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INTERSTATE ACCESS SERVICES

CHECK SHEET

Pages 1 through 192 of this Tariff are effective as of the date shown. Original and revised pages as named below contain all changes that are in effect on the date hereof.

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31	Original	71	Original	111	Original
32	Original	72	Original	112	Original
33	Original	73	1 st Revised	113	Original
34	Original	74	1 st Revised	114	Original
35	Original	75	Original	115	Original
36	Original	76	Original	116	Original
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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	- Abbreviated Dialing Arrangement
AML	- Actual Measured Loss
ANI	- Automatic Number Identification
AP	- Program Audio
AT&T	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company
BHMC	- Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
CDP	- Customer Designated Premises
CI	- Channel Interface
CN	- Charge Number
CO	- Central Office
Cont'd	- Continued
CPE	- Customer Provided Equipment
DA	- Directory Assistance
dB	- decibel
dBrnC	- Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting
dBrnCO	- Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted O
dc	- direct current
DDD	- Direct Distance Dialing
EAS	- Extended Area Service
EDD	- Envelope Delay Distortion
EML	- Expected Measured Loss
EPL	- Echo Path Loss
ERL	- Echo Return Loss
ESS	- Electronic Switching System
ESSX	- Electronic Switching System Exchange
f	- frequency
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

HC	- High Capacity	
Hz	- Hertz	
C	- Interexchange Carrier	
ICB	- Individual Case Basis	
ICL	- Inserted Connection Loss	
kbps	- kilobits per second	
kHz	- kilohertz	
LATA	- Local Access and Transport Area	
ma	- milliamperes	
Mbps	- Megabits per second	
mcs	- Microsecond	
MHz	- Megahertz	
MRC	- Monthly Recurring Charge	
MT	- Metallic	
MTS	- Message Telecommunications Service(s)	
MTSO	- Mobile Telephone Switching Office	
NPA	- Numbering Plan Area	
NRC	- Nonrecurring Charge	
NXX	- Three - Digit Central Office Prefix	
PBX	- Private Branch Exchange	
PIC	- Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier	
POT	- Point of Termination	
PSTN	- Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
SAC	- Service Access Code	
SRL	- Singing Return Loss	
SWC	- Serving Wire Center	
TDM	- Time Division Multiplexing	(N)
TG	- Telegraph Grade	
TLP	- Transmission Level Point	
TV	- Television	
VG	- Voice Grade	
V & H	- Vertical & Horizontal	
WATS	- Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)	
WSO	- WATS Serving Office	

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.15 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.

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.

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.

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.

2.4 Prohibited Use

The Customer shall not use or allow the use of Company facilities or equipment installed at the Customer's premise for any purpose other than for which the Company provides it, without the prior written consent of the Company

- A. The services the Company offers shall not be used for any unlawful purpose or for any use as to which the Customer has not obtained all required governmental approvals, authorizations, licenses, consents and permits, or used in an abusive manner. Abusive use includes:
 - 1. The use of the service of the Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably expected to frighten, abuse, torment, or harass another;
 - 2. The use of the service in such a manner as to interfere unreasonably with the use of the service by one (1) or more other Customers.
- B. The Company may require applicants for service who intend to use the Company's offerings for resale and/or shared use to file a letter with the Company confirming that their use of the Company's offerings complies with relevant laws and commission regulations, policies, orders, and decisions.
- C. The Company may require a Customer to immediately shut down its transmission of signals if said transmission is causing interference to others.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes 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.

Attenuation Distortion

The term "Attenuation Distortion" denotes the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The Multi-Frequency signaling parameter that identifies the billing number of the called party. (N)

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

The term "Balance (100 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

Bit

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 or 6:00 p.m., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours for an individual company, or company location, that company should be contacted at the address shown under the Issuing Carrier's name listed on the Title Pages of this Tariff.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the Customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the Customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. period for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This Customer specified BHMC quantity is the input data the Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Call

The term "Call" denotes a customer attempt for which complete address information (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

Calling Party Number (CPN)

(N)

The SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.
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Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call seconds, which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks).

Central Office

See End Office.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Notched Noise

The term "C-Notched Noise" denotes the C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

Coin Station

See Pay Telephone.

Committed Information Rate

The term "Committed Information Rate" denotes the transmission speed specified by the Customer at which the Frame Relay Access Service network commits to transfer data between two (2) ports.

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service Tariffs of the Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the General and/or Local Exchange Service Tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the General and/or Local Exchange Service Tariffs.

Common Channel Signaling

The term "Common Channel Signaling" (CCS) denotes a high speed packet switched communications network which is separate (out of band) from the public packet switched and message networks. Its purpose is to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuits and/or database related services between signaling points in the CCS network.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, firm, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which uses services offered under this Tariff, including but not limited to Interexchange Carriers (ICs), End Users and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Installation and Repair Technician

The term "Installation and Repair Technician" denotes a Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, outside of the Company Central Office and generally at the Customer designated premise.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint- stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two (2) or more exchanges.

Intermediate Hub

A wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served by that wire center and wire centers that subtend the hub.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Internet Protocol Signaling

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A packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating call signaling information.
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Interstate Communications

The term "Interstate Communications" denotes any communications that crosses over a state boundary. Interstate Communications includes interstate and international communications

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one (1) way transmission measurements towards the Customer's premise from the Company end office.

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.

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Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" denotes the transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status, and charge signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identifications, rate of flow, service selection error control and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Nonsynchronous Test Line

The term "Nonsynchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in step- by-step end offices which provides operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.

North American Numbering Plan

The term "North American Numbering Plan" denotes a three(3) digit area code (Numbering Plan Area - NPA) and a seven (7) digit telephone number made up of a three (3) digit Central Office prefix plus a four (4) digit station number.

Off-hook

The term "Off-hook" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

On-hook

The term "On-hook" denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Open Circuit Test Line

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of switched access service for the origination of calls from an End User Premise to a Customer's Premise.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semipublic place where Payphone Service Provider Customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

Payphone Service Provider

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes any entity that provides pay telephone service, which is the provision of public, semi-public or inmate pay telephone service.

Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)

The term "PVC" denotes a software defined communications path between two (2) port connections within the Frame Relay Access Service network.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation within a Customer-designated premise at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Premise

The term "Premise" denotes a building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad right-of-way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Synchronous Test Line

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" denotes transport from the serving wire center to the end office, or from the tandem to the end office, that is switched at a tandem.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access Service for the completion of calls from a Customer's premise to an End User premise.

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Terminus Hub

A wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served directly by the same wire center.

Throughput

The term "Throughput" denotes the number of data bits successfully transferred in one (1) direction per unit of time.

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 service that requires IP-compatible premises equipment.

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Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two (2) way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

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SECTION 2 – GENERAL REGULATIONS, (Cont'd.)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.17. Definitions (Cont'd)

Trunk

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two (2) switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

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Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes 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.

Trunk Side Connection

The term "Trunk Side Connection" denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system.

Two (2) Wire to Four (4) Wire Conversion

The term "Two (2) Wire to Four (4) Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement which converts a four (4) wire transmission path to a two (2) wire transmission path to allow a four (4) wire facility to terminate in a two (2) wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

V and H Coordinates Method

The term "V and H Coordinates Method" denotes a method of computing airline miles between two (2) points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two (2) points.

WATS Serving Office

The term "WATS Serving Office" denotes a Telephone Company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS or WATS-type services.

Wireless Switching Center

The term "Wireless Switching Center" (WSC) denotes a Wireless Service Provider (WSP) switching system that is used to terminate wireless stations for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks interfacing with the public switched network.

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

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SECTION 5 – SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES

5. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES

5.1 General

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their services to end users, provides a two (2) point communications path between a Customer designated premise and an end user's premise. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching, and transport facilities and for the use of common subscriber plant of the Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premise to a Customer designated premise, and to terminate calls from a Customer designated premise to an end user's premise.

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

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Rates and charges are set forth in Section 17.2. The application of rates for Switched Access Service is described in Section 5.4 following.

The Operator Transfer Service, and 800 Series Data Base Access Service optional features are available with the FGD Switched Access Service.

5.1.1 Description and Provision of Switched Access Service Arrangements

A. Description

1. FGD is provided as trunk side switching through the use of end office or access tandem switch trunk equipment. The switch trunk equipment is provided with wink-start pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling.
2. FGD switching is provided with multi-frequency address signaling or SS7 out of band signaling. Up to twelve (12) digits of the called party number dialed by the Customer's end user using dual-tone multi-frequency or dial-pulse address signals will be provided by company equipment to the Customer's premise where the Switched Access Service terminates. Such address signals will be subject to the ordinary transmission capabilities of the switched transport provided.