

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 24.03
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 24.03

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

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

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

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 24.03
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 24.03

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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

(CT)

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

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

Single Bill Single Tariff Billing Arrangement -

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

(CT)

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 24.03
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 24.03

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

NOV 4 1988

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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

C. Multiple Bill Arrangement for Service other than FGA and FGB--(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

a.--(Continued)

4. The fixed portion of Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed 50 percent at the applicable rate when the service terminates in this company's operating territory.

An example of this methodology is shown in c. following.

b. The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved:

1. When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, this company's rates will be billed for the termination(s) within this company's operating territory.
2. When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, this company's rate and charges will apply for units located in this company's operating territory.
3. When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portions of the service provided by this company.
4. When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 24.03
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 24.03

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

MISSOURI

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

Public Service Commission

(CT) C. 2. Mileage (Using the appropriate EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION TARIFF
(CT) filed with the F.C.C.)(1)

Airline Miles

-ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 104.4, rounded 105

Route Miles

-ETCA premise to IP = 50 miles

-ETCB premise to IP = 75 miles

% Ownership ETCA = $50 / (50 + 75) = .40$
.40 x 105 = 42 Airline miles

% Ownership ETCB = $75 / (50 + 75) = .60$
.60 x 105 = 63 Airline miles

3. Local Transport Charges for 9000 Access Minutes.

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0490 per access minute

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0495 per access minute

- Formula:

ETCA Local

Transport = Access Minutes x ETCA Rate x
Charge % ETCA Ownership

- Calculation of Transport Charges

ETCA Local = $9000 \times \$0.0490 \times .40 = \176.40
Transport Charge

ETCB Local = $9000 \times \$0.0495 \times .60 = \267.30
Transport Charge

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BY *AKRS #24.03*

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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

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Public Service Commission

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 24.03
Replacing Original Sheet 24.03

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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C. 2. Mileage (Using EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION TARIFF F.C.C. No. 2)

Airline Miles

-ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 104.4, rounded 105

Route Miles

-ETCA premise to IP = 50 miles

-ETCB premise to IP = 75 miles

% Ownership ETCA = $50 / (50 + 75) = .40$
.40 x 105 = 42 Airline miles

% Ownership ETCB = $75 / (50 + 75) = .60$
.60 x 105 = 63 Airline miles

3. Local Transport Charges for 9000 Access Minutes.

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0490 per access minute

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0495 per access minute

- Formula:

ETCA Local
Transport Charge = Access Minutes x ETCA Rate x % ETCA Ownership

- Calculation of Transport Charges

ETCA Local = $9000 \times \$0.0490 \times .40 = \176.40
Transport Charge

ETCB Local = $9000 \times \$0.0495 \times .60 = \267.30
Transport Charge

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 24.03

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

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Public Service Commission

C.(2) Mileage (Using EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION TARIFF F.C.C. No. 2)

Airline Miles

- ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 104.4, rounded 105

Route Miles

- ETCA premise to IP = 50 miles
- ETCB premise to IP = 75 miles

% Ownership ETCA = $50 / (50 + 75) = .40$
.40 x 105 = 42 Airline miles

% Ownership ETCB = $75 / (50 + 75) = .60$
.60 x 105 = 63 Airline miles

(3) Local Transport Charges for 9000 Access Minutes.

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0490 per access minute

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 100 miles is \$0.0495 per access minute

- Formula:

ETCA Local Transport Charge = Access Minutes x ETCA Rate x % ETCA Ownership

- Calculation of Transport Charges

ETCA Local Transport Charge = $9000 \times \$0.0490 \times .40 = \176.40

ETCB Local Transport Charge = $9000 \times \$0.0495 \times .60 = \267.30

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 24.04
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 24.04

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

(AT) 1. General - Separate bills will be rendered by the exchange telephone companies for Access Service other than FGA and BSA-A if the administration of a single bill arrangement, as set forth in 2.4.5, C., cannot be agreed upon by the companies involved.

(AT) 2. Ordering - Each exchange telephone company involved in providing the service will accept an order for the Access Service from the customer.

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

3. Rating and Billing of Service - Each exchange telephone company will provide its portion of the Access Service based on the regulations, rates and charges contained in its Access Service Tariff, subject to the following rules, as appropriate:

(AT) a. The charges billed by the Telephone Company for mileage sensitive rate elements (Switched Access Service Local Transport, DNAL Mileage, Special Access Service Channel Mileage, or Directory Assistance Transport) are determined as follows:

(AT) 1. The total mileage for the service is computed using the V & H Coordinate Method set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 (NECA No. 4).

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Access Services Tariff
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1st Revised Sheet 24.04
Replacing Original Sheet 24.04

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ACCESS SERVICES

MAY 21 1990

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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Public Service Commission

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

(MT)(CT)D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services

(RT) 1. General - Separate bills will be rendered by the exchange telephone companies for Access Service other than FGA if the administration of a single bill arrangement, as set forth in 2.4.5 (C), cannot be agreed upon by the companies involved.

(CT) 2. Ordering - Each exchange telephone company involved in providing the service will accept an order for the Access Service from the customer.

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

(AT) 3. Rating and Billing of Service - Each exchange telephone company will provide its portion of the Access Service based on the regulations, rates and charges contained in its Access Service Tariff, subject to the following rules, as appropriate:

(AT) a. The charges billed by the Telephone Company for mileage sensitive rate elements (Switched Access Service Local Transport, Special Access Service Channel Mileage, or Directory Assistance Transport) are determined as follows:

1. The total mileage for the service is computed using the V & H Coordinate Method set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 (NECA No. 4).

(MT)(CT)

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 24.04

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

NOV 4 1988

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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

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C. Multiple Bill Arrangement for Service other than FGA and FGB--(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

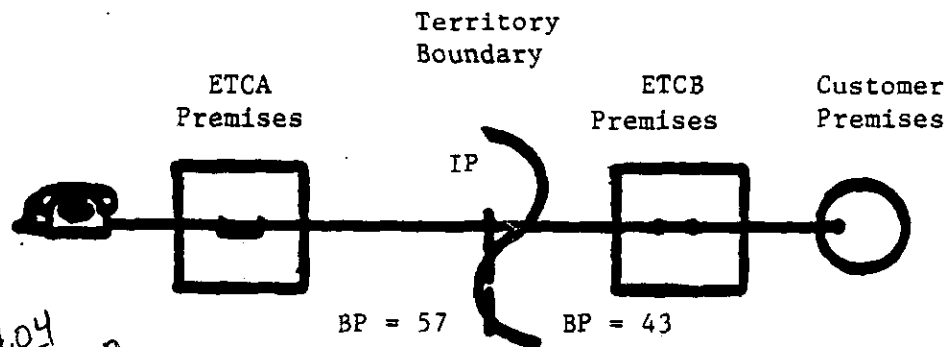
c. Example--Switched Access

1. Layout

- a. Feature Group C Switched Access is ordered to End Office A.
- b. End Office A is in operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company A.
- c. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company B.

Exchange Telephone Company A
(ETCA)
Operating Territory

Exchange Telephone Company B
(ETCB)
Operating Territory



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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 24.05

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Service-(Continued)

a. (Continued)

2. A billing percentage contained in NECA No. 4 for the telephone company premises involved.⁽¹⁾
3. The telephone company's rates and charges are then multiplied by the appropriate quantity(ies) and billing percentage(s) to obtain the charges for the Telephone Company.

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

- b. The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved. With exception of the Local Transport Nonrecurring Charge, which applies as set forth in Paragraph 2.4.5, D.3.c., the following applies:
 1. When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, the Telephone Company's rates will be billed for the termination(s) within the Telephone Company's operating territory.

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

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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Service--(Continued)

a. (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

(C)

(AT)

(AT)

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

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Access Services Tariff
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ACCESS SERVICES

MAY 21 1990

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

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

(MT)(CT)D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Service-(Continued)

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a. (Continued)

SEP 30 1991

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

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(CT) 3. The telephone company's rates and charges are determined by the appropriate quantity(ies) and billing percentage(s) to obtain the charges for the telephone company.

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(CT) An example of this methodology is shown in (d) following.

b. The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved.

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

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

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Section 2
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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

NOV 4 1988

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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(CP) 2.4.5 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where a Public Service Commission Exchange Telephone Company is Involved-(Continued)

C. Multiple Bill Arrangement for Service other than FGA and FGB-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

c. Example - Switched Access-(Continued)

2. Airline Mileages (Using the appropriate NECA Tariff filed with the F.C.C.)(1).

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

3. Local Transport charges for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0120 per access minute

- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0125 per access minute

- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes} \times \text{ETCA Rate} \times \text{ETCA Billing Percentage}}{100}$$

- Calculation of Transport Charges

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0120 \times \frac{57}{100} = \$61.56$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0125 \times \frac{43}{100} = \$48.38$$

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

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 24.06
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 24.06

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Service-(Continued)

b. (Continued)

- 2. When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, the Telephone Company's rates and charges will apply for units located in the Telephone Company's operating territory.
- 3. When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by the Telephone Company.
- 4. When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.

(AT) 5. The fixed portion of DNAL Mileage and Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed 50% at the applicable rate when the service terminates in this Company's operating territory.

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

(AT)
(FC) 1. The Nonrecurring Charges for installation of FGB, FGC, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-C and BSA-D services, as set forth in Section 6, Paragraphs 6.11.1 and 6.11.2, and for Directory Assistance, as set forth in Section 9, Paragraph 9.6 are used to compute the billed nonrecurring charges for the Telephone Company.

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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

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2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

MISSOURI

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

Public Service Commission

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

3. Rating and Billing of Service--(Continued)

b. (Continued)

- 2. When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, the telephone company's rates and charges will apply for units located in the telephone company's operating territory.
- 3. When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by the Telephone Company.
- 4. When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.
- 5. The fixed portion of Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed 50% at the applicable rate when the service terminates in this company's operating territory.

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

- 1. The Nonrecurring Charges for installation of FGB, FGC, and FGD services, as set forth in Section 6, Paragraphs 6.8.1 and 6.8.2, and for Directory Assistance, as set forth in Section 9, Paragraph 9.6 are used to compute the billed nonrecurring charges for the Telephone Company.

(AT)

(AT)

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BY 2nd R.S. #24.06

Public Service Commission

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SEP 30 1991

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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

(CT) D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services--(Continued)

(MT) 3. Rating and Billing of Service--(Continued)

b. (Continued)

(CT) 2. When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, the telephone company's rates and charges will apply for units located in the telephone company's operating territory.

(CT) 3. When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by the telephone company.

4. When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.

(MT) 5. The fixed portion of Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed 50% at the applicable rate when the service terminates in this company's operating territory.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

c. (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issued: March 26, 1993

Effective: April 11, 1993

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 24.07
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

**MISSOURI
Public Service Commission**

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

(AT) D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services--(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

c. (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SEP 30 1991 SEP 30 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
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St. Louis, Missouri

Public Service Commission

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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Public Service Commission

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

(CT) D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory
(CT) Assistance Services--(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

d. Example - Switched Access

CANCELLED

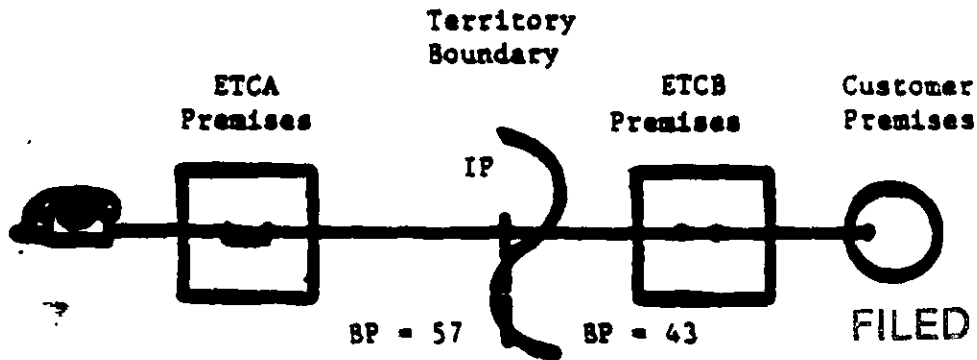
1. Layout

- a. Feature Group C Switched Access is ordered by End Office A.
- b. End Office A is in operating territory of exchange telephone company A.
- c. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of exchange telephone company B.

SEP 30 1991
BY 1st R-S # 24.07
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MISSOURI

Exchange Telephone Company A
(ETCA)
Operating Territory

Exchange Telephone Company B
(ETCB)
Operating Territory



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Public Service Commission

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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 24.08
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 24.08

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

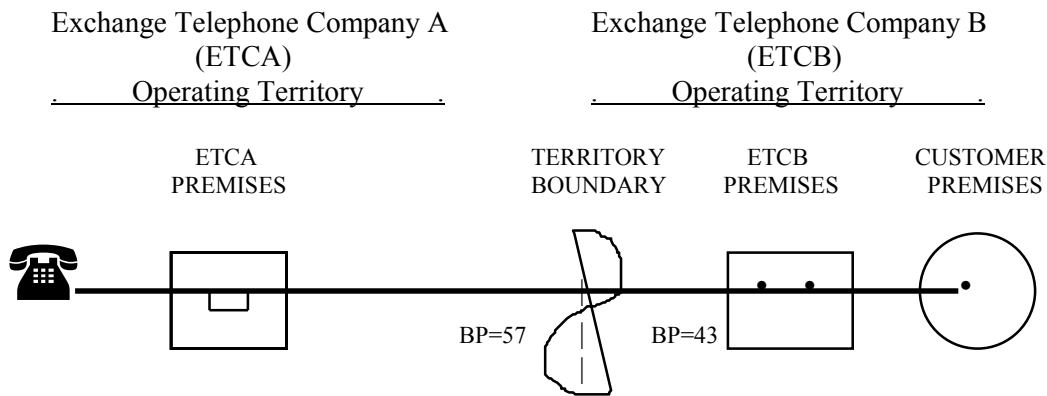
(AT) D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, BSA-B, BSA-C, BSA-D, DNAL, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services-(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

d. Example - Switched Access

1. Layout

- (AT) a. FGC or BSA-C Switched Access is ordered to End Office A.
- b. End Office A is in operating territory of exchange telephone company A.
- c. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of exchange telephone company B.



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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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Replacing Original Sheet 24.08

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

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2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

Public Service Commission

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

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

CANCELLED

d. Example - Switched Access

APR 11 1993

1. Layout

BY 2nd R.S. 24.08

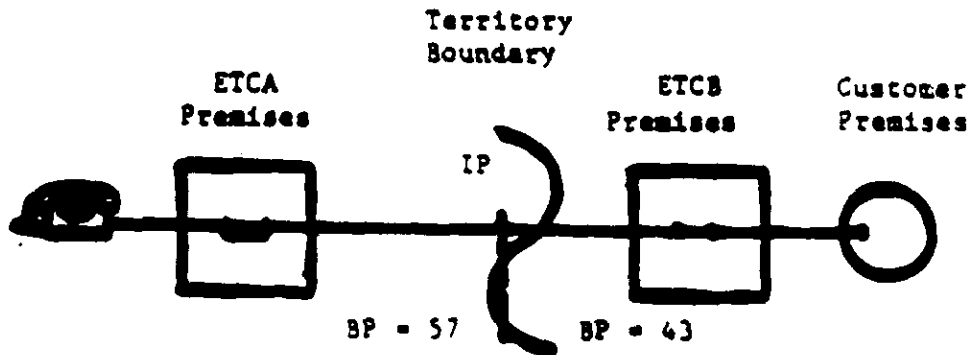
- a. Feature Group C Switched Access is ordered to Office A.
- b. End Office A is in operating territory of exchange telephone company A.
- c. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of exchange telephone company B.

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MISSOURI

Exchange Telephone Company A
(ETCA)
Operating Territory

Exchange Telephone Company B
(ETCB)
Operating Territory



(MT)

(MT)

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

MISSOURI

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

Public Service Commission

(CT) D. Multiple Bill Arrangement for FGB, FGC, FGD, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services--(Continued)

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

(MT) d. Example - Switched Access--(Continued)

(CT) 2. Airline Mileages (Using NECA No. 4) (1)

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

3. Local Transport charges for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0120 per access minute

- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0125 per access minute

- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes} \times \text{ETCA Rate} \times \text{ETCA Billing Percentage}}{100}$$

- Calculation of Transport Charges

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0120 \times \frac{57}{100} = \$61.56$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0125 \times \frac{43}{100} = \$48.38$$

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

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 24.09
Replacing Original Sheet 24.09

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances-(Continued)

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Services-(Continued)

d. Example - Switched Access-(Continued)

2. Airline Mileages (Using NECA No. 4)(1)

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

3. Local Transport charges for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.120 per access minute
- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57
- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0125 per access minute
- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43
- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes X ETCA Rate X ETCA Billing Percentage}}{100}$$

- Calculation of Transport Charges

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.120 \times \frac{57}{100} = \$61.56$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0125 \times \frac{43}{100} = \$48.38$$

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

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances--(Continued)

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

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

3. Rating and Billing of Services--(Continued)

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APR 11 1993

BY Let R.S. #24.09

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d. Example - Switched Access--(Continued)

2. Airline Mileages (Using NECA No. 4) (1)

- ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 22.1, rounded = 22

3. Local Transport charges for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.120 per access minute

- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport mileband of over 1 to 25 miles is \$0.0125 per access minute

- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes} \times \text{ETCA Rate} \times \text{ETCA Billing Percentage}}{100}$$

- Calculation of Transport Charges

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.120 \times \frac{57}{100} = \$61.56$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Charge} = 9000 \times \$0.0125 \times \frac{43}{100} = \$48.38$$

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

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 25
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 25

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General

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

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Effective: October 31, 1989

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 25
Replacing Original Sheet 25

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General

(CT)

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

(RT)

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OCT 31 1989
BY *2nd R.S. 425*
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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
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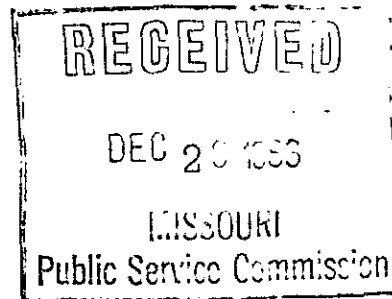
Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 25

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General



Equipment, systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) and premises wiring, hereinafter referred to as equipment, may be connected with access service including service provided in Section 12 furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in this Tariff.

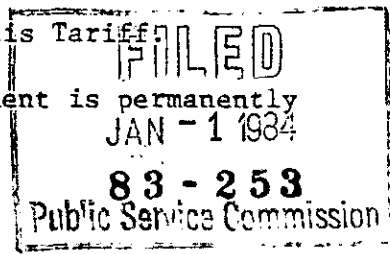
Connection may be made at the facility interface at the IC terminal location or the End User location. The Telephone Company will furnish and maintain its service components in a manner suitable for the service being furnished. The Telephone Company is not responsible for:

- The through transmission of signals generated by IC- or End User-provided equipment or for the quality of, or defects in such transmission.
- The reception of signals by IC- or End User-provided equipment.
- Address signaling performed by IC- or End User-provided equipment.

When an IC or End User connects equipment to a service, it is responsible for:

- The proper installation, operation and maintenance of the connected equipment.
- Compliance with Part 68 of FCC Rules and Regulations (hereinafter referred to as Registration Program).
- Compliance with minimum protection criteria as set forth in Paragraphs 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 following.
- Compliance with the regulations set forth in this Tariff.
- Notifying the Telephone Company when the equipment is permanently disconnected.

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BY 124 R.S.#25
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI



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Effective: JAN 01 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 26
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 26
through
Original Sheet 45
1st Revised Sheet 46
Original Sheet 47
through
Original Sheet 55

ACCESS SERVICES

(CT)

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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 26
Replacing Original Sheet 26
through
Original Sheet 45
1st Revised Sheet 46
Original Sheet 47

ACCESS SERVICES

(RT)

through
Original Sheet 56
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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2

Original Sheet 26
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.1 General-(Continued)

A. Compatibility with the Service

The IC or End User is responsible for the compatibility of the equipment with the service to which it is connected as set forth in Paragraphs 2.5.1, B., and 2.5.3, C., following. This responsibility applies at the initial installation and on a continuing basis for the duration of the connection.

B. Interference and Hazard

The operating characteristics of the equipment or system connected to a service must not interfere with, or impair, any of the services offered by the Telephone Company. In addition, they must not endanger the safety of Telephone Company employees or the public; damage or interfere with the functioning of Telephone Company equipment or services; or otherwise injure the public in its use of these services.

C. Violation of Regulations

If any of these connection regulations are violated, the Telephone Company will take action to protect its services and will promptly notify the IC or End User of the violation. After receiving such notice, the IC or End User must discontinue such use of the equipment or correct the violation and confirm in writing that the correction has been made. This confirmation must be received by the Telephone Company within ten days after the IC or End User has received notification of the violation. If the IC or End User does not correct the violation, or does not provide the required written confirmation to the Telephone Company within ten days, service will be suspended until such time as the IC or End User does comply. Extraordinary procedures, as set forth in Paragraph 2.5.8, B., following, may be invoked, if warranted.

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
 Section 2
 Original Sheet 27
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.2 Minimum Protection Criteria for Direct Electrical Connections

- A. To prevent excessive noise and crosstalk in the telecommunications network, it is necessary that the power of the signal at the central office not exceed 12dB below one milliwatt when averaged over any three second interval. To insure that this limit is not exceeded, the power of the signal which may be applied by the IC's or End User's facilities to the Telephone Company interface located at the IC's or End User's premises will be specified for each IC's or End User's premises, but in no case shall it exceed one milliwatt.
- B. To protect other services from interference at frequencies which are above the band of service provided and to insure that the input to the service does not exceed the limits indicated, the Telephone Company will specify the acceptable signal power in the following bands to be applied by the equipment at the facility interface:

1. Metallic Voltage

a. 4 kHz to 270 kHz

<u>Center Frequency (f) of 8 kHz Band</u>	<u>Maximum Voltage in All 8 kHz Bands</u>	<u>Metallic Terminating Impedance</u>
8 kHz to 12 kHz	- (6.4+12.6 log f) dBV	300 ohms
12 kHz to 90 kHz	(23 - 40 log f) dBV	135 ohms
90 kHz to 266 kHz	- 55 dBV	135 ohms

- b. The root-mean-square (rms) value of the metallic voltage components in the frequency range of 270 kHz to 6 MHz shall, averaged over 2 microseconds, not exceed -15 dBV. This limitation applies with a metallic termination having an impedance of 135 ohms.

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
 Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
 St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff Section 2

Original Sheet 28
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.2 Minimum Protection Criteria for Direct Electrical Connections--(Continued)

B. (Continued)

2. Longitudinal Voltage

a. 4 kHz to 270 kHz

<u>Center Frequency (F) of 8 kHz Band</u>	<u>Maximum Voltage in All 8 kHz Bands</u>	<u>Longitudinal Terminating Impedance</u>
8 kHz to 12 kHz	- (18.4+20 log f) dBV	500 ohms
12 kHz to 42 kHz	(3 - 40 log f) dBV	90 ohms
42 kHz to 266 kHz	- 62 dBV	90 ohms

b. The root-mean-square (rms) value of the longitudinal voltage components in the frequency range of 270 kHz to 6 MHz shall, averaged over 2 microseconds, not exceed -30 dBV. This limitation applies with a longitudinal termination having an impedance of 90 ohms.

$dBV = 20 \log_{10} \text{ voltage in volts}$

C. To prevent the interruption or disconnection of a call, or interference with network control signaling, it is necessary that the signal applied by the IC's or End User's facilities to the Telephone Company interface located at the IC's or End User's premises at no time have energy solely in the 2450 to 2750 Hz band. If signal power is in the 2450 to 2750 Hz band, it must not exceed the power present at the same time in the 800 to 2450 Hz band.

D. Where there is no connection to the telecommunications network, and the signal applied by the IC's or End User's facilities has energy solely in the 2675 to 2750 Hz band, the IC or End User shall coordinate the application of that signal with the Telephone Company.

E. Where IC's or End User's facilities apply signals that have components in the frequency spectrum below 3000 Hz excluding ringing signals, the currents and voltages (including all harmonics and spurious signals) at the interface shall not exceed the following limits:

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff

Section 2
Original Sheet 29
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MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.2 Minimum Protection Criteria for Direct Electrical Connections-(Continued)

E. (Continued)

1. The maximum root-mean-square (rms) value, including dc and ac components, of the current per conductor will be specified by the Telephone Company, but in no case will the specified value exceed 0.35 ampere.
2. The magnitude of the peak of the conductor-to-ground voltage shall not exceed 70 volts.
3. The conductor-to-conductor voltage shall be such that the conductor-to-ground voltage limit set forth in Paragraph 2.5.10, E.2., preceding, is not exceeded. If the signal source is not grounded, the voltage limit in Paragraph 2.5.10, E.2., above, applies to the conductor-to-conductor voltage.
4. The total weighted rms voltage within the band from 50 Hz to 300 Hz shall not exceed 100 volts. The total weighted rms voltage is the square root of the sum of the products of the weighting factors for the individual frequency components times the square of the rms voltage of the individual frequency components. The weighting factors are as follows:

<u>for frequencies between</u>	<u>weighting factor</u>
50 Hz and 100 Hz	$f^2/10^4$
100 Hz and 300 Hz	$f^{3.3}/10^{6.6}$

where f is the numerical value of the frequency, in Hz, of the frequency component being weighted.

- F. Where IC- or End User-provided data terminal equipment is connected to special access services with data capability and baseband conditioning, the following limits shall not be exceeded. However, at specific bit rates of 2.4, 4.8 or 9.6 kbps, higher levels of transmission are permissible if a bipolar signal format specified by the Telephone Company

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
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Access Services Tariff
Section 2

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Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.2 Minimum Protection Criteria for Direct Electrical Connections-(Continued)

F. (Continued)

is met. The bipolar signal format is necessary to limit intractable interference. The Telephone Company will provide the bipolar specifications upon request.

1. The maximum root-mean-square (rms) value, including dc and ac components, of the current per conductor will not exceed 0.15 ampere.
2. The magnitude of the peak of the conductor-to-ground voltage shall not exceed 70 volts.
3. The conductor-to-conductor voltage shall be such that the conductor-to-ground voltage limit in Paragraph 2.5.2, B.2.b., preceding, is not exceeded. If the signal source is not grounded, the voltage limit in Paragraph 2.5.2, B.2.b., preceding, applies to the conductor-to-conductor voltage.
4. The total weighted rms voltage within the band from 10 Hz to 10,000 Hz shall not exceed 100 volts. The total weighted rms voltage is the square root of the sum of the products of the weighting factors for the individual frequency components times the square of the rms voltage of the individual frequency components. The weighting factors are as indicated:

<u>for frequencies between</u>	<u>weighting factor</u>
10 Hz and 100 Hz	$f^2/10^4$
1,000 Hz and 10,000 Hz	$f^{3.3}/10^{6.6}$

where f is the numerical value of the frequency, in Hertz, of the frequency component being weighted.

5. The total voltage within the frequency band from 10,000 Hz to 25,000 Hz shall not exceed 100 volts rms.

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Access Services Tariff

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.2 Minimum Protection Criteria for Direct Electrical Connections-(Continued)

F. (Continued)

- 6. The total voltage within the frequency band from 25,000 Hz to 40,000 Hz shall not exceed 0.012 volts rms.
- 7. The total voltage within the frequency band above 40,000 Hertz shall not exceed 0.0025 volts rms.
- 8. The foregoing signal level restrictions are based upon multiple disturbers being present in a given cable. When several services employing baseband data transmission are keyed simultaneously, the signal limits stipulated in Sections 5 through 7, preceding, must be reduced by multiplying the voltage signal limits by a factor of 1/N, where N is the expected number of transitions occurring simultaneously.

G. Where minimum protection criteria are not specified for a service because inherent protection is afforded in the normal provision of the service, the Telephone Company reserves the right to specify criteria, if required.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program

All equipment that is registered may be connected at the IC's or End User's premises to Category I or III access services as specified in Paragraphs 2.5.3, B. and C., following.

A. Registration Program

The Registration Program was established by the FCC so that equipment could be registered in accordance with prescribed rules to demonstrate they will not cause harm to Telephone Company services.

If equipment is registered in accordance with the Registration Program, then it may be connected to those access services within the scope of the Registration Program without the requirement for protective circuitry. Equipment which was lawfully connected to a service without a Telephone Company-provided connecting arrangement as of certain dates is considered grandfathered. (See Paragraph 2.5.4, following.)

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program-(Continued)

B. Connections to Access Service

Special Access Services have been classified as Category I, Category II or Category III. The category is determined by the type of service and the type of equipment connected to it.

Regulations governing Category I and III Special Access Services are set forth in Paragraph C., following.

Regulations governing Category II access services are set forth in Paragraph 2.5.5, following.

Connections to switched access services are covered by the regulations set forth in Paragraph 2.5.6, following.

C. Conditions Governing the Connection of Registered Equipment

Registered equipment may be directly connected at the IC terminal location or the End User's premises, subject to the Registration Program, provided that:

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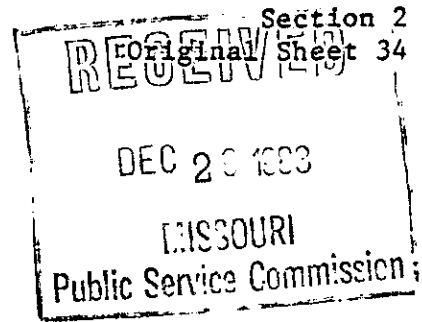
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Access Services Tariff



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program--(Continued)

C. Conditions Governing the Connection of Registered Equipment--(Continued)

1. All combinations of registered equipment and associated nonregistered terminal equipment (including but not limited to wiring) are installed, operated and maintained so that the rules of the Registration Program are continually satisfied.

2. The following notification requirements are met:

Before connecting the registered equipment to a service, the IC or End User must furnish the following information to the Telephone Company:

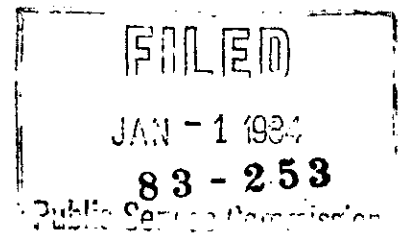
- Registration Number.
- Ringer Equivalence and the type of ringer.
- Type of Telephone Company--provided standard jack required for the connection.
- Access services to which the registered equipment will be connected.
- Information concerning the premises wiring associated with multiline terminating systems (when required).
- Off-Premises Station class (i.e., Type A, B or C port) for which the equipment is registered (when an off-premises station service is involved).
- Appropriate service facility interface information for a Category III access service.

3. The ringer equivalence of the equipment or system in combination with the total ringer equivalence of other equipment connected to the same access service does not exceed the allowable maximum of five or as otherwise determined by the Telephone Company.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program--(Continued)

C. Conditions Governing the Connection of Registered Equipment--(Continued)

- 4. The ringer type is designated by the Telephone Company as suitable for that particular access service.
- 5. All connections of registered equipment to access services are made through Telephone Company-provided standard Registration Program jacks, as set forth in Section 13, following except that (a) registered multiline terminating systems may be connected through jacks wired in other than a standard manner when agreed to by the Telephone Company, or (b) IC- or End User-provided equipment which involve hazardous or inaccessible locations may be directly connected to access service when those locations are authorized to be connected to Local Exchange Service under tariffs filed with appropriate regulatory agencies.

D. Premises Wiring

Premises wiring, as set forth in Paragraphs 1. through 3., following, is used to connect separately housed equipment entities or system components to one another. Premises wiring can be used in an equipment room, to connect stations together or to connect the stations to common equipment. Premises wiring in the nature of an equipment cord is also used to connect equipment entities or system components to the facility interface at the IC terminal location or the End User location.

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Access Services Tariff
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program-(Continued)

D. Premises Wiring-(Continued)

1. Fully-Protected Premises Wiring is premises wiring which is:

- a. No greater than 25 feet in length (measured linearly between the points where it leaves equipment or connector housings) and registered as a component of and supplied to the user with the registered equipment or protective circuitry with which it is to be used.
- b. A cord which complies with Paragraph 2.5.3, D.1.a., preceding, and which is extended once by a registered connectorized extension cord. Extension cords may not be used as a substitute for wiring which for safety reasons should be affixed to or embedded in a building's structure.
- c. Wiring located in an equipment room with restricted access, provided that this wiring remains exposed for inspection and is not concealed or embedded in the building's structure.
- d. Electrically behind registered equipment, system components or protective circuitry which assure that electrical contact between the wiring and commercial power wiring or earth ground will not result in hazardous voltages or excessive longitudinal imbalance at the access service interface.

2. Protected Premises Wiring Requiring Acceptance Testing for Imbalance is premises wiring which is electrically behind registered equipment, system components or circuitry which assure that electrical contact between the wiring and commercial power wiring will not result in hazardous voltages at the facility interface.

3. Unprotected Premises Wiring is all other premises wiring.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program-(Continued)

E. Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment

1. Direct Electrical Connection

- a. Test equipment may be connected to a Category I or III Access Service at the IC's or End User's premises through registered or grandfathered equipment which either singularly or in combination assures that all of the requirements of the Registration Program (total protection) are met at the facility interface.

Test equipment that does not provide protection against excessive signal power must be connected in accordance with the Interim Program for the connection of IC- or End User-provided test equipment.

- b. Test equipment may be connected to a Category II Access Service at the IC's or End User's premises on a direct electrical basis, or through terminal equipment or multiline terminating system, provided the test equipment meets the specified Minimum Protection Criteria at the facility interface.

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(1) The Interim Program for the Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment, unless sooner canceled or changed will remain in effect until a permanent program is adopted by the FCC. BY 12885 #26

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program--(Continued)

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E. Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment--(Continued)

2. Interim Program(1) for the Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment

Test equipment may also be connected to Category I or III Access Service at the IC's or End User's premises either directly at the facility interface, or through equipment or protective circuitry which does not provide protection for signal power control, if the connection is made in accordance with the following Interim Program:

- a. The test equipment is limited to transmission signal power generating and/or detection devices, or similar devices, utilized by the IC or End User for the detection and/or isolation of a communications service fault.
- b. The test equipment is of a type that was lawfully directly connected to a service as of March 6, 1981. Such test equipment may remain connected, be moved or reconnected during the life of the test equipment unless it is subsequently modified.
- c. Direct connections test equipment or connections through Telephone Company-provided equipment must be made through Telephone Company-provided jacks or as otherwise authorized by the Telephone Company.
- d. The test equipment must be operated in accordance with the Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power set forth in

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(1) The Interim Program for the connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment, unless sooner canceled or changed, ~~will~~ remain in effect until a permanent program is adopted by the FCC.

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Access Services Tariff
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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.3 Connections of Equipment and Systems Subject to the Registration Program--(Continued)

E. Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment--(Continued)

2. Interim Program(1) for the Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment--(Continued)

d. (Continued)

Paragraph 2.5.8, following. Automatic test equipment utilizing responders (or their functional equivalent) must be installed, operated and maintained so as to comply with the signal power specifications in Telephone Company Technical References.

e. The IC or End User must notify the Telephone Company of each service at each premises to which the test equipment will be connected in advance of the initial connection and when such test equipment is permanently disconnected.

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(1) The Interim Program for the Connection of IC- or End User-Provided Test Equipment, unless sooner canceled or changed, will remain in effect until a permanent program is adopted by the FCC.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.4 Connections of Grandfathered Equipment and Systems to Category I or Category III Access Services

Grandfathered equipment may remain connected or be moved and re-connected to Category I or III access services for the life of the equipment without registration and may be modified only in accordance with the Registration Program, provided:

A. Direct Connections

1. The IC or End User provides the following information to the Telephone Company prior to reconnecting the grandfathered equipment:

- Manufacturer's Name
- Model No.
- Type Equipment or System
- Description of the Interface
- Access service(s) to which the equipment or system will be connected
- Information concerning the premises wiring associated with a multiline terminating system (when required)

2. All connections are made through Telephone Company-provided standard Registration Program jacks, as set forth in Section 13, unless the Telephone Company agrees to an alternate type of connection;

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.4 Connections of Grandfathered Equipment and Systems to Category I or Category III Access Services-(Continued)

A. Direct Connections-(Continued)

- 3. No changes are made to equipment so connected except by the manufacturer thereof, or a duly authorized agent of the manufacturer.
- 4. The premises wiring, associated with grandfathered multiline terminating system which was installed after June 1, 1978, and connected to Category I access services is moved and reconnected, conforms to the Registration Program.
- 5. When grandfathered multiline terminating systems are connected to Category III access services and arranged for off-premises station operation, the IC or End User must specify the OPS class of equipment or the range of the station port in ohms.
- 6. Additions to Grandfathered Multiline Terminating Systems

Additions to grandfathered multiline terminating systems may be made without registration of any additional equipment involved, provided:

- a. Equipment so added to Category I access service is being reconnected, i.e., was previously directly connected to the telecommunications network or Category I access services prior to January 1, 1980, or
- b. Equipment so added to Category III access service was (1) connected prior to May 1, 1983, and is of a type directly connected to Category III access services as of April 30, 1980, or (2) being reconnected, i.e., was previously connected to Category III access services prior to May 1, 1983.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.4 Connections of Grandfathered Equipment and Systems to Category I or Category III Access Services-(Continued)

B. Connections through Grandfathered Protective Connecting Arrangements Provided by the Telephone Company

1. General

Protection is required when equipment that is not registered or grandfathered is connected to Category I or Category III access services. The protection can be provided through registered or grandfathered protective circuitry or through Telephone Company-provided connecting arrangements.

Grandfathered connecting arrangements will be provided by the Telephone Company under the following conditions:

- a. Grandfathered connecting arrangements used to move or re-connect equipment will continue to be provided subject to their availability.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.4 Connections of Grandfathered Equipment and Systems to Category I or Category III Access Services-(Continued)

B. Connections through Grandfathered Protective Connecting Arrangements Provided by the Telephone Company-(Continued)

1. General-(Continued)

b. When used for data transmission, the IC or End User furnishes the equipment which performs the function of data signaling conditioning.

When the equipment is used for both voice and data communications, the same connecting arrangement may be used.

2. Category I

Telephone Company-provided grandfathered connecting arrangements will continue to be provided to reconnect equipment which was previously connected to Category I access services through such connecting arrangements prior to the respective register-only dates (July 1, 1979, for terminal equipment and January 1, 1980, for multiline terminating systems).

Connecting arrangements which were installed prior to the respective register-only dates may remain connected for the life of the equipment and may be moved and reconnected.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.4 Connections of Grandfathered Equipment and Systems to Category I or Category III Access Services-(Continued)

B. Connections through Grandfathered Protective Connecting Arrangements Provided by the Telephone Company-(Continued)

3. Category III

Connecting arrangements will be provided by the Telephone Company under the following conditions:

- a. Telephone Company-provided connecting arrangements will only be provided to reconnect equipment which was previously connected to Category III access services through connecting arrangements prior to May 1, 1983.
- b. Connections of equipment made through Telephone Company-provided connecting arrangements in accordance with a., preceding, may remain connected and may be moved and reconnected for the life of the equipment and may be modified only in accordance with the Registration Program.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.5 Connections of Terminal Equipment or Multiline Terminating Systems to Category II Access Services

A. General

Category II access services are those services which are not covered by the Registration Program and are, therefore, not classified as Category I or Category III. Connections to Category II access services are set forth in Paragraphs 2.5.5, B. and C., following.

B. Connections to Category II Access Services

Registered and grandfathered equipment may be directly connected without Telephone Company-provided connecting arrangements to a Category II access service which is not arranged for connection to the telecommunications network. The connection in such cases shall be to the facility Interface.

1. The Telephone Company will equip Category II access services with the necessary arrangements on the IC or End User's premises to protect the telecommunications network from hazardous voltages and the harmful effects of longitudinal imbalance.
2. The Telephone Company will make the necessary arrangements in its central office to protect against signal power overload resulting from violations of the minimum protection criteria specified in Paragraph 2.5.2, preceding.
3. Where there is evidence equipment violates the specified minimum protection criteria, signal level protection may be provided by the Telephone Company on the IC's or End User's premises.
4. The regulations in 1., 2. and 3., preceding, apply to all access services except those placed in service on or after February 15, 1973, where the equipment applies ringing below 300 Hertz or the access services listed in Paragraph 2.5.5, C., following.

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.5 Connections of Terminal Equipment or Multiline Terminating Equipment to Category II Access Services-(Continued)

C. Minimum Protection Criteria

At this time, minimum protection criteria have not been specified for the following services due to the nature of the service and/or the type of channels and equipment used. However, the Telephone Company reserves the right to specify such criteria if required.

(RT)
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- Voice Grade Secure Communications (Type I, II, III, IV)
- Program Audio
- Wideband Secure Communications (Type I, II, III)

2.5.6 Connections of Access Service to Communications Systems Not Subject to the Registration Program

A. When an IC- or End User-provided communications system is connected to an access service that is arranged for connection to the telecommunications network, the connection may be made through:

1. A connecting arrangement provided by the Telephone Company, or
2. Registered or grandfathered terminal equipment, multiline terminating system or protective circuitry which either singularly or in combination assures that all the requirements of the Registration Program (including signal power) are met at the facility interface.

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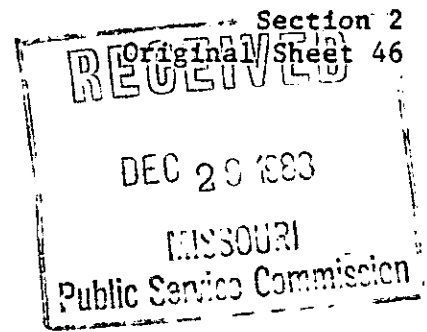
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Access Services Tariff



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.5 Connections of Terminal Equipment or Multiline Terminating Systems to Category II Access Services-(Continued)

C. Minimum Protection Criteria

At this time, minimum protection criteria have not been specified for the following services due to the nature of the service and/or the type of channels and equipment used. However, the Telephone Company reserves the right to specify such criteria if required.

- Narrow Band Access Service
- Voice Grade Secure Communications (Type I, II, III, IV)
- Voice Grade 2
- Program Audio
- Remote operation of Mobile Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph
- Wideband Digital
- Wideband Secure Communications (Type I, II, III)

2.5.6 Connections of Access Service to Communications Systems Not Subject to the Registration Program

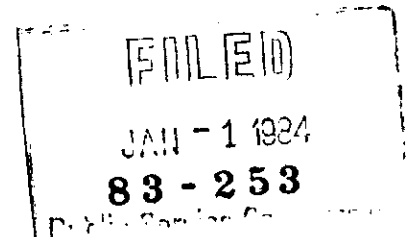
A. When an IC- or End User-provided communications system is connected to an access service that is arranged for connection to the telecommunications network, the connection may be made through:

1. a connecting arrangement provided by the Telephone Company, or
2. registered or grandfathered terminal equipment, multiline terminating system or protective circuitry which, either singularly or in combination assures that all the requirements of the Registration Program (including signal power) are met at the facility interface.

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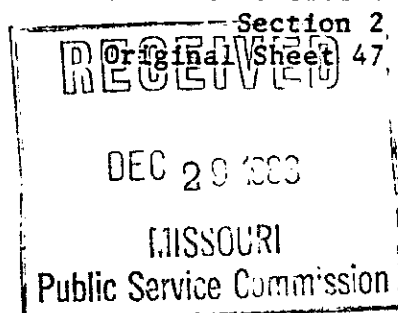
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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.6 Connections of Access Service to Communications Systems Not Subject to the Registration Program--(Continued)

2. (Continued)

In lieu of these requirements for total hardware protection, an optional, alternative method, as set forth in Paragraph 2.5.8, following, is available for the control of signal power only.

B. Where the Access Service is arranged for connection to the common user switching equipment located in a Telephone Company central office, the connection must be:

- 1. through switching equipment, or
2. to a communications system that is arranged to promptly return the access service to an idle (on-hook) state should the communications system fail. In addition, the IC or End User must notify the Telephone Company when the communications system fails.

2.5.7 Connections Involving National Defense and Security

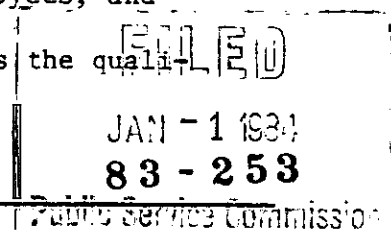
In certain cases involving national defense and security, the Registration Program permits the connection of nonregistered terminal equipment or multiline terminating systems to an access service, if the Secretary of Defense, the head of any other governmental department (having requisite FCC approval) or their authorized representative certifies in writing to the Telephone Company that:

- A. The connection is required in the interest of national defense and security;
B. The equipment to be connected either complies with the technical requirements of the Registration Program or will not cause harm to the telecommunications network or Telephone Company employees; and
C. The installation work is supervised by a person who meets the qualifications stated in the Registration Program.

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri Southwestern Bell Telephone Company St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff

Section 2

Original Sheet 48
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MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.8 Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power

A. Conditions

When an IC or End User elects to connect a communications system or test equipment to access service and the registered or grand-fathered equipment, through which the connection is made does not provide protection for control of signal power, the IC or End User is required to provide upon request, the proper documentation to demonstrate compliance with the following institutional procedures:

1. The operator/maintainer responsible for the establishment, maintenance and adjustment of the voice frequency signal power present at the access service interface must be trained to perform these functions by successfully completing one of the following:

- a. a training course provided by the manufacturer of the equipment to control voice frequency signal power; or
- b. a training course provided by the IC or End User authorized representative, who has responsibility for the entire communications system, multiplexer or test equipment, using training materials and instructions provided by the manufacturer of the equipment used to control the voice frequency signal power; or
- c. an independent training course (e.g., trade school or technical institution) recognized by the manufacturer of the equipment used to control the voice frequency signal power; or
- d. in lieu of the preceding training requirements, the operator/maintainer is under the control of a supervisor trained in accordance with Paragraphs 2.5.8, A.1.a. through c., preceding.

2. At least 10 days' advance notice must be given to the Telephone Company in the form of a notarized affidavit before the initial connection of the IC- or End User-provided ^{By communications system} or test equipment. A copy of the affidavit must also be maintained at the IC's or End

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 49

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.5 Connections--(Continued)

2.5.8 Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power--(Continued)

A. Conditions--(Continued)

2. (Continued)

User's premises. The affidavit must contain the following information:

- a. The full name, business address, business telephone number and signature of the IC or End User or authorized representative who has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the communications system or test equipment.
 - b. The line(s) to which the communications system or test equipment will be connected or arranged to be connected.
 - c. A statement that all operations associated with the establishment, maintenance and adjustment of the signal power present at the interface will comply with the Registration Program.
 - d. A statement describing how each operator/maintainer of the communicating system or test equipment will meet and continue to meet the training requirements for persons installing, adjusting or maintaining such equipment or systems.
3. Communications systems connected to 1.544 Mbps facilities must be installed, operated and maintained so that the three-second average rms (root mean square) equivalent analog signal power (within the frequency range of 200-4000 Hz) for each substrate channel at the circuit interface does not exceed -12dBm.

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.8 Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power-

B. Extraordinary Procedures

1. The Telephone Company may invoke extraordinary procedures to protect the service where one or more of the following conditions are present:

- Information provided in the affidavit gives reason to believe that a violation of the Registration Program or the Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power is likely.
- Harm has occurred and there is reason to believe this harm was a result of operations performed under the Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power.

2. The extraordinary procedures, which can be invoked by the Telephone Company, include:

- Requiring the use of protective apparatus which either protects solely against signal power or which assures that all of the requirements of the Registration Program are met at the facility interface. This protective apparatus may be provided by the Telephone Company, the IC or End User.
- Disconnect Service.

3. A charge equal to the Maintenance of Service charge as set forth in Section 13, following, will apply when:

- It is necessary to send a repair person to the premises where the connection is made because a condition set forth in Paragraph 2.5.8, B.1., preceding, exists, and
- A failure to comply with the Registration Program or the Institutional Procedures for Control of Signal Power is disclosed.

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 51

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.9 Recording of Two-Way Telephone Conversations

Access Services are not represented as adapted to the recording of two-way telephone conversations. When voice recording equipment is used with access service, the IC will insure compliance with the following provisions.

A. Direct Electrical Connection

Voice recording equipment may be used to record two-way telephone conversations if a distinctive recorder tone is repeated at intervals of approximately 15 seconds. This distinctive recorder tone is required when the recording equipment is in use and is electrically connected with services of the Telephone Company. The distinctive recorder tone can be provided as part of (1) the recording equipment, (2) the IC- or End User-provided protective circuitry, or (3) a grandfathered connecting arrangement provided by the Telephone Company.

The IC- or End User-provided voice recording equipment must be arranged so that it can be switched on or off at will.

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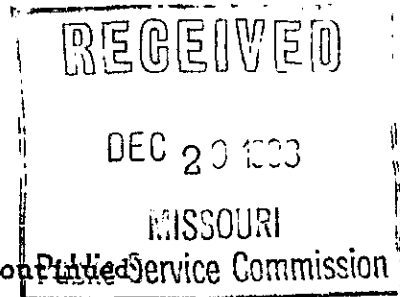
Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 52

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.9 Recording of Two-Way Telephone Conversations-(Continued)



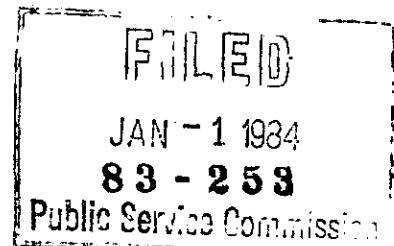
B. Exceptions to the Requirement for the Recorder Tone

The distinctive recorder tone is not required:

1. When used by a FCC-licensed broadcast station customer for recording of two-way conversation solely for broadcast over the air.
2. When used by the United States Secret Service of the Department of the Treasury for recording two-way telephone conversations which concern the safety and security of the President of the United States, members of the President's immediate family or the White House and its grounds.
3. When used by a broadcast network or by a cooperative programming effort composed exclusively of FCC licensees to record two-way telephone conversations solely for broadcast over the air by a licensed broadcast station.
4. When used for recording at United States Department of Defense Command Centers of emergency communications transmitted over the Department of Defense's private line network when connected to Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service, WATS or Local Telephone Exchange Service.
5. When used by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the Department of Energy for recording of two-way telephone conversations at its Operations Centers.

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 53

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.10 Connection to a High Capacity (HC1) Facility

Equipment which does not have the capability to transmit signals with encoded analog content via an HC1 facility to the telecommunications network or to a Category I or Category III access service may be directly connected to the facility interface of the circuit. All other connections to an HC1 facility are also made in accordance with the following regulations.

- A. Terminal equipment may be connected to an HC1 facility through, or in combination with, channel derivation equipment.

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Section 2
Original Sheet 54

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.10 Connection to a High Capacity (HCl) Facility-(Continued)

- B. A multiline terminating system and/or channel derivation equipment may be connected to an HCl facility.
- C. A communications system and associated channel derivation equipment, if any, may be connected to an HCl facility.
- D. If the connection in A., B. and C. preceding provide the capability to transmit signals with encoded analog content via the HCl facility to the telecommunications network or to a Category I or a Category III access service, it must be connected in accordance with the registration program or interim program as set forth in E. and F., following, except for C., preceding which must be connected in accordance with the Institutional Procedures for Control of Communications System Signal Power.
- E. A Petition for Rulemaking to modify the FCC's Rules and Regulations to include certain connections to HCl facilities has been filed with the FCC. To accommodate connections during the pendency of that rulemaking, the Telephone Company has established the following Interim Program.
- F. Interim Program - Terminal equipment and multiline terminating systems of a type listed on the Interim Program Summary may be connected at the IC's or End User's premises to an HCl facility until the expiration of the interim program.
 - 1. Equipment and systems may be added to the Interim Program Summary when the manufacturer of the terminal equipment or multiline terminating system submits a notarized affidavit to the FCC, Chief, Domestic Services Branch, Room BB300, Washington, D.C. 20554, attesting to the following:

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
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St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.10 Connection to a High Capacity (HCI) Facility-(Continued)

F. (Continued)

1. (Continued)

- The equipment or system meets the proposed technical requirements for connections to a HCI service, facility or circuit. The technical requirements are those that have been proposed to the FCC for inclusion in the Rules by the FCC/Industry Ad Hoc Task Group on Digital Interfaces. (Copy available from the Federal Communications Commission, Room BB300, Washington, D.C. 20554.)
- The equipment or system complies with the requirements of the Bell System Technical Reference Publication 41451.

2. Subject to the final disposition of CC Docket No. 81-216 or RM 4087:

- Any equipment connected pursuant to this interim program may require modification;
- Terminal equipment and multiline terminating systems that are connected under the interim program may remain connected and be moved and reconnected for the life of the equipment.

3. The Telephone Company may invoke extraordinary procedures to protect an HCI facility. The extraordinary procedures applied will be the same as those for connection of a communications system to an access service as set forth in 2.5.8, B., preceding.

4. The interim program will expire on adoption of final FCC Rules in RM 4087, unless sooner canceled, changed or extended.

2.5.11 Connection to Wideband Analog Access Service

A. Connections

Equipment may be directly connected to the interface of a Wideband Analog Access Service if the signals transmitted by such equipment and presented at the interface do not exceed the signal levels specified under the Minimum Protection Criteria Section in 2.5.11, B., following. If the signals transmitted exceed these signal levels, the Telephone Company will take action to protect its services.

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 56
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 56

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

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

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

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

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

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

Access Tandem Network

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

Actual Cost

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

Issued: September 21, 1998

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By PRISCILLA HILL-ARDOIN, President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 56
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 56

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions

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Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

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Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit codes have the form 101XXXX or 950-0XXX.

(AT)

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

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

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

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Access Tandem Network

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

Actual Cost

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

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OCT 21 1998

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By 3rd RS #56
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MISSOURI

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AUG 15 1995

By HORACE WILKINS, JR., President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 56
Replacing Original Sheet 56

ACCESS SERVICES

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MAR 07 1994

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT) 2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-0XXX.

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

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

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

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

Actual Cost

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

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APR 7 1994

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Issued: MAR 07 1994

Effective: APR 07 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2

Original-Sheet 56

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DEC 29 1983

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.5 Connections-(Continued)

2.5.11 Connection to Wideband Analog Access Service-(Continued)

B. Minimum Protection Criteria

Signals presented at the facility interface or the network interface of these channels must not exceed the following transmitting power levels:

	<u>WA1</u>	<u>WA2</u>
1. Average Long-Term Power, simultaneously with Paragraph 3., below, measured over a 30-second interval	-5 dBm0	+2 dBm0
2. Instantaneous Peak Power (.01% of the time)	+17. dBm0	+19 dBm0
3. Power in any 4 kHz segment over a 3-second interval	-13 dBm0	-13 dBm0
4. Out-of-band power	No greater than inband power density.	
5. Single frequency tones	-13 dBm0	-13 dBm0

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
6th Revised Sheet 57
Replacing 5th Revised Sheet 57

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(AT)

Advanced Carrier Identification Service (ACIS) Code

(AT)

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

Alternate Billing Service

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

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

Answer Message

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Area of Service (AOS)

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

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

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By HORACE WILKINS, JR., President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 57
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 57

ACCESS SERVICES

(MT)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Alternate Billing Service

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

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

(AT)

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BY G. R. S. # 57
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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
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St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 57
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 57

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions

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Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

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Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-XXXX.

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Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

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

APR 7 1994
BY 5th R.S. #57
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

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

Access Tandem Network

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

Actual Cost

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

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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
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St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions

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Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

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Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-1XXX or 950-0XXX.

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Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)

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

Access Minutes

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Actual Cost

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

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MISSOURI

Issued: **AUG 09 1991**

Effective: ~~SEP 09 1991~~ **SEP 30 1991**

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

FILED
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 57
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 57

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

RECEIVED

2.6 Definitions

JAN 19 1988

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Access Code

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-1XXX or 950-0XXX.

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

CANCELLED

Access Tandem

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

SEP 30 1991
BY S.M.R.S. 57
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

(AT)

Access Tandem Network

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

Actual Cost

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

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

FILED

FEB 19 1988

Public Service Commission

Issued:

JAN 20 1988

Effective:

FEB 19 1988

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 57
Replacing Original Sheet 57

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

(CT)
(CT)
(AT)

Denotes a uniform five- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The five-digit code has the form 10XXX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-1XXX or 950-0XXX.

Access Minutes

(RT)

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

(CT)
(CT)
(RT)
(AT)

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

Actual Cost

(AT)

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

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

(CT)

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

CANCELLED
FEB 19 1988
BY 2nd RS #57
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
JUL 1 1986
8684
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

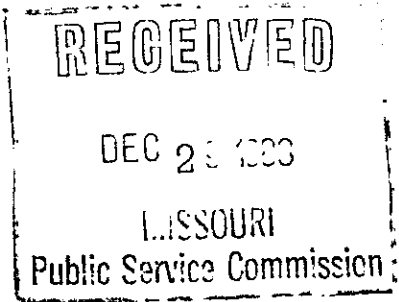
No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:



Access Code

Denotes a uniform four- or seven-digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual IC. The four-digit code has the form 10XX, and the seven-digit code has the form 950-10XX.

Access Minutes

Denotes the usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating End User's call is delivered by the Telephone Company and acknowledged as received by the IC's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the End User in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating end of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating end exchanges, as applicable. Those two times are measured by the receipt of a signal known as answer/disconnect supervision.

Access Tandem

Denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for traffic originating from or terminating to an end office serving an IC terminal location.

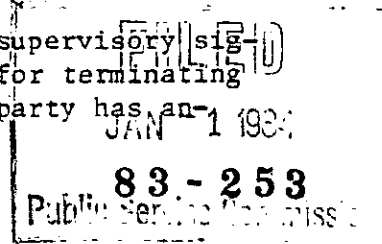
Acceptance (Cooperative) Tests

Denotes those nonchargeable tests which are performed by the Telephone Company in cooperation with the IC at the IC's request at the time the service is installed.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of a switch-trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the IC facility interface for terminating calls to the exchange as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

CANCELLED
BY 1st R.S. #57
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI



Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 01 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
8th Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 7th Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

(AT)

Average Business Day

(AT)

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Issued: March 21, 1994

Effective: April 30, 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
7th Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 6th Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

MAR 07 1994

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

CANCELLED

APR 30 1994
BY 8th R.S. # 58
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

APR 7 1994

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Issued: MAR 07 1994

Effective: APR 07 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
6th Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 5th Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

RECEIVED

AUG 18 1993

(AT)

Alternate Billing Service

MISSOURI

(AT)

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

Public Service Commission

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

CANCELLED

Area of Service (AOS)

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

APR 9 1994

BY 17th R-S #58

Assumed Average Access Minutes

Public Service Commission

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

MISSOURI

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

SEP 20 1993

(MT)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Issued: AUG 18 1993

Effective: SEP 20 1993

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

MAR 13 1993

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

(AT)

Area of Service (AOS)

(AT)

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

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

CANCELLED

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

SEP 20 1993
BY 6 R.S. #58
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Basic Service Element

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

(MT)

Issued: **MAR 22 1993**

Effective: **MAY - 1 1993**

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

MAR 29 1993

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Assumed Average Access Minutes

(AT)

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

(AT)

Basic Service Element

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

Basic Serving Arrangement

(AT)

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

(MT)

Issued: MAR 26 1993

Effective:

APR 11 1993

92-304

APR 11 1993

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

CANCELLED

MAY 1 1993
BY 5th R.S. #
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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NO PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

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AUG 9 1991

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

(MT)
|
(MT)

Annual Underutilization Liability

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

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

CANCELLED

APR 11 1993

BY H. R. S. #58

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

(AT)
|
(AT)

Billing Account Number (BAN)

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

Bit

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

(MT)

FILED

Issued: **AUG 09 1991**

Effective: ~~SEP 09 1991~~
SEP 30 1991

SEP 30 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 58
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

JAN 19 1988

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

Denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Account Life

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Building

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

CANCELLED

SEP 30 1991

BY 34 R.S. 58

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

FEB 19 1988

Issued: JAN 20 1988

Effective: FEB 19 1988 Public Service Commission

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 58
Replacing Original Sheet 58

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

(RT)
(AT)

Average Account Life

Denotes the depreciation life prescribed by the Missouri Public Service Commission and/or the Federal Communications Commission for each class of telephone plant.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Building

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

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

CANCELLED

FEB 19 1988
BY *gms* R.S.#158
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2

Original Sheet 58
RECEIVED

DEC 29 1983

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Assumed Average Access Minutes

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Business Day (ABD)

Denotes 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Building

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the average of the highest 20 consecutive business day period during a calendar year.

CANCELLED

Call

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

BY RS.#58
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED

JAN - 1 1984

83-253
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 58.01
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 58.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Basic Service Element

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

Basic Serving Arrangement

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

(AT) Billed Number Screening (BNS)

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

(AT)

Billing Account Number (BAN)

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

(AT) Billing Clearing House

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

Bit

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

Building

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

(MT)

Issued: August 18, 1993

Effective: September 30, 1993

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 58.01
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 58.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

RECEIVED

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MAR 13 1993

(MT)

Basic Serving Arrangement

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

(MT)

Billing Account Number (BAN)

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

Bit

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

CANCELLED

Building

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

SEP 20 1993
BY 4th R.S. # 58.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

(MT)

MAY 1 1993

Issued: **MAR 22 1993**

Effective: **MAY - 1 1993**

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 58.01
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 58.01

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1993

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT)

Billing Account Number (BAN)

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

Bit

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

(MT)

Building

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

CANCELLED

MAY 1 1993
BY 3rd R.S. # 58.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

(AT)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

(AT)

(AT)

Call

(CT)

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which a complete destination code or a Carrier Access Code (e.g., 950-XXXX, 10XXX#, 0-, 00-) is provided in the originating direction or a complete destination code is provided in the terminating direction.

(CT)

FILED

Issued:

MAR 26 1993

Effective:

APR 11 1993 APR 11 1993

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 58.01
Replacing Original Sheet 58.01

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

AUG 9 1991

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

(MT)

Building

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

(MT)

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Call

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911 or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

CANCELLED

APR 11 1993
BY 2nd R.S. #58.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

Issued: **AUG 09 1991**

Effective: ~~SEP 00 1991~~ **SEP 30 1991**

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri
Public Service Commission

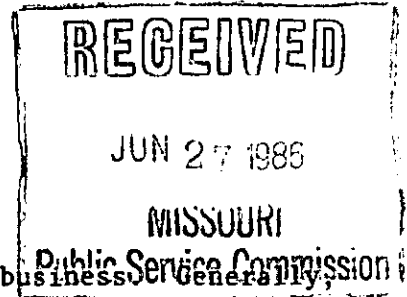
No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 58.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)



(AT) Business Day

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

(MT) Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

(CT) Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

(MT) Call

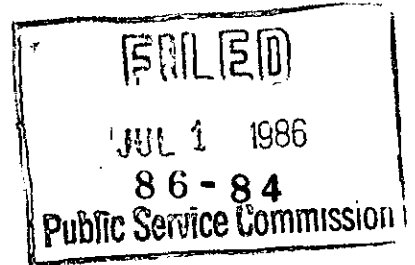
Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911 or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

CANCELLED

SEP 30 1991

BY 1st. P.S. 58.01

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI



Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 58.02
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 58.02

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Call

(CT)

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

Issued: September 21, 1998

Effective: October 21, 1998

By PRISCILLA HILL-ARDOIN, President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 58.02
Replacing Original Sheet 58.02

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

AUG 18 1993

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

**MISSOURI
Public Service Commission**

(MT)

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

Denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group, Basic Serving Arrangement or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

(MT)

Call

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which a complete destination code or a Carrier Access Code (e.g., 950-XXXX, 10XXX#, 0-, 00-) is provided in the originating direction or a complete destination code is provided in the terminating direction.

CANCELLED

OCT 21 1998

By *And RS#58.02*
**Public Service Commission
MISSOURI**

FILED

SEP 20 1993

**MISSOURI
Public Service Commission**

Issued: **AUG 18 1993**

Effective: **SEP 20 1993**

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 58.02

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

MAR 13 1993

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Call

(MT)

Denotes an IC or End User attempt for which a complete destination code or a Carrier Access Code (e.g., 950-XXXX, 10XXX#, 0-, 00-) is provided in the originating direction or a complete destination code is provided in the terminating direction.

(MT)

CANCELLED

SEP 20 19-3
BY 1st R.S. #58.02
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

1993

MAY 01 1993

Issued: **MAR 22 1993**

Effective: **MAY - 1 1993** MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4TH Revised Sheet 59
Replacing 3RD Revised Sheet 59

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

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

Carrier or Common Carrier

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

(AT) Carrier Identification Code Parameter (CIP)

Denotes the transmission of the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) to the customer within the Initial

(AT) Address Message (IAM) of an originating FGD or BSA-D call.

CCS

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

Central Office

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

Issued: **JULY 27, 1999**

Effective: **AUGUST 26, 1999**

By JAN NEWTON, President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 59
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 59

RECEIVED

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

AUG 15 1995

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

(CT)
|
(CT)

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

Carrier or Common Carrier

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

CCS

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

Central Office

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

CANCELLED

AUG 26 1999

by 4 R S # 5 9
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

SEP 15 1995

Issued: AUG 15 1995

Effective:

SEP 15 1995 MISSOURI

By HORACE WILKINS, JR., President-Missouri Public Service Commission
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 59
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 59

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

AUG 9 1991

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(AT)

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

The three-digit number that uniquely identifies a carrier. The Carrier Identification Code is indicated by XXX in the Carrier Access Code. The same code applies to an individual carrier throughout the area served by the North American Numbering Plan.

(AT)

Carrier or Common Carrier

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

CCS

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

Central Office

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

CANCELLED

SEP 15 1995
BY 3rd R.S #59
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Issued: ~~SEP 0 9 1991~~ AUG 0 9 1991

Effective: ~~SEP 0 9 1991~~ SEP 3 0 1991

FILED

SEP 3 0 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 59
Replacing Original Sheet 59

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Carrier or Common Carrier

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

(RT)

(RT)

CANCELLED

SEP 30 1991

BY 2nd R.S. 59

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

CCS

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

Central Office

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

FILED
JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Original Sheet 59
RECEIVED
DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Carrier or Common Carrier

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

Category I

Denotes the Special Access Services that are equivalent to the services that are defined in the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

Category II

Denotes Special Access Services not covered by the FCC's Rules and Regulations. These services include those access services where protection is incidentally supplied in the normal provision of the service.

Category III

Denotes the Special Access Services that are equivalent to the services that are defined in the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

CCS

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

CANCELLED
JUL 1 1984
BY 12 R.S. # 59
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

Central Office

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

JAN - 1 1984
83 - 253
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 60
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 60

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Channel(s)

Denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination or, for DNAL BSAs, between a point of termination and a Telephone Company switch.

Channelize

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

Channel Service Unit

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

(AT) Clear Channel Capability

(AT) Denotes the utilization of increased usable bandwidth per facility.

C-Message Noise

Denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

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

Issued: October 17, 1994

Effective: November 24, 1994

By Horace Wilkins, Jr., President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 60
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 60

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1993

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Channel(s)

Denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination or, for DNAL BSAs, between a point of termination and a Telephone Company switch.

(AT)

(AT)

Channelize

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

Channel Service Unit

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

C-Message Noise

Denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

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

CANCELLED

NOV 24 1994
BY 3rd RS#60
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

APR 11 1993
92-304

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Issued: MAR 26 1993

Effective:

APR 11 1993

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 60
Replacing Original Sheet 60

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Channel(s)

Denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

Channelize

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

(AT) Channel Service Unit

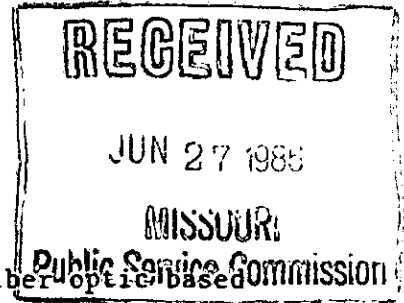
Denotes equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format errors, and remote loop back.

C-Message Noise

Denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

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



CANCELLED

APR 11 1993

BY J. R. S. #60

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI



Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 60

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Channel(s)

Denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

Channelize

Denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing voice channels using analog or digital techniques.

C-Message Noise

Denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

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

CANCELLED

JUL 1 1986

BY 1st R.S.# 60
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED
JAN - 1 1984
83 - 253
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 61
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

FEB 17 1994

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Coin Station

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

Common Channel Signaling (CCS)

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

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

(AT)

Connecting Facility Assignment (CFA)

(AT)

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

(MT)

FILED

Issued:

FEB 18 1994

Effective:

MAR 20 1994

MAR 20 1993

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 61
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

MAY 11 1992

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Coin Station

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

(AT)

Common Channel Signaling (CCS)

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

(AT)

Common Line

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

CANCELLED
MAR 20 1994
5th R.S. #61
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Communications System

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

Customer

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

(MT)

NOV 16 1992

Issued: MAY 13 1992

Effective: ~~OCT 2 1992~~ NOV 16 1992

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 61
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

NOV 19 1991

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Coin Station

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

Common Line

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

Communications System

Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable, when connected to the Telecommunications Network, of two-way communications between customer-provided terminal equipment.

CANCELLED

NOV 16 1992
BY TR.S. #61
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Customer

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

Customer Circuit Reference (CKR)

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

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

Issued: NOV 21 1991

Effective: ~~NOV 21 1991~~
FEB 12 1992

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

FEB 12 1992
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 61
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

RECEIVED

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

AUG 9 1991

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Coin Station

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

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

Customer

See Interexchange Customer.

Customer Circuit Reference (CKR)

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

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

CANCELLED

FEB 12 1992
BY 3rd R.S. 61

Public Service Commission

MISSOURI

(AT)
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(AT)

Issued: AUG 09 1991

Effective: SEP 09 1991

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

Public Service Commission

SEP 30 1991

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 61
Replacing Original Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Coin Station

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

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

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SEP 30 1991
BY 2nd R.S. # 61

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

(AT)

Customer

See Interexchange Customer.

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

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JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Coin Station

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

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

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JUL 1 1986

BY 1st R.S.#61
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OF MISSOURI

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JAN - 1 1984
88 - 253
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Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 61.01
Replacing Original Sheet 61.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Customer

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

Customer Carrier Name Abbreviation (CCNA)

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

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MAR 17 1994

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Public Service Commission

FILED

APR 30 1994

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Issued: MAR 21 1994

Effective: APR 30 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

FEB 17 1994

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Customer

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

(MT)

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APR 30 1994 61.01
BY Lot R.S. #~~18~~
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

MAR 20 1993

Issued: FEB 18 1994

Effective: MAR 20 1994

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industrial Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 62
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 62

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Customer Circuit Reference (CKR)

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

(AT) Customer Signaling Point Code (CSPC)

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

(MT) Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

(MT) Denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

Decibel (dB)

Denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

Denotes noise power measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

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

Demarcation Point

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

(MT)

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 62
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 62

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

DEC 9 1991

Decibel (dB)

Denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

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Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

Denotes noise power measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt

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Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

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

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3rd R.S. #62
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

(AT)

Demarcation Point

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

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

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MAY - 9 1992

Issued: DEC 10 1991

Effective: MAY - 9 1992

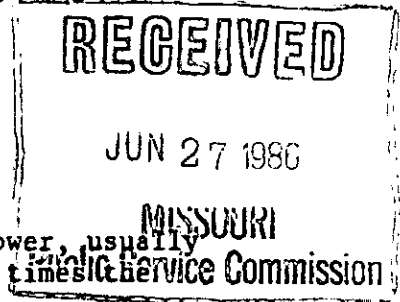
MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 62
Replacing Original Sheet 62

ACCESS SERVICES



GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Decibel (dB)

Denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

Denotes noise power measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

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

CANCELLED

Detail Billing

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

MAY 9 - 1992
BY *RS* 62
Public Service Commission

Directory Assistance

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

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(AT) Directory Assistance Location

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

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

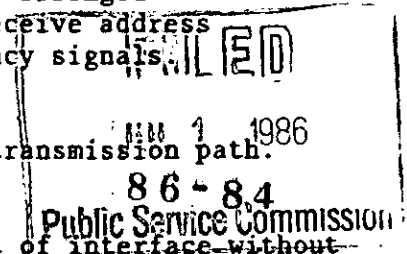
(CT) Denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature Group A. It may be utilized when Feature Group A is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination with the IC to the local exchange end office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency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

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

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



Issued: JUN 27 1986 Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

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DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Decibel (dB)

Denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

Denotes noise power measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

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

Detail Billing

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

Directory Assistance

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

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

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

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

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

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JUL 1 1986
BY P.S. #62
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED
JAN 1 1984
83-253
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 62.01
Replacing Original Sheet 62.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT)

Demarcation Point-(Continued)

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

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

(MT)

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

Detail Billing

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

Directory Assistance

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

Directory Assistance Location

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

(MT)

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 62.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

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Public Service Commission

(AT)

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

(AT)

(MT)

Detail Billing

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

Directory Assistance

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

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NOV 16 1992

BY 1st R.S. #62.01

Directory Assistance Location

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

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Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

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

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

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

(MT)

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MAY - 9 1992

Issued: DEC 10 1991

Effective: MAY - 9 1992

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 62.02
Replacing Original Sheet 62.02

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

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

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

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

Issued: March 26, 1993

Effective: April 11, 1993

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 62.02

ACCESS SERVICES

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MAY 11 1992

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

(MT)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

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

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

(MT)

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

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APR 11 1993

BY let R.S. 62.02
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

NOV 16 1992

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Issued:

MAY 13 1992

Effective:

~~OCT 22 1992~~

NOV 16 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 63
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 63

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

Denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer premises. However, when terminated on a 2-wire facility, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Included are Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and Remote Switching Systems (RSS) served by a host office in a different wire center.

End User

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

Issued: November 21, 1991

Effective: February 12, 1992

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 63
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 63

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

SEP 18 1989

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

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Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

Denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer premises. However, when terminated on a 2-wire facility, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission into a single path.

(CT)

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End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Included are Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and Remote Switching Systems (RSS) served by a host office in a different wire center.

FEB 12 1992
BY 3rd R.S. #63

MISSOURI

End User

Denotes any customer of an intrastate, interstate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

Issued: SEP 20 1989

Effective: OCT 31 1989

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

OCT 31 1989

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 63
Replacing Original Sheet 63

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle portion of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

(CT) Denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Included are Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and Remote Switching Systems (RSS) served by a host office in a different wire center.

End User

(CT) Denotes any customer of an intrastate, interstate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

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JUN 27 1986
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Public Service Commission

OCT 31 1989
BY 2nd R.S. #63

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 63

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MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

Denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the End User's premises or central office, but not at the IC facility interface. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported.

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Included are Remote Switching Modules (RSM) and Remote Switching Systems (RSS) served by a host office in a different wire center.

End User

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

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BY [Signature] 12/29/83
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

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JAN - 1 1984
8:53
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 01 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 63.01
Replacing Original Sheet 63.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Enhanced Service Provider (ESP)

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

(AT)

Entity

(AT)

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

Issued: May 13, 1992

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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 63.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

NOV 19 1991

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Enhanced Service Provider (ESP)

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

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BY 1st R.S. # 63.01
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Issued: NOV 21 1991

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FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

FEB 12 1992

FEB 12 1992

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 64
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 64

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

$$[ELEPL = EPL - TLP (\text{send}) + TLP (\text{receive})]$$

Equalized

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

Estimated Cost

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

Exchange

Denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprises a given Local Access and Transport Area.

(AT) Exchange Company Signaling Point Code (ECSPC)

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

(MT)

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 64
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 64

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

RECEIVED

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

SEP 18 1989

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

(AT)

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

CANCELLED

NOV 16 1992

BY 4TH R.S. #64

Public Service Commission

Equalized

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

Estimated Cost

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

Exchange

Denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprises a given Local Access and Transport Area.

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Issued: SEP 20 1989

Effective: ~~SEP 20 1989~~

OCT 31 1989

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

OCT 31 1989

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 64
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 64

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

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

Equalized

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

(AT) Estimated Cost

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

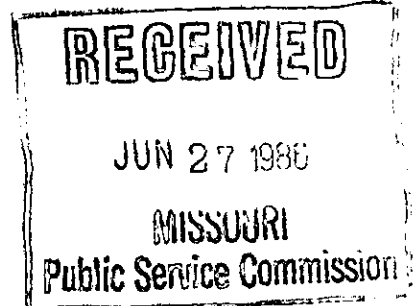
(AT) Exchange

Denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprises a given Local Access and Transport Area.

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end transducer loss on a terminated test connection between accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the connection loss and test access loss including any test

(MT)



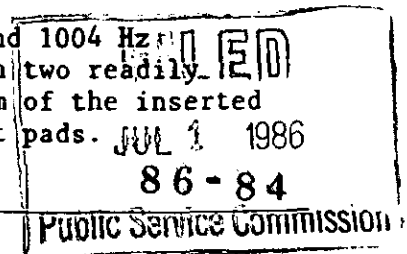
CANCELLED

OCT 31 1989

BY 3rd R.S. 64

Public Service Commission

MISSOURI



Issued: JUN 27 1986

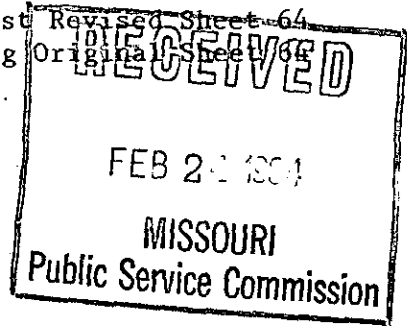
Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2

1st Revised Sheet 64
Replacing Original Sheet 64



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

(C) $[ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive) \times \frac{1}{2}]$

Equalized

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

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

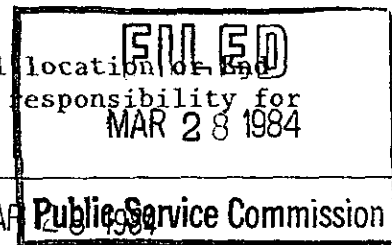
Facilities

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

Facility Interface

Denotes a point of demarcation, at the IC terminal location or End User's premises, at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of access service ends.

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1984
BY 2nd R.S.#64
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI



Issued: FEB 27 1984

Effective: MAR 1984 Missouri Public Service Commission

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 64

ACCESS SERVICES

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DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

Denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a 4-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive TLP.

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

CANCELLED

MAR 28 1984

BY 1st R.S. # 64
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

Equalized

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

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004-Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Facilities

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

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JAN - 1 1984
83 - 253
Public Service Commission

Facility Interface

Denotes a point of demarcation, at the IC terminal location or End User's premises, at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of access service ends.

Issued: DEC 29 1983

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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 64.01
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 64.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(AT)

Exit Message

Denotes an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company tandem switch to mark the Carrier Connect Time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to an Interexchange Customer.

(AT)

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Facilities

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

Issued: May 13, 1992

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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 64.01
Replacing Original Sheet 64.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

MAY 11 1992

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

(MT)

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

(MT)

Facilities

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

CANCELLED

APR 7 1994
BY 2nd R.S. #6401
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED

NOV 16 1992

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Issued: MAY 13 1992

Effective: ~~NOV 2 2 1992~~ NOV 16 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 64.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Facilities

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

(RT)

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JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

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NOV 16 1992
BY let R. S. #64.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 65
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 65

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Feature Group

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

First Point of Switching

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

Frequency Shift

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

Grandfathered

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

Host Office

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

(AT) Hub

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

(MT)

Issued: March 21, 1994

Effective: April 30, 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulation & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 65
Replacing Original Sheet 65

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Feature Group

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

First Point of Switching

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

Frequency Shift

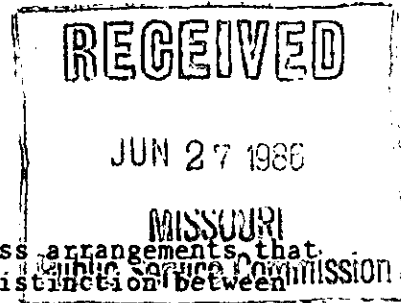
Denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

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

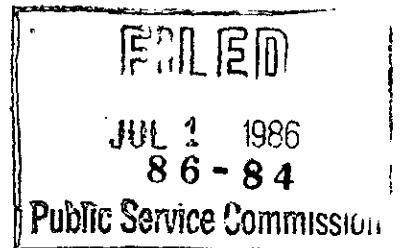
Host Office

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



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APR 30 1994
BY 2nd R.S.#65
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI



(MT)

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Feature Group

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

First Point of Switching

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

Frequency Shift

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

Grandfathered

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

Host Office

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

CANCELLED
JUL 1 1986

IC Terminal Location

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

BY 12 R.S.#65
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED
JAN - 1 1984
83-253
Public Service Commission

Impedance Balance

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

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Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 65.01
Replacing Original Sheet 65.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

IC Terminal Location

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

Immediately Available Funds

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

Impedance Balance

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

Initial Liability Period

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

Installed Cost

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

(MT)
|
(MT)

Impulse Noise

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

Issued: March 7, 1994

Effective: April 7, 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 65.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) IC Terminal Location

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

(AT) Immediately Available Funds

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

(MT) Impedance Balance

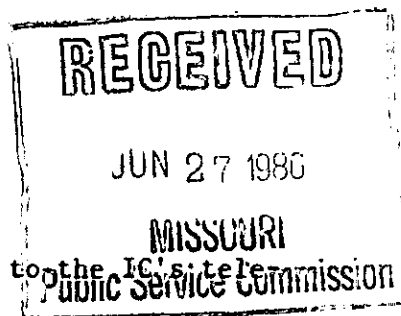
Denotes the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a 4-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the 4-wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

(AT) Initial Liability Period

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

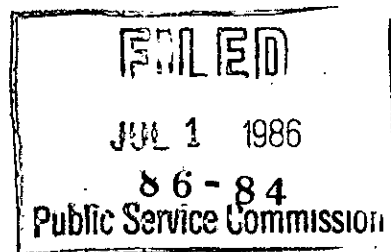
(AT) Installed Cost

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



CANCELLED

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BY 1st R.S. #65.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI



Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
7th Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 6th Revised Sheet 66

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT)

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

(AT)

Initial Address Message (IAM)

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

(AT)

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Interconnecting Signaling Transfer Point (STP)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

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

Interexchange Carrier (IXC)

(AT)

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

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

See Customer.

Issued: March 7, 1994

Effective: April 7, 1994

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
6th Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 5th Revised Sheet 66

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MAY 11 1992

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

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APR 7 1994
By Th R.S. # 66
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

(AT)
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(AT)

Interconnecting Signaling Transfer Point (STP)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

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

Interexchange Carrier (IXC)

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

FILED

NOV 16 1992

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

See Customer.

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

(MT)

Issued: **MAY 13 1992**

Effective: ~~OCT 22 1992~~ **NOV 16 1992**

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
(St. Louis, Missouri)

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 66

ACCESS SERVICES

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NOV 19 1991

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

CANCELLED

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

NOV 16 1992

BY 6th R.S. # 66

Missouri Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Intermodulation Distortion

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

(AT)

Interexchange Carrier (IXC)

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

(AT)

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

(CT)

See Customer.

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

Issued: NOV 21 1991

Effective: ~~DEC 21 1991~~

FILED

FEB 12 1992

FEB 12 1992

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

St. Louis, Missouri

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 66

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

OCT 13 1988

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

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FEB 12 1992

BY 5th R.S. # 66

Intermodulation Distortion

Public Service Commission

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

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

(CT)

Denotes any interexchange carrier (facility-based or reseller) or local exchange carrier engaged for hire, which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its End Users.

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

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Effective: NOV 18 1988

FILED

NOV 18 1988

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Public Service Commission
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 66

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

MAY 2 1988

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

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

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

(AT)

Denotes any facility-based carrier, local exchange carrier, or reseller engaged for hire, which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its End Users.

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

CANCELLED

NOV 18 1988

BY 4th P.S. #66

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Issued: MAY 2 1988

Effective: JUL 1 1988

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

JUL 1 1988
84-222 et al.
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 66
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 66

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

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

(CT) Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

Denotes any facility-based carrier or reseller engaged for hire, which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its End Users.

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

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Public Service Commission

CANCELLED
JUL 1 1988
BY 3rd R.S. #6b
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 66
Replacing Original Sheet 66

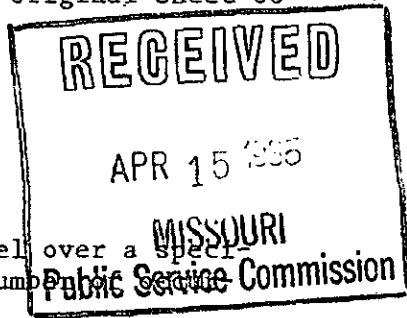
ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Impulse Noise

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



Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

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

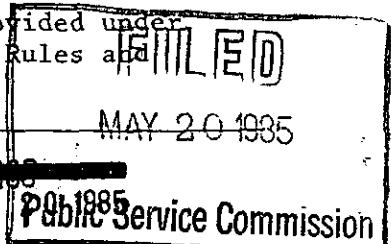
(CT) Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

Denotes any facility-based carrier which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its End Users. A facility-based carrier either owns its own transmission facilities or utilizes transmission facilities other than Foreign Exchange, MTS/WATS or Foreign Exchange-Type, MTS/WATS-Type services of another IC and utilizes access services in conjunction with these facilities. The carrier may supplement its transmission system by reselling access services (i.e., MTS/WATS and MTS/WATS-Type), but a carrier will not be considered "facility-based" if it relies solely on reselling Foreign Exchange, MTS/WATS or Foreign Exchange-Type, MTS/WATS-Type services of other IC's to provide service to its End Users.

~~CANCELLED~~
2nd RS #66
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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



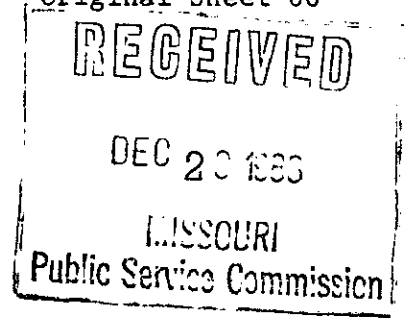
Issued: APR 15 1985

Effective: ~~MAY 20 1985~~

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 66



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

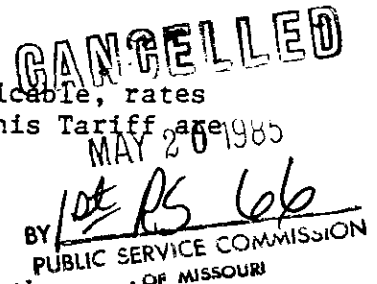
2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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



Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Intermodulation Distortion

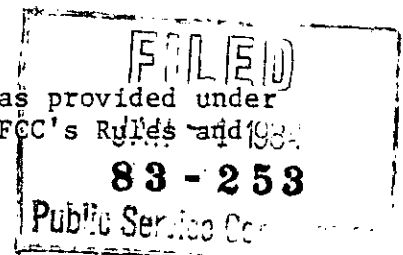
Denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dBs) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Interexchange Customer(s) (IC)

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or governmental agency or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its customers (End Users).

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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



Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 01 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 67
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 67

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

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

(AT) Line Information Data Base (LIDB)

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

Line Side Connection

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

Link Type (LT)

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

Issued: August 18, 1993

Effective: September 20, 1993

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 67
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 67

ACCESS SERVICES

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MAY 11 1992

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

(MT)

Interstate and Foreign Communications

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

(MT)

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.

CANCELLED

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

Denotes the local non-traffic sensitive Telephone Exchange Service facilities furnished in connection with Switched Exchange Access provided to an IC to complete an intrastate call via an ICBY intercity network to or from Telephone Exchange Service local Public Service Commission MISSOURI

SEP 20 1993
R.S. #67
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Line Side Connection

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

(AT)

Link Type (LT)

(AT)

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

(MT)

FILED

NOV 16 1992

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

Issued:

MAY 13 1992

Effective:

~~NOV 16 1992~~ NOV 16 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 67
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 67

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

SEP 18 1989

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Intrastate Communications

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

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

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

Line Side Connection

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

CANCELLED

NOV 16 1992

BY J.R.S. #67

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Local Calling Area

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

(AT)

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)

The certificated provider of basic local exchange telephone service.

Local Tandem Switch

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

Issued: SEP 20 1989

Effective: OCT 31 1989

FILED

~~SEP 20 1989~~ OCT 31 1989

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Public Service Commission
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 67
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 67

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

MAY 2 1988

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Intrastate Communications

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

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

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

Line Side Connection

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

CANCELLED

OCT 31 1989

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

BY 3rd P.S. #67
Public Service Commission

MISSOURI

Local Calling Area

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

(AT)

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)

(AT)

The certificated provider of basic local exchange telephone service.

Local Tandem Switch

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

Issued: MAY 2 1988

Effective: JUL 1 1988

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

JUL 1 1988

84-222 et al.
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 67
Replacing Original Sheet 67

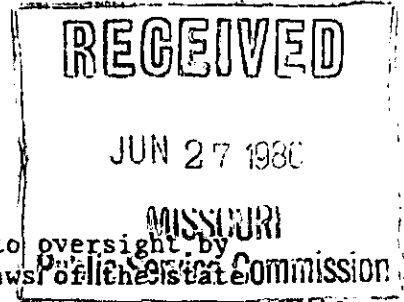
ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Intrastate Communications

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



Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

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

Line Side Connection

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

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JUL 1 1988
BY 204 RS #67
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

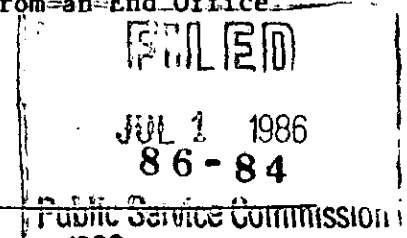
(AT) Local Calling Area

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

Local Tandem Switch

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

(MT)



Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

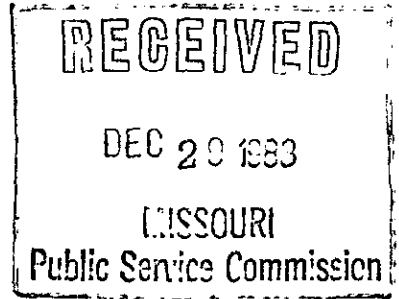
No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 67

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)



Intrastate Communications

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

Jointly Used Subscriber Plant

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

Line Side Connection

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

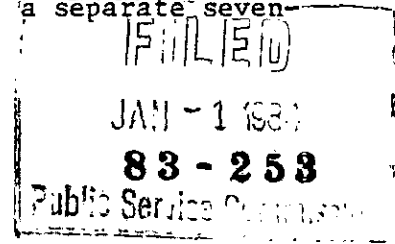
Local Tandem Switch

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

Loop Around Test Line ~~CANCELLED~~

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a means for making two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two terminations, each reached by means of a separate seven-digit number.

BY 124 R.S. #67
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI



Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 67.01
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 67.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Local Calling Area

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

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)

The certificated provider of basic local exchange telephone service.

Local Tandem Switch

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

Loop Around Test Line

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

Loss Deviation

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

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 67.01
Replacing Original Sheet 67.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

DEC 7 1989

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Loop Around Test Line

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

(MT)

Loss Deviation

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

CANCELLED

NOV 16 1992
BY 2nd R.S. # 67.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Issued: DEC 29 1989

Effective: JAN 29 1990

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

JAN 29 1990

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 67.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Loop Around Test Line

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

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JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
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CANCELLED
JAN 29 1990
BY let R.S. # 67.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
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86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 68
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 68

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Maximum Termination Liability

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

Maximum Termination Liability Period

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

Media Stimulated Mass Calling Events

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

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line

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

(AT) National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Telecommunications Service

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

(AT)
(MT)

Issued: July 3, 1991

Effective: August 2, 1991

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 68
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 68

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

DEC 7 1985

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

(MT)

Maximum Termination Liability

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

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

Maximum Termination Liability Period

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

(AT)

Media Stimulated Mass Calling Events

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

(AT)

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

CANCELLED

Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a service Commission at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards Missouri terminal location from the Telephone Company end office.

AUG 2 1991
BY 3rd Rev. Sh. # 68
Public Service Commission

Net Salvage

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

Issued: DEC 29 1989

Effective: JAN 29 1990

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

JAN 29 1990

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 68
Replacing Original Sheet 68

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Loss Deviation

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

Maximum Termination Liability

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

(AT) Maximum Termination Liability Period

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

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line

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

(T) Net Salvage

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

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JUN 27 1986
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CANCELLED
JAN 29 1990
BY *2001* R.S. #68
Public Service Commission
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JUL 1 1986
86-84
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Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2

Original Sheet 68
RECEIVED
DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Loss Deviation

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

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

Milliwatt (102-Type) Test Line

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

CANCELLED

JUL 1 1986

BY lat R. S. #68
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED
JAN - 1 1984
83 - 253
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 69
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 69

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Net Salvage

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

(AT) Network Interface

(AT) See Demarcation Point

Network Control Signaling

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

Nonrecoverable Cost

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line

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

Normal Construction

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

Normal Cost

Denotes the estimated cost to provide services using normal construction.

Issued: December 10, 1991

Effective: May 9, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 69
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 69

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

JUN 28 1991

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

(MT)

Net Salvage

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

(MT)

Network Control Signaling

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

(C)

(C)

Nonrecoverable Cost

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

CANCELLED

MAY 9 - 1992

BY 32 RS + 69

Public Service Commission

Nonsynchronous Test Line

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

MISSOURI

Normal Construction

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

Normal Cost

(C) Denotes the estimated cost to provide services using normal construction.

(MT)

FILED

Issued:

JUL - 2 1991

Effective:

AUG - 2 1991

AUG 2 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division Public Service Commission
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 69
Replacing Original Sheet 69

ACCESS SERVICES

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JUN 27 1986
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Network Control Signaling

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

(AT) Nonrecoverable Cost

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line

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

CANCELLED

AUG 2 1991
BY 2nd R.S. #69

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

(AT) Normal Construction

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

(AT) Normal Cost

Denotes the estimated cost to provide services using normal construction.

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

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

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JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 69

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DEC 29 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Network Control Signaling

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in step-by-step end offices which provide 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

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

Off-hook

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

On-hook

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

CANCELLED

JUL 1 1986

BY 1st R.S.#69
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED
JAN - 1 1984
83 - 253
Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 01 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 70
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 70

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

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

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Operator Service System

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

Originating Direction

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

(AT) Originating Point Code (OPC)

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

Pay Telephone

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

(MT)

Issued: August 18, 1993

Effective: September 20, 1993

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 70
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 70

ACCESS SERVICES

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JUN 28 1991

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

(MT)

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

(MT)

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

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Operator Service System

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

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Originating Direction

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

SEP 20 1993
BY S. H. R. S.
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Pay Telephone

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

Recoverable Cost

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

(MT)

FILED

Issued: JUL - 3 1991

Effective: AUG - 2 1991

AUG 2 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division, Public Service Commission
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 70
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 70

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

JUL 17 1990

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

(AT) Operator Service System

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

(AT)

Originating Direction

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

Pay Telephone

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

Recoverable Cost

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

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

CANCELLED

AUG 2 1991

BY 4th R.S. #170

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Issued:

JUL 17 1990

Effective:

AUG 17 1990

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

AUG 17 1990

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 70
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 70

ACCESS SERVICES

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SEP 12 1988

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

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

Pay Telephone

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

Recoverable Cost

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

CANCELLED

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

AUG 17 1990
BY *3/RS#70*

Point of Termination

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Denotes the point of demarcation within an IC terminal location or End User's premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends. It is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company provided and owned facilities and terminal equipment communications systems at the customer's premises. The Point of Termination is also referred to as a Network Interface (NI) or a Demarcation Point.

(AT)
|
(AT)

Premises

- See definition of term "building."
- All portions of the same building occupied by the same customer provided that:

Issued: SEP 12 1988

Effective: OCT 12 1988

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

OCT 12 1988

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 70
Replacing Original Sheet 70

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

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

Pay Telephone

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

(AT) Recoverable Cost

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

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

(AT) Point of Termination

Denotes the point of demarcation within an IC terminal location or End User's premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Premises

- See definition of term "building."
- All portions of the same building occupied by the same customer, provided that:

(MT)

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JUN 27 1986
Public Service Commission

CANCELLED

OCT 12 1988

BY *2nd R.S. # 70*

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 70

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DEC 20 1983
MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Open Circuit Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

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

Pay Telephone

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

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Premises

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

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

CANCELLED
JUL 1 1988
BY 1st R.S. # 70
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

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JAN - 1 1984
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Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
6th Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing 5th Revised Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(continued)

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

(AT) Personal Communications Service (PCS)

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

(AT)

Personal Identification Number (PIN)

Denotes a confidential four-digit code number provided to a calling card customer to prevent unauthorized use of their calling card number. The PIN is stored in the LIDB for those line numbers that have an associated calling card. The PIN is used to validate a calling card used to place a long distance call.

Point of Termination

See Demarcation Point

Premises

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

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

Prime Service Vendor

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

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

Issued: March 20, 1995

Effective: April 20, 1995

By HORACE WILKINS, JR., President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
5th Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions--(continued)

AUG 18 1993

Phase Jitter

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Personal Identification Number (PIN)

(AT)

Denotes a confidential four-digit code number provided to a calling card customer to prevent unauthorized use of their calling card number. The PIN is stored in the LIDB for those line numbers that have an associated calling card. The PIN is used to validate a calling card used to place a long distance call.

(AT)

Point of Termination

CANCELLED

See Demarcation Point

Premises

APR 20 1995

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

BY 6th R.S. #70.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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

Prime Service Vendor

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

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

MISSOURI

Issued: AUG 18 1993

Effective: SEP 20 1993

Public Service Commission

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(continued)

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination

See Demarcation Point

Premises

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

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

Prime Service Vendor

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

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

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SEP 20 1993
BY 5th R.S. #10
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMM.

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Effective: JAN 31 1992

MAY 09 1992

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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(RT)

(AT)

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

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2.6 Definitions--(continued)

JUN 28 1991

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

Phase Jitter

(MT)

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination

Denotes the point of demarcation within an IC terminal location or End User's premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends. It is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company provided and owned facilities and terminal equipment communications systems at the customer's premises. The Point of Termination is also referred to as a Network Interface (NI) or a Demarcation Point.

Premises

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

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

CANCELLED

MAY 9 - 1992
BY 4TH R.S. 70.01

Public Service Commission

(AT)

Prime Service Vendor

(AT)

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

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

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Issued: JUL - 9 1991

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AUG 2 1991

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing 1st Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

JUL 17 1990

2.6 Definitions--(continued)

MISSOURI

(MT)

Point of Termination

Public Service Commission

Denotes the point of demarcation within an IC terminal location or End User's premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends. It is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company provided and owned facilities and terminal equipment communications systems at the customer's premises. The Point of Termination is also referred to as a Network Interface (NI) or a Demarcation Point.

Premises

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

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

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

(MT)

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AUG 2 1991
BY 3M R.S. # 70.01

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

AUG 17 1990

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 70.01
Replacing Original Sheet 70.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

MAY 2 1988

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI

Premises-(Continued)

Public Service Commission

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

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

(AT)

Primary Toll Carrier (PTC)

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

(AT)

CANCELLED

AUG 17 1990
BY *[Signature]* R.S. #70.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Issued: MAY 2 1988

Effective: JUL 1 1988

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

JUL 1 1988

84-222 et al.
Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Premises-(Continued)

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

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

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JUN 27 1986
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CANCELLED
JUL 1 1988
BY LSB.S.#72.01
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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JUL 1 1986
86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 71
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 71

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Query

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

Recoverable Cost

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

Registered Equipment

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

(AT) Release Message

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

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

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

Reseller

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

Response

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

Return Loss

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

Issued: March 7, 1994

Effective:

By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 71
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 71

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

AUG 18 1993

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(AT) Query

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

(MT) Recoverable Cost

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

CANCELLED

(MT) Registered Equipment

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

APR 7 1994
By Th. R. S. #71
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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

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

Reseller

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

(AT) Response

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

Return Loss

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

SEP 20 1993

(MT)

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AUG 18 1993

Effective:

SEP 20 1993

Public Service Commission

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 71
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 71

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

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

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

Reseller

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

Return Loss

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

Registered Equipment

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

CANCELED
SEP 20 1993 #7
BY R.S.
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Service Control Point (SCP)

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

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

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

Service Switching Point (SSP)

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

(AT)

(AT)
(MT)

MAY 01 1993

Issued: MAR 22 1993

Effective: MAY - 1 1993 MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 71
Replacing Original Sheet 71

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1986
Public Service Commission

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

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

(AT) Reseller

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

Return Loss

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

Registered Equipment

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

Service Termination

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

(AT) Serving Wire Center

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

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

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

CANCELLED
MAY 1 1993
BY *2 na R.S. #71*
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

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86-84
Public Service Commission

Issued: JUN 27 1986

Effective: JUL 1 1986

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff

Section 2.

Original Sheet 71
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DEC 29 1983

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

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

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

Return Loss

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

Registered Equipment

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

Service Termination

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

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

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

CANCELLED

JUL 1 1986

BY RS # 71
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

FILED

JAN - 1 1984

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Public Service Commission

Issued: DEC 29 1983

Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 71.01
Replacing Original Sheet 71.01

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Service Control Point (SCP)

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

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

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

Service Switching Point (SSP)

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

Service Termination

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

Serving Wire Center

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

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

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

Issued: August 18, 1993

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By M. H. SCHULTEIS, Division Manager-Regulatory & Industry Relations
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 71.01

ACCESS SERVICES

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MAR 18 1993

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(MT)

Service Termination

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

Serving Wire Center

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

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

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

(MT)

CANCELLED

SEP 20 1993
BY *Lot R.5 #7101*
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

SEP 20 1993

MAY 01 1993

Issued: **MAR 22 1993**

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MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 72
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 72

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

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

Short Circuit Test Line

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

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

(AT)

Signaling Link (SL)

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

Signaling Link Code (SLC)

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

Signaling Point (SP)

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

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

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

Signaling Transfer Point (STP)

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

(AT)

(MT)

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 72
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 72

ACCESS SERVICES

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JUN 28 1991

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

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

Short Circuit Test Line

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

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

CANCELLED

NOV 16 1992
BY 3 MAR.S. #12
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

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

Special Order

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

(AT)

Subcontracting Service Vendor

(AT)

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

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Synchronous Test Line

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

FILED

(MT)

Issued:

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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Public Service Commission

St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(AT) Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

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

Short Circuit Test Line

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

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

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

Special Order

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

(AT) Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Synchronous Test Line

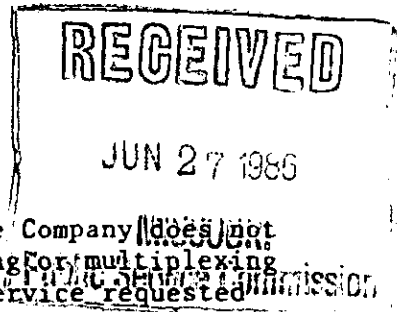
Denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational test of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

(AT) Termination Charge

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

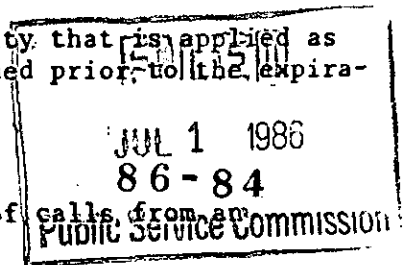
Terminating Direction

(MT) Denotes the use of access service for the completion of IC terminal location to an End User.



CANCELLED

BY 2nd R.S. #72
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI



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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
Original Sheet 72

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DEC 29 1983

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

Short Circuit Test Line

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

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

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

Special Order

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

Synchronous Test Line

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

Terminating Direction

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

Transmission Measuring (105-Type) Test Line/Responder

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near-end office.

JUL 1 1986
BY R. S. #72
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI

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83 - 253
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By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose canceling this tariff.

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT)

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

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

Special Order

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

Subcontracting Service Vendor

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

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Synchronous Test Line

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

(MT)

Issued: May 13, 1992

Effective: November 16, 1992

By A. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Vice President-External Affairs
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 73
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 73

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(AT) Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Authorization Code

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

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System.

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

(AT)

(MT) Termination Charge

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

Terminating Direction

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

(MT)

Transmission Measuring (105-Type) Test Line/Responder

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

Transmission Path

Denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering. A voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Trunk

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

(MT)

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Effective: August 2, 1991

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st Revised Sheet 73
Replacing Original Sheet 73

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

(MT) Transmission Measuring (105-Type) Test Line/Responder

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides ~~far-end~~ access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

Transmission Path

Denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering. A voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

(CT)

(RT)

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection

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

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

Denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity.

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Public Service Commission

CANCELLED

AUG 2 1991
BY *2nd R.S. #13*
Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

FILED
JUL 1 1986
80-84
Public Service Commission

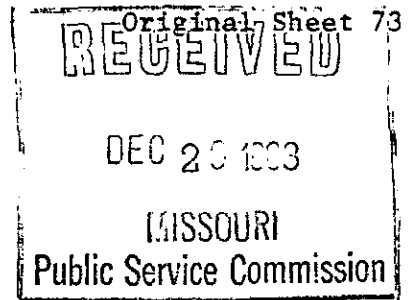
Issued: JUN 27 1986

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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Transmission Path

Denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering. A voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Transmission Performance

Denotes the immediate action limits beyond which the Telephone Company will accept an IC's trouble report and take corrective action.

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

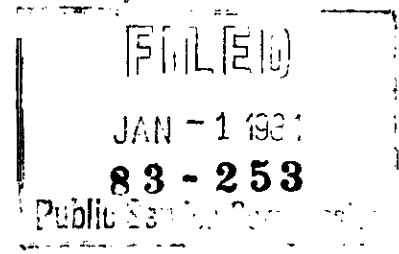
Trunk Side Connection

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

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

Denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF MISSOURI



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Effective: JAN 0 1 1984

By R. D. BARRON, Vice President-Missouri
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 74
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 74

ACCESS SERVICES

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JUN 28 1991

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.6 Definitions--(Continued)

(MT)

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection

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

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

Denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity.

(MT)

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

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

V & H Coordinates Method

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

WATS Access Line (WAL)

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

WATS Access Line Service

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

(MT)

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By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
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Public Service Commission

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 74
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 74

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

JUL 6 1990

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI

Public Service Commission

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

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

V & H Coordinates Method

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

(CT)

WATS Access Line (WAL)

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

WATS Access Line Service

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

WATS Serving Office

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

CANCELLED

AUG 17 1990
BY 3rd R.S. # 74

Public Service Commission
MISSOURI

Wire Center

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

(AT)

X.25 Protocol

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

800 Access Service Screening Office

Denotes an end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 800 Access Service to all customers.

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Effective: AUG 17 1990

FILED

By R. D. BARRON, President-Missouri Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

AUG 17 1990

Public Service Commission

No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of canceling this tariff.

Access Services Tariff
Section 2
1st. Revised Sheet 74
Replacing Original Sheet 74

ACCESS SERVICES **CANCELLED**

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

AUG 17 1990

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2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

BY *J.R.S.* #74

OCT 13 1987

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Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

MISSOURI

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

V & H Coordinates Method

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

(AT)

WATS Access Line (WAL)

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

WATS Access Line Service

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

WATS Serving Office

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

(AT)

Wire Center

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

(AT)

800 Access Service Screening Office

(AT)

Denotes an end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 800 Access Service to all customers.

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Access Services Tariff

Section 2

Original Sheet 74

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ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

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Wire Center

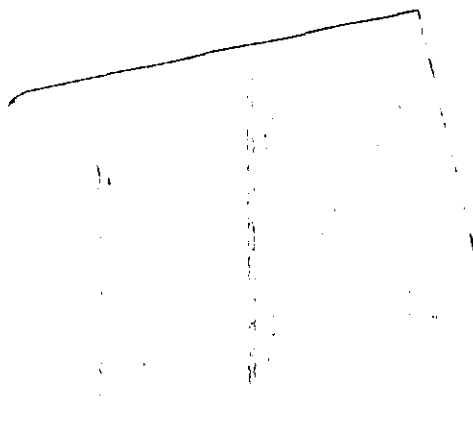
Denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

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BY *LSR.S.#74*

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MISSOURI



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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
4th Revised Sheet 75
Replacing 3rd Revised Sheet 75

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

MAR 18 1993

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WATS Serving Office

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

Wire Center

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

X.25 Protocol

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

(RT)

(AT)

800 Number Portability Access Service (NPAS)

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

800 Service Provider

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

800 Subscriber

(AT)

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

900 Access Service Screening Office

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

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MO. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
3rd Revised Sheet 75
Replacing 2nd Revised Sheet 75

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(MT)

WATS Serving Office

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

Wire Center

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800 Access Service Screening Office

(MT)

Denotes an end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 800 Access Service to all customers.

900 Access Service Screening Office

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

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Public Service Commission
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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
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Public Service Commissioner

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2
2nd Revised Sheet 75
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 75

ACCESS SERVICES

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

DEC 7 1989

2.6 Definitions-(Continued)

MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

(AT) 900 Access Service Screening Office

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

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Replacing Original Sheet 75

ACCESS SERVICES

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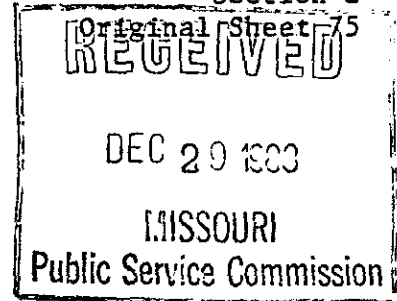
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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
St. Louis, Missouri

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Access Services Tariff
Section 2



ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS--(Continued)

2.7 Mileage Measurement

The rate mileage for local, special and directory transport is the air line distance measured between two serving wire centers. The two serving wire centers may be:

- The IC serving wire center and the End User's serving wire center
- The IC serving wire center and a HUB serving wire center
- The IC serving wire center and a bridging serving wire center
- A HUB serving wire center and an End User's serving wire center
- A bridging serving wire center and an End User's serving wire center, or
- Two IC serving wire centers.

Each serving wire center has a unique set of vertical and horizontal (V & H) coordinates. These coordinates are used for calculating the air line distance between the two serving wire centers.

2.7.1 Mileage Calculation

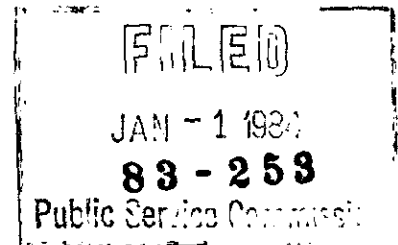
Mileage is calculated as follows:

- A. Using the area code (NPA) and the first three digits of the local exchange telephone number (NXX) of each serving wire center, look up the V & H coordinates of the associated serving wire center.
- B. Obtain the difference between the V coordinates. Then obtain the difference between the H coordinates. (The difference is always obtained by subtracting the smaller from the larger).
- C. Square the differences.

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Section 2
Original Sheet 76
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MISSOURI
Public Service Commission

ACCESS SERVICES

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS-(Continued)

2.7 Mileage Measurement-(Continued)

2.7.1 Mileage Calculation-(Continued)

- D. Add the squares of the two differences.
- E. Divide the sum of the squares by 10.
- F. Take the square root of the result obtained in E. The resultant is the air line miles of the transport. (Fractional miles are rounded to the next higher whole number).

2.7.2 Example

The V-H mileage distance between St. Louis, Missouri, and Joplin, Missouri:

	<u>V</u>	<u>H</u>
St. Louis	6807	3490
Joplin	<u>7422</u>	<u>4018</u>
Difference	615	528

Squared 378225 + 278784 = 657009

$$\sqrt{\frac{657009}{10}} = 256.32186 = 257 \text{ miles}$$

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