

TARIFF DISTRIBUTION

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<u>TARIFF SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE REVISION</u>
E002	7	0008
E002	7.1	0010
E002	32.1	0003
E002	35	0005
E002	40.1	0009
E002	41	0010
E003	3	0005
E005	2.1	0011
K002	7	0002
K002	7.1	0001
K002	32.1	0001
K002	35	0001
K002	40.1	0001
K002	41	0001
K018	1	0001
K018	2	0001
K018	3	0001
K18 Cont. (pg)	1	0001

BELLSOUTH
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
NORTH CAROLINA
ISSUED: July 15, 2016
BY: President - North Carolina
Charlotte, North Carolina

ACCESS SERVICES TARIFF

Eighth Revised Page 7
Cancels Seventh Revised Page 7

EFFECTIVE: July 30, 2016

E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.11 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 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 users.
- B. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, Attorney's 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 Company's services provided under this Tariff including, without limitation, Workmen's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of 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 tortious conduct of the IC, its officers, agents or employees.
- C. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney's fees and court costs by the IC or third persons arising out of the Company provision of Billing Analysis Services or any other 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.
- D. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by the IC or third parties arising out of any act or omission of the IC in the course of using services provided under this Tariff.

E2.3.12 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

- A. The IC shall provide the Company timely notification of the following:
 1. Planned or unplanned outages of IC facilities which will affect the Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes,
 2. Facility failures within the IC network which will adversely impact upon the Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes, and,
 3. IC marketing activities designed to generate rapid or short-term increases in anticipated traffic volumes.
- B. This timely notification will enable the Company to administer its network as set forth in Section 6.4.1 of Tariff FCC No. 1.

E2.3.13 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

E2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements

- A. Jurisdictional Reports
 1. When the Company receives sufficient call detail to permit it to determine the jurisdiction of originating and terminating access minutes of use, the Company will bill according to these actual minutes of use and will not use IC reported Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) factors. The Company developed percent interstate usage for access minutes of use will be determined at a statewide level.
 2. The intrastate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis by end office, when the access minutes are measured by dividing the measured intrastate originating or terminating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number is in the same state as the called number) by the total originating or terminating access minutes.
The Company will bill according to actual measured minutes of use for all services listed in 3. and 7. following, with the exception of those listed below:
 - BellSouth SWA Local Channel
 - BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel
 - BellSouth Billing Name and Address
 - BellSouth Operator Assistance Access Service
 - Channelization Equipment
 - BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service

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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont'd)

A. Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

3. When an IC initially orders service(s) as defined in the following, the IC will state in its order the Percent Intrastate Usage (PIU) separately for each, as set forth in 1. and 2. preceding.

- BellSouth SWA FGA
- BellSouth SWA FGB
- BellSouth SWA FGD
- BellSouth SWA 500 Service
- 700 Service
- BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening Service
- BellSouth SWA 900 Service
- BellSouth Billing Name and Address

- BellSouth Operator Assistance Access Service
- BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service

The Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) factors associated with BellSouth SWA FGA, BellSouth SWA FGB, BellSouth SWA FGD, 700, BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening and BellSouth SWA 900 will also apply to all associated elements and services, e.g. Carrier Common Line, Local Switching, BellSouth SWA Common Interoffice Channel, Interconnection and Access Tandem Switching, Common Trunk Port Service and minute of use based multiplexer rate elements, where applicable.

The PIU category, BellSouth SWA Local Channel, includes Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service and Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service charges and other flat rated charges not specifically covered by other PIU categories.

The customer will provide a single factor as the projected Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) to apportion the usage between interstate and intrastate when initially ordering service. This factor will be applied to the following categories:

- Switched Local Channel
- BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel
- Channelization Equipment

The PIU factor provided for each of the foregoing facilities categories (Switched Local Channel, BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel and Channelization Equipment) will reflect the combination of all traffic types which traverse such facility category.

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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

BELLSOUTH DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE ACCESS (INTRASTATE)

The term "BellSouth Directory Assistance Access" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Company operator when the operator location is accessed by an End User by dialing (NPA) 555-1212.

BELLSOUTH OPERATOR SERVICES SYSTEM LOCATION

The term "BellSouth Operator Services System Location" denotes a Company office where Company equipment routes or receives IC Operator Services calls to or from the IC location.

BELLSOUTH ELECTRONIC WHITE PAGES LOCATION

The term "BellSouth Electronic White Pages Location" denotes a Company office where BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service is provided. BellSouth Electronic White Page locations are listed in the NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC., TARIFF F.C.C. No. 4.

BELLSOUTH SWA COMMON TRANSPORT

The term "BellSouth SWA Common Transport" denotes the transmission of the IC's BellSouth SWA traffic between the Access Tandem and the end office, between the BellSouth SWA FGA dial-tone office and the end office (for terminating traffic), and between the end office which serves as the host office for a remote switching system or module (RSS or RSM) and the RSS or RSM.

BELLSOUTH SWA DEDICATED TRANSPORT

The term "BellSouth SWA Dedicated Transport" denotes the transmission of the IC's BellSouth SWA traffic utilizing dedicated facilities, when ordered by the IC, between the IC's serving wire center (SWC) and the IC designated points, i.e. SWC to a Company Facility Hub (Hub), SWC to an Access Tandem, SWC to an IC designated end office, Hub to an Access Tandem, Hub to Hub, and Hub to an end office.

BELLSOUTH SWA FGD SIGNALING

The term "BellSouth SWA FGD Signaling" denotes the signaling system which is used, by equal access end offices, to transmit originating information and address digits to the IC's premises. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing, identification of the type of call, identification of the ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgment wink supervisory signals.

BIPOLAR WITH 8 ZERO SUBSTITUTION (B8ZS)

The term "Bipolar with 8 Zero Substitution" (B8ZS) denotes a line code which allows transport of an all zero octet over a DS1/1.544 Mbps High Capacity channel. B8ZS enables Clear Channel Capability on DS1/1.544 Mbps High Capacity service.

BIT

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

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ACCESS SERVICES TARIFF

Fifth Revised Page 35
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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

DUAL TONE MULTIFREQUENCY ADDRESS SIGNALING

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of *BellSouth SWA FGA*. It may be utilized when *BellSouth SWA FGA* is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of interface 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

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

ECHO PATH LOSS (EPL)

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP).

ECHO RETURN LOSS (ERL)

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

EFFECTIVE 2-WIRE

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

EFFECTIVE 4-WIRE

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the 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 or central office, but not at the IC point of interface. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported.

ELECTRONIC WHITE PAGES SYSTEM

The term "Electronic White Pages System" (EWP system) denotes switching equipment, facilities, computer hardware and software components utilized for the provision of *BellSouth* Electronic White Pages Access Service.

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END OFFICE SWITCH

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local 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 and Remote Switching Systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

END USER

The term "End User" denotes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, governmental agency or any other entity which (A) obtains a common line, uses a pay telephone or obtains intrastate service arrangements in the operating territory of the Company or (B) subscribes to intrastate service(s) provided by an IC or uses the services of the IC when the IC provides intrastate service(s) for its own use.

ENTRANCE FACILITY

See Switched Local Channel

ENTRY SWITCH

See First Point of Switching

ENVELOPE DELAY DISTORTION

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel. It is the maximum variation over a band of frequencies of the envelope delay, which is the derivative of the phase with respect to frequency.

EQUAL LEVEL ECHO PATH LOSS

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

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Ninth Revised Page 40.1
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E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

SPECIAL ORDER

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Billing and Collection Service or a *BellSouth* Directory Assistance *Access* Service. (D)

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SWITCHED LOCAL CHANNEL

The Switched Local Channel denotes a switched transport facility between the IC's serving wire center and the IC's premises.

SYNCHRONOUS TEST LINE

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

TERMINATING DIRECTION

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

TERMINATION CHARGE

The term "Termination Charge" when used in connection with specially constructed facilities denotes the portion of the termination liability that is applied as a nonrecurring charge when all services are discontinued prior to the expiration of the specified liability period. The term "Termination Liability" as used in connection with the application of termination charges for Access Services denotes the maximum potential charge applicable for the discontinuance, either at the request of the IC or by the Company under its regulations concerning cancellation for cause, of service or facilities provided by the Company.

TRADITIONAL SIGNALING

The term "Traditional Signaling" denotes the Intermachine Signaling System which has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office to the switching machine which will terminate the call. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing, ten digit ANI or ANI information digits are included in this signaling sequence. Acknowledgment wink is required from the terminating switching machine except when the originating switching machine is SXS.

TRAFFIC

The term "traffic" denotes a volume of IC access minutes of use or calls.

TRAFFIC OPERATOR POSITION SYSTEM (TOPS) TANDEM

The term "Traffic Operator Position System" (TOPS tandem) denotes a Company office where Company equipment routes or receives IC Operator Services calls to or from the IC location. A TOPS tandem is also known as an OSS location.

TRANSACTIONS CAPABILITIES APPLICATION PART (TCAP) MESSAGES

The term "TCAP Messages" relates to the application of TIA interim Standard 41 (Sub-systems 005-010) for the transmission of non-call associated messages over the *BellSouth SWA* CCSAC network.

TRANSMISSION MEASURING (105 TYPE) TEST LINE/RESPONDER

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

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ACCESS SERVICES TARIFF

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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

TRANSMISSION PATH

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

TRANSMISSION PERFORMANCE

The term "Transmission Performance" denotes the immediate action limits beyond which the Company will accept an IC's trouble report and take corrective action.

TRUNK

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

TRUNK GROUP

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a set of trunks, which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

TRUNK SIDE CONNECTION

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

TWO-WIRE TO FOUR-WIRE CONVERSION

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement, which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity such as a central office switch trunk circuit or switching system.

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UNIFORM SERVICE ORDER CODE

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" 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 Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

UNDERUTILIZATION LIABILITY

The term "Underutilization Liability" denotes a per unit charge which may be billed if fewer services are in use utilizing specially constructed facilities at filed tariff rates at the end of an Initial Liability Period, or annually thereafter, than were originally specially constructed.

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V AND H COORDINATES METHOD

The term "V and H Coordinates Method" denotes a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the Vertical (V) and Horizontal (H) coordinates of the two points.

VIRTUAL COLLOCATION CROSS-CONNECT

A "Virtual Collocation Cross-Connect" provides for central office interconnection of collocator-provided transmission equipment, which BellSouth has agreed to lease from the collocator, to BellSouth SWA and Special Access (a.k.a. BellSouth SPA) services.

WIRE CENTER

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

500 SERVICE PROVIDER

The term "500 Service Provider" refers to an IC purchasing BellSouth SWA 500 Access service for use in the provision of Personal Communication Service. A 500 Service Provider must have been assigned a 500 NXX by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

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E3. CARRIER COMMON LINE ACCESS

E3.7 Resold Services

- A. Where the IC is reselling MTS or MTS-type service(s) on which the Carrier Common Line and BellSouth SWA charges have been assessed, the IC may, at the option of the IC, obtain BellSouth SWA FGA, BellSouth SWA FGB or BellSouth SWA FGD service under this Tariff as set forth in Section E6. following for originating and/or terminating access in the local exchange. Such access group arrangements, whether single lines or trunks or multiline hunt groups or trunk groups, will have Carrier Common Line Access charges applied as set forth in E3.9 following in accordance with the resale rate regulations set forth in this Section. For purposes of administering this provision:
1. Resold intrastate terminating MTS and MTS-type service(s) shall include collect calls, third number calls and credit card calls where the reseller pays the underlying carrier's service charges; and shall not include interstate minutes of use. ¹ (N)
 2. Resold intrastate originating MTS and MTS-type service(s) shall not include collect, third number, credit card or interstate minutes of use. ¹ (N)
- B. When the IC is reselling MTS and/or MTS-type service as set forth in A. preceding, the IC will be charged the Carrier Common Line Access charges in accordance with the resale rate regulations as set forth in D. following if the IC or the provider of the MTS service furnishes documentation of the MTS usage and/or the IC furnishes documentation of the MTS-type usage. Such documentation supplied by the IC shall be supplied each month and shall identify the involved resold MTS and/or MTS-type services. The monthly period used to determine the minutes of use for resold MTS and/or MTS-type service(s) shall be the most recent monthly period for which the IC has received a bill for such resold service(s). This information shall be delivered to the Company, at a location specified by the Company, no later than fifteen days after the bill date shown on the resold MTS and/or MTS-type service bill. If the required information is not received by the Company, the previously reported information, as described preceding, will be used for the next two months. For any subsequent month, no allocation or credit will be made until the required documentation is delivered to the Company by the IC.
- C. When the IC utilizes BellSouth SWA service as set forth in B. preceding, the Company may request a certified copy of the IC's resold MTS and/or MTS-type usage billing from either the IC or the provider of the MTS and/or MTS-type service. Requests for billing will relate back no more than twelve months prior to the current billing period.
- D. When the IC is provided an access group to be used in conjunction with the resale of MTS and/or MTS-type services as set forth in A. preceding, subject to the limitation as set forth in E3.2 preceding, and the Company receives the usage information required to calculate the adjustment of Carrier Common Line Access Charges as set forth in B. preceding, the customer will be billed as set forth following.

When the customer is provided with more than one access group in a LATA in association with the resale of MTS and/or MTS-type services, the resold minutes of use will be apportioned as follows:

1. The Company will apportion the resold originating MTS or MTS-type services and originating minutes of use for which resale credit adjustment applies, among the access groups. Such apportionment will be based on the relationship of the originating usage for each access group to the total originating usage for all access groups in the LATA. For purposes of administering this provision:
 - a. Resold originating MTS and/or MTS-type services minutes shall be only those attributable to intrastate originating MTS and/or MTS-type minutes and shall not include collect, third number, credit card or interstate minutes of use. ¹ (N)
 - b. The resale credit adjustment shall apply for resold originating MTS and /or MTS-type services and minutes of use, provided Carrier Common Line and BellSouth SWA charges have been assessed on such services. ¹ (N)
2. The Company will apportion the resold terminating MTS and/or MTS-type services and terminating minutes of use for which resale credit applies, among the access groups. Such apportionment will be based on the relationship of the terminating usage for each access group to the total terminating usage for all access groups in the LATA. For purposes of administering this provision:
 - a. Resold terminating MTS and/or MTS-type services minutes shall be only those attributable to intrastate terminating MTS and/or MTS-type (i.e., collect calls, third number calls, and credit card calls) and shall not include interstate minutes of use or MTS and/or MTS-type minutes of use paid for by another party. ¹ (N)
 - b. The resale credit adjustment shall apply for resold terminating MTS and MTS-type services and minutes of use, provided Carrier Common Line and BellSouth SWA charges have been assessed on such services.

Note 1: Effective July 30, 2016, Collect Calls and Third Number Billing are discontinued. (N)

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E5. ORDERING OPTIONS FOR BELLSOUTH SWA SERVICE

E5.2 Access Order (Cont'd)

G. (DELETED)

H. When ordering BellSouth Operator Transfer Service, the IC shall specify the number of new or additional BellSouth SWA FGD service trunks desired, if any, to carry originating traffic from the Operator Services System location to the IC location in each LATA served by the Operator Services System where the IC requests BellSouth Operator Transfer Service.

I. (DELETED)

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J. BellSouth SWA service to a Remote Switching Office

When an IC desires BellSouth SWA service to an end office that is a remote switching office, the IC must order to the host office which controls the remote switching office since all traffic to and/or from a remote switching office must be routed through the host office.

K. BellSouth Directory Assistance Access Service

For BellSouth Directory Assistance Access Service, the IC shall specify the number of trunks from the IC's premises to the Directory Assistance location. Unless direct routing is specified by the IC, BellSouth Directory Assistance Access Service will be provided with a BellSouth SWA FGB and BellSouth SWA FGD, service. The IC shall also specify which BellSouth SWA FGB or BellSouth SWA FGD, service trunk group is to be associated with the BellSouth Directory Assistance Access Service.

L. (DELETED)

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For BellSouth SWA Transport Services, the IC must specify the Facility Hubs involved, if applicable, the channel type (e.g. BellSouth SWA VG, BellSouth SWA DS1, etc.), the channel interface and any options desired.

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To enable an IC to receive flat rate treatment on a WATS Access Line (a.k.a. BellSouth SPA WATS Line) used to provide terminating service (i.e., *BellSouth* SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening Service), the IC must specify, by jurisdiction, the telephone number which is used to route the call.

M. BellSouth SWA Service to Cellular Interconnections

For BellSouth SWA FGB and BellSouth SWA FGD, service to a Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO) directly interconnected to a Company Access Tandem Office, the IC shall provide information to the Company indicating the NXX codes(s) to be accessed.

E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.11 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 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 users.
- B. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, Attorney's 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 Company's services provided under this Tariff including, without limitation, Workmen's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of 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.
- C. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney's fees and court costs by the IC or third persons arising out of the Company provision of Billing Analysis Services or any other 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.
- D. The IC shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by the IC or third parties arising out of any act or omission of the IC in the course of using services provided under this Tariff.

E2.3.12 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

- A. The IC shall provide the Company timely notification of the following:
 1. Planned or unplanned outages of IC facilities which will affect the Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes,
 2. Facility failures within the IC network which will adversely impact upon the Company's capability to provide adequate service for anticipated traffic volumes, and,
 3. IC marketing activities designed to generate rapid or short-term increases in anticipated traffic volumes.
- B. This timely notification will enable the Company to administer its network as set forth in Section 6.4.1 of Tariff FCC No. 1.

E2.3.13 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

E2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements

- A. Jurisdictional Reports
 1. When the Company receives sufficient call detail to permit it to determine the jurisdiction of originating and terminating access minutes of use, the Company will bill according to these actual minutes of use and will not use IC reported Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) factors. The Company developed percent interstate usage for access minutes of use will be determined at a statewide level.
 2. The intrastate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis by end office, when the access minutes are measured by dividing the measured intrastate originating or terminating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number is in the same state as the called number) by the total originating or terminating access minutes.

The Company will bill according to actual measured minutes of use for all services listed in 3. and 7. following, with the exception of those listed below:

- BellSouth SWA Local Channel
- BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel
- BellSouth Billing Name and Address

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- Channelization Equipment
- BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service

E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.3 Obligations of the IC (Cont'd)

E2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont'd)

A. Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

3. When an IC initially orders service(s) as defined in the following, the IC will state in its order the Percent Intrastate Usage (PIU) separately for each, as set forth in 1. and 2. preceding.

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- BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening Service
- BellSouth SWA 900 Service
- BellSouth Billing Name and Address

- BellSouth Operator Assistance Access Service
- BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service

The Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) factors associated with BellSouth SWA FGA, BellSouth SWA FGB, BellSouth SWA FGD, 700, BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening and BellSouth SWA 900 will also apply to all associated elements and services, e.g. Carrier Common Line, Local Switching, BellSouth SWA Common Interoffice Channel, Interconnection and Access Tandem Switching, Common Trunk Port Service and minute of use based multiplexer rate elements, where applicable.

The PIU category, BellSouth SWA Local Channel, includes Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service and Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service charges and other flat rated charges not specifically covered by other PIU categories.

The customer will provide a single factor as the projected Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) to apportion the usage between interstate and intrastate when initially ordering service. This factor will be applied to the following categories:

- Switched Local Channel
- BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel
- Channelization Equipment

The PIU factor provided for each of the foregoing facilities categories (Switched Local Channel, BellSouth SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channel and Channelization Equipment) will reflect the combination of all traffic types which traverse such facility category.

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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

BELLSOUTH DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE ACCESS (INTRASTATE)

The term "BellSouth Directory Assistance Access" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Company operator when the operator location is accessed by an End User by dialing (NPA) 555-1212.

BELLSOUTH OPERATOR SERVICES SYSTEM LOCATION

The term "BellSouth Operator Services System Location" denotes a Company office where Company equipment routes or receives IC Operator Services calls to or from the IC location.

BELLSOUTH ELECTRONIC WHITE PAGES LOCATION

The term "BellSouth Electronic White Pages Location" denotes a Company office where BellSouth Electronic White Pages Access Service is provided. BellSouth Electronic White Page locations are listed in the NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC., TARIFF F.C.C. No. 4.

BELLSOUTH SWA COMMON TRANSPORT

The term "BellSouth SWA Common Transport" denotes the transmission of the IC's BellSouth SWA traffic between the Access Tandem and the end office, between the BellSouth SWA FGA dial-tone office and the end office (for terminating traffic), and between the end office which serves as the host office for a remote switching system or module (RSS or RSM) and the RSS or RSM.

BELLSOUTH SWA DEDICATED TRANSPORT

The term "BellSouth SWA Dedicated Transport" denotes the transmission of the IC's BellSouth SWA traffic utilizing dedicated facilities, when ordered by the IC, between the IC's serving wire center (SWC) and the IC designated points, i.e. SWC to a Company Facility Hub (Hub), SWC to an Access Tandem, SWC to an IC designated end office, Hub to an Access Tandem, Hub to Hub, and Hub to an end office.

BELLSOUTH SWA FGD SIGNALING

The term "BellSouth SWA FGD Signaling" denotes the signaling system which is used, by equal access end offices, to transmit originating information and address digits to the IC's premises. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing, identification of the type of call, identification of the ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgment wink supervisory signals.

BIPOLAR WITH 8 ZERO SUBSTITUTION (B8ZS)

The term "Bipolar with 8 Zero Substitution" (B8ZS) denotes a line code which allows transport of an all zero octet over a DS1/1.544 Mbps High Capacity channel. B8ZS enables Clear Channel Capability on DS1/1.544 Mbps High Capacity service.

BIT

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

DUAL TONE MULTIFREQUENCY ADDRESS SIGNALING

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of *BellSouth SWA FGA*. It may be utilized when *BellSouth SWA FGA* is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of interface 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

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

ECHO PATH LOSS (EPL)

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP).

ECHO RETURN LOSS (ERL)

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

EFFECTIVE 2-WIRE

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

EFFECTIVE 4-WIRE

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the 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 or central office, but not at the IC point of interface. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported.

ELECTRONIC WHITE PAGES SYSTEM

The term "Electronic White Pages System" (EWP system) denotes switching equipment, facilities, computer hardware and software components utilized for the provision of *BellSouth* Electronic White Pages Access Service.

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END OFFICE SWITCH

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local 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 and Remote Switching Systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

END USER

The term "End User" denotes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, governmental agency or any other entity which (A) obtains a common line, uses a pay telephone or obtains intrastate service arrangements in the operating territory of the Company or (B) subscribes to intrastate service(s) provided by an IC or uses the services of the IC when the IC provides intrastate service(s) for its own use.

ENTRANCE FACILITY

See Switched Local Channel

ENTRY SWITCH

See First Point of Switching

ENVELOPE DELAY DISTORTION

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel. It is the maximum variation over a band of frequencies of the envelope delay, which is the derivative of the phase with respect to frequency.

EQUAL LEVEL ECHO PATH LOSS

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

E2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

SPECIAL ORDER

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Billing and Collection Service or a *BellSouth* Directory Assistance *Access* Service.

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SWITCHED LOCAL CHANNEL

The Switched Local Channel denotes a switched transport facility between the IC's serving wire center and the IC's premises.

SYNCHRONOUS TEST LINE

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

TERMINATING DIRECTION

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

TERMINATION CHARGE

The term "Termination Charge" when used in connection with specially constructed facilities denotes the portion of the termination liability that is applied as a nonrecurring charge when all services are discontinued prior to the expiration of the specified liability period. The term "Termination Liability" as used in connection with the application of termination charges for Access Services denotes the maximum potential charge applicable for the discontinuance, either at the request of the IC or by the Company under its regulations concerning cancellation for cause, of service or facilities provided by the Company.

TRADITIONAL SIGNALING

The term "Traditional Signaling" denotes the Intermachine Signaling System which has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office to the switching machine which will terminate the call. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing, ten digit ANI or ANI information digits are included in this signaling sequence. Acknowledgment wink is required from the terminating switching machine except when the originating switching machine is SXS.

TRAFFIC

The term "traffic" denotes a volume of IC access minutes of use or calls.

TRAFFIC OPERATOR POSITION SYSTEM (TOPS) TANDEM

The term "Traffic Operator Position System" (TOPS tandem) denotes a Company office where Company equipment routes or receives IC Operator Services calls to or from the IC location. A TOPS tandem is also known as an OSS location.

TRANSACTIONS CAPABILITIES APPLICATION PART (TCAP) MESSAGES

The term "TCAP Messages" relates to the application of TIA interim Standard 41 (Sub-systems 005-010) for the transmission of non-call associated messages over the *BellSouth SWA* CCSAC network.

TRANSMISSION MEASURING (105 TYPE) TEST LINE/RESPONDER

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

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E2. General Regulations

E2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

TRANSMISSION PATH

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

TRANSMISSION PERFORMANCE

The term "Transmission Performance" denotes the immediate action limits beyond which the Company will accept an IC's trouble report and take corrective action.

TRUNK

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

TRUNK GROUP

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a set of trunks, which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

TRUNK SIDE CONNECTION

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

TWO-WIRE TO FOUR-WIRE CONVERSION

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement, which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity such as a central office switch trunk circuit or switching system.

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UNIFORM SERVICE ORDER CODE

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" 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 Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

UNDERUTILIZATION LIABILITY

The term "Underutilization Liability" denotes a per unit charge which may be billed if fewer services are in use utilizing specially constructed facilities at filed tariff rates at the end of an Initial Liability Period, or annually thereafter, than were originally specially constructed.

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V AND H COORDINATES METHOD

The term "V and H Coordinates Method" denotes a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the Vertical (V) and Horizontal (H) coordinates of the two points.

VIRTUAL COLLOCATION CROSS-CONNECT

A "Virtual Collocation Cross-Connect" provides for central office interconnection of collocator-provided transmission equipment, which BellSouth has agreed to lease from the collocator, to BellSouth SWA and Special Access (a.k.a. BellSouth SPA) services.

WIRE CENTER

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

500 SERVICE PROVIDER

The term "500 Service Provider" refers to an IC purchasing BellSouth SWA 500 Access service for use in the provision of Personal Communication Service. A 500 Service Provider must have been assigned a 500 NXX by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

E18. BELLSOUTH OPERATOR SERVICES ACCESS SERVICE

CONTENTS

E18.1 RESERVE FOR FUTURE USE

E18.2 BellSouth Operator Transfer Service

E18.2.1	General Description	3
E18.2.2	Undertaking of the Company	3
E18.2.3	Obligations of the IC	3
E18.2.4	Rate Regulations	4
E18.2.5	Rates and Charges	4

E18.3 BellSouth Operator Assistance Access Service

E18.3.1	General Description	5
E18.3.2	Operator Assistance Trunks (OA Trunks)	5
E18.3.3	Obligations of the Customer	6
E18.3.4	Rate Regulations and Payment Arrangements	6
E18.3.5	Rates and Charges	9

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E18. BELLSOUTH OPERATOR SERVICES ACCESS SERVICE
E18.1 RESERVE FOR FUTURE USE

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E18.1 RESERVE FOR FUTURE USE

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E18. BELLSOUTH OPERATOR SERVICES ACCESS SERVICE

E18.1 RESERVE FOR FUTURE USE

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E18.2 BellSouth Operator Transfer Service

E18.2.1 General Description

BellSouth Operator Transfer Service provides routing of IC Operator Services calls from the BellSouth Operator Services System location to an IC location within the Local Access Transport Area (LATA) of the IC's end user.

E18.2.2 Undertaking of the Company

- A. The Company will provide BellSouth Operator Transfer Service from its BellSouth Operator Services System location(s) as specified in the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., F.C.C. No. 4.
- B. The Company operator will deliver customer end user requests for *transfer* to the IC location in the LATA of the IC's end user subject to the rates and charges set forth in E18.2.5 following.
- C. BellSouth Operator Transfer Service traffic will be routed from the BellSouth Operator Services System location to the IC location via the IC's BellSouth SWA FGD trunks.
- D. The Company will provision BellSouth SWA FGD facilities as set forth in Section E6. preceding.
- E. BellSouth Operator Transfer Service customers who also subscribe to BellSouth Inward Operator Services may use their BellSouth Inward Operator Services BellSouth SWA FGD trunks to receive BellSouth Operator Transfer Service traffic where the BellSouth Inward Operator Services trunks connect the customer location to a LATA tandem which serves as both a BellSouth Inward Operator Services location and a BellSouth Operator Services System location.
- F. The Company will specify the BellSouth Operator Services System location(s) which provide BellSouth Operator Transfer Service for each LATA.
 - 1. At the IC's request, the Company will provide a list of the LATAs served by each of its BellSouth Operator Services System locations which provide BellSouth Operator Transfer Service.
 - 2. When it becomes necessary, as determined by the Company, to change a BellSouth Operator Services System location, the Company will notify the involved ICs six months prior to the change. For such changes, the regulations as set forth in Section E2. of this Tariff apply.
- G. Appropriate rates and charges for BellSouth SWA FGD service apply when such trunks are used to transport an end user's request from the BellSouth Operator Services System location to the IC location. In addition, charges as specified in E18.2.5 following apply to each end user request transferred to the IC.
- H. When the IC has both interstate and intrastate BellSouth Operator Transfer Service traffic, the percentage intrastate usage determined for the IC's BellSouth SWA FGD service as specified in Section E2. of this Tariff will be applied to the BellSouth Operator Transfer Service charges.

E18.2.3 Obligations of the IC

- A. The IC will establish an IC location, if none exist, and will order BellSouth SWA FGD trunks, if none exist, to interconnect with the BellSouth Operator Services System location(s) serving all LATAs within the BellSouth Operator Services System serving area where the IC requests BellSouth Operator Transfer Service.
- B. IC facilities at the IC location shall provide the necessary on-hook, off-hook, answer and disconnect supervision.
- C. When ordering BellSouth Operator Transfer Service, the IC shall determine and specify the number of new or additional BellSouth SWA FGD trunks desired, if any, to carry IC operator services end user requests from the BellSouth Operator Services System location to the IC location as specified in Section E5. of this Tariff.
- D. The IC must order capacity sufficient to handle customer operator services end user requests originating from all Company end offices within each LATA of the BellSouth Operator Services System serving area where BellSouth Operator Transfer Service is requested.