
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)
That 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 – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the subscriber (N)
Line number of directory 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 – The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone number (N)
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 – Kansas Fiber Network, LLC (KFN)

CUSTOMER - Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff, including but not limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic. (C)
(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 OFFICE – The Central Office to which the End User is physically connected to, and purchases services from. Generally referred to as a Class 5 Switch that serves multiple lines across one or multiple Rate Centers. The End Office provides dial tone, calling features, and other services to the End User behind the Class 5 Switch. The Class 5 Switch facilitates and establishes line-to-line, trunk-to-line, and trunk-to-trunk communications to the Access Tandem. (N)

END USER - Any Customer of an interstate 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.

ENTRANCE FACILITY – (N) Provides the communication path between a Customer's designated premises and the Company's serving wire center for that premises. The Entrance Facility is dedicated to the use of a single customer and is available for use with all line side and trunk side Switched Access services. The associated Entrance Facility rate element includes the transmission medium of the facility as well as certain circuit equipment that is used at the ends of the facility and employed to provision the channels on the transmission medium. The Entrance Facility rate element also includes an Interface Group which defines the technical characteristics and types of signaling capability associated with the connection (i.e., DS1 and DS3) that comprise the Entrance Facility. Entrance Facility service recovers a portion of the costs associated with a communication path between a Customer Designated Premises at the wire center and the Company Switch Transport. Included as part of the Entrance Facility is a standard channel interface arrangement which defines the technical characteristics associated with the type of facilities to which the access service is to be connected at the Customer designated premises and the type of signaling capability, if any. A Customer's Switch Transport may be connected to the Entrance Facility of another Customer, providing the other Customer submits a Letter of Authorization for this connection and assumes full responsibility for the cost of the Entrance Facility. (N)

SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.2 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

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. (M)

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.

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.

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. (M)

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)

SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

1.2 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

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.

SERVING WIRE CENTER - The location at which the incumbent LEC is required to provide interconnection for special access facility. This is determined with Mileage Sensitive Rates associated with each Customer location. The wire center is defined as the Class 5 end office where the End User normally obtains dial tone. The location at which Entrance Facilities can be ordered to gain access to the Company tandem switch and Switched Transport to the End Offices served by the Company tandem.

(C)

(C)

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

(M)

SWITCH PORT - Switch Port service provides access via DS-1 or DS-3 interface to the Company Switch at the line rate of the Entrance Facility ordered by the Customer to the Customer Designated Premise. The quantity of ports is determined and defined by the Customer and is based on the number of DS-1 or DS-3 channels ordered required to provide services to the Company Switch. The quantity of ports is determined by the Customer after Traffic Studies have been concluded to ensure appropriate capacity to the Company Switch. These ports are dedicated to the Customer providing connectivity to the Access Tandem, and the Wire Centers served behind the Access Tandem.

(N)

(N)

TERMINATING DIRECTION - The use of Switched Access Service for the completion of calls from a Customer's premises to an End User premises.

(C)

SECTION 1 - GENERAL REGULATIONS

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 of a service that requires IP-compatible premises equipment.

(N)

(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.

(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.

(D) (M)

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS

2.9 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.9.7 Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

Audits may be conducted by: (1) the Company; (2) an independent auditor under contract to the Company; (3) a mutually agreed upon independent auditor paid for by the Company; or (4) an independent auditor selected and paid for by the Customer. If the Customer selects option (4), where it pays for its own independent audit, the selected auditor must certify that the audit was performed following Commission procedures for measuring interstate traffic as established by Commission Order, and provide the Company a report with supporting documentation to verify such procedures. Verification audits may be conducted no more frequently than once per year except in extreme circumstances. The Company and Customer will attempt to limit the audit to a reasonable time to effectively complete the audit. The Company and Customer shall respond promptly to requests generated during the audit to ensure timely completion of the audit.

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 in Section 2.9.7 will serve as the basis for prorating the charges.

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.

(N)

(N)

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS

2.10 DETERMINATION OF MILEAGE

(M)

Service for which rates are mileage sensitive are rated on the airline distance between the Company's switch location and an End-User's End Office Switch.

(M)

2.11 CALCULATION OF MILEAGE

Airline mileage, where mileage is the basis for rating calls, is obtained by using the "V" and "H" coordinates assigned to each rate center and contained in NECA FCC Tariff No. 4 or successor Tariffs. To determine the airline distance between any two locations, proceed as follows:

- a. Obtain the "V" and "H" coordinates for each location. The "V" coordinate is the first four digits in the "VH" column. The "H" coordinate is the next four digits.
- b. Obtain the difference between the "V" coordinates of each of the locations. Obtain the difference between the "H" coordinates.
- c. Square each difference obtained in step b., above.
- d. Add the square of the "V" difference and the "H" difference obtained in step c., above.
- e. Divide the sum of the square by 10. Round to the next higher whole number if any fraction is obtained.
- f. Obtain the square root of the whole number result obtained above. Round to the next higher whole number if any fraction is obtained. This is the airline mileage.

Formula:

$$\sqrt{\frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2 + (H_1 - H_2)^2}{10}}$$

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 Designated Premises or Wire Center and an End User's End Office Switch. It provides for the use of Company terminating, switching and trunking facilities to originate and terminate calls from an End User's Serving Wire Center to a Customer's switching facilities point of interconnection. Feature Group D (FGD) switched access service is provided as trunk side switching through the use of access tandem switch trunk equipment. The switch trunk equipment is provided with SS7, wink-start, start-pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling. An Access Service Request ("ASR") will be used to place an Access Order for new service or to request change to an existing service. A Customer may order any number of services of the same type and between the same premises on a single Access Order. The Customer shall provide to the Company the order information required below:

- Customer name and premises address(es)
- Billing name and address
- Customer contact name(s) and telephone number(s) for all provisioning activities
- Specify the type of Entrance Facility to be used
- Specify directionality of the service

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 5 of this Tariff, on all jurisdictionally interstate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(N)

(N)

3.2 RATE CATEGORIES

The rate categories that apply to Switched Access Service, as provided by Company, are:

Switch Transport, comprised of
 Switched Facility
 Switched Termination
 Switching
Entrance Facility
Switch Port

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

3.2 RATE CATEGORIES (Cont'd)

3.2.2 Billing Components (cont'd)

C) Switch Port service provides the interface to the Company switch at the line rate of the Entrance Facility ordered by the Customer to the Customer Designated Premise. The quantity of ports is determined by the Customer and is based on the number of DS1 or DS3 channels ordered required to provide services to the Company switch. These ports are dedicated to the Customer providing connectivity to the Access Tandem.

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(C)
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(M) (C)

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.

3.3.2 Design and Traffic Routing of Switched Access Service

The Company shall design and determine the routing of Switched Access Service, including the selection of the first point of switching and the selection of facilities from the Customer Designated Premises to any switching point and to the end offices. The Company shall also decide if capacity is to be provided by originating only, terminating only, or two-way trunk groups. Selection of facilities and equipment and traffic routing of the service are based on standard engineering methods, available facilities and equipment and the Company's traffic routing plans.