
ACCESS SERVICES

CHECK SHEET

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

- (C) To signify a changed regulation.
- (D) To signify a discontinued rate or regulation.
- (I) To signify an increase.
- (M) To signify matter relocated without change.
- (N) To signify a new rate or regulation.
- (R) To signify a reduction.
- (S) To signify a reissued matter.
- (T) To signify a change in text but no change in rate or regulation.
- (Z) To signify a correction.

ABBREVIATIONS

- ANI Automatic Number Identification (N)
- B8ZS Bipolar with 8-Zero Substitution; a line coding technique which permits DS0 and DS1 transmission with 15 consecutive zeros. B8ZS support 64 KBPS clear channel transmission.
- CN Charge Number (N)
- DCS Digital Cross Connect System.
- DS0 Digital Signal Level 0; a dedicated, full duplex digital channel with line speeds of 2.4, 4.8, 9.6, 19.2, 56 or 64 Kbps.

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS, *cont'd.***ABBREVIATIONS, *cont'd.***

LEC	Local Exchange Company.	
Mbps	Megabits per second; millions of bits per second.	
N/A	Not Available or Not Applicable	(C)
OC-12	A high capacity channel for full duplex, synchronous, optic transmission of digital signals based on the SONET Standard at a rate of 622.08 Mbps.	
OC-3	A high capacity channel for full duplex, synchronous, optic transmission of digital signals based on the SONET Standard at a rate of 155.52 Mbps.	
POP	Point of Presence.	
PIU	Percent Interstate Usage	
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing	(N)

ACCESS SERVICES

SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are applicable to this tariff:

Access Code – Denotes a uniform code assigned by the Company to an individual Customer. The code has the form 10XXX, 10XXXX, 950-XXX, or 950-1XXX.

Access Minutes – Denotes that usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage.

Access Tandem – A switching system that provides a traffic concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a Customer's premises.

Account – The Customer who has agreed, verbally or by signature, to honor the terms of service established by the Company. An account may have more than one access code billed to the same Customer address.

Answer Supervision – 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.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI) – The Multi-Frequency signaling parameter (N) that identifies the billing number of the calling party.

Bit – The smallest unit of information in a binary system of notation.

Bits Per Second (bps) – The number of bits transmitted in a one second interval.

Call – A Customer attempt for which the complete address code is provided to the service end office.

Calling Party Number – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the subscriber line (N) number or directory number of the calling party.

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SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS, *cont'd.*

Central Office – A local Company switching system where Customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. (M)

Channel – A path for electrical transmission between two or more points, the path having a bandwidth and termination of the Customer's choosing. (M)

Communications System – Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by an entity other than the Company. (M)

Charge Number – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party. (N)

Collocation – Carrier facilities and/or equipment located in LEC central offices.

Commission – Federal Communications Commission.

Company – Fidelity Communications Services I, Inc.

Customer(s) – Any person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity which uses service under the terms and conditions of this document and is responsible for the payment of charges, including but not limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic. (C)
(C)

Customer Agreement – The mutual agreement between the Company and the Customer for the provision of the Company's service.

Customer Designated Premises – The premises specified by the Customer for termination of Access Services.

Customer Point of Presence – The physical location associated with the Customer's communication system.

Dedicated Access or Dedicated Transport – A method for a Customer to directly connect two locations of their choice with dedicated (non-switched) services.

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SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS, *cont'd.*

Dual Tone Multifrequency (DTMF) – tone signaling, also known as touch tone signaling. (M)

End Office Switch – A Company switching system where station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. (M)

End User – Any person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity which lawfully uses the service of the Company under the terms and conditions of this tariff. A person or entity that offers telecommunications service exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an End User if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller when making telecommunication service available to others, directly or indirectly.

Entry Switch – First point of switching.

Exchange – A group of lines in a unit generally smaller than a LATA established by the Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area. An Exchange may consist of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities
Used in furnishing communications service within that area.

Facilities – Denotes any coaxial lines, cable, poles, conduit, carrier equipment, wire center distribution frames, central office switching equipment, etc., utilized to provide the service offered under this tariff.

First Point of Switching – The first Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the Customer premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the Customer premises.

Hertz – A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

Holidays – New Year's Day, Independence Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

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SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS, *cont'd.*

Individual Case Basis (ICB) – A service arrangement in which the regulations, rates and charges are developed based on specific circumstances of the case.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) – Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other entity engaged in interstate communication for hire by wire or radio between two or more exchanges.

Internet Protocol Signaling - A packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating call signaling information. (N)

Interstate – For the purpose of this tariff, the term Interstate applies to the regulatory jurisdiction of services used for communications between locations located in different states within the United States or between one or more location in the United States and one or more international locations.

Intrastate Communications – Any communications which originate and terminate within the same state.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) – A geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. A LATA encompasses designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Local Calling Area – A geographical area, as defined in the Company's local or general exchange service in which an end user may complete a call without incurring toll usage charges.

Message – A Message is a Call as defined above.

Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling – An in-band signaling method in which call signaling information is transmitted between network switches using the same voiceband channel used for voice. (N)

Off-Hook – The active condition of Switched Access Service or a telephone exchange line. (D)

On-Hook – The idle condition of Switched Access Service or a telephone exchange line.

On-Net – Customer and End User locations served directly by the Company's network facilities.

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SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS, *cont'd.*

Off-Net – One or more Customer or End User locations not served directly by the Company's network facilities.

Originating Direction – The use of Switched Access Service for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a Customer's premises. (C)

Point of Presence – The physical location of an interexchange carrier's facilities.

Point of Termination – The point of demarcation within a Customer-designated premises at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of access service ends. The point of demarcation is the point of interconnection between Company communications facilities and Customer-provided facilities as defined in Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Premises – The physical space designated by the Customer for the termination of the Company's service.

Serving Wire Center – The wire center from which the Customer-designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Company.

Special Access – See Dedicated Access.

Terminal Equipment – Customer provided telecommunications devices, apparatus and associated wiring on the Customer-designated premises.

Terminating Direction – The use of Switched Access Service for the completion of calls from a Customer's premises to an End User premises. (C)

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic – Denotes a Customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Company in TDM format over PSTN facilities, which originates and/or terminates in IP format. Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic originates and/or terminates in IP format when it originates or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible premises equipment. (N)
|
(N)

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SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS, *cont'd.*

Transmission Path – An electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant used in the telecommunications industry.

(M)

Trunk – A communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group – 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.

United States – The contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Wire Center – A physical location in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of exchange services, are located.

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SECTION 2 – TERMS AND CONDITIONS, *cont'd.***2.18 Obligations of the Customer-, *cont'd.*****2.18.6 Jurisdictional Reporting to Switched Access, *cont'd.*****2.18.6.1 Originating Access, *cont'd***

2.18.6.1.3 For 500, 700, 800, calling card and operator service access, the Customer must provide the Company with a projected PIU factor for each type of access. The Customer who provides a PIU factor shall supply the Company with an interstate percentage of originating access minutes.

2.18.6.1.4 If no PIU for originating minutes is submitted as specified herein, then the projected PIU will be set on a default basis of 50 percent interstate traffic and 50 percent intrastate traffic.

2.18.6.2 Terminating Access

For Feature Group D Switched Access Service(s), the Customer must provide the Company with a projected PIU factor by supplying the Company with an interstate percentage of terminating access minutes on a quarterly basis. If no projected PIU factor is submitted by the Customer, then the projected PIU will be set on a default basis at the same percentage as the originating PIU.

2.18.6.3 Except where the Company measured access minutes are used as set forth in 2.18.6.1 above, the Customer reported projected PIU factor as set forth above will be used until the Customer reports a different projected PIU factor. The revised report will serve as the basis for future billing and will be effective on the next bill date.

2.18.6.4 Jurisdictional Reports Verification

For Switched Access Service, if a billing dispute arises or a regulatory commission questions the projected PIU factor, the Customer will provide the data used to determine the projected PIU factor. The Customer will supply the data within 30 days of the Company request.

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(M)

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SECTION 2 – TERMS AND CONDITIONS, *cont'd.***2.18 Obligations of the Customer-, *cont'd.*****2.18.6 Jurisdictional Reporting to Switched Access, *cont'd.*****2.18.6.4 Jurisdictional Reports Verification, *cont'd.***

The Customer shall keep records of call detail from which the percentage of interstate and intrastate use can be ascertained and, upon request of the Company, shall make the records available for inspection as reasonably necessary for purposes of verification of the percentages. The Company reserves the right to conduct an audit at any time during the year. The Customer, at its own expense, has the right to retain an independent auditing firm.

2.18.7 Call Signaling

Depending on the signaling system used by the Customer in its network, the Customer's facilities shall transmit the following call signaling information to the Company on traffic the Customer's end users originate which is handed off for termination on the Company's network.

A. Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling – When the Customer uses SS7 signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the SS7 stream.

B. Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling – When the Customer uses MF signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the MF ANI field.

C. Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling – When the Customer uses IP signaling, it will transmit the telephone number of the calling party or, if different from the telephone number, the billing number of the calling party.

(N)

(N)

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SECTION 2 – TERMS AND CONDITIONS, *cont'd.***2.19 Allowances for Interruptions in Service**

Interruptions in service, which are not due to the negligence of, or non-compliance with the provisions of this tariff by the Customer, or the operation or malfunction of the facilities, power, or equipment provided by the Customer, will be credited to the Customer as set forth below for the part of the service that the interruption affects. A credit allowance will be made when an interruption occurs because of a failure of any component furnished by the Company under this tariff.

(M)

(M)

2.19.1 Credit for Interruptions

2.19.1.1 An interruption period begins when the Customer reports a service, facility, or circuit to be interrupted and releases it for testing and repair. An interruption period ends when the service, facility, or circuit is operative. If the Customer reports a service, facility, or circuit to be inoperative but declines to release it for testing and repair, it is considered to be impaired, but not interrupted.

2.19.1.2 For calculating credit allowances, every month is considered to have 30 days. A credit allowance is applied on a pro rata basis against the rates specified hereunder and is dependent upon the length of the interruption. Only those facilities on the interrupted portion of the circuit will receive a credit.

2.19.1.3 A credit allowance will be given, upon request of the Customer to the business office, for interruptions of 30 minutes or more. Credit allowances will be calculated as follows:

- (a) if interruption continues for less than 24 hours:
1/1440th of the monthly rate per 30 minute outage up to and including a 24-hour period.
- (b) if interruption continues for more than 24 hours:
1/144th of the monthly rate per a 3 hour outage.

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4. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE**4.1 General**

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their services to End Users, provides a two-point communications path between a Customer's Premises and an End User's Premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching and transport facilities. Switched Access Service provides the ability to originate calls from an End User's Premises location to a Customer's premises, and to terminate calls from a Customer's Premises to an End User's Premises.

The following provision applies to the treatment of toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the FCC's Part 51 Interconnection rules and in compliance with the FCC's Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 92-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135 and 10-90; and WT docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161).

In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Company and the Customer specifying the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Company will bill the Customer the applicable switched access rates and charges specified in Section 4 of this Tariff, on all jurisdictionally interstate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

Rates and charges are set forth in section 4.4.

4.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service Agreements

Trunks used for Switched Access Service may be configured for one-way (either originating only or terminating only) or for two-way directionality. It is the Customer's responsibility to order a sufficient number of trunks of each type in order to meet its desired grade of service objective. At the Customer's request, the Company will assist the Customer in sizing Switched Access Trunk groups.

Switched Access Service is provided in the following service types:

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4. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, *cont'd.***4.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service Agreements, *cont'd*****4.2.1 Feature Group D (FGD) Access**

FGD Access, which is available to all customers, provides trunk-side access to Company Local (or remote) Switching Center switches, with an associated uniform Carrier Access Code (CAC) for the Customer's use in originating and terminating communications. Basic FGD service will be provided with Signaling System Seven (SS7). In addition, Conventional Signaling for Direct Carrier Trunk Groups is available at the Customer's option. End Users of the Customer's service may also originate calls to certain FGD Access Customers without dialing the CAC if the End User is presubscribed.

(M)

The CAC for FGD switching is a uniform CAC of the 101-XXXX. A single CAC will be the assigned number of all FGD access provided to the Customer by the Company. No CAC is required for calls to a Customer over FGD Switched Access Service if the End User's telephone exchange service is arranged for presubscription to that Customer.

(M)

Where no CAC is required, the number dialed by the Customer's End User shall be a seven or ten digit number for calls in the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). For international calls outside the NANP, a seven to twelve digit number may be dialed. The form of the numbers dialed by the Customer's End User is NXX-XXXX, 0 or 1+ NXX-XXXX, NPA + NXX-XXX, 0 OR 1 + NPA = NXX-XXXX, and when the local Switching Center is equipped for International Direct Distance Dialing (IDDD), 0+CC+NN or 011+CC+NN.

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