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Beverly Y. Menard
Regulatory & Governmental Affairs
Assistant Vice President - Florida/Georgia

GTE Service Corporation

One Tampa City Center
Post Office Box 110, FLTC0616
Tampa, Florida 33601-0110
813-483-2526
813-223-4888 (Facsimile)

January 19, 1999

Mr. Walter D'Haeseleer, Director
Division of Communications
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Dear Mr. D'Haeseleer:

Subject: Docket No. 950985-TP, Cancellation of Network Interconnection Access Service Tariff

Attached are four (4) copies of the following pages from our Access Services Tariff:

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Eighth Revised Page 1

Section 2

Seventh Revised Page 11
Eighth Revised Page 17
Third Revised Page 17.1
Sixth Revised Page 19
Sixth Revised Page 20

Section 19

First Revised Contents Page 1
First Revised Pages 1 and 2

The purpose of this tariff filing is to delete the Network Interconnection Access Service from GTE's Intrastate Access Tariff. The tariff was filed on October 11, 1996 (T-96-880) to comply with Commission Orders PSC-96-0668-FOF-TP and PSC-96-1148-FOF-TP in Docket No. 950985-TP.

- ACK _____
- AFA _____
- APP _____
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- CMU _____
- CTR _____
- EAG _____
- LEG _____
- LIN _____
- CPC _____
- RCH _____
- SEC _____
- WAS _____
- OTH _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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Mr. Walter D'Haeseleer, Director
January 19, 1999
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GTE understands that these tariffs have been effectively superseded by the Commission's arbitration orders (and associated interconnection agreements) under the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Therefore, once the tariff revisions are approved, GTE will withdraw its outstanding appeal of Orders PSC-96-0668-FOF-TP and PSC-96-1148-FOF-TP (Case 88,149). No one has ever taken service under the tariff provisions at issue.

It would be appreciated if you would handle this filing with the Commissioners and members of the Staff as appropriate, for approval.

Acknowledgment, date of receipt, and authority number of this filing are requested. A duplicate letter of transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

Sincerely,

/s/ C. M. Scobie for

Beverly Y. Menard
Regulatory and Governmental Affairs
Assistant Vice President - Florida/Georgia

BYM:hr
Attachments

c: Ms. Blanca S. Bayo - Records and Reporting

SEVENTH

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John A. Ferrell

PETER A. DAKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: June 3, 1997
ISSUED: May 16, 1997

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

TARIFF REVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE FORMAT

Access Area

The term "Access Area" denotes a specific calling area containing those customers served by one or more Central Offices associated with the various Switched Access provisions offered under this tariff. The size and configuration of the Access Area a customer obtains is dependent upon the Feature Group type and the specific characteristics of the Central Office or Access Tandem office to which the connection is made.

Access Code

The term "Access Code" applies to Switched Access Service. It denotes a seven digit code dialed by an end user to access an Interexchange Carrier's facilities. The FGD code has the form 101XXXX and the FGB code has the form 950-XXXX.

Access Group

The term "Access Group" denotes a grouping of lines or trunks used to establish a connection between switching systems. Each grouping of lines or trunks is traffic engineered as a unit with each of the individual members of the group having identical characteristics and being interchangeable with any other member of the group.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that 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 to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating ends of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable. For the calculation of total minutes, seconds are totaled and converted to minutes before rounding occurs. Remainder seconds greater than 29 are rounded to a minute.

Access Service Request

The term "Access Service Request" (ASR) denotes a document (i.e., order) used by the Telephone Company to process a customer's request for Access Services as offered throughout this tariff.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a telephone company switching system that provides a traffic concentration and distribution function for inter-LATA traffic originating from or terminating at end offices in the access area.

Agent

The term "Agent", as used in Section 6 of this tariff, is defined as that person or entity that the Telephone Company acknowledges as controlling decisions pertaining to instrument placement, subscription authority, and access or usage control of Public or Semipublic Pay Telephone Service or, that person or entity duly authorized to act in that capacity by the physical owner of the premises.

~~Alternative Local Exchange Carrier (ALEC)~~

~~The term "Alternative Local Exchange Carrier (ALEC)" denotes any company certified by the Commission to provide local exchange telecommunications services in this state on or after July 1, 1995.~~

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the CDL for terminating calls to a Telephone Company end office as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Answer Message

The term "Answer Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in the backward direction to indicate that the call has been answered.

Attempt

The term "Attempt" denotes a call in the originating direction from an end user to a CDL which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered) and a call in the terminating direction from a CDL to a customer which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered).

Attenuation Distortion

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

John A. Ferrell
~~PETER A. BAKS, PRESIDENT~~
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: ~~August 14, 1998~~
ISSUED: ~~July 30, 1998~~

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

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Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denote any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communication by wire or radio, within a LATA or between two or more LATAs.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a circuit. 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).

Internetwork Facility

~~The term "Internetwork Facility" denotes the facility between the point of interconnection with a Carrier's network in the Telephone Company's serving area and the Telephone Company's first point of outdialing.~~

Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

Kilosegment

A unit of packet transmission defined as 64,000 bytes of data.

Line

The term "Line" denotes a communications path connecting an end office switch with an end user's premises or a CDL for the provision for FGA or BSA-A.

Line Group

The term "Line Group" denotes a grouping of lines which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between end office switches and customers in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Line Side Connection

The term "Line Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of an end office system.

Local Access and Transport Area

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" (LATA) denotes a geographic area for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses designated Access Areas which are grouped to serve common social, economic, and other purposes.

Local Area Network (LAN)

A network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers, primarily for the sharing of resources such as data storage devices and printers.

~~Local Exchange Telecommunications Company~~

~~Any Company certificated by the Commission to provide local exchange telecommunications service in this State on or before June 30, 1995.~~

Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communication channel which allows two-way simultaneous transmission of data packets through the network. No circuit capability is preassigned to a logical channel. Capacity is made available as the data is transmitted. Each virtual connection utilizes one logical channel.

John A. Kerrell
PETER A. DANKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: October 26, 1996
ISSUED: October 11, 1996

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

SECOND

TARIFF REVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE FORMAT

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Maximum Termination Liability

The term "Maximum Termination Liability" (MTL) denotes the maximum amount of money for which the customer is liable in the event all FIA ordered in a Special Construction case are discontinued before a specified period of time.

Maximum Termination Liability Period

The term "Maximum Termination Liability Period" denotes the length of time the customer is liable for a termination charge in the event specially constructed FIA are terminated. The MTL period is equal to the average account life of the FIA provided.

Meet Point

~~The term "Meet Point" denotes the location in which the facilities of the Carrier are connected to the Telephone Company facilities (i.e., Point of Interconnection).~~

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Mid Link

The term "Mid Link" denotes the Special Transport facilities between Hub Wire Centers where the circuit is bridged and/or where switching devices such as a loop transfer arrangement are located.

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the CDL from the Telephone Company end office.

Multicarrier Access Area

The term "Multicarrier Access Area" denotes an EAS for FGA and BSA-A or an area for FGB and BSA-B where FIA Services are provided by more than one telephone company in which a customer obtains access to an entire EAS or FGB or BSA-B area by obtaining a FGA or BSA-A or FGB or BSA-B access tandem arrangement that connects its switch with the First Point of Switching of the Primary Exchange Carrier.

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (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 NSEP posture of the United States.

Net Salvage

The term "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, removing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Because the cost of removal may exceed salvage, facilities may have negative net salvage.

John A. Kerrell

PETER A. DAKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: ~~October 26, 1996~~
ISSUED: ~~October 11, 1996~~

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

TARIFF REVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE FORMAT

FIFTH

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Overlap Outpulsing

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

Packet

The term "Packet" denotes a continuous sequence of binary digits of information which is switched through the network as an integral unit. The user data is divided into segments for billing purposes. The number of segments contained in a packet is dependent upon the packet size.

Packet Switch

The term "Packet Switch" denotes a central office based switch that establishes a virtual connection between two data network addresses for the transmission of discrete amounts of information.

Packet Switching Office

The term "Packet Switching Office" denotes the central office where the packet switching functions are performed and access to the packet network is accomplished.

Physical EIS

The term "Physical EIS" denotes an offering that enables customers to place equipment needed to terminate basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers, within or upon the Telephone Company's wire center or Telephone Company access tandem buildings, use such equipment to connect customer's fiber optic systems or microwave radio transmission facilities (where reasonably feasible) with the local exchange carrier's equipment and facilities used to provide intrastate switched and dedicated access services.

Plant Test Date

The term "Plant Test Date" denotes the date on which installation is completed and the Telephone Company to customer testing can begin.

Point of Interconnection

~~The term "Point of Interconnection" denotes the location in which the facilities of the Carrier are connected to the Telephone Company facilities.~~

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation at a CDL or end user premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of FIA Service ends.

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

Pre-service Testing

The term "Pre-service Testing" denotes tests performed on a FIA to assure standard transmission performance/parameters meet specifications prior to acceptance testing.

Primary Exchange Carrier

The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" (PEC) denotes the telephone company in whose exchange a customer's first point of switching (i.e., dial tone for FGA or BSA-A, an access tandem for FGB or BSA-B) is located.

Public Pay Telephone

The term "Public Pay Telephone" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Public Telephone Service regulations of the Telephone Company General Exchange and/or Local Exchange Tariffs.

Protocol

The term "Protocol" denotes a set of rules governing the format to be followed when transmitting information between communicating devices.

Recoverable Cost

The term "Recoverable Cost" denotes the cost of specially constructed facilities for which the Telephone Company has a foreseeable reuse, either in place or elsewhere should the customer terminate service.

Registered Equipment

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

John A. Ferrell

PETER A. DANK, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: February 5, 1997
ISSUED: January 21, 1997

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

TARIFF REVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE FORMAT

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Semi-Public Pay Telephone

The term "Semi-Public Pay Telephone" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Semi-Public Telephone Service regulations of the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs.

Service Date

The term "Service Date" denotes the date that the FIA is to be placed in service. A confirmed ASR is required to establish a service date.

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

The term "Seven-Digit Manual Test Line" denotes a set of optional features for all Switched Access which allow the IC to select balance, milliwatt, and synchronous test lines of FGA and BSA-A, by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated Switched Access.

Short Circuit Test Line

The term "Short Circuit Test Line" denotes the end office circuit which provides an ac short circuit termination of the trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least 4 microfarads.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP)" denotes a packet switch which provides access to the Telephone Company's SS7 network and performs SS7 message signal routing and screening. The technical interface specifications, transmission specifications, and diversity requirements for interconnecting to the Telephone Company's SS7 network at the STP are as described in Bellcore Technical Reference Publication TR-TSV-000905.

Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port" denotes the physical point of termination and interconnection to the STP.

Signaling Point

The term "Signaling Point (SP)" denotes an SS7 network interface element capable of originating and/or terminating SS7 messages.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7)" denotes the layered protocol used for standardized common channel signaling in the United States.

Statistical Multiplexing

A multiplexing technique in which timeslots are dynamically allocated on the basis of need rather than being predetermined; the data is typically transmitted on a first served basis.

Synchronous Test Line

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

~~Tandem Office~~

~~The term "Tandem Office" denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and the customer's point of termination for the purpose of interconnection.~~



Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System

The term "Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System" or "TSP System" refers to the regulatory, administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., the provisioning and restoration) of NSEP Services.

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum service period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access for the completion of calls from a CDL to an end user.

Trunk

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

John A. Ferrel
PETER A. DAKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: October 26, 1996
ISSUED: October 11, 1996

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19. NETWORK INTERCONNECTION ACCESS SERVICE

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John A. Ferrell

~~PETER A. BAKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA~~

EFFECTIVE: ~~October 26, 1996~~
ISSUED: ~~October 11, 1996~~

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19. NETWORK INTERCONNECTION ACCESS SERVICE

TARIFF REVISIONS
LEGISLATIVE FORMAT

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19.1 Applicability

~~19.1.1 This tariff is applicable to Network Interconnection Access Service provided to Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) and Alternative Local Exchange Carriers (ALECs), hereinafter referred to as Carriers. Services offered in this tariff are provided within serving areas as defined in GTE Florida's maps.~~

~~This tariff is established pursuant to Docket No. 95095-TP, Order Nos. PSC-96-0668-50F-TP and PSC-96-1148-50F-TP.~~

19.2 General Regulations

19.2.1 Description of Service

19.2.1.1 Interconnection Service

~~Interconnection arrangements are provided to Carriers by the Telephone Company for the termination of local and EAS switched traffic originated from a wireline instrument. Interconnection services are provided at either the end office or the access tandem and include, if served from the access tandem, the interoffice facilities to route the local traffic to the end users. This includes switched transport and end office switching. Carriers are responsible for the facilities necessary to deliver originating Carrier traffic on its network up to the meet point with the Telephone Company.~~

~~Separate trunk groups for local (including EAS) and toll may be used for purposes of distinguishing local (including EAS) from toll (interexchange traffic for which switched access charges must apply). The technical details regarding the directions (i.e., one-way or two-way trunking) will be mutually agreed upon by the Telephone Company and the Carrier and determined on an individual case basis. Interconnection services are provisioned using either SS7, where available, or Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling at the designation of the Carrier.~~

19.2.1.2 Internetwork Facility

~~The Internetwork Facility is the facility between the meet point (point of interconnection) with the Carrier's network in the Telephone Company's serving area and the Telephone Company's first point of switching. The facility can be provisioned through Telephone Company provided facilities, or jointly provided facilities. When facilities are jointly provisioned, they must have mutually agreed upon technical specifications and facility meet points.~~

19.2.2 Local Calling Area

~~For purposes of assessing local interconnection rates, the local calling area, which includes EAS, will be the Telephone Company's local calling area unless mutually agreed upon between the carriers.~~

19.2.3 Responsibility of the Carrier

~~Carriers are responsible for delivering Carrier originating traffic to the Telephone Company at the meet point for traffic termination via switched interconnection trunks.~~

~~The Carrier must provide the Telephone Company with an Access Service Request (ASR) when ordering service. All required fields must be accurately completed before an order can be processed. The regulations for ASRs are described in GTE Florida's Facilities for Intrastate Tariff.~~

~~The ASR will be used to generate a Telecommunication Services and Facilities Agreement between the Carrier and the Telephone Company. The agreement will identify mutually agreed upon operating details such as meet point locations, meet point billing percentages, service intervals, etc.~~

~~When separate trunk groups are ordered by the Carrier for local (including EAS), intralATA toll and interLATA access, the Carrier assumes total responsibility to ensure that the proper jurisdictional traffic is sent over the appropriate trunk group. Directly connected trunk groups are required unless other arrangements are established pursuant to a contract. This responsibility is subject to audit by the Telephone Company.~~

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John A. Ferrell

PETER A. DAKS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: October 26, 1996
ISSUED: October 11, 1996

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19. ~~NETWORK INTERCONNECTION ACCESS SERVICE~~

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~~19.2 General Regulations (Continued)~~

~~19.2.3 Responsibility of the Carrier (Continued)~~

~~When the Carrier submits an order for interconnection service with combined local (including EAS) and intralATA toll trunk groups, the Carrier must state the Percentage of Local Usage (PLU). This responsibility is subject to audit by the Telephone Company. See Section 6.3.3(E) for additional information pertaining to the Carrier providing jurisdictional information to GTE Florida along with procedures to be followed in the event of a Company audit.~~

~~The Carrier may establish internetwork facilities via Telephone Company provided special access service or jointly provided service.~~

~~Repair service for Carrier end users will be provided by the Carrier. The Carrier is responsible for maintaining its part of the interconnected network. When facilities are jointly provided, the Carrier is responsible for maintaining its part of the facility.~~

~~The Carrier must be certified as a telecommunications company and be authorized to operate within the State of Florida by the Florida Public Service Commission.~~

~~19.2.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company~~

~~It is the Telephone Company's responsibility to comply with the Access Service Request received from the Carrier. The Telephone Company is responsible for maintaining its part of the facility.~~

~~19.2.5 Responsibility of the Parties~~

~~The Carrier and the Telephone Company are each responsible for:~~

- ~~• building and maintaining its own facilities up to the meet point,~~
- ~~• traffic that originates on its network up to the meet point, and~~
- ~~• terminating traffic handed off at the meet point to the call's destination.~~

~~In the event that two-way trunking is established, it is the responsibility of the parties to mutually negotiate trunk requirements, internetwork facility capacity requirements and other technical details for interconnection.~~

~~19.3 Interconnection Service Rates and Charges~~

~~19.3.1 Rate Elements~~

~~The following rate and charges apply for Network Interconnection Access Service.~~

~~19.3.1.1 Interconnection Service~~

~~Provision of service for local (including EAS) traffic will be on a mutual traffic exchange basis. When it cannot be determined whether a call is local or toll, the local exchange provider originating the call shall be assessed terminating switched access charges for that call unless the local exchange provider originating the call can provide evidence that the call is actually a local call.~~

~~19.3.1.2 Intermediary Handling of Local Traffic~~

~~Occurs when a carrier, typically the incumbent LEC, switches a local call between two ALECs who are not interconnected with each other.~~

~~\$.00075 per minute~~

~~19.3.1.3 Handling of Toll Traffic, including Intermediary Function~~

~~Rates for toll traffic shall be applicable terminating switched access charges specified in Section 6 of this Tariff. The rate for intermediary handling of toll traffic shall be the toll transport and tandem switching rates currently in effect in GTEFL's switched access tariff. The Residual Interconnection Charge specified in Section 6 of this Tariff shall be collected by the carrier performing the terminating end office switching function, whether it is GTEFL or the ALEC.~~

~~19.3.1.4 Cross Connection~~

~~ALECs collocated in the same LEC wire center shall be allowed to cross connect. The rates as specified in Section 7 of this Tariff, will be billed to the ordering ALEC.~~

(D)

John A. Ferrell

PETER A. DAVIS, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE: October 26, 1996
ISSUED: October 11, 1996

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JOHN A. FERRELL, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

EFFECTIVE:
ISSUED:

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

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Attenuation Distortion

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

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Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

Kilosegment

A unit of packet transmission defined as 64,000 bytes of data.

Line

The term "Line" denotes a communications path connecting an end office switch with an end user's premises or a CDL for the provision for FGA or BSA-A.

Line Group

The term "Line Group" denotes a grouping of lines which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between end office switches and customers in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Line Side Connection

The term "Line Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of an end office system.

Local Access and Transport Area

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" (LATA) denotes a geographic area for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses designated Access Areas which are grouped to serve common social, economic, and other purposes.

Local Area Network (LAN)

A network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers, primarily for the sharing of resources such as data storage devices and printers.

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Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communication channel which allows two-way simultaneous transmission of data packets through the network. No circuit capability is preassigned to a logical channel. Capacity is made available as the data is transmitted. Each virtual connection utilizes one logical channel.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Maximum Termination Liability

The term "Maximum Termination Liability" (MTL) denotes the maximum amount of money for which the customer is liable in the event all FIA ordered in a Special Construction case are discontinued before a specified period of time.

Maximum Termination Liability Period

The term "Maximum Termination Liability Period" denotes the length of time the customer is liable for a termination charge in the event specially constructed FIA are terminated. The MTL period is equal to the average account life of the FIA provided.

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Mid Link

The term "Mid Link" denotes the Special Transport facilities between Hub Wire Centers where the circuit is bridged and/or where switching devices such as a loop transfer arrangement are located.

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the CDL from the Telephone Company end office.

Multicarrier Access Area

The term "Multicarrier Access Area" denotes an EAS for FGA and BSA-A or an area for FGB and BSA-B where FIA Services are provided by more than one telephone company in which a customer obtains access to an entire EAS or FGB or BSA-B area by obtaining a FGA or BSA-A or FGB or BSA-B access tandem arrangement that connects its switch with the First Point of Switching of the Primary Exchange Carrier.

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (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 NSEP posture of the United States.

Net Salvage

The term "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, removing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Because the cost of removal may exceed salvage, facilities may have negative net salvage.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Overlap Outpulsing

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

Packet

The term "Packet" denotes a continuous sequence of binary digits of information which is switched through the network as an integral unit. The user data is divided into segments for billing purposes. The number of segments contained in a packet is dependent upon the packet size.

Packet Switch

The term "Packet Switch" denotes a central office based switch that establishes a virtual connection between two data network addresses for the transmission of discrete amounts of information.

Packet Switching Office

The term "Packet Switching Office" denotes the central office where the packet switching functions are performed and access to the packet network is accomplished.

Physical EIS

The term "Physical EIS" denotes an offering that enables customers to place equipment needed to terminate basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers, within or upon the Telephone Company's wire center or Telephone Company access tandem buildings, use such equipment to connect customer's fiber optic systems or microwave radio transmission facilities (where reasonably feasible) with the local exchange carrier's equipment and facilities used to provide intrastate switched and dedicated access services.

Plant Test Date

The term "Plant Test Date" denotes the date on which installation is completed and the Telephone Company to customer testing can begin.

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Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

Pre-service Testing

The term "Pre-service Testing" denotes tests performed on a FIA to assure standard transmission performance/parameters meet specifications prior to acceptance testing.

Primary Exchange Carrier

The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" (PEC) denotes the telephone company in whose exchange a customer's first point of switching (i.e., dial tone for FGA or BSA-A, an access tandem for FGB or BSA-B) is located.

Public Pay Telephone

The term "Public Pay Telephone" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Public Telephone Service regulations of the Telephone Company General Exchange and/or Local Exchange Tariffs.

Protocol

The term "Protocol" denotes a set of rules governing the format to be followed when transmitting information between communicating devices.

Recoverable Cost

The term "Recoverable Cost" denotes the cost of specially constructed facilities for which the Telephone Company has a foreseeable reuse, either in place or elsewhere should the customer terminate service.

Registered Equipment

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

JOHN A. FERRELL, PRESIDENT
TAMPA, FLORIDA

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Semi-Public Pay Telephone

The term "Semi-Public Pay Telephone" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Semi-Public Telephone Service regulations of the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariffs.

Service Date

The term "Service Date" denotes the date that the FIA is to be placed in service. A confirmed ASR is required to establish a service date.

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

The term "Seven-Digit Manual Test Line" denotes a set of optional features for all Switched Access which allow the IC to select balance, milliwatt, and synchronous test lines of FGA and BSA-A, by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated Switched Access.

Short Circuit Test Line

The term "Short Circuit Test Line" denotes the end office circuit which provides an ac short circuit termination of the trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least 4 microfarads.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP)" denotes a packet switch which provides access to the Telephone Company's SS7 network and performs SS7 message signal routing and screening. The technical interface specifications, transmission specifications, and diversity requirements for interconnecting to the Telephone Company's SS7 network at the STP are as described in Bellcore Technical Reference Publication TR-TSV-000905.

Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port" denotes the physical point of termination and interconnection to the STP.

Signaling Point

The term "Signaling Point (SP)" denotes an SS7 network interface element capable of originating and/or terminating SS7 messages.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7)" denotes the layered protocol used for standardized common channel signaling in the United States.

Statistical Multiplexing

A multiplexing technique in which timeslots are dynamically allocated on the basis of need rather than being predetermined; the data is typically transmitted on a first served basis.

Synchronous Test Line

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

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Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System

The term "Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System" or "TSP System" refers to the regulatory, administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., the provisioning and restoration) of NSEP Services.

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum service period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access for the completion of calls from a CDL to an end user.

Trunk

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

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JOHN A. FERRELL, PRESIDENT
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