



FRN: 0005-0491-92

November 24, 2004

Transmittal No. 1425

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

Attention: Wireline Competition Bureau

The accompanying tariff material, issued by the Ameritech Operating Companies (Ameritech) and bearing Tariff F.C.C. No. 2 is sent to you for publication in compliance with Section 61.49(f)(3) of the Commission's Rules and the requirements of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. This filing is being submitted on one day's notice in compliance with Section 61.58(b) of the Commission's Rules and the requirements of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

This filing, scheduled to become effective November 25, 2004, consists of the tariff pages as indicated on the following check sheets

Tariff F.C.C. No.
1

Check Sheet Revision No.
1285th Revised Page 1
305th Revised Page 1.1
267th Revised Page 1.2
12th Revised Page 1.18

With this filing, Ameritech is proposing to introduce True IP to PSTN (TIPToP) Service into the Ameritech's Access Service Tariff F.C.C. No. 2. TIPToP service consists of switched circuit interfaces specifically designed for use by a provider of Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Services (IP-VIS) to connect traffic from its IP end users to end users of the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) via the Telephone Company's existing network.

Supporting information discussed under Section 61.49 of the Commission's Rules, to the extent applicable, is included with this filing in the attached Description and Justification.

**AMERITECH OPERATING COMPANIES
DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION
TRANSMITTAL NO. 1425
November 24, 2004**

PURPOSE

Ameritech Operating Companies (Ameritech) proposes to introduce True IP to PSTN (TIPToP) Service into the Ameritech's Access Service Tariff F.C.C. No. 2. TIPToP service consists of switched circuit interfaces specifically designed for use by a provider of Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Services (IP-VIS) to connect traffic from its IP end users to end users of the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) via the Telephone Company's existing network. TIPToP service is not a mandatory offering. IP-VIS providers who choose not to purchase TIPToP service may use other services, to the extent permitted by Ameritech's tariffs and prevailing law, to connect traffic from their IP end users to end users of the PSTN via the Telephone Company's existing network.

SERVICE DESCRIPTION

TIPToP Service provides two types of switched circuit port interfaces (one-way and two-way) designed to provide seamless functionality between Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) based voice services and IP based Voice Information Services. The interfaces incorporate Transport, SS7 connectivity, choke trunks and call related data base query capability to the tandem or end office switch in which these interfaces are installed.

TIPToP service provides one-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company's Access Tandem, or end office where applicable, that will terminate traffic originated from TIPToP Customers and terminating to Telephone Company end users and non-Telephone Company end users subtending the Telephone Company's Access Tandems with the exception of 8XX traffic or toll traffic that is presubscribed to Interexchange Carriers (1+ PIC'd).

TIPToP service also provides two-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem that will be used by TIPToP customers to receive calls from Telephone Company End Users and non-Telephone Company End users subtending Telephone Company's Access Tandems. In addition, this two-way port interface will provide the TIPToP Customer with the ability to send toll free traffic and 1+ PIC'd traffic originating from IP-VIS users to the Telephone Company network for completion to IXC networks.

Emergency 911 service is not offered in conjunction with the purchase of the TIPToP service offered under this tariff. The Telephone Company expects TIPToP Customers to meet all applicable 911 emergency service requirements as may be imposed from time to time under applicable law. The Telephone Company accepts no liability for the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS end user or any other person for any losses, damages, costs, claims or expenses of any kind arising out of or relating to TIPToP Customer's failure to comply with any applicable 911 emergency service requirements to requires to TIPToP Customer to indemnify the Telephone Company for any claims arising from the TIPToP Customer failure to comply with its 911 obligations.

PRICE CAP COMPLIANCE

No supporting documentation is required for a new service filing as discussed in Section 61.49 of the Commission's Rules.

Wireline Competition Bureau

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In accordance with Section 61.14, this transmittal letter and associated attachments are being filed electronically today via the Federal Communications Commission's Electronic Tariff Filing System (ETFS) in compliance with the electronic filing procedures.

Payment in the amount of \$720.00 has been electronically transmitted to the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the fee program procedures. The Form 159 is being transmitted electronically via ETFS as a proprietary document. These actions have been committed on the date established as the issued (filed) date as reflected above.

Personal or facsimile service petitions against this Transmittal, as required under Section 1.773(a)(4) of the Commission's Rules, should be sent to A. Alex Vega, Area Manager - Tariff Administration, Four Bell Plaza, Room 1970.04, Dallas, Texas 75202, facsimile number (214) 858-0639. All other correspondence and inquiries concerning this Transmittal should be addressed to Debra L. Clemens, Associate Director-Federal Regulatory, (202) 326-8882, 1401 I Street, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink on a grey rectangular background. The signature reads "Patrick R. Doherty" in a cursive script.

Attachments:

- Transmittal Letter
- Tariff Pages
- Description and Justification

ACCESS SERVICE
 CHECK SHEET

Title pages 1 and 2 and pages 1 to 846 inclusive of this tariff are effective as of the date shown. Original and revised pages as named below and Supplement No. 333 contain all changes from the original tariff that are in effect on the date hereof.

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TR-TSY-000521, Issue 2 Issued: August, 1988	Available: August, 1988	
TR-TSV-000905, Issue 1 Issued: August, 1989	Available: September, 1989	
TR-TSV-000905, Supplement 1 Issued: June, 1991	Available: June, 1991	
TR-TSV-000954, Issue 2 Issued: November, 1992	Available: November, 1992	
TR-NWT-001158, Issue 3 Issued: April, 1993	Available: April, 1993	
TR-NWT-001149, Issue 2 Issued: January, 1992	Available: January, 1992	
TR-NWT-001149, Revision 1 Issued: July, 1992	Available: July, 1993	
GR-317-CORE, Issued 7 Issued: December, 2003	Available: December, 2003	(N)
GR-394-CORE, Issued 7 Issued: December, 2003	Available: December, 2003	(N)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code - a uniform seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer. The seven digit code has the form 101XXXX and 950-XXXX.

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA) – denotes a three alpha character code that identifies the customer to which the Access Service bill is rendered.

Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL) - denotes the eleven (11) character Common Language Location Identifier (CCLI) code identifying the customer's Point of Presence (POP/InterLATA facility terminal location).

(N)
|
(N)

Access Minutes - that usage of exchange facilities in interstate or foreign service which is used to calculate chargeable usage. On the originating end of an interstate or foreign 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 interstate or foreign 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 interstate or foreign call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem - a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's premises.

Access Transport - an SS7 parameter which is used to transport ISDN user information transparently (i.e., the Telephone Company switch does not use the Access Transport Parameter data) across the network.

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

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

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

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier - any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Intermediate Hub - denotes a wire center where multiplexing option is available for Direct High Capacity Services or Switched Transport Services (e.g., DS1, LT-3 Direct Transport), such that individual channels (e.g., VG, LT-1 Direct Transport) can be terminated at customer designated premises or switch(es) served by that wire center and/or individual channels (e.g., VG, LT-1 Direct Transport) can be extended through Telephone Company designated subtending wire center(s) to terminate at customer designated premises or switch(es) served by the subtending wire center.

Intermodulation Distortion - a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) 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).

Internet Protocol (IP) Dedicated Access Connection - denotes a dedicated high speed connection such as; High Speed (384 Kbps or higher download speed) Cable Modem, DSL Line, Dedicated T1 to the internet, Dedicated DS3 to the internet or other dedicated IP private line.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Dedicated Location - denotes a unique space owned or controlled by an IP-VIS provider, its agent or designee where the IP-VIS provider has located its media gateway used for IP-VIS or where the IP-VIS provider has located transmission facilities used for IP-VIS.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) - denotes Internet Protocol (IP) voice information services and applications provided over an IP network and their associated capabilities and functionalities that enable an IP-VIS user to send or receive a communication based on Internet Protocol. IP-VIS Service is service between a provider of Internet Protocol (IP) enabled voice information services and the IP-VIS user only.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic - denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users terminating traffic to non-Telephone Company End Users subtending Telephone Company Access Tandems via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic - denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users and terminating to Telephone Company users via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic - denotes any traffic that originates from or terminates to an IP-VIS User at an IP-VIS User Site. Also the traffic must travel on an Internet Protocol Network, and provide an accurate and dialable CPN as part of the call record, that when dialed, will reach that specific IP-VIS User, on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 7th Revised Page 65.1

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 1425)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User - denotes a person utilizing a phone set dedicated for IP use for all voice traffic on the Internet Protocol Network at the IP-VIS User Site, and has an accurate and dialable CPN that when dialed, will reach the IP-VIS User on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

(N)

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User Site - denotes the specific temporary or permanent premises where a specific communication is initiated or received by the IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User, using Internet Protocol.

Internet Protocol (IP) Gateway - denotes a device that converts communications from Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) to Internet Protocol (IP).

Internet Protocol (IP) Network - denotes a network that carries traffic in Internet Protocol on an IP Dedicated Access Connection between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway and does not change the protocol to any other protocol between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway.

(N)

Interstate Communications - both interstate and foreign communications.

(M)

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

L Band - 1565-1605 nanometers (unit of spatial measurement that is one billionth of a meter).

Line Information Data Base (LIDB) - a data base used to validate Local Exchange Company Calling Card numbers or obtain Billed Number Screening data.

Line-Side Connection - a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Local Calling Area - 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 Access and Transport Area (LATA)- a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

(M)

Local Routing Number (LRN) - a 10-digit number used to uniquely identify a switch that has ported numbers.

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

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on 5th Revised Page 65.
Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 11th Revised Page 66

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 1425)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Loop Around Test Line - an arrangement utilizing a Telephone Company central office to provide a means for making two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two central office terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone numbers and does not require any specific customer premises equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer. (M)

Loss Deviation - the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Major Fraction Thereof - is any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of one hour, a major fraction of one hour would be 31 minutes. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for one hour and 31 minutes, the customer would be given a credit for two hours. For one hour and 30 minutes or less, the customer would be given credit for one hour.

Maritime Radio Common Carriers (MRCCs) - carriers which are regulated under Part 81 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Message - a "Call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line - an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the customer's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

Mobile Switching Center (MSC) - is the location of the switch in a cellular telephone network used by a Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider in performing, *inter alia*, terminating and originating functions for calls to and from a CMRS provider's end users.

Media Access Control (MAC) Address- A data link layer protocol that defines how packets are transmitted on a local area network. (M)

Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ) - the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States versus Western Electric 552 F. Supp. 171 (To D.C. 1982).

Multi-Point Distribution Service - the multi-point distribution of pay television programming via microwave broadcast transmission equipment.

N-1 Carrier - in Local Number Portability Query Service, the telecommunications carrier immediately preceding the terminating carrier.

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

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on 6th Revised Page 65.1
Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 8th Revised Page 66.1.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 1425)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Network Interface - the point of interconnection between telephone company communications facilities and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at a subscriber's premises. The network interface or demarcation point shall be located on the subscriber's side of the telephone company's protector, or the equivalent thereof in cases where a protector is not employed, as provided under the local telephone company's reasonable and nondiscriminatory standard operating practices.

(M)

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

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

(M)

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

(N)

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

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

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

(N)

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

North American Numbering Plan (NANP) - a three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook - the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Off Net End User - denotes a non-Telephone Company end user that subtends a Telephone Company Access Tandem.

(N)

(N)

On-hook - the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on 10th Revised Page 66.

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 1425)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Open Circuit Test Line - an arrangement in an end office which provide an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

(M)

Operational Expanded Interconnection - Ameritech Interconnection Service (as described in Section 16 following) is considered operational expanded interconnection when a customer has taken Ameritech Cross-Connection Service for Interconnection (as described in Section 16.4 following) in a state.

Operational Switched Cross-Connection - Switched Cross-Connection Service (as described in Section 16.4 following) is considered operational switched cross-connection when customers have taken either 100 DS1-equivalent switched transport cross-connects in the zone 1 offices (as identified in Section 6.10 following) in a state or have taken an average of 25 DS1-equivalent switched transport cross-connects per zone 1 office in a state.

Operator Services Access Point - locations where Telephone Company switches are provided for an Operator Services System for the provision of operator services.

Operator Services System - a grouping of Telephone Company switches and operator positions used for operator services for a specific geographic area.

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

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

(M)

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on 7th Revised Page 66.1

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ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)

5.2 Access Order

An Access Order is used by the Telephone Company to provide a customer Access Service as follows:

- Switched Access Service as set forth in 6. following,
- Special Access Service as set forth in 7. following,
- Specialized Network Services as set forth in 8. following,
- Specialized Services and Arrangements as set forth in 12 following,
- TIPToP Services as set forth in 25 following, and
- Other Services as set forth in 5.1.2 preceding.

(T)
(N)

When placing an order for Access Service, the customer shall provide, at a minimum, the following information:

- For Feature Group A Switched Access Service, the customer shall specify the number of lines and the first point of switching (i.e., dial tone office), the directionality of the service and the Switched Transport and Local Switching options desired. In addition, the customer shall specify whether the off-hook supervisory signaling for the ordered line(s) is to be provided by the customer's equipment (i.e., MTS/WATS-type application) or is to be forwarded by the customer's equipment when the called party answers (i.e., FX/ONAL application). The customer shall also specify which lines are to be arranged in multiline hunt group arrangements and which lines are to be provided as single lines.

The customer shall also specify that Feature Group A is to be provided with an extension to a different LATA, if applicable. When such an extension is specified on the order, the customer must also specify the customer's premises in the LATA with the Switched Access Feature Group A, at which the FGA extension is to be terminated.

- For Feature Groups B, C and D Switched Access Service, the customer shall specify the number of trunks and the end office when direct routing to the end office is desired or the access tandem switch when routing is desired via an access tandem switch and Switched Transport options and Local Switching options desired. When ordering FGB, FGC or FGD trunks to an access tandem, the customer must also provide the Telephone Company an estimate of the amount of traffic it will generate to and/or from each end office subtending the access tandem to assist the Telephone Company in its own efforts to project further facility requirements. In addition, the customer shall also specify for terminating only access whether the trunks are to be arranged in trunk group arrangements or provided as single trunks. The major traffic type must also be specified using the same categories as described in 6.1.1(F) following, to enable efficient provisioning and billing functions.

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One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)

5.2 Access Order (Cont'd)

(A) Ordering Switched Transport Services (Cont'd)

(3) Tandem-Switched Transport Services

For new Tandem-Switched Transport Services the customer must specify:

- The number of Switched Access Service lines or trunks
 - The Entrance Facility or Direct Transport Service at which the Tandem-Switched Transport Service is to be connected and the associated connecting facility assignment.
- Any Switched Transport optional features.

(B) Ordering TIPToP Service

The TIPToP customer shall specify the number of one-way and two-way port interfaces and the access tandem where the service is desired. The minimum initial order quantity must match the quantity as defined in Section 25.1(B) (1) (h). Subsequent orders for port interfaces must use existing facilities when spare capacity is available on those facilities.

When choke trunks are required to a separate choke tandem, the quantity of port interfaces required will be determined by the TIPToP customer using the table in section 25.1(B) (1) (e).

When ordering the TIPToP one-way and two-way port interfaces the TIPToP customer shall provide a minimum of one Local Routing Number (LRN) per LATA. LRNs associated with other services cannot be used for the TIPToP service.

The TIPToP customer must provide an Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

The TIPToP Customer must provide the Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL) and the Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) for every IP Gateway and every Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated location used in conjunction with TIPToP service in each LATA where service is ordered.

The TIPToP Customer must identify all NPA-NXXs for which they are the code owner at the time of order. Subsequent acquisitions of NPA-NXXs must be reported to the Telephone Company within thirty (30) days of acquisition.

(N)

(N)

Certain material previously appeared on this page now appears on 7th Revised Page 91.

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ACCESS SERVICE

5. Ordering Options for Switched and Special Access Service (Cont'd)

5.2 Access Order (Cont'd)

5.2.1 Access Order Service Date Intervals

Access Service is provided with one of the following Service Date Intervals:

- Standard Interval
- Negotiated Interval

To the extent the Access Service can be made available with reasonable effort, the Telephone Company will provide the Access Service in accordance with the customer's requested interval, subject to the following conditions:

(A) Standard Interval

Schedules that specify installation intervals will also specify the services and quantities of the services that can be provided as specified in Section 5.2.1(B)(2) and (3). The Telephone Company will adhere to the intervals as specified in Section 5.2.2(D)(1), except during circumstances beyond its direct control (i.e., acts of God, governmental requirements, work stoppages and civil commotions). Standard Intervals only apply when facilities and equipment are available.

Access Services provided in a standard interval will be installed during Telephone Company business days. If a customer requests that installation be done outside of normally scheduled working hours, and the Telephone Company agrees to this request, the customer will be subject to applicable Additional Labor Charges as set forth in 13.2.6 following.

(B) Negotiated Interval

The Telephone Company will negotiate a service date interval with the customer when:

- (1) There is no standard interval for the service, or
- (2) The quantity of Access Services ordered exceeds the quantities specified in Section 5.2.2(D)(1), or
- (3) The customer requests a service date beyond the applicable standard interval service date.

Standard Intervals	
Analog/Voice Grade/DS0	10 days
DS1/DS1 128, 256, 384, 512, 768 Kbps	7 days
DS3	15 days

The Telephone Company will offer a service date based on the type and quantity of Access Services the customer has requested. The negotiated interval may not exceed by more than six months the standard interval Service date, or, when there is no standard interval, the Telephone Company offered service date.

Each part-time Video and Program Audio Special Access service is subject to a service inquiry. A service inquiry is a request to the Telephone Company to determine if facilities exist to provide the service ordered and to determine the service date on which service can be provided to the customer.

All services for which rates are applied on an individual case basis are provided with a negotiated interval.

Certain material appearing on this page previously appeared on Original Page 90.2

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(M)
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 (M)

ACCESS SERVICE

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service

(N)

25.1 Service Description(A) Basic Service Description

TIPToP service offers the providers of Internet Protocol (IP) enabled voice information services that use the TIPToP service (TIPToP Customers) the capability to connect traffic from IP enabled voice information service user (IP-VIS User) to Telephone Company End Users, or Off Net End Users using Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) based voice services via end offices or tandems subtended by the Telephone Company Access Tandems.

TIPToP service also allows TIPToP Customers to connect traffic from Telephone Company End Users or Off Net End Users to IP-VIS Users. The Telephone Company's existing network architecture is utilized to connect this traffic to TIPToP port interfaces.

TIPToP service provides a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface, including one-way or two-way port interfaces to originate and terminate traffic between TIPToP Customers and Telephone Company End Users and Off Net End Users.

TIPToP one-way port interfaces terminate traffic that originates from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User to Telephone Company End Users, which is considered IP-VIS On Net traffic. Traffic that originates from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User and terminates to Off Net End Users as defined in Section 2.6, is considered IP-VIS Off Net traffic.

TIPToP two-way port interfaces terminates traffic that originates from Telephone Company End Users or Off Net End Users to TIPToP Customers. When traffic is originated from or terminated to the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer is responsible for completion of the traffic and connections between the demarcation point of the TIPToP service and the IP-VIS User. In addition, 8XX and toll traffic that is presubscribed to Interexchange Carriers (1+ PIC'd) originating from IP-VIS Users is routed via the two-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem for completion to the appropriate carrier.

(N)

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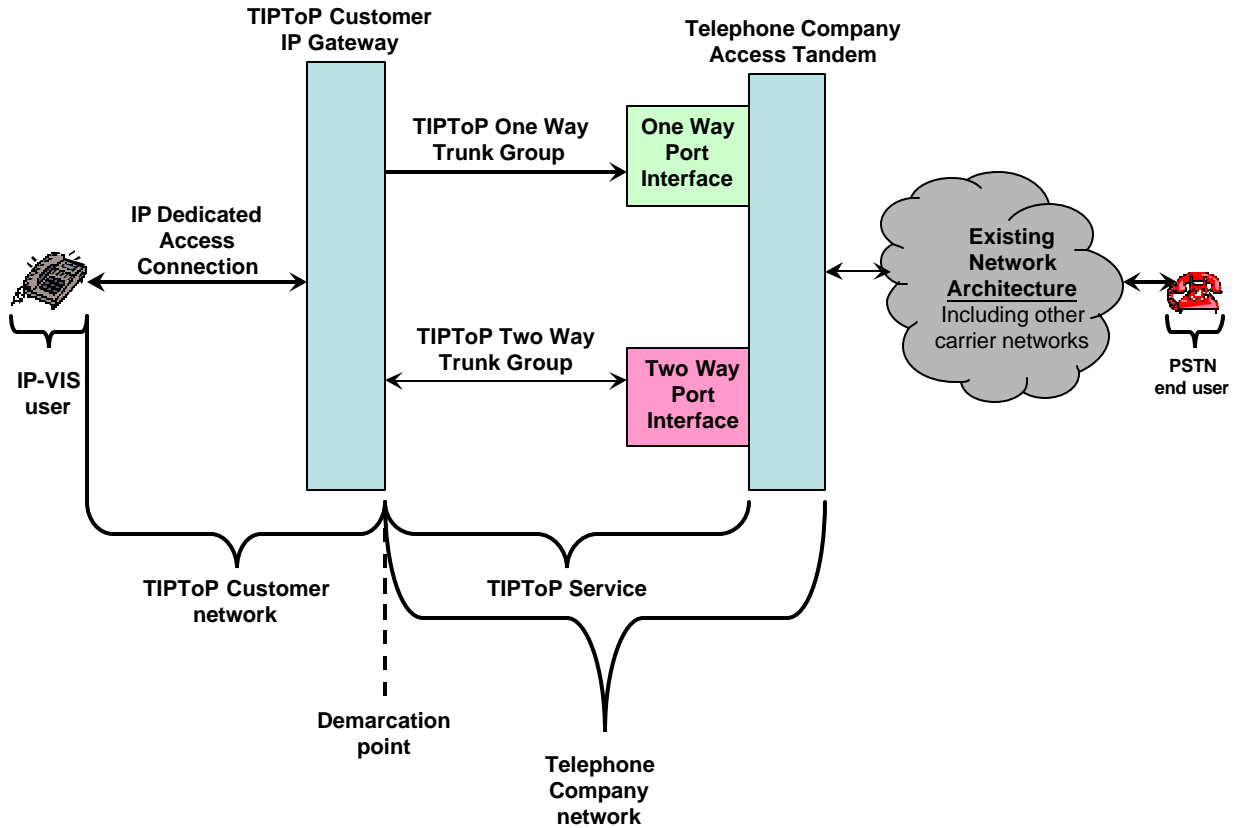
ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)

(A) Basic Service Description (Cont'd)

A diagram of the service connectivity is provided below.



(N)

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning

(a) Originating IP-VIS Traffic to the PSTN

For originating IP-VIS traffic to the PSTN, TIPToP service is provisioned as a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface for TIPToP Customers to connect to the Telephone Company switched network, specifically for traffic that originates from IP-VIS Users and that generates IP-VIS traffic on the TIPToP Customer's network. TIPToP service begins at the TIPToP Customer's IP gateway once the IP-VIS traffic is converted to TDM format by the TIPToP Customer. Originating IP-VIS traffic travels on one-way or two-way port interfaces, as defined in this section. Traffic originating from an IP-VIS User is defined as IP-VIS traffic only when it meets both of the following requirements:

- (1) Traffic must be originated by an IP-VIS User at that IP-VIS User's Site.
- (2) Traffic must be transported from that IP-VIS User's Site to the TIPToP Customer using a IP Dedicated Access Connection, and such traffic must remain in IP format from the IP-VIS User Site to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway.

(b) Originating PSTN Traffic to the IP-VIS User

For PSTN traffic that originates from a PSTN user to the IP-VIS User, TIPToP service is provisioned as a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) port interface. The port interface enables TIPToP Customers to connect to the Telephone Company switched network only for IP-VIS traffic that terminates to IP-VIS Users on the TIPToP Customer's network. Traffic originating from the PSTN and terminating as IP-VIS traffic travels only on two-way port interfaces as defined in Section 25.1(B)(1)(f). Traffic terminating to IP-VIS Users is defined as IP-VIS traffic only when it meets both of the following requirements:

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)(b) Originating PSTN Traffic to the IP-VIS User (Cont'd)

(1) Traffic must originate at a Telephone Company End User or Off Net End User and must travel through the TIPToP TDM Port Interface to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway. At the IP Gateway, the traffic must be converted to Internet Protocol and remain in Internet Protocol until it reaches the IP-VIS User Site.

(2) Traffic delivered to the TIPToP Customer's IP Gateway must be routed from the IP Gateway to the IP-VIS User Site of the IP-VIS User using an IP Network.

(c) Non IP-VIS Traffic

Non IP-VIS traffic is not permitted on TIPToP port interfaces. TIPToP Customers must remove any Non IP-VIS traffic from TIPToP connections per the terms described in Section 25.1(C) following.

Non IP-VIS traffic that occurs on TIPToP port interfaces is billed a Non IP-VIS Minute of Use rate as described in Section 25.3 Rates and Charges.

(d) Utilization of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company routes calls to the TIPToP Customer following routing instructions contained in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) system. These routing instructions are based on valid telephone numbers, as defined in the North American Numbering Plan. Telephone numbers are required to be unique for each IP-VIS User and be dialable numbers that reach the IP-VIS User when dialed.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(e) One-Way Port Interface

(1) TIPToP service provides one-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem, or end office where applicable, that terminate IP-VIS traffic originated by IP-VIS Users on the TIPToP Customer's Network to the Telephone Company's End Users or Off Net End Users, with the exception of 8XX traffic or toll traffic that is presubscribed to Interexchange Carriers (1+ PIC'd), as described in 25.1 (B)(1)(f)(1).

(2) CHOKE Trunks

Choke trunks, designed to block excessive calling attempts toward High Volume Call In (HVCI)/Mass Calling NXXs are required as part of TIPToP service.

Within each serving area where the TIPToP Customer has IP-VIS Users, the choke trunks are required to be connected to the designated Public Response HVCI/Mass Calling Network Access Tandem. If the choke tandem is the same as the access tandem, choke trunks can be allocated as part of the LATA Wide TIPToP architecture. If the choke tandem is not the same as the access tandem, the TIPToP Customer must purchase additional TIPToP one-way port interfaces to the choke tandem and allocate an appropriate number of the choke trunks to the choke tandem. The number of choke trunks are required to match the choke trunk quality as listed below.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)

(B) Service Provisioning

(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(e) One-Way Port Interface (Cont'd)

(2) CHOKE Trunks (Cont'd)

Choke trunks shall utilize Multi Frequency (MF) signaling. If the TIPToP Customer's switch or IP Gateway is technically incapable of producing MF signaling as documented by the switch or IP Gateway vendor, the choke trunks shall utilize SS7 signaling.

The HVCI/Mass Calling (Choke) Trunks must be purchased in the following increments:

Number of Access Lines Served	Number of Mass Calling Choke Trunk
0 – 10,000	2
10,001 – 20,000	3
20,001 – 30,000	4
30,001 – 40,000	5
40,001 – 50,000	6
50,001 – 60,000	7
60,001 – 75,000	8
75,000 +	9 maximum

(N)

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(f) Two-Way Port Interface

- (1) TIPToP service also provides two-way port interfaces to the Telephone Company Access Tandem that are used by TIPToP Customers to receive calls for IP-VIS Users from Telephone Company and Off Net End Users. TIPToP Customers are not permitted to use two-way port interfaces for traffic that should travel on a one-way port interface, as described in this section.

In addition, two-way port interfaces provide the TIPToP Customer with the ability to send non-queried 8XX (toll free traffic) and 1+ PIC'd IP-VIS traffic originating from IP-VIS Users to the Telephone Company network for completion to IXC networks. 8XX and 1+PIC'd traffic using TIPToP services must originate from IP-VIS Users using IP Dedicated Access Connections, as described herein to qualify as IP-VIS On Net traffic.

Traffic originating from the IP-VIS User that is not 8XX and 1+ PIC'd is not permitted on the two-way port interface, and the Telephone Company may block such traffic where technically feasible. Traffic not permitted on two-way port interfaces that the Telephone Company does not block, or is not able to block, will be billed as Non IP-VIS traffic.

When 8XX traffic dialed by the IP-VIS User is sent to the Telephone Company by the TIPToP Customer, the Telephone Company will query the 800 database and complete the call to the IXC or to a 10-digit routable number based on the response that it receives from the 800 database for calls originating from that specific Telephone Company Tandem processing the call.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

- (g) TIPToP port interfaces are separate trunk groups from all other types of trunk groups within the Telephone Company Network and may only be used as part of the TIPToP service (one-way and two-way port interfaces).
- (h) TIPToP services must be purchased as follows:
- (1) TIPToP one-way port interfaces are required at every Telephone Company Access Tandem in the LATA in which the TIPToP Customer has:
- IP-VIS Users
 - NPA-NXXs, or
 - Telephone Numbers

In any other situation that the TIPToP Customer chooses to purchase one-way port interfaces in a LATA, the TIPToP Customer must purchase one-way port interfaces to every Telephone Company Access Tandem in that LATA.

- (2) TIPToP two-way port interfaces are required to every Telephone Company Access Tandem serving the Exchange in which the TIPToP Customer has IP-VIS Users or an NPA-NXX(s) or telephone numbers.

Each TIPToP port interface (one-way or two-way) is equivalent to the bandwidth of one DS0. At a minimum, the TIPToP Customer must configure six (6) TIPToP one-way port interfaces or six (6) TIPToP two-way port interfaces for each DS1 at the Telephone Company Access Tandem or End Office. If additional DS1s or larger facilities are used for TIPToP service, the TIPToP Customer is required to purchase at a minimum six (6) port interfaces (one-way or two-way) to be allocated on each DS1 facility installed.

When the choke tandem is the same as the access tandem, choke trunks are available as part of the TIPToP architecture. In cases when the choke tandem is not the same as the access tandem, the TIPToP Customer must purchase and allocate port interfaces and choke trunks directly to the choke tandems as described in Section 25.1(B)(1)(e) preceding.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(h) (Cont'd)

The TIPToP Customer will not receive any other component or sub component of TIPToP service in any access tandem, end office switch, or any other Telephone Company switch, or other PSTN switches subtending Telephone Company tandems or in any LATA in which the customer does not have TIPToP port interfaces installed as described above.

- (i) Any conversion from other Telephone Company services to TIPToP service requires a new order for service and new installations for TIPToP services.
- (j) In LATAs where TIPToP service is purchased by the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer is required to utilize TIPToP service and connections for all traffic between all of its IP-VIS Users and Telephone Company End Users and Off Net End Users subtending the Telephone Company Access Tandems within the LATA.

The TIPToP Customer will be allowed six (6) months to migrate all IP-VIS traffic in a LATA to TIPToP port interfaces per the terms of this tariff. The six (6) months will be counted from the date the first TIPToP port interface is installed in the LATA. If additional TIPToP service elements are required to match the TIPToP architecture, these elements must be ordered within 90 days of the initial order date.

- (k) If more than 50% of the traffic on any one-way port interface physically originates in one exchange and terminates in another exchange in the same state (as measured based on originating and terminating NPA/NXXs from the call detail), then a Non IP-VIS rate is applied to all traffic in the LATA for the bill period in which the percentage exceeded 50%. This traffic will be classified as Non IP-VIS traffic and is billed under this section at the applicable Non IP-VIS On Net rate or Non IP-VIS Off Net rate and subject to the terms in 25.1 (C)(9) following.

(N)

(This page filed under Transmittal No. 1425)

ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

- (l) TIPToP service requires TIPToP Customers to send accurate Calling Party Number (CPN) to the Telephone Company with each call in order to qualify for TIPToP IP-VIS rates. Calls must provide an accurate CPN to qualify as IP-VIS traffic and to be rated at the applicable IP-VIS rates in this tariff. Accurate CPN is:

- CPN that is a dialable working telephone number, that when dialed, will reach the IP-VIS User to whom it is assigned, at that IP-VIS User's IP-VIS User Site and uses the Internet Protocol Network at the IP-VIS User Site to reach the IP-VIS User.
- CPN that has not been altered.
- CPN that is not a charge party number.
- CPN that follows the North American Numbering Standard and can be identified in numbering databases and the LERG as an active number.
- CPN that is assigned to an active IP-VIS User.

Calls sent without an accurate CPN, or sent without a CPN, will be classified as Non IP-VIS traffic and will be rated at the applicable On Net or Off Net Non IP-VIS rates and subject to the terms in 25.1 (C) (9) following.

- (m) The TIPToP Customer must prevent any external party, other than legally authorized agencies, from accessing private CPN that is sent to the TIPToP Customer. The TIPToP Customer must implement procedures to restrict internal access to private CPN, and that all records of private CPN are destroyed after a reasonable period of time. Any lawful request from law enforcement to obtain call trace logs must be honored by the TIPToP Customer.
- (n) Acceptance Tests are tests that are performed during the installation of TIPToP service. These tests are cooperative tests between the Telephone Company and the TIPToP Customer and they are performed before the first live traffic can be placed in the TIPToP service. There is no charge for Acceptance Testing.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(1) Manner of Provisioning (Cont'd)

(o) Traffic Volume

- (1) One-way Port Interface - when a TIPToP Customer's traffic increases to the bandwidth equivalent of 48 DS0s to any one end office, the TIPToP Customer is required to purchase direct one-way port interfaces for use with TIPToP service to that end office as described in 25.3 rate and charges.
- (2) Two-way Port Interface - when a TIPToP Customer's traffic is equal to or greater than a bandwidth equivalent of 48 DS0s between an existing two-way port interface and an access tandem without direct two-way port interfaces from the TIPToP Customer, the customer must purchase two-way port interfaces to that access tandem.

(2) Limitations

- (a) Due to technical limitations, two-way port interfaces cannot subtend the following Telephone Company Access Tandems:

PNTCMIMN50T, CHCGILWB12T, LGRCILLG50T and
NBRKILNT52T

The TIPToP Customer must select another tandem that meets the LATA Wide TIPToP architecture requirement, as described herein.

- (b) TIPToP service does not include Alternate Billed Services (ABS). ABS includes, but is not limited to Collect Calling, Third Party Billed Calls, Calling Card calls, Phone Card calls, or Credit Card calls billed to telephone numbers assigned to the IP-VIS User of the TIPToP Customer or the TIPToP Customer.
- (c) Specific to traffic sent to a TIPToP Customer over the TIPToP port interface, TIPToP service is not available where the Telephone Company is required to pay reciprocal compensation, access charges, meet point billing charges, transit charges, or any other fees.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)(B) Service Provisioning (Cont'd)(3) Emergency 911 Service

Emergency 911 Service is not available with TIPToP Service purchased under this tariff.

(C) Customer Obligations

- (1) The TIPToP Customer must obtain a unique Operating Company Number (OCN) for use in states where TIPToP service is requested. TIPToP Customers cannot use an OCN for TIPToP services if this same OCN is being used in conjunction with another service.
- (2) The TIPToP Customer must provide a minimum of one unique Local Routing Number (LRN) per LATA in which TIPToP service is requested. TIPToP Customers cannot use an LRN for TIPToP services if the number is being used in conjunction with another service.
- (3) TIPToP Customer must obtain their own phone numbers from industry sources that follow the North American Numbering Plan for use with TIPToP service.
- (4) The TIPToP Customer must have at least one IP-VIS Dedicated Location in each LATA in which they use TIPToP service.
- (5) The TIPToP Customer must route the 8XX and 1+ PIC'd calls to a tandem associated with the CPN of the originating number as designated by the LERG.
- (6) The TIPToP Customer must send the appropriate routing and call information to the Telephone Company as is described in Technical Publications GR-317-CORE and GR-394-CORE.
- (7) The TIPToP Customer must provide SS7 Point Codes for each connected IP gateway.
- (8) TIPToP Customers must use SS7 signaling to each Access Tandem in the LATA in which TIPToP service is desired. The TIPToP Customer must also adhere to the requirements and limitations that Telephone Company sets forth regarding SS7 signaling and call setup as defined in Section 6. The TIPToP Customer is responsible for all the misrouting or blocking of any and all traffic that results from messages, which do not comply with Section 6, sent over SS7 by the TIPToP Customer.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.1 Service Description (Cont'd)

(C) Customer Obligations (Cont'd)

- (9) The TIPToP Customer must remove all Non IP-VIS traffic within 60 days of any notice, including but not limited to, the TIPToP Customer's bill, from the Telephone Company.
- (10) The TIPToP Customer or TIPToP Customer's agent, must set the Collect and Third Party Billing Acceptance indicator to deny Collect, Third Party or any other Alternate Billed Services.
- (11) While Alternately Billed Services (ABS) calls are not provided by TIPToP, should ABS calls occur and be processed by the Telephone Company Network for IP-VIS end users of the TIPToP Customer, or for the TIPToP Customer, the TIPToP Customer will pay all ABS charges from the Telephone Company for these services and will make appropriate changes within 60 days of the bill to prevent future ABS calls by the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS User from being processed.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.2 Rate Regulations

(A) Rate Elements

The following provides a list of the various rate elements for TIPToP service.

- One-way Port Interface
- Two-way Port Interface
- TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE
- TIPToP Non IP-VIS USAGE
- Non-recurring Charge
- Default LNP Query Charge
- Service Establishment Fee
- Service Management Charge

(1) ONE-WAY PORT INTERFACE - TIPToP one-way port interfaces provide a one-way trunk group to permit originating IP-VIS traffic (excluding 8XX and 1+ PIC'd) from TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Users to Telephone Company and Off Net End Users subtending the Access Tandem in which the port interface is installed. The one-way port interface provides a one-way trunk group, Transport, SS7 Connectivity (including Transport, STP ports utilized for ISUP, LNP, and CNAM messages), Customer Name database query capabilities and Choke trunk, to the tandem or end office switch in which the port interface is installed.

(a) One-way port interfaces are billed a monthly recurring rate and provided on a distance sensitive basis in one of four mileage bands. The mileage bands for One-way Port Interfaces are as follows:

- Mileage band 1 0 to 25 miles
- Mileage band 2 26 to 50 miles
- Mileage band 3 51 to 100 miles
- Mileage band 4 101 or more miles

(b) Mileage is measured from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated Location to the Access Tandem or End Office in which service is being ordered.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)(A) Rate Elements (Cont'd)

(2) TWO-WAY PORT INTERFACE – TIPToP two-way port interfaces provide a two-way trunk group(s) to permit all traffic from Telephone Company and other PSTN traffic to IP-VIS Users. Two-way port interfaces provide a two-way trunk group, transport, and SS7 Connectivity (including Transport, STP ports utilized for ISUP, LNP, and CNAM messages) to the tandem or end office switch in which the port interface is installed. Two-way port interfaces also provide for 8XX and 1+ PIC'd traffic from IP-VIS Users to IXCs. No other traffic types are permitted on two-way port interfaces. Should traffic types that are not permitted on the two-way port interfaces occur, the TIPToP Customer is responsible for paying the Non IP-VIS Off Net usage rate for this traffic, and is subject to the terms and conditions regarding Non IP-VIS traffic in this tariff.

(a) Two-way port interfaces are billed a monthly recurring rate and provided on a distance sensitive basis in one of four mileage bands. The mileage bands for Two-way Port Interfaces are as follows:

Mileage band 1	0 to 25 miles
Mileage band 2	26 to 50 miles
Mileage band 3	51 to 100 miles
Mileage band 4	101 or more miles

(b) Mileage is measured from the TIPToP Customer's IP-VIS Dedicated Location to the Access Tandem or End Office in which service is being ordered.

(3) TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE - A Minute of Use (MOU) charge is applied to IP-VIS traffic using TIPToP Port Interfaces and originating from IP-VIS Users terminating traffic to Telephone Company or Off Net End Users.

(a) IP-VIS On Net Usage - is a MOU charge for IP-VIS On Net Traffic.

(b) IP-VIS Off Net Usage – is a MOU charge for IP-VIS Off Net Traffic.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)25.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)(A) Rate Elements (Cont'd)

- (4) TIPToP Non IP-VIS USAGE - A Minute of Use (MOU) charge is applied to Non IP-VIS traffic using TIPToP Port Interfaces between a TIPToP Customer's user and Telephone Company or Off Net End Users.
 - (a) Non IP-VIS On Net Usage – is a MOU charge for Non IP-VIS On Net Traffic.
 - (b) Non IP-VIS Off Net Usage
 - (1) On the One-way Port Interface: A MOU charge for Non IP-VIS Off Net Traffic.
 - (2) On the Two-way Port Interface: A MOU charge for traffic that is not 8XX or 1+ PIC'd traffic originating from the TIPToP Customer and terminating to Telephone Company End Users, or Off Net End Users.
- (5) Non-recurring Charges – one-time charges apply for the installation of one-way or two-way TDM port interfaces, as defined in section 25.2 of this tariff.
- (6) Default LNP Query Charge - When the TIPToP Customer fails to query the LNP database, and forwards a call to a switch in the Telephone Company's network for a NXX designated as a number portable code in the LERG and National Exchange Carrier Associations Inc.'s F.C.C. No. 4, the TIPToP Customer will pay a default query charge as specified in section 6.9.4.
- (7) Service Establishment Fee - A one time Service Establishment Fee is assessed each time the TIPToP Customer establishes the first TIPToP service connection within a specific LATA.
- (8) Service Management Charge - Every TIPToP Customer is charged a recurring charge per month per LATA in which service is activated.

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

25.3 Rates and Charges

(A) TIPToP ONE-WAY Port Interface

(N)

ILLINOIS

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 28.95	\$ 74.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 51.95	\$ 74.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 76.95	\$ 74.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 149.95	\$ 74.00

INDIANA

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 28.95	\$ 47.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 51.95	\$ 47.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 76.95	\$ 47.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 149.95	\$ 47.00

MICHIGAN

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 28.95	\$ 39.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 51.95	\$ 39.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 76.95	\$ 39.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 149.95	\$ 39.00

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.3 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

(A) TIPToP ONE-WAY Port Interface (Cont'd)

OHIO

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 28.95	\$ 78.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 51.95	\$ 78.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 76.95	\$ 78.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 149.95	\$ 78.00

WISCONSIN

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT851	\$ 28.95	\$ 79.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT852	\$ 51.95	\$ 79.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT853	\$ 76.95	\$ 79.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT854	\$ 149.95	\$ 79.00

(A) TIPToP TWO-WAY Port Interface

ILLINOIS

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 28.95	\$ 74.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 51.95	\$ 74.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 76.95	\$ 74.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 149.95	\$ 74.00

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.3 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)(B) TIPToP TWO-WAY Port Interface (Cont'd)**INDIANA**

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 28.95	\$ 47.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 51.95	\$ 47.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 76.95	\$ 47.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 149.95	\$ 47.00

MICHIGAN

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 28.95	\$ 39.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 51.95	\$ 39.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 76.95	\$ 39.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 149.95	\$ 39.00

OHIO

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 28.95	\$ 78.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 51.95	\$ 78.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 76.95	\$ 78.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 149.95	\$ 78.00

(N)

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One SBC Plaza, Dallas, Texas 75202

ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.3 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

(B) TIPToP TWO-WAY Port Interface (Cont'd)

WISCONSIN

<u>Mileage Band</u>	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate Per Port</u>	<u>NRC Per Port</u>
No. 1 (0-25 miles)	PT871	\$ 28.95	\$ 79.00
No. 2 (26-50 miles)	PT872	\$ 51.95	\$ 79.00
No. 3 (51-100 miles)	PT873	\$ 76.95	\$ 79.00
No. 4 (100 or more miles)	PT874	\$ 149.95	\$ 79.00

(C) TIPToP IP-VIS USAGE (MOU)

<u>TIPToP Usage within the State of:</u>	<u>IP-VIS On Net Usage Per MOU</u>	<u>IP-VIS Off Net Usage Per MOU</u>
Illinois	\$0.0024	\$0.0139
Indiana	\$0.0025	\$0.0116
Michigan	\$0.0022	\$0.0106
Ohio	\$0.0026	\$0.0167
Wisconsin	\$0.0027	\$0.0148

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

25. True IP To PSTN (TIPToP) Service (Cont'd)

(N)

25.3 Rates and Charges

(D) TIPToP NON IP-VIS (MOU)

TIPToP Usage within the State of:	Non IP-VIS On Net Usage Per MOU	Non IP-VIS Off Net Usage Per MOU
Illinois	\$0.0060	\$0.1420
Indiana	\$0.0060	\$0.2200
Michigan	\$0.0060	\$0.0740
Ohio	\$0.0060	\$0.3100
Wisconsin	\$0.0060	\$0.1260

Recurring		Non-
(E) <u>Service Establishment Fee</u>		<u>Charge</u>
- Per initial service establishment per LATA		\$5,000.00
(F) <u>Service Management Charge</u>	<u>USOC</u>	Monthly <u>Rate</u>
- Per LATA	AFE1P	\$1,200.00

(N)

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