

CHECK SHEET

Sheets of this tariff indicated below are effective as of the date shown at the bottom of the respective sheet(s). Original and revised sheets as named below comprise all changes from the original tariff and are currently in effect as of the date on the bottom of this sheet.

PAGE	REVISION		PAGE	REVISION		PAGE	REVISION	
1	Original		36	Original		71	1 st Revised	*
2	2 nd Revised	*	37	Original		72	1 st Revised	*
3	1 st Revised	*	38	1 st Revised	*	73	1 st Revised	*
4	Original		39	Original		74	1 st Revised	*
5	Original		40	Original		75	1 st Revised	*
6	1 st Revised	*	41	Original		76	1 st Revised	*
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9	1 st Revised	*	44	Original		79	Original	
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14	1 st Revised	*	49	Original		84	2 nd Revised	*
15	1 st Revised	*	50	1 st Revised	*	85	Original	
16	1 st Revised	*	51	Original		86	1 st Revised	*
17	1 st Revised	*	52	Original		87	2 nd Revised	*
18	1 st Revised	*	53	Original		88	1 st Revised	*
19	1 st Revised	*	54	Original		89	1 st Revised	*
20	1 st Revised	*	55	1 st Revised	*	90	Original	
21	1 st Revised	*	56	Original		91	Original	
22	1 st Revised	*	57	Original		92	Original	
23	1 st Revised	*	58	Original		93	Original	
24	1 st Revised	*	59	Original		94	Original	
25	1 st Revised	*	60	Original		95	Original	
26	1 st Revised	*	61	Original		96	Original	
27	Original		62	Original				
28	Original		63	1 st Revised	*			
29	Original		64	1 st Revised	*			
30	Original		65	1 st Revised	*			
31	1 st Revised	*	66	1 st Revised	*			
32	Original		67	1 st Revised	*			
33	Original		68	1 st Revised	*			
34	Original		69	1 st Revised	*			
35	Original		70	1 st Revised	*			

* - Indicates pages included with this filing.

ISSUING CARRIERS

Native American Telecom - Pine Ridge, LLC*

CONCURRING CARRIERS

No Concurring Carriers

CONNECTING CARRIERS

No Connecting Carriers

OTHER PARTICIPATING CARRIERS

No Other Participating Carriers

*Native American Telecom - Pine Ridge, LLC, is a tribally-owned and controlled CLEC operating within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform seven digit code unique to an individual customer. The seven digit code has the form 950-XXXX or 101XXXX.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that usage of exchange facilities in interstate or foreign service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the Company to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating ends of an interstate or foreign call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.

Access Service Group (ASG)

The term "Access Service Group" denotes a group of like access services ordered to an end office or access tandem switch or to a dial tone office.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and the customer's point of termination.

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Access Transport Parameter (ATP)

The term "Access Transport Parameter (ATP)" denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which provides the automatic transmission of information from the originating calling location through the Common Channel Signaling Network. Information supplied using ATP may consist of one or more of the following: Called Party Subaddress; Calling Party Subaddress; High and Low Layer Compatibility and Compatibility Checking by the called party's equipment.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Agent

The term "Agent" denotes any individual, corporation, or other entity who an end user or location provider designates to act on its behalf before the Company whether in conjunction with the selection of a primary IC or in conjunction with other matters pertaining to the end user's or location provider's service.

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.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The term "Automatic Number Identification" (ANI) denotes the automatic transmission of information digits and a seven or ten digit number to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA, to identify the calling station.

Automatic Number Identification Information Digits (ANII)

The term "Automatic Number Identification Information Digits" (ANII) denotes the two digit ANII pair assignment made by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator at Telcordia. The information digits precede the 7 or 10 digit telephone number on the ANI record and inform the customer of the calling party's class of service for billing, routing and special handling purposes.

Bit

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

Call

The term "Call" denotes a customer attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the Company's switch or equivalent facility

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Calling Party Number (CPN)

The term "Calling Party Number" (CPN) denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which automatically transmits the calling party's ten-digit telephone number to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA.

Carrier Identification Parameter (CIP)

The term "Carrier Identification Parameter" (CIP) denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which transmits the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) of the presubscribed carrier or the Access Code (101XXXX) dialed by the calling party to the customer as part of the Initial Address Message (IAM).

Carrier or Telecommunications Carrier

Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in communication by wire or radio; provided that where the defined term "Non-Carrier" is used in this tariff, the entity will not be considered a Telecommunications Carrier.

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(C)Carrier Selection Parameter (CSP)

The term "Carrier Selection Parameter" (CSP) denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which identifies whether the dialing end user accessed the customer's network through a presubscribed line or by dialing the customer's 101XXXX code.

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 (CO)

The term "Central Office" or "End Office" denotes the switching system office or serving wire center (or functionally equivalent or analogous facilities) from which Company End Users, or other customers under an ICB or contractual agreement, receive local exchange or other telecommunications service. Company End Users, or other customers under an ICB or contractual agreement, may be collocated with the Company at the End Office; or they may receive service at another location.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Central Office Prefix

The term "Central Office Prefix" denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the seven digit telephone number assigned to a customer's telephone exchange service when dialed on a local basis.

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Channel(s)

A communications path between two or more points, regardless of the communications technology or protocol used to establish and/or maintain such path.

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Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower bandwidth or lower speed channels or vice versa.

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which is equivalent to the 10-digit ANI telephone number.

CLEC (Competitive Local Exchange Carrier)

The term "CLEC" means a local exchange carrier that provides some or all of the interstate exchange access services used to send traffic to or from an end user as defined under this tariff, or another customer under an ICB or contractual agreement, and does not fall within the definition of "incumbent local exchange carrier" in 47 U.S.C. § 251(h).

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Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) Provider

The term "Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider" denotes a common carrier as defined by the Federal Communications Commission subject to the Rules set forth in Section 332 of the Communications Act.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Destination Point Code

The term "Destination Point Code" denotes a routing label that identifies where the CCS/SS7 signaling message should be sent.

Detail Billing

The term "Detail Billing" denotes the listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to a customer are due on a bill prepared by the Company.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

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800 Data Base Access Service

The term "800 Data Base Access 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. The term 8YY is used interchangeably with 800 Data Base Service throughout this Tariff to describe this service.

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8YY Service Provider

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The term "8YY Service Provider" denotes a telecommunications company, including Exchange and Interexchange Carriers, that offer 8YY Service to subscribers.

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End User

"End User" means any customer of an interstate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier (other than a telephone company) shall be deemed to be an "end user" when such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes and a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originates or terminates on the premises of such reseller.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes the dedicated Switched Access transport facility from the customer's premises or point of demarcation to the Company serving wire center

Entry Switch

See "First Point of Switching".

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. The exchange includes any Extended Area Service (EAS) area that is an enlargement of a Telephone Company's exchange area to include nearby exchanges. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given Local Access and Transport Area.

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Extended Area Service (EAS)

See definition of "Exchange".

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer's premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer's premises.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

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Immediately Available Funds

The term "Immediately Available Funds" denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U.S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

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P.O. Box 256
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Effective: July 31, 2015

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" denotes a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

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Local Calling Area

The term "Local Calling Area" which includes Extended Area Service (EAS) points, denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Telephone Company's Local and/or General Exchange Service tariff, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

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Location Routing Number

The term "Location Routing Number" denotes a ten-digit number used to uniquely identify a switch that has ported numbers.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

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Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" is any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a Private Line Transport Service period of four (4) hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 2 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of six hours and one minute, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two four-hour periods.

Message

The term "Message" denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Multifrequency (MF) Address Signaling

The term "Multifrequency (MF) Address Signaling" denotes a signaling method in which a combination of two out of six Voiceband frequencies are used to represent a digit or a control signal.

N Minus One (N-1)

The term "N Minus One (N-1)" denotes a querying protocol where 'N' is a wireless or wireline entity terminating the call to the end user, or a network provider contracted by the entity to provide tandem access. The N-1 carrier for a local call is usually the Local Exchange Company of the calling party, but may also be a wireless provider. The N-1 carrier for an interexchange call is usually the calling customer's interexchange carrier.

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.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Network Interface (NI)

The term "Network Interface (NI)" denotes the point of interconnection between Company communications facilities and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or other customer provided facilities.

Network-To-Network Interface (NNI)

The term "Network-To-Network Interface (NNI)" denotes a frame relay industry-standard interface between two frame relay networks, used to connect frame relay networks.

Non-Carrier

Any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation which has not been explicitly classified as a Telecommunications Carrier by the Federal Communications Commission.

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North American Numbering Plan (NANP)

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

Off-hook

The term "Off-hook" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Channel.

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On-hook

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The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of access service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to a customer's premises.

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The term "Point of Termination" denotes a point at or near a customer-designated premises at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building, portion of a building in a multi-tenant building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway. It may also denote a customer-owned enclosure or utility vault located aboveground or underground on private property or on customer acquired Right-of-Way. Except for an end user that offers Telecommunications Services exclusively as a reseller, this term is not to be limited to one building, but applies as well to a complex, or campus-type configuration of buildings.

Primary IC (PIC)

The term "Primary IC" (PIC) denotes the Interexchange Carrier (IC) of choice as designated by an end user for business or residential service or a location provider for a pay telephone.

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Protocol

Set of rules for conducting interactions between two or more terminals, hosts or peripherals. These rules consist of syntax (header structure), semantics (actions and reactions that are supposed to occur) and timing (relative ordering and duration of states and events).

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Query

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The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premises equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

The term "Release Message" denotes a SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate the release of a specific circuit.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Remote Switching Modules And/Or Remote Switching Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems" (RSM/RSS) denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS-type Host Office. The RSM/RSS cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Responsible Organization

The term "Responsible Organization" denotes the entity responsible for the management and administration of 800 Data Base Access Service records in the Service Management System according to the Guidelines for 800 Data Base.

Service Control Point (SCP)

The term "Service Control Point" (SCP) denotes the node in the network where several independent data base applications receive and respond to SS7 queries.

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800) is the main operations support system of 800 Data Base Access Service. It is used to create and update subscriber 8YY records that are then downloaded to SCPs for handling subscribers' 8YY calls (see Service Control Points). The system is also used by RESP ORGs to reserve and assign 8YY numbers.

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Service Switching Point (SSP)

The term "Service Switching Point" (SSP) denotes a signal point equipped with the ability to halt call process, formulate and send a SS7 query to a remote location and route the call based on information contained in the response.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Serving Wire Center (SWC)

The term "Serving Wire Center" denotes the local Telephone Company office from which dial tone for local exchange service would normally be provided to the customer premises.

Signal Point (SP)

The term "Signal Point" (SP) denotes an end node in a CCSN. Signal Points can be switches (i.e., end offices and access tandems), data bases or operator service systems that are equipped with CCS.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point" (STP) denotes a switch which provides CCSN access and performs CCSN message routing and screening.

Signal Transfer Point Port (STP PORT)

The term "Signal Transfer Point Port" (STP PORT) denotes the point of termination on the STP which provides CCSN access.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7" (SS7) denotes the signaling protocol in the CCSN.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

The term "Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem" denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

Switch

The terms "switch," "switching" or "switched" refer to any technical means by which a call is directed from an input source onwards towards a destination or output location by performing, for example, call set-up, supervision, and management functions or their functional equivalents. Switching may include (without limitation) either circuit or packet switching, and switching of communications individually (including, if applicable, individual packets) or in groups, depending on the technology deployed. A "switch" is a device, software, or any technical arrangement that performs or accomplishes switching. A call is "switched" when any of the above functions, or functional equivalents, is performed.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

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Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer's premises to an end user's premises.

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone 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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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 comprises physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Tribal Utility Commission

The Oglala Sioux Tribe Utility Commission.

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SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS, (CONT'D)

Trunk

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

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.

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V and H Coordinates Method

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

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.

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)

2.7 Liability of the Company

2.7.1 The liability of the Company for damages of any nature arising from errors, mistakes, omissions, interruptions, or delays of the Company, its agents, servants, or employees, in the course of establishing, furnishing, rearranging, moving, terminating, changing or removing the service or facilities or equipment shall not exceed an amount equal to the charges applicable under this tariff (calculated on a proportionate basis where appropriate, at the sole discretion of the Company) to the period during which such error, mistake, omission, interruption or delay occurs.

2.7.2 In no event shall the Company be liable for any incidental, indirect, special, or consequential damages (including, without limitation, lost revenue or profits) of any kind whatsoever regardless of the cause or foreseeability thereof.

2.7.3 When the services or facilities of other common carriers or providers are used separately or in conjunction with the Company's facilities or equipment in establishing connection to points not reached by the Company's facilities or equipment, the Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of such other common carriers or providers or their agents, servants or employees. (T)

2.7.4 The Company shall not be liable for any failure of performance hereunder if such failure is due to any cause or causes beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Such causes shall include, without limitation, acts of God, fire, explosion, vandalism, cable cut, storm or other similar occurrence, any law, order, regulation, direction, action or request of the United States government or of any other government or of any civil or military authority, national emergencies, insurrections, riots, wars, strikes, lockouts or work stoppages or other labor difficulties, supplier failures, shortages, breaches or delays, or preemption of existing service to restore service in compliance with FCC, or other relevant Commission, rules and regulations.

2.7.5 The Company shall not be liable for interruptions, delays, errors, or defects in transmission, or for any injury whatsoever, caused by the Customer, or the Customer's agents, End Users, or by facilities or equipment provided by the Customer. (T)

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)

2.9 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

2.9.3 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements (Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports

Except where Company measured access minutes are used, the customer-provided PIU factor will be used until the customer reports a different projected PIU factor based on the following guidelines:

The customer may update the interstate and intrastate PIU factor via Jurisdictional Report on a quarterly basis. The customer shall report the PIU factor by traffic and service type for each LATA. The customer shall forward to the Company a revised report, to be received no later than 14 days after the first of January, April, July and October. The revised report shall show the PIU factor for the most current data available, for each service arranged for interstate use. This data shall consist of at least 3 and no more than 12 consecutive months of data, ending no more than 75 days earlier than the date the report is due (e.g., for the report due January 15th, the last month of data should be no earlier than October 31). The updated PIU factor shall be based on call detail records. The PIU factor can be based on a statistically valid sample. The PIU factor reported in January, April, July and October will be effective on the bill date of each such month and will serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing pending the receipt of a revised PIU report.

No prorating or back billing will be done based on the Jurisdictional Report. However, usage will be billed utilizing the interstate percentage that was in effect at the time the usage was generated.

The customer shall maintain and retain the work papers that show how the interstate percentage was determined and a summary derived from the actual call detail records for a minimum twelve-month period which statistically substantiates each interstate percentage provided to the Company. This summary at a minimum shall include month, year, state, traffic type (e. g., originating, terminating, 8YY, etc.) and service type. The Company may request the work papers and summary in support of the customer's projected PIU factor.

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2.10 Billing and Payment for Service (Continued)

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- A. All bills are presumed accurate, and shall be binding on the Customer unless written notice of a good faith dispute is received by the Company. For the purposes of this Section, “notice of a good faith dispute” is defined as written notice to the Company’s contact within a reasonable period of time after the invoice has been issued, containing sufficient documentation to investigate the dispute, including the account number under which the bill has been rendered, the date of the bill, and the specific items on the bill being disputed. A separate letter of dispute must be submitted for each and every individual bill that the Customer wishes to dispute.
- B. Prior to or at the time of submitting a good faith dispute, Customer shall tender payment for any undisputed amounts, as well as payment for any disputed charges relating to traffic in which the Customer transmitted an interstate telecommunications to the Company’s network.
- C. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Customer, and the Customer has withheld the disputed amount, no interest credits or penalties will apply.
- D. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Company and the Customer has withheld the disputed amount, any payments withheld pending settlement of the disputed amount shall be subject to the late payment penalty as set forth in 2.10.5.
- E. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Customer and the Customer has paid the disputed amount, the Customer will receive an interest credit from the Company for the disputed amount times a late factor as set forth in 2.10.5.
- F. If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Company and the Customer has paid the disputed amount on or before the payment due date, no interest credit or penalties will apply.

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)

2.13 Cancellation by Customer

2.13.1 General

- A. Customers of the Company's service may cancel service by providing the Company with written notification thirty (30) days prior to the requested cancellation date. The Company shall hold the Customer responsible for payment of all bills for service furnished until the cancellation date specified by the Customer or until thirty (30) days after the date that the cancellation notice is received, whichever is later.
- B. Customers seeking to cancel service have an affirmative obligation to provide for alternate routing of traffic originating from or terminating to the Company's network. By originating traffic from or terminating traffic to the Company's network, the Customer will have constructively ordered the Company's switched access service. (C)

2.13.2 Cancellation of Contract Services

- A. If a Customer cancels a service order or terminates services before the completion of the term or where the Customer breaches the terms in the service contract, the Customer may be requested by the Company to pay to Company termination liability charges. These charges shall become due and owing as of the effective date of the cancellation or termination. Unless otherwise specified in this tariff, the termination liability shall be equal to:
 - (a) all unpaid nonrecurring charges reasonably expended by the Company to establish service to Customer, plus;
 - (b) any disconnection, early cancellation or termination charges reasonably incurred and paid to third parties by the Company on behalf of Customer, plus;
 - (c) all recurring charges specified in the applicable service order for the balance of the then current term.

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)

2.17 Interconnection

- 2.17.1 Service furnished by the Company may be interconnected with services or facilities of other authorized communications common carriers and with private systems, subject to technical limitations established by the Company. Service furnished by the Company is not part of a joint undertaking with such other common carriers or systems. Any special interface equipment or facilities necessary to achieve compatibility between the facilities of Company and other participating carriers shall be provided at the Customer's expense.
- 2.17.2 Connection with the facilities or services of other carriers shall be under the applicable terms and conditions of the other carriers' tariffs or contracts. The Customer is responsible for taking all necessary legal steps for interconnecting Customer-provided terminal equipment or systems with Company's facilities. Customer shall secure all licenses, permits, rights-of-way, and other arrangements necessary for such interconnection. (T)
- 2.17.3 The Customer shall ensure that the facilities or equipment provided by another carrier are properly interconnected with the facilities or equipment of the Company. If the Customer maintains or operates the interconnected facilities or equipment in a manner which results or may result in harm to the Company's facilities, equipment, personnel, or the quality of service, the Company may, upon five (5) days written notice, require the use of protective equipment at the Customer's expense. If this written notice fails to eliminate the actual or potential harm, the Company may, upon additional five (5) days written notice, terminate the existing service of the Customer.
- 2.17.4 If harm to the Company's network, personnel or services is imminent due to interconnection with another carrier's services, the Company reserves the right to shut down Customer's service immediately, with no prior notice required.

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)

2.23 Determination of Jurisdiction of Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Dedicated Facilities

2.23.1 When mixed interstate and intrastate service is provided over a dedicated facility, the jurisdiction will be determined as follows. For jurisdictional reports required for switched access, see Section 2.9.2.

- (a) If the Customer's estimate of the interstate traffic on the service equals 10% or more of the total traffic on that service, the service will be provided according to the applicable rules and regulations of this tariff.
- (b) If the Customer's estimate of the interstate traffic on the service is less than 10% of the total traffic on that service, the service will be provided according to the applicable rules and regulations of the appropriate intrastate tariff.
- (c) If the percentage of interstate traffic on the service changes to the extent that it alters the jurisdiction of the service, the Customer must notify the Company of any required change in status. The affected service will revert to the appropriate jurisdictional tariff within the next full billing cycle. Any applicable termination liability will be transferred with the jurisdictional change of the service.

2.24 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved

When an Access Service is provided to a customer where one portion of the service is provided by one Exchange Telephone Company and the other portion of the service is provided by another Exchange Telephone Company, the Company accepts and adheres to the Ordering and Billing Forum guidelines, Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD).

2.25 Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

Pursuant to 47 CFR §51.913, all Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic will be assessed switched access charges at the same rates set forth in this tariff for the functionally equivalent traffic whether it be VoIP-VoIP, TDM – TDM, or any other traffic distinguished by its underlying technology and/or method of transmission, at rates set forth in Section 3 of this tariff.

2.26 Partial Tariff Invalidity

If any provision, rate or term of this Tariff shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not invalidate or render any other provision, rate or term of this Tariff unenforceable, but rather this Tariff shall be construed as if not containing the invalid or unenforceable provision, rate or term.

2.27 The switched access services, or the functionally equivalent services, rate elements have been priced consistent with the rate elements of the lowest priced Price Cap LEC in SD, CenturyLink (former Qwest). It is the intention of this tariff that those rate elements remain priced consistent with, and be no higher than, those of that Price Cap LEC. In the event that LEC makes price or service changes that result in an inadvertent mispricing of any of the rate elements for the switched access services, or the functionally equivalent services, then the lower LEC rate shall be automatically adopted as the applicable rate.

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Switched Access Service provides access to the network or facilities of the Company for the purpose of originating or terminating calls. Switched Access Service is available to carriers, as defined in this tariff. Switched access service includes services and facilities provided for the origination or termination of any interstate or foreign calls regardless of the technology used in transmission, which may include, but is not limited to, local exchange, long distance, and data communications services that may use either TDM or Internet protocol ("IP") or other technology, or a combination of technologies. Switched Access Service includes, but is not limited to, the functional equivalent of the incumbent local exchange carrier interstate exchange access services typically associated with following rate elements: carrier common line (originating); carrier common line (terminating); local end office switching; interconnection charge; information surcharge; tandem switched transport termination; tandem switched transport facility (per mile); tandem switching; common transport multiplexing; and common trunk port. Consistent with 47 C.F.R. § 61.26(a)(3)(ii), Switched Access Services includes the origination of calls from, or the termination of calls to, any retail end user, either directly or via contractual or other arrangements with an affiliated or unaffiliated provider of interconnected VOIP service, or a non-interconnected VOIP service, that does not itself seek to collect reciprocal compensation charges prescribed by this subpart for that traffic, regardless of the specific functions provided or facilities used.
- 3.1.2 When a rate as set forth in this tariff is shown to more than two decimal places, the charges will be determined using the rate shown. The resulting amount will then be rounded to the nearest penny (i.e., rounded to two decimal places).
- 3.1.3 In the absence of an ASR as described in Section 3.4, delivery of calls to, or acceptance of calls from, the Customer's End User location(s) via Company-provided switched access services shall constitute a Constructive Order and an agreement by the Customer to purchase the Company's switched access services as described and priced herein.
- 3.1.4 In those situations where a CMRS provider terminates interMTA traffic over the Company's network then the rates, terms and conditions of this tariff will apply.

(C)

(C)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service

3.2.1 Switched Access Service is provided as a FGD (or the functional equivalent of ILEC FGD) serving arrangement. The provision of FGD Switched Access Service requires transport facilities (for example, Entrance Facilities, DTT facilities, and TST facilities for tandem routed traffic), multiplexing equipment and the appropriate local switching functions, including ports, or the functional equivalents of these components/services. It is the responsibility of the Customer seeking dedicated access (e.g., Entrance Facilities and DTT) to obtain these service on its own, or where commercial feasible CLEC shall aid in the provision of such services subject to capacity, space, and power limitations. (C)

3.2.2 Serving arrangements are arranged for either originating, terminating or two-way calling. Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from Telephone Exchange Service locations to the customer's premises. Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the customer's premises to Telephone Exchange Service locations. Two-way calling permits the delivery of calls in both directions, but not simultaneously. The Company will determine the type of calling to be provided unless the customer requests that a different type of directional calling is to be provided. In such cases, the Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the directionality. (C)

3.2.4 FGD is provided at Company-designated end office switches whether routed directly to an end office or via Company-designated electronic access tandem switches. (D)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service (Continued)

[Reserved for Future Use]

(D)

(D)

3.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service (Continued)

(D)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories

There are two rate categories which apply to Switched Access Service: (C)

- Switched Transport (described in 3.3.1, following)
- End Office (described in 3.3.2, following) (C)

(D)

In addition to the three rate categories, there are rate elements applicable to certain Switched Access services:

- 800 DB Access Service Charges, applicable to 800 DB Access Service provided in conjunction with Trunkside Access. The description and application of these charges are set forth in 3.3.4, following.

Company may bill on a composite basis whereby multiple functions/elements are combined into a single billed rate per access minute. In such cases the total rate per minute will not exceed the sum of the applicable elements per minute. (N)
|
(N)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

A. General Description

(C)

(C)

(D)

(D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

C. [Reserved for Future Use]

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{(D)} \\ | \\ | \\ | \\ | \\ | \\ | \\ \textbf{(D)} \end{array}$$

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport (Continued)

D. Switched Transport TST Rate Category

Tandem Switched Transport (TST) provides the transmission facilities between an access tandem and end offices subtending that tandem utilizing tandem switching functions. TST consists of circuits used in common by multiple customers from the access tandem to an end office. The TST rate category is composed of the rate elements set forth in (1) through (4), following based on the functions performed. (C)

(1) Tandem Transmission

Tandem Transmission is composed of a fixed per-MOU rate ("Tandem Switched Transport - Termination") and per-mile/per-MOU rate ("Tandem Switched Transport – Facility"). The fixed rate provides for the circuit equipment at the end of the interoffice transmission paths. The per-mile rate provides for the transmission facilities, including intermediate transmission circuit equipment between the end points of the interoffice circuit. For purposes of determining the per-mile rate, mileage will be measured as airline mileage using the V & H coordinates method in accordance with standard industry practices.

(2) Tandem Switching

Tandem Switching is a per-MOU rate assessed for utilizing tandem switching functions when tandem routing is requested for trunkside services.

(3) Access Tandem Trunk Port

An access tandem trunk port (ATTP) is provided for each trunk terminated on the serving wire center side of the access tandem when the customer has requested tandem routing. The ATTP rate is assessed monthly per trunk.

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport (Continued)

(4) Common Transport Multiplexing

Common transport multiplexing equipment is utilized in the end office side of the access tandem when common transport is provided between the access tandem and the subtending end offices. This rate is assessed on a per-MOU basis.

(D)

3.3.2 End Office

(T)

The End Office access service category includes: (1) The switching of calls at the Company's End Office Switch and the delivery of such calls to or from the called party's premises; (2) The routing of calls to the called party's premises, either directly or via contractual or other arrangements with an affiliated or unaffiliated provider of interconnected VoIP service or a non-interconnected VoIP service that does not itself seek to collect switched access charges, regardless of the specific functions provided or facilities or technology used; or (3) Any functional equivalent of the incumbent local exchange carrier End Office access service provided by the Company via analogous services.

(C)

End Office access service, or its functional equivalent, includes the following rate elements: Local Switching--Originating, Local Switching--Terminating, Common Trunk Port, Interconnection Charge, Information Surcharge, and Dedicated Trunk Port charges. The End Office rate category is composed of the rate elements set forth below based on the functions performed.

(C)

A. Local Switching

(T)

(D)

Local Switching provides the local end office switching functions associated with the various access switching arrangements. The Local Switching rate is assessed on a per-MOU basis to all originating and terminating access minutes utilizing end office switching.

(C)

(C)

(D)

(D)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.2 End Office (Continued)

(T)

B. Common Trunk Port

(T)

The Common Trunk Port rate provides for the termination of common transport trunks in shared end office ports. The Common Trunk Port rate is assessed on a per-MOU basis to all trunkside originating and terminating access minutes utilizing tandem routing to an end office.

(C)

|

|

|

(C)

C. End Office Dedicated Trunk Port

(T)

The End Office Dedicated Trunk Port rate provides for termination of a trunk to a dedicated trunk port in an end office. The rate is assessed per month for each trunk in service directly routed (via DTT) between the SWC and the end office.

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

(D)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.4 800 Data Base Access Service

800 Data Base (800 DB) Access Service is an originating service utilizing Trunkside Access which provides for the forwarding of end user dialed 8YYNXXXXXX calls to a customer based on the dialed 8YY number. The basic query includes the 8YY number identification and the appropriate area of service routing for an 800 number based on the geographic origination of the call. The 800 customer may choose to have a call delivered to a single carrier termination or multiple carrier terminations based on a specific LATA, NPA, NPA/NXX, or up to any combination of the same.

(T)
(T)

The provision of 800 DB Access Service requires the customer's direct access to the Service Management System/800 (SMS/800), or as an alternative, the provision of such service by a Responsible Organization in accordance with the Guidelines for 800 Data Base.

When an 8YY call is originated by an end user, the Company will perform the customer identification function based on the dialed digits and the geographic origination of the call to determine the customer location to which the call is to be routed in accordance with SMS/800 information residing in the Service Control Point (SCP).

(T)

The customer has the option of having the dialed 8YY number (i.e., 8YY-NXX-XXXX) or the translated Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) number (i.e., NPA-NXX-XXXX) delivered. If the translated POTS number is delivered, the customer must request the POTS Translation vertical feature through the Responsible Organization.

(T)

The customer's 8YY voice or data traffic may be combined in the same trunk group arrangement with the customer's non-8YY Access Service voice or data traffic or provisioned on a separate trunk group, unless prohibited by technical limitations.

(T)
(T)

800 DB Access Service originating usage, whether combined with non-8YY Access Service usage on trunk groups or provided using dedicated trunk groups, shall be measured in the same manner as specified for non-8YY Access Service usage over Trunkside Access.

(T)
(T)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.4 800 Data Base Access Service (Continued)

The Company must be notified twenty-four (24) hours prior to any media stimulation. The Company maintains the right to apply protective controls, i.e., those actions such as call gapping, to ensure the provisioning of acceptable service to all telecommunications users of the Company's network services.

Vertical Features In addition to the basic carrier identification function, 800 DB Access Service subscribers may request vertical features through a Responsible Organization in accordance with the SMS/800 User Guide. Vertical features will be maintained within the SCP when technically feasible.

Call Handling and Destination Features allow service subscribers variable routing options by specifying a single carrier, multiple carriers (Exchange and/or Interexchange Carriers), single termination or multiple terminations. Multiple terminations for the variable routing options require the POTS Translation feature. The following variable routing options are available.

- Routing by Originating Telephone Number (NPA-NXX-XXXX)
- Time of Day
- Day of Week
- Specific Date
- Allocation by Percentage

A Call Handling and Destination Feature Query Charge is assessed to the service provider for each 8YY query to the SCP which utilizes one or more of the Call Handling and Destination Features.

(T)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.6 Rate Regulations (Continued)

3.6.1 Measurement and Billing of Access Minutes

- A. When measuring originating access minutes over Switched Access Service with multi-frequency address signaling, usage measurement begins when the first wink supervisory signal is forwarded from the Customer's facilities. The measurement of originating call usage over Switched Access Service ends when the originating Switched Access Service entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating End User's End Office (indicating that the originating End User has disconnected), or from the Customer's facilities, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch. For terminating calls over Switched Access Service with multi-frequency address signaling, the measurement of access minutes begins when a seizure signal is received from the Carrier's trunk group at the Point of Presence within the LATA. The measurement of terminating call usage over Switched Access Service ends when a disconnect signal is received, indicating that either the originating or terminating user has disconnected. (T)
- B. When measuring originating access minutes over Switched Access Service with SS7 signaling, or its functional equivalent, usage measurement begins with the transmission of the initial address message by the switch for direct trunk groups and with the receipt of an exit message by the switch for tandem trunk groups. The measurement of originating Switched Access Service usage ends when the entry switch receives or sends a release message, whichever occurs first. For terminating calls over Switched Access Service with SS7 signaling, or its functional equivalent, the measurement of access minutes begins when the terminating recording switch receives the initial address message from the terminating End User. On directly routed trunk groups or on tandem routed trunk groups, the Company switch receives the initial address message and sends the indication to the Customer in the form of an answer message. The measurement of terminating Switched Access Service call usage ends when the entry switch receives or sends a release message, whichever occurs first. (T)
- C. Mileage, where applicable, will be measured in accordance with standard industry practices.
- D. The Company will use the Small Exchange Carrier Access Billing ("SECAB") guidelines, or the Carrier Access Billing System ("CABS") guidelines, or other system that emulates or otherwise produces a reasonable substitute for the output of SECAB or CABS, for billing all charges under this tariff. Requests for additional bill detail will be handled and priced on an Individual Case Basis (ICB). (C)
- E. Access minutes are accumulated during the billing period. Fractional minutes at the end of the billing period are rounded up to the next whole minute.

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.7 Composite Rates

The Company bills access rates on a composite basis. The composite rate is developed using the switched access rate elements identified in Section 3.8. Applicable per call Query charges are in addition to the per MOU composite charges.

Composite¹ Switched Access Service rate per MOU:

Originating	\$0.0114870
Terminating	\$0.0098790 (R)

¹ Composite includes Tandem Switched Transport – Termination, Tandem Switched Transport – Facility (per mile), Common Transport Multiplexing, Local Switching, and Common Trunk Port. Transport mileage is 283 measured as airline mileage using the V & H coordinates method in accordance with standard industry practices. The relevant V & H coordinates for the End Office switching location are V – 06704 and H – 05732 (Pine Ridge). The relevant V & H coordinates for the Tandem Switching location are V – 06280 and H – 04906 (Sioux Falls). Transport mileage is based on both the tandem – end office transport route utilized by the competing ILEC and the transport mileage actually provided by the Company. The Company will endeavor to utilize the closest available tandem, however, the presence of any physically closer tandem is irrelevant inasmuch as such tandems are inaccessible due to lack of facilities/geographic barriers (e.g., Badlands).

(T)

(N)

(N)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.1 Switched Transport Service (Continued)

B. Monthly Recurring Charges

1. Direct-Trunked Transport

All elements of Direct-Trunked Transport are priced on an Individual Case Basis (ICB).

C. Usage Charges

1. Tandem Switched Transport

A.	Tandem Switched Transport - Termination - Per Access Minute	\$0.000240	
B.	Tandem Switched Transport – Facility - Per Access Minute, per Mile	\$0.000030	
C.	Tandem Switching	<i>(not presently offered)</i>	(N)
D.	Common Transport Multiplexing - Per Access Minute	\$0.000036	(T)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.2 End Office (T)

A. Local Switching (T)
- Per Access Minute
Originating
Terminating\$0.001974
\$0.000807 (R)B. Common Trunk Port (T)
- Per Access Minute
Originating
Terminating\$0.000747
\$0.000306 (R)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.3 Toll-Free 8YY Data Base Access Service

(T)

Per Basic Query	\$0.0040530
POTS Translation, Per Query	\$0.0020915
Call Handling and Destination, Per Query	\$0.0006853

3.8.4 Switched Access Optional Features

Optional Features are provided on an Individual Case Basis as Special Service Arrangements pursuant to Section 5 of this tariff.

SECTION 4 - MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND CHARGES, (CONT'D)

4.1 End User Access Service

End User Access Service provides for the use of Company common lines by end users who obtain local exchange service from the Company under its general and/or local exchange tariffs or via contract.

(C)
(C)

4.1.1 Limitations

- A. A telephone number is not provided with End User Access.
- B. Directory listings are not included with End User Access.
- C. Intercept arrangements are not included with End User Access.

4.1.2 Rates

Monthly Recurring Charge, per line or Trunk (Except PRI)	\$ 6.45
Monthly Recurring Charge, per PRI Arrangement	\$32.25