

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 87

[WT Docket No. 00-77; FCC 01-122]

Accommodation of Advanced Digital Communications in the 117.975-137 MHz Frequency Band and Implementation of Flight Information Services in the 136-137 MHz Frequency Band

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Commission's rules to (1) permit the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to use five additional channels in the 136-136.475 MHz frequency band; (2) authorize the implementation of Flight Information Services-Broadcast (FIS-B) in the 136-137 MHz band; (3) accommodate digital communications systems throughout the 117.975-137 MHz aeronautical radio spectrum; and (4) clarify that five channels previously reserved for special purpose aeronautical enroute operations in the Gulf of Mexico Region—136.775 MHz, 136.800 MHz, 136.825 MHz, 136.850 MHz and 136.875 MHz—are no longer so reserved, and thus may be licensed for general purpose aeronautical enroute operations without geographical limitation. The Commission has adopted these amendments in response to petitions for rulemaking filed by the Small Aircraft Manufacturers Association and the FAA, respectively, requesting that the Commission amend its rules to permit the implementation of FIS-B and other digital communications systems, and in response to comments on those petitions by Aeronautical Radio, Inc. and other organizations representing the aviation industry. These rule amendments will enhance the safety of aviation by alleviating spectrum congestion in the aeronautical radio frequency bands and by paving the way for the introduction of FIS-B and other new digital communications services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective June 14, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Tobias, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202) 418-0680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. This is a summary of the Commission's *Report and Order (R&O)*, FCC 01-122, adopted on April 5, 2001, and released on April 13, 2001. The full text of this *R&O* is available for inspection and copying during normal

business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room CY-A257, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. The complete text may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037.

Summary of Report and Order

2. Based on the record in this proceeding, we conclude that the 136-137 MHz frequency band should remain allocated for non-Government use on a primary basis, but that the FAA should have access to the five channels in that frequency band that have been held in reserve, 136.100 MHz, 136.200 MHz, 136.275 MHz, 136.375 MHz, and 136.475 MHz. Maintaining the existing allocation will protect the private sector's current use of the 136-137 MHz frequencies for aircraft operational control communications without having a negative impact on the FAA's existing rights to use the lower channels on a shared basis for air traffic control purposes. In addition, the existing allocation of the band remains consistent with the Final Acts of the 1979 and 1987 World Administrative Radio Conferences. We also believe that the public interest will be served by extending the FAA's existing shared access to 136-137 MHz spectrum to include the specified additional five frequencies. This action will permit the deployment of Flight Information Services-Broadcast (FIS-B) to go forward as contemplated by the FAA and the civil aviation industry.

3. We also conclude that we should accommodate digital communications in the 117.975-137 MHz band and allow the use of both VHF Digital Link Mode 2 and VHF Digital Link Mode 3 technology throughout the band without limitation. This action will help to alleviate congestion in the VHF aeronautical spectrum and will permit the introduction of FIS-B and other advanced services that will enhance the safety of flight. We also believe that placing no restrictions on the types of digital technologies that may operate in the 117.975-137 MHz band will promote flexibility and efficiency during the transition to digital aviation communications systems. It will allow the FAA to move ahead with its plans to deploy a VHF Digital Link Mode 3 system in the near future, while at the same time addressing aviation industry concerns that the significant investment in VHF Digital Link Mode 2 technology not be stranded.

4. We further conclude that FIS-B should be authorized in the 136-137 MHz band. The desire to accommodate

FIS-B in the 136-137 MHz band was a primary impetus for this rulemaking proceeding, and all parties agree that deployment of FIS-B will serve the public interest. This action paves the way for the implementation of a new digital data service that will enhance flight safety in the frequency band identified by both the FAA and the industry as most suitable for that service. We designate as FIS-B frequencies the four frequencies identified by the FAA and the civil aviation industry in their pleadings and, consistent with the definition of FIS-B as a ground-to-air service, we will prohibit the use of the FIS-B frequencies for transmissions from aircraft. Prohibiting aircraft transmission will ensure that FIS-B is used for its intended purpose, will promote spectrum efficiency, and will minimize the time for needed for aircraft reception of an entire FIS-B data transmission.

5. Finally, we clarify that the reservation of six channels—136.750 MHz, 136.775 MHz, 136.800 MHz, 136.825 MHz, 136.850 MHz and 136.875 MHz—for special purpose aeronautical enroute services (helicopter flight following systems) in the Gulf of Mexico Region has expired, and we make five of the channels, all but 136.750 MHz, available for general purpose aeronautical enroute service both inside and outside the Gulf of Mexico Region. The reservation of these channels for helicopter flight following systems in the Gulf of Mexico Region expired on January 1, 1994. Of the six channels, only 136.750 MHz was licensed for a helicopter flight following system prior to the January 1, 1994, expiration date. Accordingly, the frequency 136.750 MHz should remain designated for special purpose enroute services in the Gulf of Mexico Region. Removing the restriction on the five other channels is consistent with previous FCC determinations and will provide needed additional spectrum resources for general purpose aeronautical enroute service.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA)

6. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)*, 65 FR 41032, July 3, 2000, prepared in this proceeding. The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *NPRM*, including comments on the IRFA. This present FRFA conforms to the RFA.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the *Report and Order*

7. Our objective in this proceeding is to address increasing spectrum congestion within the 117.975–136 MHz band stemming from increasing air traffic control communications requirements that cause frequency assignments in this band to grow about four percent annually. To alleviate this congestion in spectrum used for aviation communications vital to the safety of flight, while providing the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) with the latitude it needs to meet its statutory role in administering the civil aviation communications spectrum, there needs to be a transition to new digital communications technology. The *Report and Order* and the rules adopted therein accommodate this need by revising technical requirements so as to permit the introduction of new digital aviation communication systems in the 117.975–136 MHz band generally, and the introduction specifically of a new digital data service known as Flight Information Service-Broadcast (FIS-B) on four channels in the 136–137 MHz portion of the band. The adopted rules further alleviate problems of spectrum scarcity in the 136–137 MHz band by giving the FAA shared access to five additional frequencies between 136.000 MHz and 136.475 MHz and by clarifying the availability for general purpose aeronautical enroute service communications of five frequencies between 136.750 MHz and 136.875 MHz, inclusive.

II. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

8. No comments were filed in direct response to the IRFA.

III. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Adopted Rules Will Apply

9. Under the RFA, small entities may include small organizations, small businesses, and small governmental jurisdictions, or entities. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.” In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern” under the Small Business Act. A small business concern is one that: (1) is independently owned and operated;

(2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA. The statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the SBA, and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the **Federal Register**.”

10. A small organization is generally “any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.” Nationwide, as of 1992, there were approximately 275,801 small organizations. The definition of “small governmental jurisdiction” is one with a population of fewer than 50,000. There are 85,006 governmental jurisdictions in the nation. This number includes such entities as states, counties, cities, utility districts and school districts. There are no figures available on what portion of this number has populations of fewer than 50,000. However, this number includes 38,978 counties, cities and towns, and, of those, 37,556, or 96 percent, have populations of fewer than 50,000. The Census Bureau estimates that this ratio is approximately accurate for all government entities. Thus, of the 85,006 governmental entities, we estimate that 96 percent, or about 81,600, are small entities that may be affected by our rules. Nationwide, there are 4.44 million small business firms, according to SBA reporting data.

11. The rules adopted in this *Report and Order* will affect small businesses that use, manufacture, design, import, or sell transceivers or other radio equipment intended to operate in the frequency band 117.975–137 MHz for the provision of aviation communications. There are no Commission-imposed requirements, however, for any entity to use these products. The adopted rules will benefit small entities that use such equipment, moreover, because they will enhance the safety and efficiency of aircraft navigation. At this time, the Commission does not have access to data that would permit a meaningful estimate of the number of small entities potentially affected by the adopted rules. Therefore, we will use the SBA definition of manufacturers of Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications Equipment. According to the SBA’s regulations, manufacturers of transceivers and radio equipment must have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business

concern. Census Bureau data indicates that there are 858 U.S. firms that manufacture radio and television broadcasting and communications equipment, and that 778 of these firms have fewer than 750 employees and would be classified as small entities. The Census Bureau category is very broad, and specific figures are not available as to how many of these firms are exclusive manufacturers of transceivers and radio equipment or how many are independently owned and operated.

D. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements

12. No new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements would be imposed on applicants or licensees as a result of the actions taken in this rulemaking proceeding.

E. Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Significant Alternatives Considered

13. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives: (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities. The rules adopted in the *Report and Order* do not impose any new reporting or compliance requirements, but only permit additional uses of existing Aviation Radio Service frequencies and the establishment of a new service. The rules adopted will accommodate the deployment of new digital transceivers designed to operate in the VHF aeronautical frequency bands, but the Commission has not specified design standards for such equipment; the *Report and Order* affects only the technical, performance standards for the use of the frequencies at issue. These rules reflect, moreover, a consensus among the FAA and the civil aviation industry regarding the best means of implementing FIS-B and other advanced digital aviation communications services. No parties commenting on the *NPRM* recommended any significant alternatives to the rules adopted.

VI. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Adopted Rules

14. None.

Report to Congress: The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order*, including this FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A). In addition, the Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order*, including FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. A copy of the *Report and Order* and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**. See 5 U.S.C. 604(b).

Ordering Clauses

15. Authority for issuance of this *Report and Order* is contained in sections 1, 4(i), 302, 303(f) and (r), 332, and 337 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 302, 303(f) and (r), 337.

16. Pursuant to sections 1, 4(i), 302, 303(f) and (r), 332, and 337 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 302, 303(f) and (r), 337, that parts 2 and 87 of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR parts 2 and 87, ARE AMENDED as set forth in appendix B, effective thirty days after publication of this *Report and Order* in the **Federal Register**.

17. The Commission's Consumer Information Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of this *Report and Order*,

including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 2

Radio; Telecommunications.

47 CFR Part 87

Air transportation; Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,
Deputy, Secretary.

Final Rules

For reasons discussed in the preamble, Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 2 and 87 are amended as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, and 336, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 2.106 is amended by revising footnote US244 to read as follows:

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.

* * * * *

United States (US) Footnotes

* * * * *

US244 The band 136.000–137.000 MHz is allocated to the non-Federal Government aeronautical mobile (R)

service on a primary basis, and is subject to pertinent international treaties and agreements. The frequencies 136.000, 136.025, 136.050, 136.075, 136.100, 136.125, 136.150, 136.175, 136.200, 136.225, 136.250, 136.275, 136.300, 136.325, 136.350, 136.375, 136.400, 136.425, 136.450, and 136.475 MHz are available on a shared basis to the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control purposes, such as automatic weather observation stations (AWOS), automatic terminal information services (ATIS), flight information services-broadcast (FIS-B), and airport control tower communications. Existing operational meteorological satellites in the band 136–137 MHz may continue to operate on a not-to-interfere basis to aeronautical mobile (R) stations, until January 1, 2002. No new assignments will be made to stations in the meteorological-satellite service.

* * * * *

PART 87—AVIATION SERVICES

3. The authority citation for Part 87 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, and 307(e), unless otherwise noted.

4. In § 87.131, amend the table by revising the entries for Aeronautical enroute and aeronautical fixed, Airport control tower, and Aircraft (Communication) to read as follows:

§ 87.131 Power and emissions.

* * * * *

Class of station	Frequency band/frequency	Authorized emission(s) ⁹	Maximum power ¹
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Aeronautical enroute and aeronautical fixed	HF	R3E, H3E, J3E, J7B, H2B	6 kw.
	HF	A1A, F1B, J2A, J2B	1.5 kw.
	VHF	A3E, A9W, G1D	200 watts. ²
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Airport control tower	VHF	A3E, G1D, G7D	50 watts.
	Below 400 kHz	A3E	15 watts.
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Aeronautical Frequencies			
Aircraft (Communication)	UHF	F2D, F9D, F7D	25 watts.
	VHF	A3E, A9W, G1D, G7D	55 watts.
	HF	R3E, H3E, J3E, J7B, H2B, J7D, J9W	400 watts.
	HF	A1A, F1B, J2A, J2B	100 watts.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
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¹ The power is measured at the transmitter output terminals and the type of power is determined according to the emission designator as follows:

(i) Mean power (pY) for amplitude modulated emissions and transmitting both sidebands using unmodulated full carrier.

(ii) Peak envelope power (pX) for all emission designators other than those referred to in paragraph (i) of this note.

² Power and antenna height are restricted to the minimum necessary to achieve the required service.

* * *
⁹Excludes automatic link establishment.

5. In § 87.133, amend the table in paragraph (a) by revising the heading for (5) Band—100–137 MHz to read (5) Band—108–137 MHz, and by revising

the entries below that heading for Aeronautical stations and Aircraft and other mobile stations in the Aviation

Services and by adding notes 12 and 13 to the table to read as follows:

§ 87.133 Frequency stability.
 (a) * * * * *

Frequency band (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive), and categories of stations	Tolerance ¹	Tolerance ²
(5) Band—108 to 137 MHz:		
Aeronautical stations	4 50	¹² 20
Aircraft and other mobile stations in the Aviation Services	⁵ 50	¹³ 30

¹ This tolerance is the maximum permitted until January 1, 1990, for transmitters installed before January 2, 1985, and used at the same installation. Tolerance is indicated in parts in 10⁶ unless shown in Hertz (Hz).

² This tolerance is the maximum permitted after January 1, 1985, for new and replacement transmitters and to all transmitters after January 1, 1990. Tolerance is indicated in parts in 10⁶ unless shown in Hertz (Hz).

⁴ The tolerance for transmitters approved between January 1, 1966, and January 1, 1974, is 30 parts in 10⁶. The tolerance for transmitters approved after January 1, 1974, and stations using offset carrier techniques is 20 parts in 10⁶.

⁵ The tolerance for transmitters approved after January 1, 1974, is 30 parts in 10⁶.

¹² For emissions G1D and G7D, the tolerance is 2 parts per 10⁶.

¹³ For emissions G1D and G7D, the tolerance is 5 parts per 10⁶.

6. In § 87.137, amend the table in paragraph (a) by adding an additional entry for G1D immediately below the

existing entries for G1D to read as follows:

§ 87.137 Types of emission.
 (a) * * *

Class of emission	Emission designator	Authorized bandwidth (kilohertz)		
		Below 50 MHz	Above 50 MHz	Frequency deviation
G1D	14K0G1D		25	

7. Amend § 87.139 by adding new paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 87.139 Emission limitations.

* * * * *

(k) For VHF aeronautical stations and aircraft stations operating with G1D or G7D emissions:

(1) The amount of power measured across either first adjacent 25 kHz channel shall not exceed 0 dBm.

(2) The amount of power measured across either second adjacent channel share less than – 25 dBm and the power measured in any other adjacent 25 kHz channels shall monotonically decrease at a rate of at least 5 dB per octave to a maximum value of – 52 dBm.

(3) The amount of power measured over a 16 kHz channel bandwidth

centered on the first adjacent 25 kHz channel shall not exceed – 20 dBm.

8. In § 87.173, amend the table in paragraph (b) by revising the entries from 136.00–136.075 MHz through 136.975 MHz to read as follows:

§ 87.173 Frequencies.

* * * * *

(b) Frequency table:

Frequency or frequency band	Subpart	Class of station	Remarks
136.000–136.400 MHz	O, S	MA, FAC, FAW	Air traffic control operations; 25 kHz channel spacing.
136.425 MHz	O, S	MA, FAC, FAW	Air traffic control operations.
136.450 MHz	O, S	MA, FAC, FAW	Air traffic control operations.
136.475 MHz	O, S	MA, FAC, FAW	Air traffic control operations.
136.500–136.875 MHz	I	MA, FAE	Domestic VHF; 25 kHz channel spacing.
136.900 MHz	I	MA, FAE	International and domestic VHF.
136.925 MHz	I	MA, FAE	International and domestic VHF.

Frequency or frequency band	Subpart	Class of station	Remarks
136.950 MHz	I	MA, FAE	International and domestic VHF.
136.975 MHz	I	MA, FAE	International and domestic VHF.
*	*	*	*

9. Amend § 87.187 by adding new paragraph (dd) to read as follows:

§ 87.187 Frequencies.

* * * * *

(dd) The frequencies 136.425, 136.450, 136.475, and 136.500 MHz are designated for flight information services-broadcast (FIS-B) and may not be used by aircraft for transmission.

10. In § 87.263, amend by revising paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(5) to read as follows:

§ 87.263 Frequencies.

(a) *Domestic VHF service.* (1) Frequencies in the 128.8125–132.125 MHz and 136.4875–137.00 MHz bands are available to serve domestic routes, except that the frequency 136.750 MHz is available only to aeronautical enroute stations located at least 288 kilometers (180 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico shoreline (outside the Gulf of Mexico region). The frequencies 136.900 MHz, 136.925 MHz, 136.950 MHz and 136.975 MHz are available to serve domestic and international routes. Frequency assignments are based on 25 kHz spacing. Use of these frequencies must be compatible with existing operations and must be in accordance with pertinent international treaties and agreements.

* * * * *

(5) The frequency 136.750 MHz is available in the Gulf of Mexico Region to serve domestic routes over the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent coastal areas. Assignment of this frequency in the Gulf of Mexico Region shall be to licensees first licensed on this frequency in the Gulf of Mexico Region prior to January 1, 1994, their successors and assigns, and is not subject to the conditions in § 87.261(c) and paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For the purpose of this paragraph, the Gulf of Mexico Region is defined as an area bounded on the east, north, and west by a line 288 km (180 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico shore line. Inland stations must be located within forty-eight kilometers (30 miles) of the Gulf of Mexico shore line.

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[FR Doc. 01–12162 Filed 5–14–01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 51

[CC Docket Nos. 96–98, 99–68; FCC 01–131]

Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; order on remand and report and order.

SUMMARY: In this final rule, the Commission reconsiders the proper treatment of telecommunications traffic delivered to Internet service providers (ISPs) for purposes of inter-carrier compensation. The Commission reaffirms its previous conclusion that traffic delivered to an ISP is predominantly interstate access traffic, in particular, information access, subject to section 201 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), and the Commission establishes an appropriate cost recovery mechanism for the exchange of such traffic.

DATES: The amendments to 47 CFR part 51 are effective June 14, 2001. However the portion of the Order specified in the ordering clauses takes effect upon May 15, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tamara Preiss, Deputy Chief, Common Carrier Bureau, Competitive Pricing Division, (202) 418–1520.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order on Remand and Report and Order in CC Docket Nos. 96–98, 99–68, adopted April 18, 2001, and released on April 27, 2001. The full text of this document is available for public inspection Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in the FCC Reference Information Center, Room CY–A257, 445 Twelfth Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20554. The complete text of the order may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, ITS, Inc., at 1231 20th Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036 (202–857–3800).

Synopsis of Order on Remand and Report and Order

1. After a remand by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *Bell Atlantic Telephone Cos. v. FCC*, 206 F.3d 1 (D.C. Cir. 2000), in this final rule the Commission reconsiders the rationales underlying its regulatory treatment of telecommunications traffic delivered to ISPs to determine whether ISP-bound traffic is subject to statutory reciprocal compensation requirements. A more comprehensive review of the statute reveals that Congress intended to exempt certain enumerated categories of service from the universe of “telecommunications” subject to the reciprocal compensation requirements of section 251(b)(5), 47 U.S.C. 251(b)(5). The statute does not mandate reciprocal compensation for “exchange access, information access, and exchange services for such access” when the service is provided by local exchange carriers (LECs) to interexchange carriers (IXCs) or information service providers. The Commission finds that Congress specifically exempted the services enumerated under section 251(g), 47 U.S.C. 251(g), from the newly-imposed reciprocal compensation requirement in order to ensure that section 251(b)(5) is not interpreted to override either existing or future regulations prescribed by the Commission. Because the Commission interprets paragraph (g) as a carve-out provision, the focus of the inquiry is on the universe of traffic that falls within paragraph (g) and *not* the universe of traffic that falls within paragraph (b)(5).

2. The Commission specifically finds that ISP-bound traffic falls within at least one of the three enumerated categories in section 251(g). Regardless of whether this traffic falls under the category of “exchange access,” an issue pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in a separate proceeding, the Commission concludes that this traffic, at a minimum, falls under the rubric of “information access,” a legacy term imported into section 251(g) of the 1996 Act from the *Modified Final Judgment (MFJ)*, but not expressly defined in the Communications Act. *See United States v. AT&T*, 552 F. Supp. 131 (D.D.C. 1982), *aff'd sub nom. Maryland v. United States*, 460 U.S. 1001 (1983). The