

Federal Communications Commission

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(vi) A general description of other classifications, practices and regulations affecting the contract rate.

[58 FR 44460, Aug. 23, 1993; 58 FR 48323, Sept. 15, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 15727, Apr. 9, 1996. Redesignated at 61 FR 59366, Nov. 22, 1996, and further redesignated and amended at 64 FR 46587, Aug. 26, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 43211, July 20, 2011, § 61.22 was removed. This section contains information collection and record-keeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 61.23 Notice requirements.

(a) Every proposed tariff filing must bear an effective date and, except as otherwise provided by regulation, special permission, or Commission order, must be made on at least the number of days notice specified in this section.

(b) Notice is accomplished by filing the proposed tariff changes with the Commission. Any period of notice specified in this section begins on and includes the date the tariff is received by the Commission, but does not include the effective date. In computing the notice period required, all days including Sundays and holidays must be counted.

(c) All tariff filings of domestic and international non-dominant carriers must be made on at least one day's notice.

[58 FR 44460, Aug. 23, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 15727, Apr. 9, 1996. Redesignated at 61 FR 59366, Nov. 22, 1996, and further redesignated and amended at 64 FR 46587, 46588, Aug. 26, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 43211, July 20, 2011, § 61.23 was removed. This section contains information collection and record-keeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 61.25 References to other instruments.

In addition to the cross-references permitted pursuant to § 61.74, a non-dominant carrier may cross-reference in its tariff publication only the rate provisions of another carrier's FCC tariff publication, provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) The tariff being cross-referenced must be on file with the Commission and in effect;

(b) The issuing carrier must specifically identify in its tariff the cross-referenced tariff by Carrier Name and FCC Tariff Number;

(c) The issuing carrier must specifically identify in its tariff the rates being cross-referenced so as to leave no doubt as to the exact rates that will apply, including but not limited to any applicable credits, discounts, promotions; and

(d) The issuing carrier must keep its cross-references current.

[64 FR 46588, Aug. 26, 1999]

§ 61.26 Tariffing of competitive interstate switched exchange access services.

(a) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section 61.26, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) CLEC shall mean a local exchange carrier that provides some or all of the interstate exchange access services used to send traffic to or from an end user and does not fall within the definition of "incumbent local exchange carrier" in 47 U.S.C. 251(h).

(2) Competing ILEC shall mean the incumbent local exchange carrier, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 251(h), that would provide interstate exchange access services, in whole or in part, to the extent those services were not provided by the CLEC.

(3) *Interstate switched exchange access services* shall include the functional equivalent of the ILEC interstate exchange access services typically associated with following rate elements: carrier common line (originating); carrier common line (terminating); local end office switching; interconnection charge; information surcharge; tandem switched transport termination (fixed); tandem switched transport facility (per mile); tandem switching.

(4) *Non-rural ILEC* shall mean an incumbent local exchange carrier that is not a *rural telephone company* under 47 U.S.C. 153(37).

(5) The *rate* for interstate switched exchange access services shall mean the composite, per-minute rate for these services, including all applicable fixed and traffic-sensitive charges.

(6) *Rural CLEC* shall mean a CLEC that does not serve (i.e., terminate

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traffic to or originate traffic from) any end users located within either:

(i) Any incorporated place of 50,000 inhabitants or more, based on the most recently available population statistics of the Census Bureau or

(ii) An urbanized area, as defined by the Census Bureau.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, a CLEC shall not file a tariff for its interstate switched exchange access services that prices those services above the higher of:

(1) The rate charged for such services by the competing ILEC or

(2) The lower of:

(i) The benchmark rate described in paragraph (c) of this section or

(ii) The lowest rate that the CLEC has tariffed for its interstate exchange access services, within the six months preceding June 20, 2001.

(c) From June 20, 2001 until June 20, 2002, the benchmark rate for a CLEC's interstate switched exchange access services will be \$0.025 per minute. From June 20, 2002 until June 20, 2003, the benchmark rate for a CLEC's interstate switched exchange access services will be \$0.018 per minute. From June 20, 2003 until June 21, 2004, the benchmark rate for a CLEC's interstate switched exchange access services will be \$0.012 per minute. After June 21, 2004, the benchmark rate for a CLEC's interstate switched exchange access services will be the rate charged for similar services by the competing ILEC, *provided, however*, that the benchmark rate for a CLEC's interstate switched exchange access services will not move to bill-and-keep, if at all, until June 20, 2005.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, in the event that, after June 20, 2001, a CLEC begins serving end users in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) where it has not previously served end users, the CLEC shall not file a tariff for its interstate exchange access services in that MSA that prices those services above the rate charged for such services by the competing ILEC.

(e) Rural exemption. Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, a rural CLEC competing with a non-rural ILEC shall not file a

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tariff for its interstate exchange access services that prices those services above the rate prescribed in the NECA access tariff, assuming the highest rate band for local switching. In addition to that NECA rate, the rural CLEC may assess a presubscribed interexchange carrier charge if, and only to the extent that, the competing ILEC assesses this charge.

(f) If a CLEC provides some portion of the interstate switched exchange access services used to send traffic to or from an end user not served by that CLEC, the rate for the access services provided may not exceed the rate charged by the competing ILEC for the same access services.

[66 FR 27900, May 21, 2001; 66 FR 28774, May 24, 2001; 69 FR 35269, June 24, 2004]

Subpart D—General Tariff Rules for International Dominant Carriers

§ 61.28 International dominant carrier tariff filing requirements.

(a) Any carrier classified as dominant for the provision of particular international communications services on a particular route for any reason other than a foreign carrier affiliation under § 63.10 of this chapter shall file tariffs for those services pursuant to the notice and cost support requirements for tariff filings of dominant domestic carriers, as set forth in subpart E of this part.

(b) Other than the notice and cost support requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, all tariff filing requirements applicable to all carriers classified as dominant for the provision of particular international communications services on a particular route for any reason other than a foreign carrier affiliation pursuant to § 63.10 of this chapter are set forth in subpart C of this part.

[66 FR 16881, Mar. 28, 2001]

Subpart E—General Rules for Dominant Carriers

§ 61.31 Scope.

The rules in this subpart apply to all dominant carriers.

[64 FR 46588, Aug. 26, 1999]