rates and charges for the tandem routed feature groups and BSAs using the facility.

For monthly recurring rates (such as Direct-Trunked Transport) and for nonrecurring charges, the customer must provide a PIU as set forth in (a) preceding for Direct-Trunked Transport.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.13 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements-(Continued)

C. Maintenance of IC Records

The IC shall maintain and retain for a minimum of one year, complete, detailed and accurate records, work papers and backup documentation in form and substance to evidence in Section 2, Paragraph 2.3.12, preceding. All of the records, work papers and backup documentation shall be made available during normal business hours, at the location named in the report, upon reasonable request by the Telephone Company in order to permit a review by a Telephone Company auditor, an outside auditor under contract to the Telephone Company, or an auditor of a federal or state regulatory commission. The Telephone Company may in its discretion accept the results of a third party audit submitted by the IC in lieu of performing its own audit. If the records, work papers and backup documentation are not provided or are insufficient or not in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph, the percentage of interstate and the percentages of intrastate service will be assumed by the Telephone Company to be the same as indicated in the last report received until the deficiencies are corrected and new reports, as required herein, are provided to the Telephone Company.

2.3.14 ESP Requirements

In accordance with Section 2, Paragraph 2.1.2.A., where Access Service features exist that limit the calling scope of the Access Service to the local calling scope of the ESP's serving wire center, ESPs shall request those features on the same Order for which the associated Access Service is requested.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.15 Certification of Special Access as Intrastate

- A. Special Access circuits (lines)⁽¹⁾ and Frame Relay Services (FRS) are classified as intrastate [percent interstate usage (PIU) = 0%] and provided in accordance with this tariff when the Special Access circuits (lines) or FRS carry less than or equal to 10 percent interstate traffic. When the percent of interstate usage is greater than ten percent, the Special Access line(s) or FRS will be provided in accordance with the interstate tariff.
- B. The customer shall certify whether or not interstate traffic is greater than 10 percent of the total traffic carried on the Special Access line(s) or FRS. This certification will be provided to the Telephone Company by the customer as follows:
 1. Via the Access Service Request (ASR) form when ordering the line(s), or
 2. In the form of written correspondence with clear identification of each line involved and the customer designated jurisdiction associated with each line at the time that the line(s) are ordered other than by ASR form.
- C. With respect to billing disputes regarding the jurisdiction of Special Access circuits (lines) or FRS, the customer shall be required to provide to the Telephone Company general information on system design and function that is used by the customer to determine the jurisdiction.

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

A. Scope

This Section applies to VoIP-PSTN Traffic exchanged between the Telephone Company and the customer in time division multiplexing ("TDM") format that originates and/or terminates in Internet protocol ("IP") format. VoIP-PSTN traffic originates and/or terminates in IP format if it originates from and/or terminates to an end-user customer of a service that requires Internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment.⁽²⁾

1. This Section governs the identification of originating and terminating intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic and facilities to which switched access rates apply (unless the parties have agreed otherwise) in accordance with the transitional Intercarrier Compensation framework for VoIP-PSTN traffic adopted by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order, FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this Section establishes the method that will be used to identify the percentage of the customer's intrastate access traffic that will be treated as intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic (referred to in this tariff as "Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic").

⁽¹⁾ Each leg of a multipoint circuit is equal to one line.

⁽²⁾ Although the Telephone Company has taken the position that this tariff, by its own terms, already applies to VoIP-PSTN traffic, as defined herein, the Telephone Company has included this Section in the tariff out of an abundance of caution to prevent any claim that it does not so apply, and to implement the decision by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order") that VoIP-PSTN access traffic should be exchanged at interstate access rates (unless the parties have agreed otherwise). By its terms, the FCC Order is prospective only, and does not address preexisting law with regard to the applicability of intercarrier compensation or the enhanced service providers ("ESP") exemption to VoIP-PSTN Traffic. Including this section in the tariff in no way alters or otherwise affects the applicability of this tariff to VoIP-PSTN Traffic before the effective date of the FCC Order.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic-(Continued)

A. Scope-(Continued)

2. This Section applies to originating and terminating intrastate switched access minutes of use ("MOU") and facility rate elements of all Access customers.
3. The customer shall not modify its reported PIU factor to account for the VoIP-PSTN Traffic for MOU and facility rate elements.

B. Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic¹

The Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic exchanged between the customer and the Telephone Company or another provider and facility rate elements identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates comparable to the Telephone Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as specified in Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, LLC Tariff F.C.C. No. 1 if those interstate rates are lower than their respective Missouri state access rates (Access Service Tariff P.S.C. No. 36). Conversely, if the Missouri Access Service Tariff P.S.C. Mo No. 36 rates are lower, then this traffic will be billed utilizing the rates from Access Services Tariff P.S.C. No. 36. Hereafter, these billed rates will be referred to in this tariff as the relevant "VoIP Rates."

(AT)(CT)

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors ²

The Telephone Company will determine the number of Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic originating MOU and the originating facility rate elements effective July 1, 2014 to which VoIP Rates will be applied under subsection (B), above, by applying the Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor to the originating intrastate access MOU and the facilities between the Telephone Company and the customer. The PVU factors will be derived and applied as follows:

1. The customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company a factor (the "PVUC") on an ACNA basis which would aggregate traffic from all Carrier Identification Codes ("CICs") or Operating Company Numbers ("OCNs") associated with the ACNA. This PVUC represents the percentage (whole number) of the originating intrastate access MOU that the customer receives from the Telephone Company end users in the state which is sent from the Telephone Company that is terminating in IP format at the customer's end user. This PVUC shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g., as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information satisfactory to the Telephone Company.

¹ For the period of January 2012 through June 2013 Intrastate VoIP terminating usage and facilities charges are required to be at the Interstate rates and rate structure and as such a credit will be employed to achieve this. Because the Intrastate rates and rate structure are currently not at parity, the credit associated with VoIP terminating usage will be based on a calculation of the difference between the Intrastate revenue utilizing intrastate rates and Intrastate demand versus the intrastate revenue utilizing applicable Interstate rates and rate structure and intrastate demand. This process is also being applied to VoIP originating usage for the period of January 2012 through July 13, 2012.

² Consistent with FCC regulations (47 CFR 51.913(a)), for the period of July 2012 through June 2014 Intrastate VoIP originating usage and originating dedicated facilities charges are required to be at the Intrastate rate and rate structure. Effective July 1, 2013, the Terminating usage and dedicated facilities are at the Interstate rate structure and the lower of the Interstate or Intrastate rates.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic-(Continued)

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors-(Continued)

2. The Company will calculate and periodically update a (the "PVUT") VOIP usage factor for the Company. This factor (percentage) is calculated on an individual state basis: the intrastate originating minutes delivered to the customer which were originated in IP format by the Company's end users divided by the total intrastate originating access MOU that the Company delivered to the customer's end users in the state. This PVUT shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (*e.g.*, as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information.
3. The Telephone Company will develop a customer Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor combining the customer's PVUC factor with the Telephone Company's PVUT factor.

- a) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Telephone Company does not bill based on actual call detail records for the Telephone Company's IP intrastate traffic at VoIP Rates.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ is applied to the Telephone Company's end user's originating intrastate MOU and facility rate elements

Example: The customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Telephone 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 originating Intrastate MOU exchanged between the Telephone Company's end users and the customer will be rated at VoIP Rates.

- b) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Telephone Company bills are based on the actual originating call detail records for the Telephone Company's intrastate IP traffic at VoIP Rates.

The formula for usage will be as follows:

$PVU = PVUC \times (1 - PVUT)$ applied to the Telephone Company's TDM end user's originating intrastate MOU.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the facility rate elements.

Example: The Telephone Company has identified that there were 10,500 originating MOU from the Telephone Company's IP end users and delivered to the customer's end users.

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

$$PVU = 40\% \text{ times } (1 - 10\%) = 36\%$$

This means that 36% of the originating Intrastate MOU exchanged between the Telephone Company's TDM end users and the customer will be rated at VoIP Rates and the originating intrastate 10,500 MOU will also be rated at VoIP Rates.

For the originating facility rate elements, the formula that is applied to the intrastate dedicated facilities is as follows:

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

Therefore, 46% of the originating intrastate facilities will be rated at VoIP Rates.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the IC-(Continued)

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic-(Continued)

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors-(Continued)

4. The Telephone Company will apply the customer's PVUC to originating traffic exchanged between the third party providers (e.g. Independent Telephone Company and local exchange carrier) subtending the Telephone Company's access tandem and the customer.

The customer may elect to provide a different factor ("PVUC3") that represents the originating VoIP-PSTN traffic that is exchanged between the third party providers and customer.

5. If the customer does not furnish the Telephone Company with a PVUC pursuant to the preceding paragraph (C) (1), the Telephone Company will utilize a customer PVUC of 0%.

D. PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the PVUC factor quarterly using the method set forth in Subsection (C)(1) and (4), above. If the customer chooses to submit such updates, it shall forward to the Telephone Company, no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year, a revised PVUC factor based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The Telephone Company will use the revised PVUC to calculate a revised PVU. The revised PVU factor will only apply prospectively and serve as the basis for billing until superseded by a new PVU.

The customer must update the PVUC factor no later than June 1, 2014 to reflect the use of originating VOIP traffic as delineated in Subsection (C)(1) and (4) or the Telephone Company will utilize a customer PVUC of 0%.

E. PVU Factor Verification

Not more than twice in any year, the Telephone Company may ask the customer to verify the PVUC factor furnished to the Telephone Company. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably provide the records and other information used to determine their PVUC, as specified in section (C)(1), and (4), above. The customer shall retain and maintain (for verification purposes) the records and other information used to determine the PVUC, for at least 12 months after the PVUC is filed (or longer if any other section of the Telephone Company's tariffs or applicable law requires a longer period). The verification process shall be conducted consistent with the provisions in Section 2.4.1(D)(E)(F) of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, LLC Tariff F.C.C. No. 1.

(AT)(CT)

F. Verification Process

The Telephone Company will review these customer provided PVUC records referenced in (E), above. If the review results represent what the Telephone Company considers to be a substantial deviation from the customer's previously reported PVUC or if the PVUC appears unreasonable as compared to other related types of data, the Telephone Company will contact the customer within 30 days. This deviation issue will be dealt with in one of the following ways. The current PVUC will continue to be utilized until resolution from either of the 2 methods below.

- 1) The Telephone Company and the customer will come to an agreement as to an appropriate PVUC within 30 days of the provision of the PVUC records.
- 2) Within 90 days of the receipt of these records, the Telephone Company will review or audit these records. If these PVUC records are not available or these records are not substantive enough to calculate a PVUC, then a PVUC factor of zero will be assigned. This zero PVUC will be utilized until either a PVUC can be agreed upon between the Telephone Company and the customer or an audit can be completed utilizing records acceptable for an audit conclusion. When an audit has been completed employing the records acceptable for an audit conclusion, the PVUC resulting from the audit will be employed until the next customer provided PVUC is available as referenced in the (D) or (E) procedures above.

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Section 2
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits

- A. Where the provisions of facilities involve an unusual investment, an IC may be required to make payment in advance of such portion of the estimated cost of the installation or construction as is to be borne by it. The amount of the advance payment will be credited to the IC's account as applying to the indebtedness of the IC for the services and facilities provided.

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Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 16.6
Replacing Original Sheet 16.6

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits-(Continued)

- B. The Telephone Company may, in order to safeguard its interests, require an IC to make a deposit prior to or at any time after the provision of a service to the IC to be held by the Telephone Company as a guarantee of the payment of rates and charges. Such deposit may not exceed the rates and charges for the service for a one-month period. The fact that a deposit has been made in no way relieves the IC from complying with the Telephone Company's regulations as to advance payments or the prompt payment of bills or constitute a waiver or modification of the regular practices of the Telephone Company providing for the discontinuance of the facilities for nonpayment of any sums due the Telephone Company for facilities provided.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits-(Continued)

B. (Continued)

Simple interest at the rate of 9 percent per annum will be paid on deposits held 30 days or more.

Such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the customer's account at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the service to the customer. Should a deposit be credited to the customer's account, no interest will accrue on the deposit from the date such deposit is credited.

At such time as the provision of the service to the IC is terminated, the amount of the deposit and any applicable interest will be credited to the IC's account, and any credit balance which may remain will be refunded.

- C. The Telephone Company shall bill on a current basis all charges incurred by and credits due to the IC under this Tariff attributable to services established or discontinued during the preceding billing period. Any known unbilled usage charges for prior periods and any known uncredited adjustments will be applied to this bill. In addition, the Telephone Company shall bill in advance charges for all services to be provided during the ensuing billing period, except for charges associated with service usage and for the Federal Government which will be billed in arrears. Such bills are due when rendered.

Adjustments for the quantities of services established or discontinued in any billing period beyond the minimum period set forth for services in other sections of this Tariff will be prorated to the number of days or fraction thereof based on a 30-day month.

- D. All bills are due when rendered and are considered past due thirty (30) days after the bill date or by the next bill date, except as set forth in Section 3, Paragraph 3.5, A., and Section 8, Paragraph 8.2.3, following, and are payable in immediately available funds.

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2nd Revised Sheet 17.1
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 17.1

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits-(Continued)

D. (Continued)

- I. Except for Easy Access Dialing, if the entire amount billed, exclusive of any amount disputed by the IC, is not received by the Telephone Company by the payment date as set forth in Paragraph 2.4.1, D., preceding, or if any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late-payment charge equal to the lesser of the following shall apply to the unpaid balance:
 - a. the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily and applied for each month or portion thereof that an outstanding balance remains, or

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits-(Continued)

D. (Continued)

1. (Continued)

b. 0.000590 per day, compounded daily and applied for each month or portion thereof that an outstanding balance remains.

2. In the event that a billing dispute concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Telephone Company is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, any payments withheld pending resolution of the dispute shall be subject to a late payment charge determined in accordance with (1) preceding and applied to such disputed charges. Such annual rate will be compounded daily and applied for each month or portion thereof that such charges were unpaid.

In the event that a billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, no late payment charge will apply to the disputed amount. Further, the customer will receive an interest credit if all of the following conditions exist:

- a. The customer must notify the Telephone Company of the dispute and provide sufficient documentation to support the claim within 10 working days from the date the Telephone Company is notified of the dispute;
- b. The documentation furnished by the customer must include a clear and full explanation of the basis of the dispute, the account number under which the bill has been rendered, the date of the bill, and details sufficient to identify the specific amounts and items in dispute;
- c. The customer must have paid the total amount billed in dispute;
- d. The billing dispute must be resolved in favor of the customer.

When a claim is filed within 130 days from the bill date, the period covered by the interest credit shall begin on the date that the Telephone Company receives payment in immediately available funds. When a claim is filed more than 130 days after the bill date, the period covered by the interest credit shall begin on the date of the claim or the date of overpayment, whichever is later.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits-(Continued)

2. -(Continued)

The period covered by the interest credit shall end on the date that the customer's account is credited.

The interest credit shall be calculated based upon the portion of the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor multiplied by the lesser of 1., a. or 1., b. preceding.

2.4.2 Minimum Periods

- A. The minimum period for which service is provided and for which rates and charges are applicable is set forth in each section of this tariff, where appropriate.
- B. When a service is disconnected prior to the expiration of the minimum period, charges are applicable whether the service is used or not, as follows:
 - 1. When a service with a one month minimum period is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, a one month charge will apply at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued.
 - 2. When a service with a minimum period greater than one month is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, the applicable charge will be the lesser of:
 - a. The Telephone Company's total nonrecoverable costs, less the net salvage, for the discontinued service, or
 - b. The total monthly charges, at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period.
- C. Notwithstanding minimum period regulations to the contrary, LECs participating in the Primary Carrier by Toll Center Plan cannot change Primary Carrier/Secondary Carrier points of physical connection without the mutual agreement of both parties, unless ordered by the Commission.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.3 Quotation Preparation Charge

Except as set forth in Section 10, Paragraph 10.7, following, a Nonrecurring Charge for the preparation of a quotation applies whenever an IC requests rates and charges for any service for which the rates and charges are determined on an individual-case basis prior to placing an order for service. The charge includes the costs associated with the development and preparation of the quotation and any applicable taxes. The IC will be advised of the charge for quotation preparation (USOC: QPA) and must agree to pay the charge before development of the quotation will commence.

A. Application of Charge

If, after being advised that a quotation preparation charge is applicable, the IC requests the quotation, it will be developed and furnished. A bill for the quotation preparation will be rendered. The quotation is valid for 180 days and will identify all estimated costs associated with the provision of the facilities needed to satisfy the IC's service requirements. If, with in this 180-day period, the IC orders the service as quoted and service is subsequently provided, the Quotation Preparation Charge will be credited to the IC's account. However, if the IC cancels the order before service is provided, but after completion of the quotation preparation, a charge equal to the costs incurred by the Telephone Company will apply.

If the IC cancels the request for a quotation prior to its completion, the IC will be billed the lesser of the amount for:

- the quotation preparation charge, which the IC was advised would apply, or
- the costs incurred, for quotation preparation, plus any appropriate taxes through the cancellation date.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.3 Quotation Preparation Charge-(Continued)

B. Title or Ownership Rights

The payment of a charge for quotation preparation does not assign, confer or transfer title or ownership rights to proposals or facilities designed or furnished by the Telephone Company. Title and ownership rights for any item developed at the IC's request remains with the Telephone Company, except as specifically provided by an agreement between all parties.

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions

A. General

A service is interrupted when it becomes unusable to the IC because of a failure of a facility component used to furnish service under this Tariff or in the event that the protective controls applied by the Telephone Company result in the complete loss of service by the customer as set forth in Section 6.8.1 of Tariff FCC No. 1. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Telephone Company by the IC and ends when the service is operative. (CT)

The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed the monthly rate, the assumed minutes of use charge or the minimum monthly usage charge as appropriate for the service interrupted in any one monthly billing period.

For calculating credit allowances every month is considered to have 30 days.

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies

In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer, shall be as follows:

1. For CCS/SS7 Interconnection Service and Special Access Services, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies-(Continued)

1. (Continued)

The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows:

- a. For two-point services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., two channel terminations, channel mileage and optional features and functions).
- b. For multipoint services, the monthly charge shall be only the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative (i.e., a channel termination per customer premises, channel mileage and optional features and functions).
- c. For multiplexed services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative. When the facility which is multiplexed or the multiplexer itself is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., the channel termination, channel mileage and option features and functions, including the multiplexer on the facility to the Hub and the channel terminations, channel mileages and optional features and functions on the individual services from the Hub). When the service which rides a channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the Hub to a customer premises (i.e., channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

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6th Revised Sheet 20.2
Replacing 5th Revised Sheet 20.2

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies-(Continued)

3. Switched Access Service

A credit allowance for service interruptions will be applied to Switched Access Service depending upon whether or not the interruption is associated with a service that is usage rated or monthly recurring rated as set forth in (a) and (b) following:

a. Credit Allowance for Usage Rated Services

If the service experiencing an interruption is billed assumed minutes of use, credit shall be allowed for an interruption of greater than 24 hours. Such credit will be at the rate of 1/30th of the assumed minutes of use charge for each period of 24 hours or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

If the service experiencing an interruption is billed on a measured, usage sensitive basis, a credit allowance does not apply.

If the service experiencing an interruption includes optional features or BSEs being billed monthly recurring rates, credit for an interruption of greater than 24 hours for the associated features or BSEs will be at the rate of 1/30th of the applicable monthly rate for each period of 24 hours or fraction thereof that the interruption occurs.

b. Credit Allowance for Monthly Recurring Rated Services

1. For the following Switched Access with monthly recurring rates as defined in 6.8.3 (Monthly Recurring and Usage Rates) of Tariff FCC No. 1,

(CT)

- Switched Transport
- Switched Access DNAL BSA

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies-(Continued)

3. Switched Access Service

b. Credit Allowance for Monthly Recurring Rated Services-(Continued)

1. (Continued)

the charges for which a credit will apply due to service interruptions will be the total of all monthly rate elements associated with the transport facility or BSA (i.e., per channel, per DS1 or DS3, fixed per month and per mile per month) including any monthly rated features and BSEs associated with either the transport facility or the DNAL BSA.

No credit allowance shall be allowed for an interruption period of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more up to, and including, 2 hours at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues after the initial 30 minute outage.

In any month, as a result of the interruption, the total credit per rate element of the interrupted service may not exceed 100 percent of the monthly charge for that particular rate element.

- (a) When Switched Transport is provided in a multiplexing arrangement and the multiplexer becomes inoperative, the monthly charge being credited will be the total of all monthly charges associated with the facilities being interconnected by the multiplexer. Such credit will include all monthly rated features or BSEs associated with the interconnected facilities.
 - (b) When a Switched Transport facility being provided in a multiplexing arrangement becomes inoperative, the monthly charge being credited will be the total of all monthly charges associated with the inoperative transport facility as well as that portion of all interconnected transport facilities which also becomes inoperative. Such credit will include all monthly rated features or BSEs associated with the inoperative facility or that portion of the interconnected facilities which also becomes inoperative.
 - (c) When the service riding the channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge to be credited for the multiplexed facility shall be the total of all monthly rate element charges associated with the inoperative portion of the facility. The credit will include all monthly rated features or BSEs associated with the inoperative transport facility.
2. When a service outage occurs on a Direct-Trunked Transport facility and traffic is alternately routed to a Tandem-Switched Transport facility to avoid the service outage, the Telephone Company may allow additional out-of-service credits as follows:

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

B. When a Credit Allowance Applies-(Continued)

3. Switched Access Service

b. Credit Allowance for Monthly Recurring Rated Services-(Continued)

2. (Continued)

For Switched Access Service the Telephone Company will first determine the length of time for which the customer is entitled to an adjustment on the Direct-Trunked Transport facility as set forth in (1) preceding. Because actual alternate tandem traffic cannot be captured during the service outage period, surrogate tandem usage factors have been developed based on an assumed 9,000 minutes of use per channel per month.

Based on a 30 day month and a 24 hour day, each half hour increment of service outage will result in an assumed alternate tandem usage level of 6.25 minutes of use per channel for Switched Access (i.e., 150 minutes or 237 calls per DS1 and 4,200 per DS3). This surrogate alternate traffic usage will be rated based on the airline distance between the customer's serving wire center and the end office where the Direct-Trunked Transport facility that experienced the service outage terminated. The appropriate Tandem Switched Transport subelements (i.e., Tandem Switched Transmission and Tandem Switching or Tandem-Switched Directory Transmission and Directory Tandem Switching) will be used to determine the total Alternate Traffic Credit.

If the Direct-Trunked Transport facility that experienced the service outage provided transport only for Switched Access Service, an Alternate Traffic Credit will only be calculated for Switched Access.

If the amount of the Alternate Traffic Credit is greater than the amount of credit that would have been allowed as set forth in (1) preceding, the Telephone Company will credit the customer the Alternate Traffic Credit instead of the lesser credit for the inoperative facility. If the Alternate Traffic Credit is less than or equal to the amount that would otherwise be credited to the customer (as set forth in (1) preceding), the Alternate Traffic Credit will not be allowed.

4. For Directory Assistance Service, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 24 hours. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 24 hours or more at the rate of 1/30 of the applicable monthly rates or minimum monthly usage charge for each period of 24 hours or fraction thereof that the interruption continues. However, in no case is a credit allowance applicable when the actual usage charge exceeds the minimum monthly usage charge in any one monthly billing period.
5. For Frame Relay Service (FRS), no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than four hours. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of four (4) hours or subsequent fraction thereof that the interruption continues, at the rate of 1/30 (1 day) of the monthly rates for the interrupted service or the affected portion thereof. For the purpose of determining the allowance, every month is considered to have 30 days.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

C. When Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

1. Interruptions caused by the negligence of the IC or End User.
2. Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the IC, End User or others.
3. Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.
4. Interruptions of a service during any period when the IC or End User has released a service to the Telephone Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the IC or End User prior to the release of that service. Thereafter, a credit allowance as set forth in Paragraphs 2.4.4, A. and B., preceding, applies.
5. Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the IC or End User to authorize replacement of any element of special construction, as set forth in Section 14., following. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the IC or End User receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Telephone Company of the written authorization for such replacement.
6. Periods when the IC or End User elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.
7. An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.
8. Interruption of service caused by a customer's failure to provide notification to the Telephone Company of media stimulated mass calling events as specified in Section 6.7.12 of Tariff FCC No. 1. (CT)

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions-(Continued)

D. Use of an Alternative Service Provided by the Telephone Company

Should the IC or End User elect to use an alternative service provided by the Telephone Company during the period that a service is interrupted, the IC must pay the tariffed rates and charges for the alternative service used.

E. Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the IC may be requested to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the IC consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be determined in the same manner as a credit for service interruptions as set forth in Paragraph 2.4.4, A., preceding.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved

When an Access Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the service is in one Exchange Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory (i.e. Jointly Provided Access Service), the Exchange Telephone Companies involved will agree upon a billing, design and ordering arrangement which is consistent with the provisions contained in this section and the Ordering and Billing Forum standards, Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD). If any changes are made in these arrangements, the Exchange Telephone Companies involved will give affected customers 30 days notice prior to implementation.

At the time an order is placed, the customer will be notified of the arrangement which will apply and any pertinent information pertaining thereto, e.g., the entity to which payment should be made, the entity to which billing inquiries should be made, the entity which will be responsible for adjustments to bills, etc.

A. Single Bill Arrangement for FGA and BSA-A Switched Access Services

1. General - A single bill will be rendered for FGA and BSA-A service.
2. Ordering - The company where the first point of switching is located shall accept the order for FGA and BSA-A service. The other company(ies) involved shall also receive a copy of the order from the carrier.

The Exchange Telephone Companies involved in providing the Access Service, will develop a mutually agreeable working arrangement to allow one of the Exchange Telephone Companies to perform "Access Service Coordination" (ASC) for all services requested.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

A. Single Bill Arrangement for FGA and BSA-A Switched Access Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Service - The company that accepts the order for service will arrange to provide the service, bill and collect all appropriate charges in accordance with the regulations, rates and charges in its Access Services Tariff.

B. Meet Point Billing Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services

1. General - Meet Point Billing (MPB) is for the joint provisioning of FGB, FGD, BSA-B BSA-D, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services through multiple exchange telephone company ordering and billing arrangements. MPB allows each involved exchange telephone company to provide service and bills for the portion of the access service that it rendered under its own tariff.

MPB provides two separate options on billing arrangements for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, Special Access and Directory Access Services, as follows:

- Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement, as set forth in C., following.
- Multiple Bill Arrangement, as set forth in D., following.

2. Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement

The Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement allows the customer to receive one bill from the billing company. The billing company will be billed by the other exchange telephone companies for their portion of the access service provided by each exchange telephone company.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

B. Meet Point Billing Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, AT) DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Multiple Bill Arrangement

The Multiple Bill Arrangement allows all exchange telephone companies providing service to bill the customer for their portion of a jointly provided access service according to its Access Service Tariff charges.

C. Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services

1. General - The Telephone Company will participate in the Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement, if one of the other involved exchange telephone companies bill the customer for the service.

2. The Telephone Company will participate in the Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement with other involved exchange telephone companies to jointly provide FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, and Directory Assistance Services when all of the following conditions exist:

- a. The exchange telephone companies involved agree to use the Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement to render a bill to the customer;
- b. One of the other exchange telephone companies own and/or operate the end office; and
- c. One of the other exchange telephone companies performs the billing company functions.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

C. Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. The Telephone Company will participate in the Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement with involved exchange telephone companies to jointly provide DNAL or Special Access Service when all of the following conditions exist:
 - a. The exchange telephone companies involved agree to use the Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement to render a bill to the customer; and
 - b. One of the other exchange telephone companies performs the billing company functions.
4. Ordering - Each exchange telephone company involved in providing the service will accept an order for the access service from the customer.

For FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D and Directory Assistance Services, the exchange telephone companies involved in providing the access services, will develop a mutually agreeable working arrangement to allow one of the exchange telephone companies to perform "Access Service Coordination" (ASC) for all services requested.

For DNAL and Special Access, the exchange telephone company that performs the billing functions will serve as the ASC.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

C. Single Bill Single Tariff Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

5. Rating and Billing of Service - With the agreement of the exchange telephone companies involved, as set forth in (2) and (3) preceding, the following rating and billing option will be used:

Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement - The exchange telephone company that accepts the order for service and agrees to be the ASC, as set forth in (4) preceding, will arrange to provide the service, bill and collect all appropriate charges in accordance with the regulations, rates and charges in its access service tariff. The single bill will list the billing company's rates and charges.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services

1. General - Separate bills will be rendered by the exchange telephone companies for Access Service other than FGA and BSA-A if the administration of a single bill arrangement, as set forth in 2.4.5, C., cannot be agreed upon by the companies involved.
2. Ordering - Each exchange telephone company involved in providing the service will accept an order for the Access Service from the customer.

The exchange telephone companies involved in providing the Access Service, will develop a mutually agreeable working arrangement to allow one of the exchange telephone companies to perform "Access Service Coordination" (ASC) for all services requested.

3. Rating and Billing of Service - Each exchange telephone company will provide its portion of the Access Service based on the regulations, rates and charges contained in its Access Service Tariff, subject to the following rules, as appropriate:
 - a. The charges billed by the Telephone Company for mileage sensitive rate elements (Switched Access Service Local Transport, DNAL Mileage, Special Access Service Channel Mileage, or Directory Assistance Transport) are determined as follows:
 1. The total mileage for the service is computed using the V & H Coordinate Method set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 (NECA No. 4).

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Service-(Continued)

a. (Continued)

2. A billing percentage contained in NECA No. 4 for the telephone company premises involved.⁽¹⁾

3. The telephone company's rates and charges are then multiplied by the appropriate quantity(ies) and billing percentage(s) to obtain the charges for the Telephone Company.

An example of this methodology is shown in Paragraph 2.4.5, D.3.d., following.

b. The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved. With exception of the Local Transport Nonrecurring Charge, which applies as set forth in Paragraph 2.4.5, D.3.c., the following applies:

1. When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, the Telephone Company's rates will be billed for the termination(s) within the Telephone Company's operating territory.

(1) For intraLATA LEC to LEC traffic, percentage of ownership will be determined by the V & H Coordinates located in the Missouri PTC IntraLATA Data Base.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Service-(Continued)

b. (Continued)

2. When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, the Telephone Company's rates and charges will apply for units located in the Telephone Company's operating territory.
3. When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by the Telephone Company.
4. When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.
5. The fixed portion of Direct Trunked Transport, DNAL Mileage and Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed 50% at the applicable rate when the service terminates in this Company's operating territory.
6. Fifty percent of the per minute of use portion of the Tandem End Office Multiplexing, Tandem-Switched Transmission, Host/Remote Transmission or the Tandem-Switched Directory Transmission will be billed when the service terminates in the Telephone Company's operating territory.

c. Switched Access Local Transport Nonrecurring Charge and Directory Access Nonrecurring Charge are subject to the following rules:

1. The Nonrecurring Charges for installation of FGB, FGD, BSA-B, and BSA-D services, as set forth in Section 6.9.2 of Tariff FCC No. 1 and for Directory Assistance, as set forth in Section 9, Paragraph 9.6 are used to compute the billed nonrecurring charges for the Telephone Company. (CT)

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BDSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

c. (Continued)

2. The multiple bill adjustment factor(s) is(are) determined as follows:

a. When the Telephone Company's facilities are the First Point of Switching from the customer's premises, the following factors will apply:

- First Trunk 100%
- Additional Trunk per Access Order 100%

b. When the Telephone Company does not have the First Point of Switching from the customer's premises, but provides a portion of the dedicated trunk, the following factors will apply:

- First Trunk 64%
- Additional Trunk per Access Order 41%

c. When the Telephone Company is not required to activate trunks to the first point of switching the Local Transport Nonrecurring Charge does not apply.

3. The Telephone Company's charges as set forth in Paragraph 2.4.5, D.3.c.1., preceding, are then multiplied by the appropriate quantity(ies) and multiple bill adjustment factor(s) in Paragraph 2.4.5, D.3.c.2., preceding, to obtain the appropriate nonrecurring charges for the Telephone Company.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

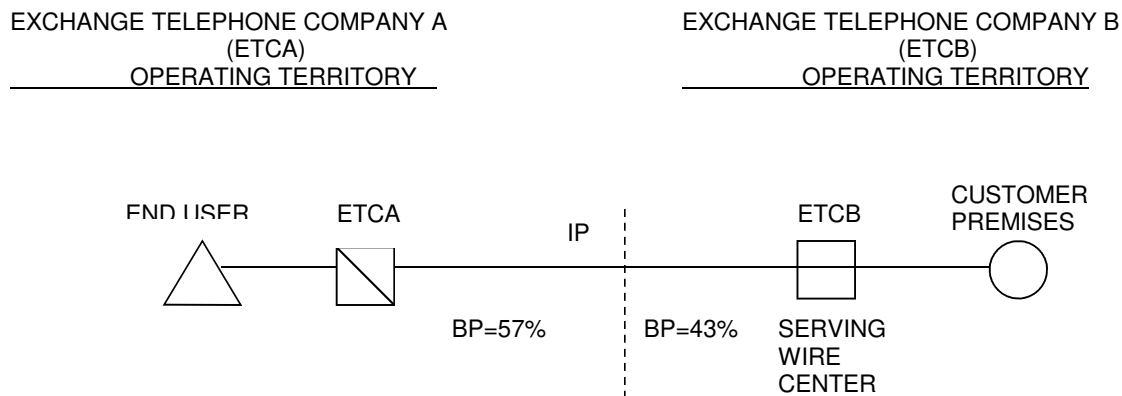
2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

d. Example of Jointly Provided Direct-Trunked Transport

FGD or BSA-D Switched Access is ordered to End Office A. End Office A is in the operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company A. Premises of the ordering customer is in the operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company B.



(a) Airline Mileages (Using NECA No. 4)

- ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 22.1, rounded = 23

(b) Direct-Trunked Transport charges

- Assume ETCA rate for Direct-Trunked Transport is \$24.00 per mile
- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57
- Assume ETCB rate for Direct-Trunked Transport is \$22.37 per mile
- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43
- Assume ETCA fixed rate for Direct-Trunked Transport is \$60.00
- Assume ETCB fixed rate for Direct-Trunked Transport is \$54.74

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

d. Example of Jointly Provided Direct-Trunked Transport

- (c) Formula: (Number of miles times ETCA's per mile rate times ETCA's Billing Percentage) plus (one half of ETCA's fixed rate) equals ETCA Direct-Trunked Transport charge

Calculation of Transport Charges

ETCA Direct-Trunked Transport Charge

$$(23 * \$24.00 * 57/100) + (\$60.00 * .5) = \$344.64$$

ETCB Direct-Trunked Transport Charge

$$(23 * \$22.37 * 43/100) + (\$54.74 * .5) = \$248.61$$

e. Example of Jointly Provided Tandem-Switched Transport

FGD or BSA-D Switched Access is ordered as a tandem routed service to End Office A. End Office A is in the operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company A. The premises of the ordering customer, the serving wire center and the access tandem through which the service is switched is in the operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company B.

(a) Airline Mileages (Using NECA No. 4)

- ETCB serving wire center to ETCA End Office = 29.3, rounded to 30 miles.

(b) Switched Transport charges for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rates for Tandem-Switched Transmission are \$0.000300 per minute of use and \$0.000090 per minute of use per mile.
- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57%.
- ETCA will not bill Tandem Switching since the access tandem is in the operating territory of ETCB.
- Assume ETCB rates for Tandem-Switched Transmission are \$0.000303 per minute of use and \$0.000037 per minute of use per mile.
- Assume ETCB rate for Tandem-Switching is \$0.000804 per minute of use.
- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43%.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

e. Example of Jointly Provided Tandem-Switched Transport (Continued)

(c) Formula:

ETCA Tandem-Switched Transmission

(Minutes of use times ETCA's Tandem-Switched Transmission per minute of use rate times .50) plus (Minutes of use times number of miles times ETCA's Tandem-Switched Transmission per minute of use per mile rate times ETCA's Billing Percentage) equals ETCA's Tandem-Switched Transmission charge

ETCB Tandem-Switched Transmission

(Minutes of use times ETCB's Tandem-Switched Transmission per minute of use rate times .50) plus (Minutes of use times number of miles times ETCB's Tandem-Switched Transmission per minute of use per mile rate times ETCB's Billing Percentage) equals ETCB's Tandem-Switched Transmission charge

ETCB Tandem Switching

Minutes of Use times ETCB's minute of use rate equal ETCB's Tandem Switching charge

Calculation of Tandem-Switched Transport Charges:

ETCA Total Tandem-Switched Transport Charge

$(9000 \times \$0.000300 \times .50) + (9000 \times 30 \times \$0.000090 \times .57) = \$15.20$

ETCB Switched Transport Charge:

$(9000 \times \$0.000303 \times .50) + (9000 \times 30 \times \$0.000037 \times .43) = \$5.66$

ETCB Tandem Switching Charge:

$(9000 \times \$0.000804) = \7.24

ETCB Total Tandem-Switched Transport Charge:

$\$5.66 + \$7.24 = \$12.90$

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.6 Cost Assessment Charge (CAC)

A Cost Assessment Charge is assessed on a percentage basis against all billed revenue for business Customers subscribing to the transport services listed below. The CAC is established to recover property taxes from business Customers. This charge is not a tax or fee that the government requires AT&T to collect from Customers. The CAC will not apply to Federal, State or Local Government Accounts, or to any accounts identified in the billing systems of the Telephone Company as being exempt from application of the Federal Universal Service Fund (FUSF).

<u>Description</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
Cost Assessment Charge (CAC)	
Transport services	7.00%
- AT&T Switched Ethernet Service	
- AT&T Dedicated Ethernet Service	

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General

Equipment, systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched and Special Access Service, furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1, Issue II and in Paragraph 2.1, preceding.

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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The seven-digit codes have the form 101XXXX or 950-XXXX.

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

A three alpha character code that identifies the customers to which the Access Service bill is rendered.

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service 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 and acknowledged as received by the IC'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 end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

Denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and an IC terminal location.

Access Tandem Network

Denotes the network of trunk groups for originating and/or terminating Switched Access traffic between a single access tandem and the Telephone Company end offices subtending the tandem.

Actual Cost

Denotes all costs charged against a specific case of special construction, including any appropriate taxes.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Advanced Carrier Identification Service (ACIS) Code

Denotes any code assigned by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) that is used in conjunction with ACIS.

Alternate Billing Service

Denotes a term for a service that provides the end users the ability to bill calls to an account not necessarily associated with the originating line.

Annual Underutilization Liability

Denotes a per unit amount which may be billed annually if fewer services are in use utilizing specially constructed facilities at filed tariff rates than were originally specially constructed.

Answer Message

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

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.

Area of Service (AOS)

Denotes the geographical area from which an 800 subscriber can receive calls dialed to the subscriber's 800 number.

Assumed Average Access Minutes

Denotes the usage that will be billed each month to IC's for FGA, FGB, BSA-A or BSA-B access arrangements served from Telephone Company serving end offices where actual recorded minutes of use are not available.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Attenuation Distortion

Denotes the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Average Account Life

Denotes the depreciation life prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission for each class of telephone plant.

Average Business Day

Denotes the measurement procedure, 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays, for the determination of busy hour minutes of capacity.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Basic Service Element

Denotes an unbundled service option available only with Basic Serving Arrangements.

Basic Serving Arrangement

Denotes a category of Switched Access Service differentiated by technical characteristics, e.g., line vs. trunk side connection at the Telephone Company entry switch.

Billed Number Screening (BNS)

Denotes a process which utilizes a data base to determine specific characteristics and/or customer preferences on a billed line number. Examples would include, whether or not the line is a public telephone and whether the billed customer associated with the line will accept a collect call.

Billing Account Number (BAN)

A code that identifies the customer's billing account to which Access Services are billed.

Billing Clearing House

Denotes a billing and collection service bureau for customers which become members and wish to arrange for the billing and collection of services provided to end users.

Bit

Denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Building

The term "same building" is to be interpreted to mean a structure under one roof or two or more structures on one premises which are connected by an enclosed or covered passageway. In no case can conduit be considered as an enclosed passageway nor buildings connected by a covered public mall be the "same building."

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Business Day

Denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 or 6:00 p.m., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours the Telephone Company should be contacted.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service 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, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Call

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which a complete destination code or a Carrier Access Code (e.g., 950-XXXX, 101XXXX#, 0-, 00-) is provided in the originating direction or a complete destination code is provided in the terminating direction.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

Denotes a numeric code that is assigned by Bellcore to long distance carriers for the provisioning of Feature Group B and/or D trunk side Access Service. The numeric code uniquely identifies the carrier.

Carrier or Common Carrier

Denotes any individual, partnership, associations, joint-stock company, trust or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate, interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio.

Carrier Identification Code Parameter (CIP)

Denotes the transmission of the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) to the customer within the Initial Address Message (IAM) of an originating FGD or BSA-D call.

CCS

Denotes a hundred call seconds, which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks).

Central Office

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.

Central Office Prefix

Denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the seven-digit telephone number assigned to an End User's Telephone Exchange Service when dialed on a local basis.

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

Denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

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 or, for DNAL BSAs, between a point of termination and a Telephone Company switch.

Channelize

Denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower bandwidth or lower speed channels.

Channel Service Unit

Denotes equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format errors, and remote loop back.

Clear Channel Capability

Denotes the utilization of increased usable bandwidth per facility.

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.

C-Notched Noise

Denotes the C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Coin Station

Denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semi-public place where Telephone Company customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Common Channel Signaling (CCS)

Denotes a high speed packet switched communications network which is separate (out of band) from the public packet switched and message networks. Its purpose is to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuits and/or data base related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network.

Common Line

Denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the General and/or Local Exchange Service Tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch and which may be used to make and receive exchange service calls, intrastate message service calls or interstate message service calls no matter if the customer causes the line, trunk or facility to be arranged to prohibit any type of calls to be made or received. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the General and/or Local Exchange Service Tariffs. A common line business is a line provided under the business regulations of the General and/or Local Exchange Service Tariffs.

Communications System

Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable, when not connected to the Telecommunications Network, of two-way communications between customer-provided terminal equipment.

Connecting Facility Assignment (CFA)

A code that identifies the Exchange Company carrier system and channel to (AT) be used from a Wide Band Analog or a High Capacity Facility.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Customer

Denotes any Interexchange Carrier, Local Exchange Carrier, or Enhanced Service Provider which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunication services or telecommunication related services for hire.

Customer Carrier Name Abbreviation (CCNA)

Denotes a three alpha character code that identifies the Access customer submitting the Access Order and receiving confirmation of the Order.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Customer Circuit Reference (CKR)

A circuit number or range of circuit numbers assigned, administered and utilized by the customer as a cross-reference to the Telephone Company's circuit numbers.

Customer Signaling Point Code (CSPC)

Denotes a code that identifies the customer's signaling point in the CCS network.

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 (dB)

Denotes a unit used 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

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

Denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Demarcation Point

Denotes the point (referred to as a Demarc Point or Network Interface) of interconnection between the Telephone Company's facilities and the wiring at the subscriber's premises. The Demarc Point shall consist of wire or a jack conforming to Subpart F of Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations. The Demarc Point will generally be within twelve inches of the protector or, absent a protector within twelve inches of the entry point to the customer's premises. If conforming to the

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Demarcation Point-(Continued)

twelve inches is unrealistic or technically impossible, the Demarc Point will be the most practical minimum point of entry to the customer's premises.

The network interface may be located at a point other than the normal demarcation point where the network interface is already established by the presence of network equipment with the effective date of this tariff. For multiunit structures (e.g., apartments, college campuses, shopping centers) the structure owner shall make the final decision on whether the structure shall be treated as a multipremise structure with one demarcation point per premise or, as a single premise with one demarcation point for the entire structure. The structure owner shall have the option of having the demarcation point placed at a location other than that determined by the Telephone Company provided the structure owner pays any additional construction costs and such location is consistent with the minimum point of entry standard.

With regard to premises for any structure that is built to be mobile (e.g., mobile homes, recreational vehicles), the Telephone Company may place the Demarc Point on a post or pole at or near the pad where such structure is intended to rest. Boat docks and similar premises may be treated by the Telephone Company as single unit premises, with the Demarc Point being placed on the shore.

Detail Billing

Denotes the listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to an IC or End User are due on a bill prepared by the Telephone Company.

Directory Assistance

Denotes the provision of access to a Directory Assistance location and a Telephone Company Directory Assistance operator.

Directory Assistance Location

The term Directory Assistance Location denotes a Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer's end user and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

Denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access FGA and BSA-A. It may be utilized when FGA or BSA-A is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination with the IC to the local exchange end office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling would expect to receive address signals from the IC in the form of Dual Tone Multifrequency signals.

Echo Control

Denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

Denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP).

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

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

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

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 premises. However, when terminated on a 2-wire facility, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office Switch

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. Included are Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and Remote Switching Systems (RSS) served by a host office in a different wire center.

End User

Denotes a user of the Telephone Company's local or general exchange services or, of a customer's services, unless it is explicitly set forth elsewhere in this Tariff that an end user may be considered an Access Service customer.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Enhanced Service Provider (ESP)

Denotes a provider of telecommunication related services to its patrons, offered over the Telephone Company transmission facilities, which employ computer processing applications that act on the format, content, code, protocol or similar aspects of the patron's transmitted information; provide the patron additional, different or restructured information; or involve patron interaction with stored information.

Entity

Denotes something that exists as a particular and discrete unit (e.g., corporations or subsidiary company).

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

Denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

Denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP).

$$[ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)]$$

Equalized

Denotes a procedure which provides for the component frequencies of the material transmitted having about the same relationship at the two ends of the channel.

Estimated Cost

Denotes all estimated costs that will be incurred in providing a specific case of special construction, including any appropriate taxes.

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. One or more designated exchanges comprises a given Local Access and Transport Area.

Exchange Company Signaling Point Code (ECSPC)

Denotes a code that identifies the Telephone Company's signaling point in the CCS network.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Exit Message

Denotes an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company 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 (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer 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.

Facilities

Denotes any cable, fiber optic, poles, conduit, microwave or carrier equipment, wire center distribution frames, central office switching equipment, computers (both hardware and software), business machines, etc., utilized to provide (1) the services offered under this Tariff or (2) the services provided by an IC for its own use or for an IC End User's use.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Feature Group

Denotes any of the various types of switched access arrangements that will be available to the IC's. The fundamental distinction between the types of access occurs in their access code dialing arrangements.

First Point of Switching

Denotes the first Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the IC terminal location to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the IC terminal location.

Frequency Shift

Denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

Denotes Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities previously utilized to provide services under the provisions of this Tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

Host Office

Denotes an electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Hub

Denotes a Telephone Company designated serving wire center at which bridging, multiplexing or Network Reconfiguration Service functions are performed.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

IC Terminal Location

Denotes the point at which Access Service connects to the IC's telecommunications service.

Immediately Available Funds

Denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U.S. Federal Reserve Bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Impedance Balance

Denotes the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a 4-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the 4-wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

Initial Liability Period

Denotes the initial planning period during which the customer expects to place specially constructed facilities in service.

Installed Cost

Denotes the total investment (estimated or actual) required by the Telephone Company to provide specially constructed facilities.

Impulse Noise

Denotes any momentary occurrence of the noise on a channel over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences which exceed the threshold.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

Denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Initial Address Message (IAM)

Denotes an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busy of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

Denotes the 1004 Hz power difference (in dBs) between the maximum power available at the originating end and the actual power reaching the terminating end through the inserted connection.

Interconnecting Signaling Transfer Point (STP)

Denotes a Signaling Transfer Point (STP) that routes messages between its own and other Common Channel Signaling networks.

Intermodulation Distortion

Denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dBs) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Interexchange Carrier (IXC)

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation or other entity that has obtained a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity or of Service Authority from the Missouri Public Service Commission to engage for hire in intrastate communication by wire or radio between two or more exchanges.

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

See Customer.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Interstate and Foreign Communications

Denotes any communications subject to FCC oversight as provided under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

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.

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

Denotes the local non-traffic sensitive Telephone Exchange Service facilities furnished in connection with Switched Exchange Access provided to an IC to complete an intrastate call via an IC's intercity network to or from Telephone Exchange Service locations.

Line Information Data Base (LIDB)

Denotes a data base containing billing validation data to support Alternate Billing Services.

Line Side Connection

Denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Link Type (LT)

Denotes the functionality of the signaling link providing interconnection/signaling paths between nodes of the Common Channel Signaling (CCS) network.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

Denotes a geographic area established by the Telephone Company for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Local Calling Area

Denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Telephone Company's Local and/or General Exchange Service tariff, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)

The certificated provider of basic local exchange telephone service.

Local Tandem Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an End Office Switch.

Loop Around Test Line

Denotes an arrangement utilizing a Telephone Company central office to provide a means to make certain two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two central office terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer.

Loss Deviation

Denotes the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Maximum Termination Liability

Denotes the maximum amount which may be billed if all services using especially constructed facilities are terminated prior to the expiration of the Maximum Termination Liability Period.

Maximum Termination Liability Period

Denotes the length of time for which a termination charge may apply if all services using specially constructed facilities are terminated. The liability period is equal to the average account life of the specially constructed facilities. When construction involves multiple classes of plant with differing lives, the liability period is equal to the weighted average of the account lives involved in the special construction case, using nonrecoverable investment as the basis for weighting.

Media Stimulated Mass Calling Events

Denotes the use of Switched Access Service for calls placed to 800, 900, POTS, etc. telephone numbers in response to television and radio advertising for which a substantial call volume is anticipated during a short period of time. Media stimulated mass calling is highly peaked and often used in conjunction with call counting services for public opinion polls, marketing surveys, entertainment, etc.

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the IC terminal location from the Telephone Company end office.

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Telecommunications Service

Those services used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis, i.e., local, national or international, which causes or could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the National Security Emergency Preparedness posture of the United States.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Net Salvage

Denotes the estimated scrap, sale, or trade-in value, less the estimated cost of removal. Cost of removal includes the costs of demolishing, tearing down, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Since the cost of removal may exceed salvage value, net salvage may be negative.

Network Interface

See Demarcation Point

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 reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Nonrecoverable Cost

Denotes the cost of specially constructed facilities for which the Telephone Company has no foreseeable use should the service be terminated.

Nonsynchronous Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in step-by-step end office which provide operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.

Normal Construction

Denotes all facilities the Telephone Company would normally use to provide service in the absence of a request for special construction.

Normal Cost

Denotes the estimated cost to provide services using normal construction.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

North American Numbering Plan

Denotes a three-digit area or Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office (CO) code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook

Denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service Line.

On-hook

Denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service Line.

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.

Operating Company Number

Denotes a four-character alphanumeric identifier used to determine the company of the NPA-NXX code-holders.

Operator Service System

Denotes the group of interacting hardware (switching equipment, data links, and operator terminals) and software components for the provision of operator service functionality.

Originating Direction

Denotes the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User to an IC terminal location.

Originating Point Code (OPC)

Denotes a code assigned to identify each Operator Service System (OSS) location.

Pay Telephone

Denotes Telephone Company-provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones and coinless telephones.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(continued)

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Personal Communications Service (PCS)

Denotes a set of capabilities that allows some combination of personal mobility, terminal mobility and service profile management.

Point of Termination

See Demarcation Point

Premises

- See definition of term "building."
- All portions of the same building occupied by the same customer provided that:
- The portions are not separated from each other by intervening offices, rooms or suites not occupied by the customer.
- The portions on different floors are contiguous and that the portion on the upper floor is directly above the portion occupied on the lower floor.
- All of the buildings occupied by the same customer, provided that:
- All of the buildings are located on the same plot of ground and are not intersected by a public highway.

NOTE: A public highway is considered to mean a vehicular thoroughfare which is governmentally owned.

Prime Service Vendor

The service vendor from whom the customer, or their authorized agent, orders NSEP Telecommunications Service.

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

The following telephone companies are the Primary Toll Carriers, (all of which are Local Exchange Carriers) for intraLATA service under the Missouri Primary Carrier by Toll Center Plan filed with and as subsequently modified by the Commission: Fidelity, Contel, GTE North, Southwestern Bell and United Telephone.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Query

Denotes a request for specific information generated by a computer processor and sent to an application, i.e., a data base, with a predefined set of possible responses.

Recoverable Cost

Denotes the cost of the specially constructed facilities for which the Telephone Company has a foreseeable reuse, either in place or elsewhere, should the service be terminated.

Registered Equipment

Denotes the IC's or the IC's Customer's Premises Equipment (CPE) which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

Release Message

Denotes an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and/or Remote Switching Systems (RSS)

Denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an electronic switching system-type Host Office. The RSM/RSS cannot accommodate direct trunks to an IC.

Reseller

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust or corporation engaged for hire to provide intrastate, interstate and/or foreign communications by means of reselling services of other carriers.

Response

Denotes one Response from a set of predefined possible responses to a request for information contained in a query from a computer processor.

Return Loss

Denotes a measure of the similarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Service Control Point (SCP)

Denotes a transaction processor based system that provides a network interface to various data base services. For 800 Number Portability Access Service, the SCP contains routing instructions for 800 service records that were downloaded from the SMS/800.

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

Denotes the main operations support system of 800 Number Portability Access Service used to create and maintain subscriber 800 call processing records.

Service Switching Point (SSP)

Denotes the switches in the telephone network that distinguishes dialed 800 calls from ordinary telephone calls and then communicates with SCPs for information on how the 800 calls should be routed.

Service Termination

Denotes the connection of access service at an IC terminal location, End User's premises or a Centrex C.O.

Serving Wire Center

Denotes the end office from which the customer designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Telephone Company for Local Exchange Service purposes.

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

Denotes an arrangement which allows the IC to select balance, milliwatt and synchronous test lines by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated access connection.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

Denotes a condition which occurs when the Telephone Company does not have appropriate cable, switching capacity, bridging or multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the Access Service requested by the customer.

Short Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for an ac short circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least four microfarads.

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

Denotes the ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

Signaling Link (SL)

Denotes a specialized digital data link that provides interconnection/ signaling paths between the various signal and processing nodes of the Common Channel Signaling network. Signaling Links may be routed directly between signaling points or indirectly via a Signal Transfer Point (STP).

Signaling Link Code (SLC)

Denotes a code that identifies a signaling link within the Common Channel Signaling/Signaling System 7 (CS/SS7) link set.

Signaling Point (SP)

Denotes a node in the Common Channel Signaling network that originates and/or receives signaling messages.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

Denotes the signaling protocol version 7 used in the Common Channel Signaling network based on the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards.

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.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

Denotes 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.

Special Order

Denotes an order for a Billing and Collection Service or an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

Subcontracting Service Vendor

The service vendor who, under contract or Tariff concurrence, agrees to provide a portion of an NSEP Telecommunications Service.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

Denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

Synchronous Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational test of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Authorization Code

A special 12-digit code assigned by the TSP Program Office, which authorizes priority provisioning and/or restoration designations for NSEP Telecommunications Services.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System.

The priority provisioning and restoration of services offered under this Tariff relative to the National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System shall be pursuant to the regulations and rates as delineated in Section 10, following.

Termination Charge

Denotes the portion of the Maximum Termination Liability that is applied as a nonrecurring charge when all services are discontinued prior to the expiration of the specified liability period.

Terminating Direction

Denotes the use of access service for the completion of calls from an IC terminal location to an End User.

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

Denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering. 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

Denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

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

Denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system.

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.

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

Denotes a three or five character alphabetic, numeric or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Telephone Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

V & H Coordinates Method

Denotes a method of computing air line miles between two points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the vertical (V) and horizontal (H) coordinates of the two points.

WATS Access Line (WAL)

Denotes a dedicated connection between a customer designated premises and the WATS serving office. The WAL was formerly referred to as a Special Access Line (SAL) and/or a Dedicated Access Line (DAL).

WATS Access Line Service

Denotes a line side connection that combines Switched Access Service with a dedicated Special Access connection between an end user premises and the WATS serving office.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

WATS Serving Office

Denotes a Telephone Company designated end office where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS Access Line Service.

Wire Center

Denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

X.25 Protocol

Denotes the interface between user data terminal equipment and packet switching data circuit terminating equipment, as specified by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) recommendation.

800 Number Portability Access Service (NPAS)

Denotes the ability to determine interexchange carrier identification based on the subscriber's selection of the carrier using all ten digits of the dialed 800 number. Allows an 800 subscriber to change its interexchange carrier without changing its 800 number.

800 Service Provider

Denotes the entity that offers 800 access services to 800 subscribers.

800 Subscriber

Denotes a customer that has arranged with an 800 Service Provider for 800 service and has been assigned an 800 number.

900 Access Service Screening Office

An end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 900 Access Service to all customers.

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