

## SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

## 1.2 DEFINITIONS

ACCESS CODE - Denotes a uniform code assigned by the Company to an individual Customer. The code has the form 101XXXX, 950-0XXX, 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.

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)  
The identifies the billing number of the calling party.

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

CALLING PARTY NUMBER (CPN) – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the (N)  
Subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.

CARRIER OR COMMON CARRIER - Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other entity engaged in intrastate communication for hire by wire or radio between two or more exchanges.

CENTRAL OFFICE - A local Company switching system where exchange service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

CHANNEL - A communications path between two or more points of termination.

CHARGE NUMBER (CN) – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone (N)  
Number of the calling party.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM - Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

COMPANY – FiberNet Monticello

CUSTOMER - Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other entity which (C)  
subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff, including but not limited to End Users, (C)  
Interexchange Carriers and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating (C)  
Or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic. (C)

SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.2 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

CUSTOMER DESIGNATED PREMISES - The premises specified by the Customer for termination of Access Services. (M)

DUAL TONE MULTIFREQUENCY (DTMF) - Tone signaling, also known as touch tone signaling.

END OFFICE SWITCH - A Company switching system where exchange service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. (M)

END USER - Any customer of an intrastate telecommunications service that is not a Carrier or Common Carrier, except that a Carrier shall be deemed to be an End User when such Carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes. 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 such 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 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.

INTERNET PROTOCOL SIGNALING – A packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating Call signaling information. (N)

INTERSTATE COMMUNICATIONS - Any communications with that crosses over a state boundary. Interstate Communications includes interstate and international communications.

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SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.2 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

INTRASTATE COMMUNICATIONS - Any communication which originates and terminates within the same state and is subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved. (M)

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 Tariff 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) | (N)

OFF-HOOK - The active condition of Switched Access Service or a telephone exchange line. (M)

ON-HOOK - The idle condition of Switched Access Service or a telephone exchange line.

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 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 - A building or buildings on contiguous property, not separated by a public highway or right-of-way.

SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.2 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

SERVING WIRE CENTER - The wire center from which the Customer-designated premises normally obtains dial tone from the Company.

(M)

SPECIAL ACCESS CIRCUIT - The physical pathway for transmission of information between a dedicated originating point and a dedicated terminating point.

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 exchange 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.

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(N)

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.

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.

WIRE CENTER - A physical location in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of exchange services, are located.

(M)

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS

2.9 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.9.8 Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Access Service

When mixed interstate and intrastate Access Service is provided, all charges, including nonrecurring charges, usage charges, and optional features, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. The percentage provided in the reports as set forth herein will serve as the basis for prorating the charges. The percentage of an Access Service to be charged as interstate is applied in the following manner:

- A) For nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the applicable Tariff rate per element.
- B) For usage sensitive chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times actual use (measure or Company assumed average use) times the stated rate.

2.9.9 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.

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SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

3.1 GENERAL

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their services to End Users, provides a two-point electrical communications path between a Customer's premises and an End User's premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching and trunking facilities, and for the use of common subscriber plant of the Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate and terminate calls from/to an End User's premises to/from a Customer's premises in the LATA where it is provided.

The application of rates for Switched Access Service is described in Sections 3.2 through 3.5 following. Rates and charges for services other than Switched Access Service, e.g., a Customer interLATA toll message service, may also be applicable when Switched Access Service is used in conjunction with these other services.

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.

(N)  
|  
(N)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

3.2 RATE CATEGORIES

There are three rate categories which apply to Switched Access Service:

(M)

- Local Switching
- Local Transport
- Common Line (see Section 5)

3.2.1 Local Switching

Local Switching provides for the use of end office switching equipment. Included in Local Switching are:

Common Switching, which provides the local end office switching functions and optional features.

Transport Termination, which provides for the trunk side arrangements which terminate the Local Transport facilities. The number of Transport Terminations provided will be determined by the Company.

Where end offices are appropriately equipped, international dialing may be provided. International dialing provides the capability of switching international calls with service prefix and address codes having more digits than are capable of being switched through a standard equipped end office.

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3.2.2 Local Transport

The Local Transport rate category provides the transmission facilities between the Customer premises and the end office switch(es) where the Customer traffic is switched to originate or terminate its communications.

Local Transport is a two-way voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities determined by the Company. The two-way voice frequency path permits the transport of calls in the originating direction (from the End User end office switch to the Customer's premises) and in the terminating direction (from the Customer premises to the end office switch), but not simultaneously. The voice frequency transmission path may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

3.2 RATE CATEGORIES (Cont'd)

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The Company will work cooperatively with the Customer in determining (1) whether the service is to be directly routed to an end office switch or through an access tandem switch, and (2) the directionality of the service.

.1 Transmission Paths

The number of Transport transmission paths provided is based on the Customer's order and is determined by the Company.

.2 Interconnection

Interconnection of non-Company switched access transport facilities is available between an end office and a Customer point of presence where such facilities are provided.

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3.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMPANY

The Company has certain obligations pertaining only to the provision of Switched Access Service. These obligations are as follows:

3.3.1 Network Management

The Company will administer its network to provide acceptable service levels to all telecommunications users of the Company's network services. Generally, service levels are considered acceptable only when both End Users and Customers are able to establish connections with little or no delay encountered within the Company's network. The Company maintains the right to apply protective controls, i.e., those actions, such as call gapping, which selectively cancel the completion of any traffic carried over its network, including that associated with a Customer's Switched Access Service. Generally, such protective measures would only be taken as a result of occurrences such as a failure or overload of Company or customer facilities, natural disasters, mass calling or national security demands.