

ACCESS SERVICE**CHECK SHEET**

The title page and pages 1 through 12-10 inclusive of this Tariff are effective as of the dates shown. Original and revised pages, as named below, comprise all changes from the original Tariff in effect on the date indicated.

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ACCESS SERVICE**1. DEFINITIONS**

Certain terms used generally throughout this tariff for the Access services of this Company are defined below.

Access Code: A uniform seven-digit code assigned by the Company to an individual customer. The seven-digit code has the form 950-XXXX or 101XXXX.

Access Service: Services which provide connections for or are related to the origination or termination of communications that are generally, but not limited to, interexchange services. (C)
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Access Service Request (ASR): The industry Service Order format used by Access Service customers and access providers as agreed to by the Ordering and Billing Forum.

Access Tandem: An Exchange Carrier's switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between local switching centers and customers' premises.

Advance Payment: Payment for all or part of a charge required before the start of service.

Alternate Access: Alternate Access has the same meaning as Local Access except that the provider of the service is an entity other than the Local Exchange Carrier authorized or permitted to provide such service. The charges for Alternate Access may be specified in a private agreement rather than in a published or special tariff if private agreements are permitted by applicable governmental rules.

Authorized User: A person firm, corporation or other entity that either is authorized by the Customer to use Access Service or is placed in a position by the Customer, either through acts or omissions, to use Access Services.

Bit: The smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Carrier or Common Carrier: see Interexchange Carrier or Exchange Carrier.

Channel(s): An electrical, or in the case of fiber optic-based transmission systems, a photonic communications path between two or more points of termination.

Common Channel Signaling (CCS): A high-speed packet switched communications network which is separate (out of band) from the public packets switched and message networks. It is used to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuits and/or database related services between signaling points in the CCS network.

ACCESS SERVICE

1. DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Company: As used in this Tariff, Company shall refer to the facilities-based offerings of the Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) operations of LBH, LLC d/b/a Cameron Communications, which is the issuer of this tariff.

Conventional Signaling: The inter-machine signaling system has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating Local Switching Center which terminates the call. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing ten-digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgment link are included in this signaling sequence.

Customer: The person, firm, corporation or other entity, including but not limited to Interexchange Carriers (ICs), End Users and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic, which orders Service under this tariff and is responsible for the payment of charges and for compliance with the Company's tariff regulations.

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Dedicated: A facility or equipment system or subsystem set aside for the sole use of a specific customer.

Duplex Service: Service which provides for simultaneous transmission in both directions.

8YY Toll Free Database Service: The term "8YY Toll Free Database Service" denotes a toll-free originating Trunkside Access Service when the 8YY service Access Code (i.e. 800, 822, 833, 844, 855, 866, 877 or 888 as available) is used.

End-user: Any individual, association, corporation, governmental agency or any other entity (collectively "Entity") which subscribes to service provided by an Exchange Carrier for the Entity's internal use or consumption (i.e. does not resell the service to others).

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Exchange Carrier: Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged in the provision of local exchange telephone service.

Fiber Optic Cable: A thin filament of glass with a protective outer coating through which a light beam carrying communications signals may be transmitted by means of multiple internal reflections to a receiver, which translates the message.

Firm Order Confirmation (FOC): Acknowledgment by the Company of receipt of an Access service Request from the Customer and commitment by the Company of a Service Date.

Hub: The Company office where all customer facilities are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks and/or cross-connection to distant ends.

Individual Case Basis: A service arrangement in which the regulations, rates and charges are developed based on the specific circumstances of the Customer's situation.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier: Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust governmental entity or corporation engaged in state or foreign communication for hire by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

ACCESS SERVICE

1. **DEFINITIONS** (Cont'd)

Internet Protocol (IP): A data communication protocol used in communicating data from one computer or IP-capable device to another computer or IP-capable device using the Internet or other networks. (N)

Joint User: A person, firm or corporation designated by the Customer as a user of access facilities furnished to the Customer by the Company, and to whom a portion of the charges for such facilities are billed under a joint use arrangement. (N)

Kbps: Kilobits, or thousands of Bits, per second.

LATA: A local access and transport area established pursuant to the Modification of Final Judgment entered by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Civil Action No. 82-0192 for the provision and administration of communications services.

Line Information Database (LIDB): The database which contains billing information such as telephone numbers, calling card numbers and associated billed number restriction data used in connection with the validation and billing of calls.

Local Access: The connection between a customer's premises and a point of presence of the Exchange Carrier.

Local Switching Center: The switching center where telephone exchange service customer station Channels are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to interoffice Trunks.

Mbps: Megabits, or millions of bits, per second.

Meet Point Billing: The arrangement through which multiple Exchange Carriers involved in providing Access Services, divide the ordering, rating, and billing of such services on a proportional basis, so that each Exchange Carrier involved in providing a portion of the Access Service agrees to bill under its respective tariff.

Network Services: The Company's telecommunications Access Services offered on the Company's network.

Non-Recurring Charges: The one-time initial charges for services or facilities, including, but not limited to charges for construction, installation, or specific fees, for which the Customer becomes liable at the time the Service Order is executed.

Off-Hook: The active condition of Switched Access or a telephone exchange service line.

On-Hook: The idle condition of Switched Access or a telephone exchange service line.

ACCESS SERVICE

1. DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Signaling Point of Interface: The customer designated location where the SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Company and the Customer.

Signaling System 7 (SS7): The common Channel Out of Band Signaling protocol developed by the Consultative Committee for International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Signaling Transfer Point Access: Allows the Customer to access a specialized switch which provides SS7 network access and performs SS7 messaging routing and screening.

Special Access Service: Dedicated access between a Customer's premises and another Point of Presence for the purpose of originating or terminating communications. Special Access is available to both carriers and end-users on an individual contract basis.

Switched Access Service: Access to the switched network of an Exchange Carrier for the purpose of originating or terminating communications. Switched Access is available to carriers, as defined in this tariff.

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM): A method of transmitting and receiving voice signals over the public switched telephone network (PSTN).

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Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic: A Customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Company in Time Division Multiplexing format over PSTN facilities, which originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic originates and/or terminates in IP format when it originates from and/or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible customer premises equipment.

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

VoIP: The technology used to transmit voice communications by aid of wire, cable, radio, or other like connection over a data network using Internet Protocol format. VoIP Services are those services that require the use of IP-compatible customer premises equipment.

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ACCESS SERVICE**2. REGULATIONS** (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.4 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic(A) Scope

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic is defined as traffic exchanged between a Company end-user and the Customer in time division multiplexing ("TDM") format that originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol ("IP") format. This section governs the identification of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic that is required to be compensated at interstate access rates, in absence of an agreement existing between the parties, as ordered by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating such traffic (referred to in this tariff as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic) from the Customer's traditional intrastate access traffic, so that such Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic can be billed in accordance with the FCC Order.

(B) Rating of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as depicted in this tariff.

(C) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage ("PVU") Factor

The Company will determine the number of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use ("MOU") to which interstate rates will be applied according to subsection (B) above, by applying a Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor to the total intrastate access MOU exchanged between a Company end user and the Customer. The PVU will be derived and applied as follows:

- (1) The Customer will calculate and furnish to the Company a factor (the "PVU"), which represents the total percentage of the total intrastate and interstate access MOU that the Customer exchanges with the Company in the State, that (a) is sent to the Company and that originated in IP format; or (b) is received from the Company and terminated in IP format. This PVU shall be based on information such as traffic studies, actual call detail, or other reasonable analyses that are relevant and verifiable. The Customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVU factor for a minimum of two years, unless a longer period is required by law.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.4 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(C) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage (“PVU”) Factor (Cont'd)

- (2) The Customer shall not modify their reported PIU factor to account for Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.
- (3) The Company will apply the PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU exchanged with the Customer to determine the number of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic MOUs.
- (4) If the Customer does not furnish the Company with a PVU pursuant to the preceding paragraph (1) and paragraphs (D) and (E) below, the Company will utilize a PVU equal to zero.

(D) Initial PVU Factor

The Company will apply the initial PVU factor on the next bill date provided that the PVU factor, and if requested, the relevant and verifiable supporting documentation described above, are provided to the Company at least fifteen days prior to the next bill date. A PVU received less than fifteen days before the next bill date will be applied on the bill date following the next bill date unless otherwise agreed to by the Company and the Customer.

(E) PVU Factor Updates

The Customer may update the PVU factor quarterly using the method set forth in section (C)(1), above. If the Customer chooses to submit such updates, is shall forward to the Company, no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year, a revised PVU factor based on the data for the prior three months ending the last day of December, March, June, and September, respectively. The revised PVU factor will be applied prospectively and serve as the basis for billing until superseded by a new PVU. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the updated PVU factor.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.4 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(F) PVU Factor Verification

- (1) Not more than four times in any year, the Company may request from the Customer an overview of the process used to determine the PVU factors, the call detail records, description of the method for determining how the end user originates or terminates calls in IP format, and other information used to determine the Customer's PVU factor furnished to the Company in order to validate the PVU factor supplied. The Customer shall comply, and shall reasonably supply the requested data and information within 15 days of the Company's request.
- (2) The Company may dispute the Customer's PVU factor based upon:
 - (a) A review of the requested data and information provided by the Customer;
 - (b) The Company's reasonable review of other market information, FCC reports on VoIP lines, such as FCC Form 477 or state-level results based on FCC Local Competition Report or other relevant data; or
 - (c) A change in the reported PVU factor by more than five percentage points from the preceding quarter.
- (3) If after review of the data and information, the Customer and the Company establish a revised PVU factor, the Customer and the Company will begin using that revised PVU factor with the next bill period.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.4 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(F) PVU Factor Verification (Cont'd)

- (4) If the dispute is unresolved, the Company may initiate an audit. The Company shall limit audits of the Customer's PVU factor to no more than four times per year. The Customer may request that the audit be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases, the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the Customer.
 - (a) In the event that the Customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the Customer's PVU factors, the Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVU factors reported by the Customer. These PVU factors will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.
 - (b) During the audit, the undisputed PVU factors from the previous reporting period will be used by the Company.
 - (c) The Company will adjust the Customer's PVU factors based on the results of the audit and implement the revised PVU in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The revised PVU factors will apply for the next two quarters before new factors can be submitted by the Customer.
 - (d) If the audit supports the Customer's PVU factors, the usage for the contested periods will be adjusted to reflect the Customer's audited PVU factors.

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