

ACCESS SERVICE**2. General Regulations****2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company****2.1.1 Scope**

- (A) The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages under this tariff.
- (B) The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of the services it provides.
- (C) The Telephone Company will, for maintenance purposes, test its service only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles.
- (D) Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.
- (E) The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.

2.1.2 Limitations**(A) Assignment or Transfer of Services**

The customer may assign or transfer the use of services provided under this tariff only where there is no interruption of use or relocation of the services. Such assignment or transfer may be made to:

- (1) another customer, whether an individual, partnership, association or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such services, and the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any; or
- (2) a court-appointed receiver, trustee or other person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any.

In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer. This acknowledgement shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notification. All regulations and conditions contained in this tariff shall apply to such assignee or transferee.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)(A) Assignment or Transfer of Services (Cont'd)

(2) (Cont'd)

The assignment or transfer of services does not relieve or discharge the assignor or transferor from remaining jointly or severally liable with the assignee or transferee for any obligations existing at the time of the assignment or transfer.

(B) Use and Restoration of Services

The use and restoration of services shall be in accordance with Part 64, Subpart D, Appendix A, of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations, which specifies the priority system for such activities.

(C) Sequence of Provisioning

Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in Section 2.1.2(B) preceding, the services offered herein will be provided to customers on a first-come, first-served basis.

The first-come, first-served sequence shall be based upon the received time and date recorded, by stamp or other notation, by the Telephone Company on customer access orders. These orders must contain all the information as required for each respective service as delineated in other sections of this tariff. Customer orders shall not be deemed to have been received until such information is provided. Should questions arise which preclude order issuance due to missing information or the need for clarification, the Telephone Company will attempt to seek such missing information or clarification on a verbal basis.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.3 Liability(A) Limits of Liability

The Telephone Company's liability, if any, for its willful misconduct is not limited by this tariff. With respect to any other claim or suit, by a customer or by any others, for damages associated with the installation, provision, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of service, and subject to the provisions of Sections 2.1.3(B) through 2.1.3(G) following, the Telephone Company's liability if any, shall not exceed an amount equal to the proportionate charge for the service for the period during which the service was affected. This liability for damages shall be in addition to any amounts that may otherwise be due the customer under this tariff as a Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption.

(B) Acts or Omissions

The Telephone Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service, nor shall the Telephone Company for its own act or omission hold liable any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service.

(C) Damages to Customer Premises

The Telephone Company is not liable for damages to the customer premises resulting from the furnishing of a service, including the installation and removal of equipment and associated wiring, unless the damage is caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company(1) By the End User

The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the end user against any claim, loss or damage arising from the end user's use of services offered under this tariff, involving:

- (a) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the end user's own communications;

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company (Cont'd)(1) By the End User (Cont'd)

- (b) Claims for patent infringement arising from the end user's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end users or customer or;
- (c) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the end user in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

(2) By the Customer

The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer against any claim, loss or damage arising from the customer's use of services offered under this tariff, involving:

- (a) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the customer's own communications;
- (b) Claims for patent infringement arising from the customer's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end user or customer or;
- (c) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

(E) Explosive Atmospheres

The Telephone Company does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to its services when used in an explosive atmosphere. The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer from any and all claims by any person relating to such customer's use of services so provided.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)(F) No License Granted

No license under patents (other than the limited license to use) is granted by the Telephone Company or shall be implied or arise by estoppel, with respect to any service offered under this tariff. The Telephone Company will defend the customer against claims of patent infringement arising solely from the use by the customer of services offered under this tariff and will indemnify such customer for any damages awarded based solely on such claims.

(G) Circumstances Beyond the Telephone Company's Control

The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain services under this tariff shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control, subject to the Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption as set forth in Section 2.4.4 following.

2.1.4 Provision of Services

The Telephone Company will provide to the customer, upon reasonable notice, services offered in other applicable sections of this tariff at rates and charges specified therein. Services will be made available to the extent that such services are or can be made available with reasonable effort and after provisions have been made for the Telephone Company's telephone exchange services.

2.1.5 Facility Terminations

The services provided under this tariff will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wire or intrabuilding cable to that point where provision is made for termination of the Telephone Company's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location inside a customer-designated premises. Such wiring or cable will be installed to the Point of Termination by the Telephone Company. Moves of the Point of Termination at the customer designated premises will be as set forth in Sections 6.4.4 and 7.2.3 following.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.6 Service Maintenance

The services provided under this tariff will be maintained by the Telephone Company. The customer or others may not rearrange, move, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair any facilities provided by the Telephone Company, other than by connection or disconnection to any interface means used, except with the written consent of the Telephone Company.

2.1.7 Changes and Substitutions

Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to FCC Part 68 Regulations at 47 C.F.R. Section 68.110(b), the Telephone Company may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business, substitute, change or rearrange any facilities used in providing service under this tariff. Such actions may include, without limitation:

- substitution of different metallic facilities,
- substitution of carrier or derived facilities for metallic facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities,
- substitution of metallic facilities for carrier or derived facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities,
- substitution of fiber or optical facilities,
- change of minimum protection criteria,
- change of operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities, or
- change of operations or procedures of the Telephone Company.

In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the transmission parameters will be within the range as set forth in Section 15 following. The Telephone Company shall not be responsible if any such substitution, change or rearrangement renders any customer furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, change or rearrangement materially affects the operating characteristics of the facility, the Telephone Company will provide reasonable notification to the customer in writing. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification procedures.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service

(A) If a customer fails to comply with Section 2.1.6 preceding (Service Maintenance) or Sections 2.3.1, 2.3.4, 2.3.6, 2.3.11, 2.4.1 or 2.5 following (respectively, Damages; Availability for Testing; Balance; Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements; Payment of Rates, Charges or Deposits, or Connections), including any customer's failure to make payments on the date and times therein specified, the Telephone Company may, on thirty (30) calendar days written notice by Certified U.S. Mail or overnight delivery to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, take the following actions:

- refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders for service, and/or
- discontinue the provision of service to the customer.

In the case of discontinuance all applicable charges, including termination charges, shall become due.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service (Cont'd)

(B) In addition to and not in limitation of the provisions in (A), above, if a customer fails to comply with Section 2.4.1, following (Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits), including any payments to be made by it on the dates and times therein specified, the Telephone Company may take the actions specified in (A), above, with regard to services provided hereunder to that customer on fifteen (15) calendar days written notice to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, such notice period to start the day after the notice is sent by overnight delivery, if the customer has not complied with respect to amounts due in a subject bill or subject deposit request and either:

- (1) the Telephone Company has sent the subject bill to the customer within seven (7) business days of the bill date; or
- (2) the Telephone Company has sent the subject bill to the customer more than thirty (30) calendar days before notice under this section is given; or
- (3) the Telephone Company has sent the subject deposit request to the customer more than fifteen (15) business days before notice under this section is given.

In all other cases, the Telephone Company will give thirty (30) calendar days written notice pursuant to (A), above. The Telephone Company will maintain records sufficient to validate the date upon which a bill or deposit request was sent to the customer. Action specified in (A), above, will not be taken with regard to the subject bill or subject deposit request if the customer cures the noncompliance prior to the expiration of the fifteen (15) or thirty (30) days notice period, as applicable.

(C) If notice is given by overnight delivery under (A) or (B), above, it shall be performed by a reputable overnight delivery service such as, or comparable to, the U.S. Postal Service Express Mail, United Parcel Service or Federal Express.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service (Cont'd)

- (D) The provisions in (A) and (B), above, shall not apply to charges that a Customer does not pay based on the submission of a good faith dispute pursuant to Section 2.4.1 (D), following (Billing Disputes).
- (E) If a customer fails to comply with Section 2.2.2 following (Unlawful and Abusive Use), the Telephone Company may, upon written request from a customer, or another exchange carrier, terminate service to any subscriber or customer identified as having utilized service provided under this tariff in the completion of abusive or unlawful telephone calls. Service shall be terminated by the Telephone Company as provided for in its general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

In such instances when termination occurs the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by any customer or Exchange Carrier requesting termination of service against any claim, loss or damage arising from the Telephone Company's actions in terminating such service, unless caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service (Cont'd)

- (F) Except as provided for equipment or systems subject to the FCC Part 68 Rules in 47 C.F.R. Section 68.108, if the customer fails to comply with Section 2.2.1 following (Interference or Impairment), the Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the customer that temporary discontinuance of the use of a service may be required; however, where prior notice is not practicable, the Telephone Company may temporarily discontinue service forthwith if such action is reasonable in the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance, the customer will be notified promptly and afforded the opportunity to correct the condition, which gave rise to the temporary discontinuance. During such period of temporary discontinuance, credit allowance for service interruptions as set forth in Section 2.4.4 following is not applicable.
- (G) When access service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the companies involved in providing the joint service may individually or collectively deny service to a customer for nonpayment. Where the Telephone Company(s) affected by the nonpayment is incapable of effecting discontinuance of service without cooperation from the other joint providers of Switched Access Service, such other Telephone Company(s) will, if technically feasible, assist in denying the joint service to the customer. Service denial for such joint service will only include calls originating or terminating within, or transiting, the operating territory of the Telephone Companies initiating the service denial for nonpayment. When more than one of the joint providers must deny service to effectuate termination for nonpayment, in cases where a conflict exists in the applicable tariff provisions, the tariff regulations of the end office Telephone Company shall apply for joint service discontinuance.
- (H) If the Telephone Company does not refuse additional applications for service and/or does not discontinue the provision of the services as specified for herein, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service and/or to discontinue the provision of the services to the non-complying customer without further notice.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)2.1.9 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

The Telephone Company will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in the normal operation of its business. Such activities may include, but are not limited to the following:

- equipment or facilities additions,
- removals or rearrangements,
- routine preventative maintenance, and
- major switching machine change-out.

Generally, such activities are not individual customer service specific, but may affect many customer services. No specific advance notification period is applicable to all service activities. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

2.1.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The Telephone Company intends to work cooperatively with the customer to develop network contingency plans in order to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters, which affect telecommunications services.

2.1.11 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company reserves the reasonable right to assign, designate or change telephone numbers, any other call number designations associated with Access Services, or the Telephone Company serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when necessary in the conduct of its business. Should it become necessary to make a change in such number(s), the Telephone Company will furnish to the customer six (6) months notice, by Certified U.S. Mail, of the effective date and an explanation of the reason(s) for such change(s).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.2 Use2.2.1 Interference or Impairment

The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff shall not:

- interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company, its affiliated companies, or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services,
- cause damage to their plant,
- impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities, or
- create hazards to the employees of any of them or the public.

2.2.2 Unlawful and Abusive Use

- (A) The service provided under this tariff shall not be used for an unlawful purpose or used in an abusive manner. Abusive use includes:
- (1) The use of the service of the Telephone 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 or more other customers.

2.3 Obligations of the Customer2.3.1 Damages

The customer shall reimburse the Telephone Company for damages to Telephone Company facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff caused by the negligence or willful act of the customer or resulting from the customer's improper use of the Telephone Company facilities, or due to malfunction of any facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company. Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be interpreted to hold one customer liable for another customer's actions. The Telephone Company will, upon reimbursement for damages, cooperate with the customer in prosecuting a claim against the person causing such damage and the customer shall be subrogated to the right of recovery by the Telephone Company for the damages to the extent of such payment.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.2 Ownership of Facilities and Theft

Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this tariff shall remain the property of the Telephone Company. Such facilities shall be returned to the Telephone Company by the customer, whenever requested, within a reasonable period. The equipment shall be returned in as good condition as reasonable wear will permit.

2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power

The customer shall furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Telephone Company, at no charge, equipment space and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide services under this tariff at the points of termination of such services. The selection of ac or dc power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing Telephone Company facilities used to provide services.

2.3.4 Availability for Testing

Access to facilities used to provide services under this tariff shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. As set forth in Section 2.4.4(C)(4) following, no credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

2.3.5 Limitation of Use of Metallic Facilities

Signals applied to a metallic facility shall conform to the limitations set forth in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1. In the case of application of dc telegraph signaling systems, the customer shall be responsible, at its expense, for the provision of current limiting devices to protect the Telephone Company facilities from excessive current due to abnormal conditions and for the provision of noise mitigation networks when required to reduce excessive noise.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.6 Balance

All signals for transmission over the facilities used to provide services under this tariff shall be delivered by the customer balanced to ground except for ground start, duplex (DX) and McCulloch-Loop (Alarm System) type signaling and dc telegraph transmission at speeds of 75 baud or less.

2.3.7 Design of Customer Services

Subject to the provisions of Section 2.1.7 preceding (Changes and Substitutions), the customer shall be solely responsible, at its own expense, for the overall design of its services and for any redesigning or rearrangement of its services which may be required because of changes in facilities, operations or procedures of the Telephone Company, minimum protection criteria or operating or maintenance characteristics of the facilities.

2.3.8 References to the Telephone Company

The customer may advise end users that certain services are provided by the Telephone Company in connection with the service the customer furnishes to end users; however, the customer shall not represent that the Telephone Company jointly participates in the customer's services.

2.3.9 Claims and Demands for Damages

(A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the services provided under this tariff, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.9 Claims and Demands for Damages (Cont'd)

- (B) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims, losses and damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by third persons arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of the customer's circuits, facilities, or equipment connected to the Telephone Company's services provided under this tariff including, without limitation, Worker's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of program material, libel and slander actions based on the content of communications transmitted over the customer's circuits, facilities or equipment, and proceedings to recover taxes, fines, or penalties for failure of the customer to obtain or maintain in effect any necessary certificates, permits, licenses, or other authority to acquire or operate the services provided under this tariff; provided, however, the foregoing indemnification shall not apply to suits, claims, and demands to recover damages for damage to property, death, or personal injury unless such suits, claims or demands are based on the tortious conduct of the customer, its officers, agents or employees.
- (C) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by the customer or third parties arising out of any act of omission of the customer in the course of using services provided under this tariff

2.3.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The customer shall, in cooperation with the Telephone Company, coordinate in planning the actions to be taken to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters, which affect telecommunications services.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements(A) Certification Requirements — Special Access, Digital Subscriber Line Access and Public Packet Data Network Services

When the customer orders Special Access Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service* or Public Packet Data Network Service, and the customer certifies to the Telephone Company in writing that more than ten percent of the traffic is interstate, the service is considered to be interstate and is provided under this Tariff.

Following initial certification, should the jurisdictional nature of the customer's Special Access, Digital Subscriber Line Access or Public Packet Data Network Services change, the customer should inform the Telephone Company in writing of the change. The effective date of the change will be the date the Telephone Company receives the customer's notice of change. No charge applies for the jurisdictional change.

(B) Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Certification — Special Access and Public Packet Data Network

If a dispute arises concerning the certification of projected interstate traffic as described in Section 2.3.11(A) above, the Telephone Company will ask the customer to provide the data the customer used to determine that more than 10% of the traffic is interstate. The customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the Telephone Company request. If the reply results in a jurisdictional change of a Special Access Service or Public Packet Data Network Service, the effective date of the change will be the date the Telephone Company receives the customer's reply. There is no charge when the customer's reply results in a jurisdictional change in the Special Access or Public Packet Data Network Service.

* Digital Subscriber Line Access Service used for connections to the Internet is classified as interstate service provided under this tariff in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order released October 30, 1998 (FCC 98-292).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access

For Switched Access, the Telephone Company cannot in all cases determine the jurisdictional nature of customer traffic and its related access minutes. In such cases the customer may be called upon to provide a projected estimate of its traffic, split between the interstate and intrastate jurisdictions. For purposes of determining the jurisdiction of Switched Access Services, the regulations set forth in (1) through (4), below apply.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(1) Percentage of Interstate Use (PIU) (Cont'd)

- (a) For purposes of developing the projected interstate percentage for Feature Group C or Feature Group D, the customer shall consider every call that originates from a calling party in one state and terminates to a called party in a different state to be interstate communications. The customer shall consider every call that terminates to a called party within the same state as the state where the calling party is located to be intrastate communications. The manner in which a call is routed through the telecommunications network does not affect the jurisdiction of a call, i.e., a call between two points within the same state is an intrastate call even if it is routed through another state.

For purposes of developing the interstate percentage for Feature Group A or Feature Group B, pursuant to Federal Communications Commission Order FCC 85-145 released April 16, 1985, interstate usage is to be developed as though every call that enters a customer network at a point within the same state as that in which the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an intrastate communication and every call for which the point of entry is a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an interstate communication.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(1) Percentage of Interstate Use (PIU) (Cont'd)

- (b) When the Telephone Company receives sufficient call detail to permit it to determine the jurisdiction of some or all originating and terminating access minutes of use, the Telephone Company will use that call detail to render bills for those minutes of use and will not use PIU factors (s) described in (2), below, to determine the jurisdiction of those minutes of use.

When the Telephone Company receives insufficient call detail to determine the jurisdiction of some or all originating and terminating access minutes of use, The Telephone Company will apply the PIU factor (s) provided by the customer or developed by the Telephone Company as set forth in (2), below, only to those minutes of use for which the Telephone Company does not have sufficient call detail. Such PIU factor (s) will be used until the customer provides an update to its PIU factor (s) as set forth in (2) (g) or (h), below.

For all flat rated Switched Access Services, the Telephone Company will apply the PIU factor (s) as provided by the customer or developed by the Telephone Company as set forth in (2), below, each month until the customer provides an update to its PIU factor (s) as described in (2) (g) or (h), below.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(2) Use of PIU Factors

- (a) As specified in Section 5.2.1, following, the customer will provide a projected PIU for each Switched Access Service for each end office when placing its order. Such PIU factors are applied to all usage rated elements (including but not limited to Information Surcharge, Local Switching, and Tandem Switched Transport), where the telephone Company does not receive sufficient call detail to determine the jurisdiction of the usage.

If the customer fails to provide a PIU factor on its order for service, the following provisions apply. For originating access minutes, when the call detail is adequate to determine the appropriate jurisdiction and when the Feature group C or Feature Group D access minutes of use are measured, the Telephone Company will develop PIU factor (s) on a monthly basis by end office by dividing the customer's measured interstate originating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling party is in one state and the called party is in another state) by the customer's total originating access minutes. For terminating access minutes, the same data used by the Telephone Company to develop the PIU factor for originating access minutes will be used to develop the PIU factor for such terminating access minutes.

The Telephone Company developed PIU factor(s) described in this section will only be used for minutes of use for which the Telephone Company does not have sufficient call detail to determine the jurisdiction until such time as the customer provides updated PIU factor (s) for these services.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(2) Use of PIU Factors (Cont'd)

- (b) Separate PIUs are required for flat rated Entrance Facilities, Direct Trunked Transport Facilities, and Switched Access Services Optional Features and Functions. The PIU factor (s) for use with such flat rated elements will reflect the combination of originating and terminating traffic of all services using such facilities.

If the customer fails to provide a PIU factor on its order for service, the Telephone Company will apply the PIU factor it developed pursuant to (2) (a), above, against the customer's flat rated Switched Access Services to apportion those changes between the jurisdictions.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(2) Use of PIU Factors (Cont'd)

- (c) When a customer orders Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service, the customer shall, in its order, state the projected interstate percentage for interstate usage for each Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access group ordered. The term group shall be construed to mean single lines or trunks as well.

For all groups the number of access minutes (either measured or assumed) for a group will be multiplied by the projected interstate percentage to develop the interstate access minutes. The number of access minutes for the group minus the developed interstate access minutes for the group will be developed intrastate access minutes.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(2) Use of PIU Factors (Cont'd)

- (d) When a customer orders Directory Assistance Service, the customer shall in its order, provide the projected interstate percentage for terminating use.
- (e) When the customer has both interstate and intrastate Operator Services traffic, the percentage interstate usage determined for the customer's FGC or FGD service will be applied to the customer's Operator Services charges.
- (f) For each service, the customer may only provide a PIU factor that is in a whole number format, i.e., a number from 0 to 100. When the customer provides the PIU factor, the Telephone Company will subtract the provided PIU from 100 and the difference is the percent intrastate usage. The sum of the interstate and intrastate percentages will equal 100 percent. The customer provided factors will be used by the Telephone Company as described in (1) (b), above, until the customer provides updated PIU factors as required in (2) (g) or (h), below.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(2) Use of PIU Factors (Cont'd)

- (g) When the customer adds or discontinues Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC), lines or trunks to an existing Switched Access Service group, the customer shall furnish a revised projected interstate percentage for the remaining BHMC, lines or trunks in the end office group. The revised report will serve as the basis for future billing, where applicable, and will be effective on the next bill date. No prorating or back billing will be done based on such revised report.
- (h) Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year, the customer shall update its interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report. The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than fifteen (15) days after the first of each such month, a revised report showing the interstate and intrastate percentage of use for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service arranged for interstate use. Such revised report will serve as the basis for the next three month's billing for determining the jurisdiction for Switched Access Services in cases where the Telephone Company does not have sufficient call detail to do so and will be effective on the bill date for that service. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the revised report.

If the customer does not supply the revised reports, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. For those cases in which a quarterly report has never been received from the customer, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the customer's order for service or as developed by the Telephone Company as specified in (2) (a), above.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(3) Maintenance of Customer Records

(a) The customer shall retain for a minimum of six (6) months call detail of six (6) months call detail records that substantiate the interstate percent provided to the Telephone Company as set forth in (2), above, for Switched Access Services. Such records shall consist of (i) and (ii), below if applicable.

(i) All call detail records such as work papers and/or backup documentation including paper, magnetic tapes or any other form of records for billed customer traffic, call information including call terminating address (i.e., called number), the call duration, all originating and terminating trunk groups or access lines over which the call is routed, and the point at which the call enters the customer's network and;

(ii) If the customer has a mechanized system in place that calculated the PIU, then a description of that system and the methodology used to calculate the PIU must be furnished and any other pertinent information (such as but not limited to flowcharts, source code, etc.) relating to such system must also be made available.

(4) Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports – Switched Access

(a) If a billing dispute arises or if a regulatory commission questions the projected PIU factor(s) provided by the customer, the Telephone Company may, by written request, require the customer to provide the data the customer used to determine the projected PIU factor (s). This written request will be considered the initiation of the audit. The customer shall supply the data to an independent auditor or the Telephone Company within thirty (30) days of the Telephone Company request.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(4) Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports – Switched Access (Cont'd)

The customer shall keep records of call detail from which the percentage of interstate and intrastate use can be ascertained as set forth in (3), above, and upon request of the Telephone Company make the records available for inspection at an agreed upon location during normal business hours as reasonably necessary for purposes of verification of the percentages. The Telephone Company will audit data from one quarter unless a longer period is requested by the customer and agreed to by the Telephone Company.

- (b) If the customer does not provide the requested data to the Telephone Company or independent auditor within (30) days of the notice of audit, the customer will be in violation of the Tariff and subject to the provisions specified in Section 2.1.8 (A), preceding.
- (c) Audits may be conducted by: (1) the Telephone Company when the customer agrees; (2) an independent auditor under contract to the Telephone Company; (3) a mutually agreed upon independent auditor selected and paid for by the customer and the Telephone Company; or (4) an independent auditor selected and paid for by the customer. If the customer selection option (4), where it pays for its own independent audit, the selected auditor must certify that the audit was performed following Commission procedures for measuring interstate traffic as established by Commission Order, and provide the Telephone Company a report with supporting documentation to verify such procedures.
- (d) Verification audits may be conducted no more frequently than once per year except in extreme circumstances. The Telephone Company and customer will attempt to limit the audit to a reasonable time to effectively complete the audit. The Telephone Company and customer shall respond promptly to requests generated during the audit to ensure timely completion of the audit.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)(C) Jurisdictional Reports — Switched Access (Cont'd)(4) Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports – Switched Access (Cont'd)

- (e) When a PIU audit is conducted by the Telephone Company or an independent auditor under contract to the Telephone Company, the audit results will be furnished to the customer by Certified U.S. Mail. When a PIU audit is conducted by an independent auditor selected by the customer, the audit results will be furnished to the Telephone Company by Certified U.S. Mail. The Telephone Company will adjust the customer's PIU based upon the audit results. The PIU resulting from the audit shall be applied to the customer's usage for the quarter the audit is completed, the usage for the quarter prior to the completion of the audit, and for the two (2) quarters following the completion of the audit. After that time, the customer may report revised PIU pursuant to (2) (g) or (h), above. If the revised PIU submitted by the customer represents a deviation of 5 percentage points or more from the audited PIU, and that deviation is not due to identifiable reasons, the provisions in (4) (a), above, may be applied.
- (f) Both credit and debit adjustments will be made to the customer's interstate access charges based on the audit results for the specified periods to accurately reflect the interstate usage for the customer's account consistent with Section 2.4.1, following.
- (g) If, as a result of an audit conducted by an independent auditor, a customer is found to have over-stated its PIU(s) by 20 percentage points or more, the Telephone Company shall require reimbursement from the customer for the cost of the audit. Such bill (s) shall be due and paid in immediately available funds within 30 days from receipt and shall carry a late payment penalty as set forth in Section 2.4.1, following if not paid within the 30 days.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)2.3.12 Determination of Interstate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Switched Access Service

When mixed interstate and intrastate Switched Access Service is provided, all charges (i.e., nonrecurring, monthly and/or usage) including optional features charges, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. The PIU factor (s) provided by the customer or developed by the Telephone Company as set forth in Section 2.3.11 (C) (2), preceding, will serve as the basis for prorating the charges unless the Telephone Company is billing according to sufficient call details as set forth in Section 2.3.11 (C) (1) (b), preceding. The percentage of a Switched Access Service to be charged as interstate is applied in the following manner:

(A) Monthly and Nonrecurring Charges

For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the stated tariff rate per element.

(B) Usage Sensitive Charges

For usage sensitive (i.e., access minutes and calls) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times actual use (i.e., measured or Telephone Company assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits(A) Deposits

The Telephone Company will only require a customer that has a proven history of late payments to the Telephone Company or that does not have established credit, to make a deposit as a guarantee of the payment of rates and charges. Such deposit may be required prior to establishing a service or at any time after the provision of a service to the customer. For purposes of this section, a proven history of late payments is defined as two (2) or more occasions within the preceding twelve (12) months in which payment for undisputed charges was not received within three (3) business days following the payment due date, provided the outstanding undisputed amount of each such individual unpaid bill represented at least ten (10) percent of the total charges on that individual bill. The Telephone Company will provided notice via overnight delivery to the person designated by the customer to receive such notice of the requirement to pay a deposit. The customer will be required to make payment of such deposit prior to the provision of service in those cases where the customer has not established credit with the Telephone Company, or otherwise within fifteen (15) business days of such notice. Such notice period will start the day after the notice is sent by overnight delivery.

No such deposit will be required of a customer which is a successor of a company which has established credit and has no history of late payments to the Telephone Company. For new service(s) being established such deposit will not exceed the estimated rates and charges for a two-month period. For existing service(s) such deposit will not exceed the actual rates and charges for a two month period associated with each individual bill that met the criteria for late payments specified above. The fact that a deposit has been made in no way relieves the customer from complying with the Telephone Company's regulations as to the prompt payment of bills. At such time as the provision of the service to the customer is terminated, the amount of the deposit will be credited to the customer's account and any credit balance which may remain will be refunded.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(A) Deposits (Cont'd)

Such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the account when the customer has established credit or, in any event, after the customer has established a one-year prompt payment record at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the service to the customer. In case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the Telephone Company, the customer will receive interest at the same percentage rate as that set forth in Sections (C) (2) (a) or in (C) (2) (b) following, whichever is lower.

The rate will be compounded daily for the number of days from the date the customer deposit is received by the Telephone Company to and including the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account or the date the deposit is refunded by the Telephone Company. Should a deposit be credited to the customer's account, as indicated above, no interest will accrue on the deposit from the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(B) Bill Dates

The Telephone Company shall bill on a current basis all charges incurred by and credits due to the customer under this tariff attributable to services established or discontinued during the preceding billing period. In addition, the Telephone Company shall bill in advance charges for all services to be provided during the ensuing billing period except for charges associated with service usage and for the Federal Government which will be billed in arrears. The bill day (i.e., the billing date of a bill for a customer for service under this tariff), the period of service each bill covers and the payment date will be as follows:

(1) End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription

For End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, the Telephone Company will establish a bill day each month for each end user account or advise the customer in writing of an alternate billing schedule. Alternate billing schedules shall not be established on less than 60 days notice or initiated by the Telephone Company more than twice in any consecutive 12-month period. The bill will cover End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service charges for the ensuing billing period except for End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service for the Federal Government, which will be billed in arrears. Any applicable Presubscription Charges, any known unbilled charges for prior periods and any known unbilled adjustments for prior periods for End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service will be applied to this bill. Such bills are due when rendered.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(B) Bill Dates (Cont'd)(1) Services Other Than End User, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line and Presubscription

For Services other than End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, the Telephone Company will establish a bill day each month for each customer account or advise the customer in writing of an alternate billing schedule. Alternate billing schedules shall not be established on less than 60-days notice or initiated by the Telephone Company more than twice in any consecutive 12-month period.

The bill will cover nonusage sensitive service charges for the ensuing billing period for which the bill is rendered, any known unbilled nonusage sensitive charges for prior periods and unbilled usage charges for the period after the last bill day through the current bill day. Any known unbilled usage charges for prior periods and any known unbilled adjustments will be applied to this bill. Payment for such bills is due in immediately available funds by the payment date, as set forth in Section 2.4.1(C) following. If payment is not received by the payment date, a late payment penalty will apply as set forth in Section 2.4.1(C) following.

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties

- (1) All bills dated as set forth in Section 2.4.1(B)(2) preceding for service, other than End User Access Service, Federal Universal Service Charge, ISDN Line Ports, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, provided to the customer by the Telephone Company are due 31 days (payment date) after the bill day or by the next bill date (i.e., same date in the following month as the bill date), whichever is the shortest interval, except as provided herein, and are payable in immediately available funds. If the customer does not receive a bill at least 20 days prior to the 31-day payment due date, then the bill shall be considered delayed. When the bill has been delayed, upon request of the customer the due date will be extended by the number of days the bill was delayed. Such request of the customer must be accompanied with proof of late bill receipt.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)

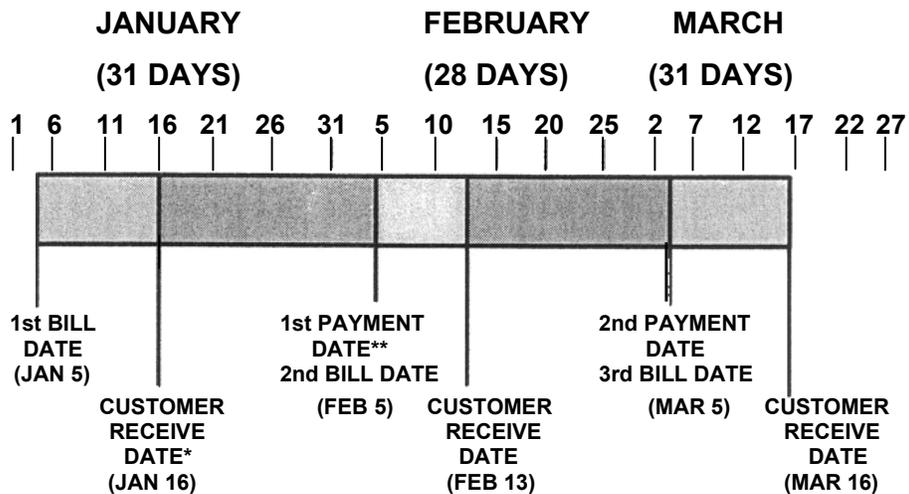
(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties (Cont'd)

(1) (Cont'd)

If such payment date would cause payment to be due on a Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holiday, payment for such bills will be due from the customer as follows:

- If the payment date falls on a Sunday or on a Legal Holiday, which is observed on a Monday, the payment date shall be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Legal Holiday.
- If the payment date falls on a Saturday or on a Legal Holiday, which is observed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, the payment date shall be the last non-Holiday day preceding such Saturday or Legal Holiday

EXAMPLE: CALCULATION OF PAYMENT DATES



* IF CUSTOMER DOES NOT RECEIVE BILL BY RECEIVE DATE THE PAYMENT DATE MAY BE EXTENDED AS SET FORTH PRECEDING.
** IF THE PAYMENT DATE IS ON A SATURDAY, SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY, THE PAYMENT DATE WILL BE CHANGED AS SET FORTH PRECEDING

LEGEND:
[Light Gray Box] PERIOD IN WHICH TELEPHONE COMPANY PREPARES AND DELIVERS
[Dark Gray Box] PERIOD DURING WHICH CUSTOMER BILL IS DUE

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties (Cont'd)

- (2) Further, if no payment is received by the payment date or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Telephone Company after the payment date as set forth in Section 2.4.1(C)(1) preceding, or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Telephone Company. The late payment penalty shall be the payment or the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The late factor shall be the lesser of:
- (a) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company, or
 - (b) 0.000292 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(D) Billing Disputes

- (1) A good faith dispute requires the customer to provide a written claim to the Telephone Company. Instructions for submitting a dispute can be obtained by calling the billing inquiry number shown on the customer's bill, or, when available, by accessing such information on the Telephone Company's website also shown on the customer's bill. Such claim must identify in detail the basis for the dispute, and if the customer withholds the disputed amounts, it must identify the account number under which the bill has been rendered, the date of the bill, and the specific items on the bill being disputed to permit the Telephone Company to investigate the merits of the dispute.
- (2) The date of the dispute shall be the date on which the customer furnishes the Telephone Company the account information required in (D) (1), above.
- (3) The date of resolution is the date the Telephone Company completes its investigation, provides written notice to the customer regarding the disposition of the claim, i.e., resolved in favor of the customer or resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, and credits the customer's account, if applicable.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(D) Billing Disputes (Cont'd)

- (4) In the event that a billing dispute concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Telephone Company is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, any payments withheld pending settlement of the dispute shall be subject to the late payment penalty set forth in (C) (2), above
- (5) If the customer pays the bill in full by the payment due date, and later initiates a billing dispute within ninety (90) days of the payment due date, penalty interest may be applicable.
 - (a) If the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, the customer shall receive a credit from the Telephone Company. This credit will be an amount equal to the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor times a penalty factor. This amount will apply from the date of the customer's payment through the date on which the customer receives the disputed amount credit from the Telephone Company. The penalty factor shall be the lesser of:
 - (i) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved, or
 - (ii) 0.000292 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(D) Billing Disputes (Cont'd)

(b) If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, neither a late payment charge nor a penalty interest charge is applicable.

(6) If the customer pays the bill in full by the payment due date, and later initiates a billing dispute after (90) days of the payment due date, penalty interest may be applicable.

(a) If the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, the customer shall receive a credit from the Telephone Company. This credit will be an amount equal to the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor times a penalty factor. This amount will apply from the date of the dispute through the date on which the customer receives the disputed amount credit from the Telephone Company. The penalty factor shall be the lesser of:

(i) the highest interest rate (in decimal) value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved, or

(ii) 0.000292 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved.

(b) If the dispute is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, neither a late payment charge nor a penalty interest charge is applicable.

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ACCESS SERVICE2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)(E) Proration of Charges

Adjustments for the quantities of services established or discontinued in any billing period beyond the minimum period set forth for services in other sections of this tariff will be prorated to the number of days based on a 30 day month. The Telephone Company will, upon request, furnish within 30 days of a request and at no charge to the customer such detailed information as may reasonably be required for verification of any bill.

(F) Rounding of Charges

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).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.2 Minimum Periods

The minimum period for which services are provided and for which rates and charges are applicable is one month except for the following, or as otherwise specified:

- Switched Access usage rated services
- Directory Assistance usage rated services
- Switched Access High Capacity DS3 Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport
- Switched Access Synchronous Optical Channel OC3 and OC12 Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport
- Special Access Part-time Video
- Special Access Program Audio
- Special Access High Capacity Service
- Special Access Synchronous Optical Channel Service
- Frame Relay Service

The minimum period for which service is provided and for which rates and charges are applicable for a Specialized Service or Arrangement provided on an individual case basis as set forth in Section 12 following, is one month unless a different minimum period is established with the individual case filing.

When a service is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, charges are applicable, whether the service is used or not, as follows:

- (A) When a service with a one month minimum period is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, a one month charge will apply at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued.
- (B) When a service with a minimum period greater than one month is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, except for Special Access High Capacity Service, Special Access Synchronous Optical Channel Service, and Frame Relay Access Service Optional Rate Plans as set forth in Sections 7.2.8 and 16.1.3 following, the applicable charge will be the lesser of (1) the Telephone Company's total non-recoverable costs less the net salvage value for the discontinued service or (2) the total monthly charges, at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.3 Cancellation of an Order for Service

Provisions for the cancellation of an order for service are set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions(A) General

A service is interrupted when it becomes unusable to the customer because of a failure of a facility component used to furnish service under this tariff or in the event that the protective controls applied by the Telephone Company result in the complete loss of service by the customer as set forth in Section 6.2.1 following. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Telephone Company, and ends when the service is operative.

(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies

In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer, shall be provided.

For the following services, any period during which the error performance is below that specified for the service will be considered as an interruption.

- Digital Data (DA1 through DA6)
- High Capacity (DS1)
- Synchronous Optical Channel Service (OB, OD)

Service interruptions for Specialized Service or Arrangements provided under Section 12 following shall be administered in the same manner as those set forth in Section 2.4.4 unless other regulations are specified with the individual case filing.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)

Credit allowances are computed as follows:

(1) Special Access Service Other than Program Audio and Video, Flat Rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service Rate Elements

For Special Access Services other than Program Audio and Video Services, for flat rated Switched Services rate elements (i.e., Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport, Multiplexing, Add/Drop Multiplexing, Customer Node, and Customer Premises Port), and for Digital Subscriber Line Access Service, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or Major Fraction Thereof that the interruption continues.

The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows:

(a) Two-Point Services

For two-point services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., two channel terminations, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

(b) Multipoint Services

For multipoint services, the monthly charge shall be only the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative (i.e., a channel termination per customer designated premises, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)(1) Special Access Service Other Than Program Audio and Video, Flat Rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service Rate Elements (Cont'd)(c) Multiplexed Services

For multiplexed services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative. When the facility which is multiplexed or the multiplexer itself is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service to the hub and any individual services from the hub. For Special Access, those charges include Channel Termination, Channel Mileage, and optional features and functions. For Switched Access, those charges include Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport, Multiplexing and optional features and functions such as Add/Drop Multiplexing, Customer Node and Customer Premises Port.

When the service which rides a channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the hub or wire center equipped for Add/Drop Multiplexing to a customer premises, Telephone Company central office, WATS office, or Public Packet Data Network Service.

(d) Flat Rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service Rate Elements

For flat rated Switched Access Service rate elements, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport and Multiplexing).

For flat rated Digital Subscriber Line Service, the monthly charge shall be the total of the monthly rate element charge for the Digital Subscriber Line Access Service.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)(1) Special Access Service Other Than Program Audio and Video, Flat Rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service Rate Elements (Cont'd)(e) Public Packet Data Network Services

For Public Packet Data Network Services rate elements, the monthly charge shall be the total of all monthly rate element charges associated with the services.

(2) Program Audio and Video Special Access Services

For Program Audio and Video Special Access Services, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 seconds. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 seconds or more as follows:

- (a) For two-point services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charges for the service for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- (b) For two-point services, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for the service for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- (c) For multipoint services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charges for each channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)(2) Program Audio and Video Special Access Services (Cont'd)

- (d) For multipoint services, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the daily rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- (e) For multipoint services, the credit for the monthly or daily charges includes the charges for the distribution amplifier only when the distribution amplifier is inoperative.
- (f) When two or more interruptions occur during a period of 5 consecutive minutes, such multiple interruptions shall be considered as one interruption.

(3) Switched Access and Directory Assistance Service Usage Rated Elements

For Switched Access Service and Directory Assistance Service, usage rated elements, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 24 hours. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 24 hours or more at the rate of 1/30 of any applicable monthly rate or assumed minutes of use charge for each period of 24 hours or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

(4) Credit Allowances Cannot Exceed Monthly Rate

The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed any monthly rate for the service interrupted in any one monthly billing period.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

- (1) Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.
- (2) Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.
- (3) Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.
- (4) Interruptions of a service when the customer has released that service to the Telephone Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the customer prior to the release of that service. Thereafter, a credit allowance as set forth in Section 2.4.4(B) preceding applies.
- (5) Interruptions of a service that continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of special construction, as set forth in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 3 for SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Telephone Company of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.
- (6) Periods when the customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continue to use it on an impaired basis.
- (7) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, that would result in credit in an amount less than one dollar.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(D) Use of an Alternative Service Provided by the Telephone Company

Should the customer elect to use an alternative service provided by the Telephone Company during the period that a service is interrupted, the customer must pay the tariff rates and charges for the alternative service used.

(E) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested by the Telephone Company to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be 1/1440 of the monthly rate for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the service is surrendered. In no case will the credit allowance exceed the monthly rate for the service surrendered in any one monthly billing period.

2.4.5 Re-establishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply

Charges do not apply for the re-establishment of service following a fire, flood or other occurrence attributed to an Act of God provided that:

- (1) The service is of the same type as was provided prior to the fire, flood or other occurrence.
- (2) The service is for the same customer.
- (3) The service is at the same location on the same premises.
- (4) The re-establishment of service begins within 60 days after Telephone Company service is available. (The 60 day period may be extended a reasonable period if the renovation of the original location on the premises affected is not practical within the allotted time period.)

(B) Nonrecurring Charges Apply

Nonrecurring Charges apply for establishing service at a different location on the same premises or at different premises pending re-establishment of service at the original location.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.6 Title or Ownership Rights

The payment of rates and charges by customers for the services offered under the provisions of this tariff does not assign, confer or transfer title or ownership rights to proposals or facilities developed or utilized, respectively, by the Telephone Company in the provision of such services.

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company

When an Access Service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the Telephone Companies involved will mutually agree upon one of the billing methods as set forth in Sections 2.4.7(B) (1) and (B)(2) following based on the service being provided. The Telephone Companies will notify the customer in writing of the billing method being used. The customer will place the order for the service as set forth in Section 5.3 following dependent upon the billing method.

(A) Non Meet Point Billing/Feature Group A

Non Meet Point Billing under a Revenue Sharing Agreement is the generally accepted billing method for Feature Group A Switched Access Service. At the agreement of the participating Telephone Companies, Meet Point Billing may apply to jointly provided Feature Group A services as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B) following.

(1) Single Company Billing/Revenue Sharing

All Telephone Companies jointly providing Feature Group A service will receive an order or a copy of the order, from the customer, as specified in Section 5.3.1(A) following. The telephone company that provides the dial tone will arrange to provide the service, determine the applicable charges and bill the customer for the entire service in accordance with its Access Service tariff as provided for under a Feature Group A Revenue Sharing Agreement.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)(B) Meet Point Billing

Meet Point Billing is required when an access service is provided by multiple Telephone Companies for Feature Groups B, C, and D Switched Access Services, Directory Assistance and Special Access. It is optional for Feature Group A Switched Access Service.

Each Telephone Company jointly providing the access service will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer as specified in Section 5.3.2 following and arrange to provide the service.

For usage rated access services the access minutes of use will generally be determined by the recording company. Where the recording company is not the Bill Rendering Company, the recording company will provide detailed usage records to the Bill Rendering Company to develop the access minutes.

The Bill Rendering Company in a single bill arrangement for Feature Groups B, C, and D Switched Services, is normally the end user's end office, for WATS usage the Bill Rendering Company is normally the WATS Serving Office, for Directory Assistance, the Bill Rendering Company is normally the Directory Assistance location. The name of the Bill Rendering Company will be included in the meet point billing notification provided to the customer by all the telephone companies on all meet point billed services.

The non Bill Rendering Company(s) is any Telephone Company(s) in whose territory a segment of the Local Transport or Channel Mileage is provided and/or where the customer's Point of Termination is located.

There are two Meet Point Billing Options, Single Bill and Multiple Bill. These billing options are explained in Sections 2.4.7(B)(1) and 2.4.7(B)(2) following. The Single Bill option is the preferred method. However, when a single bill option can not be agreed to by all telephone companies providing service, the multiple bill option is the default.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

Each telephone company must provide meet point billing notification to the customer, in writing, when new service is ordered or thirty days prior to changing an existing meet point arrangement. The notification should include the following:

- The Meet Point Billing Option that will be used,
- The Telephone Company(s) that will render the bill(s),
- The Telephone Company(s) to whom payment(s) should be remitted, and
- The Telephone Company(s) that will provide the bill inquiry function.

A Telephone Company that renders a meet point bill, the Bill Rendering Company, will render the bill in accordance with the industry standards as described in the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) Guidelines and the Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD) Guidelines. The bill will include cross reference(s) to the other telephone Company(s) providing service and common circuit identifiers. Should a billing dispute arise, the terms and conditions of the Bill Rendering Company will apply.

(1) Single Bill Option

The single bill option allows the customer to receive one bill for services that are provided by more than one company. The single bill option provides the following two billing alternatives:

- Single Bill/Multiple Tariff and
- Single Bill/Single Tariff

These options are described following in Sections 2.4.7(B)(1)(a), and 2.4.7(B)(1)(b), respectively.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)(a) Single Bill/Multiple Tariff

The single bill/multiple tariff bill is prepared by the Bill Rendering Company but reflects all rates and charges for each connecting company's part of the service based on each company's access tariff.

The Bill Rendering Company will:

- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges for each involved Telephone Company;
- identify each involved Telephone Company's rates and charges separately on the bill;
- forward the bill to the customer and provide a copy of the bill or other substantiation of the charges to the connecting Telephone Companies; and
- advise the customer how to remit the payment, either directly to each Telephone Company involved in the provision of this meet point billed service, or, as a single payment made to the Bill Rendering Company. If payments are to be sent directly to the Bill Rendering Company, the non Bill Rendering Company(s) will provide the customer with written authorization for the payment arrangement.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)(b) Single Bill/Single Tariff

The single bill/single tariff bill provides a meet point bill that is billed completely at the Billing Rendering Company's tariff rates and regulations.

The Bill Rendering Company will:

- determine and include on the access bill all usage data and all other recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges per its access tariff; and
- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment to the Bill Rendering Company.

(2) Multiple Bill Option

Under the Multiple Bill Option each company providing the service will render an access bill to the customer for its portion of the service based on its access tariff rates and regulations. For switched access Multiple bills, the end office company is generally the Initial Billing Company (IBC). The IBC is the company that calculates the access minutes to be billed to the customer and provides this data to each connecting company providing service, i.e., the Subsequent Billing Company(s). Each company, IBC and SBC, will:

- prepare its own bill;
- determine its charge(s) for Local Transport, Directory Transport, and/or Channel Mileage as set forth in Section (3) following;

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- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access tariff;
- reflect its Billing Account Reference (BAR) and all connecting company Billing Account Cross Reference (BACR) code(s);
- forward its bill to the customer.

The customer will remit payment directly to each Bill Rendering Company.

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges

Each Telephone Company's portion of the Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage will be developed as follows:

- (a) Determine the appropriate Local Transport or Channel Mileage by computing the number of airline miles between the Telephone Company premises (end office, access tandem or serving wire centers Switched Access or serving wire centers for Special Access) using the V&H method set forth, respectively, in Sections 6.4.6 and 7.2.5 following.
- (b) Determine the billing percentage (BP), as set forth in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4, which represents the portion of the service provided by each Telephone Company.

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(c) For Feature Groups A, B, C and D Tandem Switched Transport

- multiply the number of originating and terminating access minutes of use routed over the facility times the number of airline miles, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(b) preceding, times the Tandem Switched Facility rate;
- multiply the Tandem Switched Termination rate times the number of originating and terminating access minutes routed over the facility.
- When a tandem office is located within the operating territory of a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool, multiply the Tandem Switching rate times the number of originating and terminating access minutes that are switched at the tandem.

The Tandem Switched Termination rate is applied as set forth in Section 6.1.3(A) following. The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in Section 6.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to the Switched Access Tandem Switched Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(d) For Feature Groups A, B, C, and D Direct Trunked Transport

- multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(b) preceding, times the Direct Trunked Facility rate.

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(d) (Cont'd)

- The Direct Trunked Termination rate is applied as set forth in Section 6.1.3(A) following. The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in Section 6.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Switched Access Direct Trunked Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(e) For Feature Groups A, B, C, and D

- When the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing equipment is located within the operating territory of a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool, the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing charge will apply.
- The Billing Percentage (BP) is not applicable to the Entrance Facility and Multiplexer charges.

(f) For Special Access, multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(b) preceding, times the Channel Mileage Facility rate and add the Channel Mileage Termination rate. The Special Access Channel Mileage Termination rate and nonrecurring charges are applied as set forth in Sections 7.2.1(B)(2) and 7.2.2(C) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Channel Mileage Termination Recurring Rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

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(g) For Directory Assistance Service, multiply the Directory Transport rate times the number of directory assistance calls times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in Section 2.4.7(B)(3)(b) preceding. The Directory Assistance Nonrecurring charge is applied as set forth in Section 9.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(h) When three or more Telephone Companies are involved in providing an access service, the intermediate Telephone Company(s) will determine the charges as set forth in Sections 2.4.7(B)(3)(c) through 2.4.7(B)(3)(g) preceding. Additionally, when a segment of the Tandem Switched Facility, Direct Trunked Facility or Channel Mileage Facility is measured to the intermediate office(s), the Tandem Switched Termination, Direct Trunked Termination or Channel Mileage Termination rates are also applied at the intermediate Telephone Company(s) office(s).

(i) Example 1 — Switched Access

Layout

— Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office.

— End Office and Access Tandem are in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-A) participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

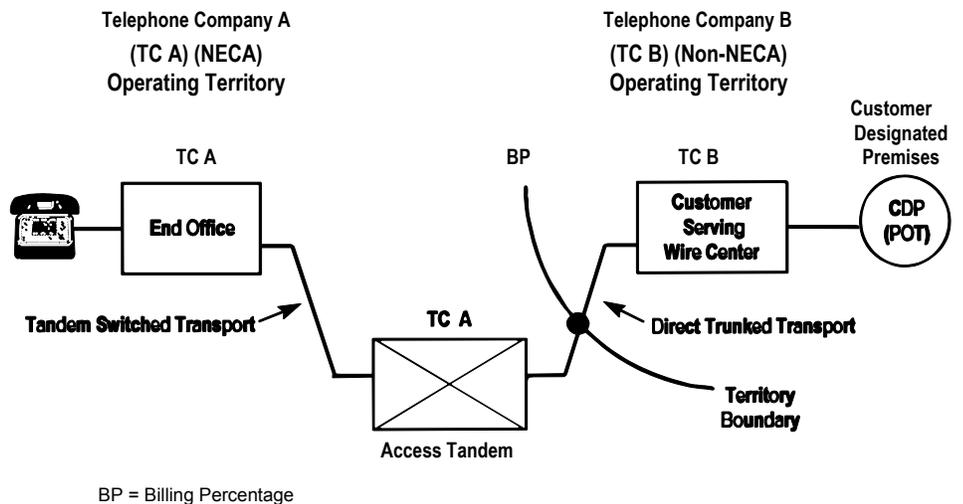
2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges (Cont'd)

(i) Example 1 — Switched Access (Cont'd)

— Customer Designated Premises is in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-B) not participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool.



The following example reflects the rate calculations for TC-A, a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool. Rates for a Non-Traffic Sensitive Pool member company would appear in that company's access tariff.

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— Assume:

End Office to Access Tandem:

Airline miles from TC A End Office to TC A Access
Tandem = 22.1, Rounded = 23.

Access Tandem to Serving Wire Center:

Airline miles from TC A Access Tandem to TC B Serving
Wire Center = 25.6, rounded = 26.

Billing Percentage (BP)

TC A = 40%

TC B = 60%

Access Minutes = 9000

End Office Charges = EO

Tandem Switched Facility Rate = TSF

Tandem Switched Termination Rate = TST

Tandem Switching Rate = TS

Direct Trunked Facility Rate = DTF

Direct Trunked Termination Rate = DTT

— Telephone Company A charges are:

End Office charges = 9,000 min. x EO rate

Tandem Switched Facility charge = 9,000 min. x 23 mi. x TSF rate

Tandem Switched Termination charge = 2 terminations x 9,000
min. x TST rate

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges (Cont'd)

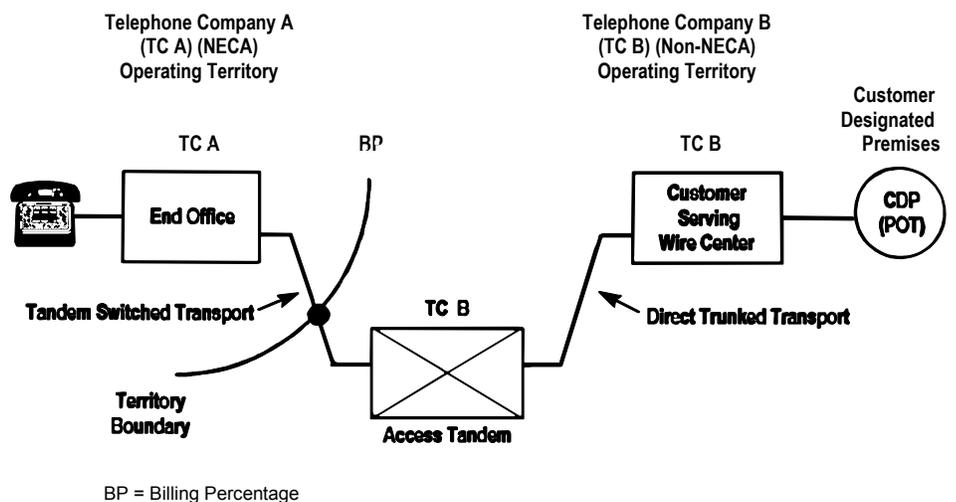
(i) Example 1 — Switched Access (Cont'd)

Tandem Switching charge = 9,000 min. x TS rate
 Direct Trunked Facility charge = 26 miles x DTF rate x 40%
 Direct Trunked Termination charge = 1 termination x DTT rate

(j) Example 2 — Switched Access

Layout

- Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office.
- End Office is in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-A) participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool.
- Access Tandem and Customer Designated Premises are in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-B) not participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool



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The following example reflects the rate calculations for TC-A, a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool. Rates for a Non-Traffic Sensitive Pool member company would appear in that company's access tariff.

— Assume:

End Office to Access Tandem:

Airline miles from TC A End Office to TC B Access
Tandem = 22.1, Rounded = 23

Billing Percentage (BP)

TC A = 80%

TC B = 20%

Access Tandem to Serving Wire Center:

Airline miles from TC B Access Tandem to TC B Serving
Wire Center = 25.6, Rounded = 26

Access Minutes = 9000

End Office Charges = EO

Tandem Switched Facility Rate = TSF

Tandem Switched Termination Rate = TST

Tandem Switching Rate = TS

Direct Trunked Facility Rate = DTF

Direct Trunked Termination Rate = DTT

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— Telephone Company A charges are:

End Office charges = 9,000 min. x EO rate

Tandem Switched Facility charge = 9,000 min. x 23 mi. x TSF rate x 80%

Tandem Switched Termination charge = 1 termination x 9,000 min. x TST rate

2.5 Connections Equipment and systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched, Digital Subscriber Line, Special, and Public Packet Data Network Services furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1 and in Section 2.1 preceding.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

800 Data Base

The term "800 Data Base Service" denotes a service which uses a data base system to identify 800 access customers on a 10-digit basis. For purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this tariff regarding the provision of 800 Database Access, except where otherwise specified, 800 Database Service shall include the following service access codes 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833, and 822.

800 Series

The term 800 series denotes the service access codes of 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833, and 822.

Access Code

The term "Access Code", with the exception of Feature Group B (FGB) with an Abbreviated Dial Arrangement (ADA), denotes a uniform access code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer in the form 101XXXX and 950-XXXX. Access codes for FGB with an ADA are explained in Section 6.9.2 following.

Access Minutes

For the purpose of calculating chargeable usage, the term "Access Minutes" denotes customer usage of exchange facilities in the provision of interstate or foreign service. 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 Telephone 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 Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer-designated premises.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Add/Drop Multiplexing

The term "Add/Drop Multiplexing" donates a multiplexing function offered in connection with SONET that allows lower level signals to be added or dropped from a high-speed optical carrier channel in a wire center. The connection to the add/drop multiplexer is via a channel to a Central Office Port at a specific digital speed (i.e., DS3, DS1, etc.).

Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)

The term "Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)" donates a telecommunications network architecture that uses databases to facilitate call processing, call routing, and network management, allowing carriers to change the routing of both inbound and outbound calls from moment to moment.

Aggregator

The term "Aggregator" donates any entity that, in the ordinary course of its operations, makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises, for interstate telephone calls using a provider of operator services.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" donates 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.

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)

The term "Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)" donates an access technology that allows voice and high- speed data to be sent simultaneously over local exchange service facilities. ADSL supports data rates of up to 1.544 Mbps when receiving data (downstream rate) and up to 512 kbps when sending data (upstream rate).

Attenuation Distortion

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

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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 Telephone 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 Title Pages 2 through 4 preceding.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched 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 Telephone 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

The term "Carrier Identification Code (CIC)" denotes a numeric code assigned by the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Administrator for the provisioning of Feature Group B or Feature Group D Switched Services. The numeric code is unique to each carrier and is used by the Telephone Company to route switched access traffic to the Customer Designated Premises.

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

Central Office Maintenance Technician

The term "Central Office Maintenance Technician" denotes a Telephone Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, within the Telephone Company Central Office.

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.

Channel(s)

The term "Channel(s)" denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic-based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Channel Service Unit

The term "Channel Service Unit" denotes equipment, which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format error, and remote loop back.

Channelize

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

Clear Channel Capability

The term "Clear Channel Capability" denotes the ability to transport twenty-four 64 Kbps over a DS1 Mbps High Capacity service via a B8ZS line code format.

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

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.

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 ports.

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.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Common Line

The term "Common Line" donates a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone 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.

Communications System

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

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" donates any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and End Users.

Customer Designated Premises

The term "Customer Designated Premises" donates the premises specified by the customer for the provision of service.

Customer Node

The term "Customer Node" donates Telephone Company provided equipment located at a customer designated premises that terminates a high speed optical channel.

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The term "Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line" donates an arrangement, which provides for a connection to a signal source, which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Decibel

The term "Decibel" donates a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" donates noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" donates noise power measurements with C-Message Weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Detail Billing

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

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

The term "Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)" donates an access technology that allows simultaneous voice and high-speed data to be sent over local exchange service facilities.

Digital Switched 56 Service

A switched access optional feature available with Feature Group C and Feature Group D Access, which provides for data transmission at up to 56 Kilobits per second.

Direct-Trunked Transport

The term "Direct-Trunked Transport" donates transport from the serving wire center to the end office or from the serving wire center to the access tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Directory Assistance (Interstate)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer by dialing NPA + 555-1212 or 555-1212.

Directory Assistance Location (Interstate)

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Telephone Company office where telephone company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from the customer's end user and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature Group A. It may be utilized when Feature Group A is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination with the customer to the local exchange end office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling would expect to receive address signals from the customer in the form of Dual Tone Multifrequency signals.

Echo Control

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" donates a condition that permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective 2-wire channels may be terminated with 2-wire or 4-wire interfaces.

Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" donates a condition, which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two-wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office

The term "End Office" donates a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. This term includes Remote Switching Modules/Systems served by a Host Central Office in a different wire center.

End User

The term "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 service exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an end user if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller.

Enhanced Service

The term "Enhanced Service", as defined in Part 64 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations, are services "... offered over common carrier transmission facilities used in interstate communications, which employ computer processing applications that act on the format, content, code, protocol or similar aspects of the subscriber's transmitted information; provide the subscriber additional, different, or restructured information; or involve subscriber interaction with stored information."

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" donates a Switched Service dedicated Local Transport facility between the customer's serving wire center and the customer-designated premises.

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" donates a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" (ELEPL) denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a 4-wire interface, which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive).]

Exchange

The term "Exchange" donates 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 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.

Exit Message

The term "Exit Message" donates an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company's tandem switch to mark the Carrier Connect Time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to an interexchange customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Expected Measured Loss

The term "Expected Measured Loss" donates a calculated loss that specifies the end-to-1004-Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Extended Area Service

See Exchange

Extended PVC

The term "Extended PVC" donates the interconnection of a port on a Telephone Company's frame relay network with a port on another interconnected Telephone Company's frame relay network.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" donates the first Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer designated premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer designated premises.

Frame

The term "Frame" donates a group of data bits in a specific format, which enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of the specific bits.

Frame Relay Access Connection

The term "Frame Relay Access Connection" donates the physical facility, including the associated port, between the end user's data terminal equipment and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Frame Relay Service

The term "Frame Relay Service" donates a medium-speed, connection-oriented packet-switched data service that allows for the interconnection of Local Area Networks or other compatible customer premises equipment for the purpose of connecting to an interstate frame relay network.

Frame Relay End User Port

The term "Frame Relay End User Port" donates the physical location in the Telephone Company switching office where the Special Access facility of the customer connects to the Frame Relay Service network. It specifies how a frame relay switch sends and receives data from a frame relay end user customer's LAN or other compatible CPE devices.

Frame Relay Inter-network Connection

The term "Frame Relay Inter-network Connection" donates the physical facility, including the associated port, between the access customer's frame relay network and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch.

Frame Relay Inter-network Customer Port

The term "Frame Relay Inter-network Customer Port" donates the physical location in the Telephone Company switching office where the access customer's Special Access facility connects to the Telephone Company's Frame Relay Service network. It specifies how a frame relay switch sends and receives data from a frame relay access customer's network.

Frequency Shift

The term "Frequency Shift" donates the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" donates Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Host Central Office

The term "Host Central Office" denotes an electronic local Telephone Company End Office where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks. Additionally, this type of End Office contains the central call processing functions, which service itself and its Remote Switching Modules/Systems.

Hub

The term "Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed for customers served out of any wire center.

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.

Impedance Balance

The term "Impedance Balance" denotes the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a 4-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the 4-wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

Impulse Noise

The term "Impulse Noise" denotes any momentary occurrence of the noise on a channel over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences, which exceed the threshold.

Individual Case Basis

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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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Initial Address Message

The term “Initial Address Message” donates an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up, reserve an outgoing trunk and process the information about that trunk along with other data relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Inserted Connection Loss

The term “Inserted Connection Loss” donates the 1004 Hz power difference (in dB) between the maximum power available at the originating end and the actual power reaching the terminating end through the inserted connection.

Installation and Repair Technician

The term “Installation and Repair Technician” donates a Telephone Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, outside of the Telephone Company Central Office and generally at the customer designated premises.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms “Interexchange Carrier” (IC) or “Interexchange Common Carrier” donates 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 or more exchanges.

Intermediate Hub

The term “Intermediate Hub” donates 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, as specified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term “Intermodulation Distortion” donates 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).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Interstate Communications

The term "Interstate Communications" donates both interstate and foreign communications.

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" donates any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.

Legal Holiday

The term "Legal Holiday" donates days other than Saturday or Sunday for which the Telephone Company is normally closed. These include New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.

Line Side Connection

The term "Line Side Connection" donates a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" donates 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.

Local Area Network

The term "Local Area Network" donates a network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers.

Local Number Portability (LNP)

The term "Local Number Portability (LNP)" donates the ability of an end user of local exchange telecommunications service to retain an existing telephone number without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Location Routing Number (LRN)

The term "Location Routing Number (LRN)" donates a unique NPA-NXX-XXXX that serves as a routing number associated with a central office switch that has subscribers that have transferred their telephone numbers from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

Loss Deviation

The term "Loss Deviation" donates the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" donates any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

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

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" donates an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements toward the customer's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

N-1 Carrier

The term "N-1 Carrier" donates the telecommunications carrier, prior to the terminating carrier, responsible for querying an LNP database to determine the routing of a call for a number portable NXX code.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" donates 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" donates 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" donates a three-digit area code (Numbering Plan Area - NPA) and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office prefix plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook

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

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" donates 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Optical Carrier Channel

The term "Optical Carrier Channel" donates the high- speed optical communications path for transporting information utilizing a Synchronous Optical Channel platform. The channel is provided at transmission rates of 155.52 Mbps (OC3) and 622.08 Mbps (OC12).

Optical Carrier Rate (OC-N)

The term "Optical Carrier Rate" donates the line rate being transmitted on an optical carrier channel. A SONET transmission rate is equivalent to "N" times the OC1 line rate of 51.84 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated

The term "Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated" donates the transmission of a combined signal formed by linking together multiple individual signals.

Optical Line Termination

The term "Optical Line Termination" donates the network interface on the customer designated premises equipment that provides for an optical handoff.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" donates the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User Premises to an IC Premises.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" donates 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" donates an entity that provides pay telephone service, which is the provision of public, semi-public or inmate pay telephone service.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)

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

Phase Jitter

The term "Phase Jitter" donates the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" donates the point of demarcation within a customer-designated premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Premises

The term "Premises" donates a building or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

Registered Equipment

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

Release Message

The term "Release Message" donates an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules/Systems" donates small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches, which obtain their call processing capability from an electronic Host Central Office. The Remote Switching Modules/Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks to an IC.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Return Loss

The term "Return Loss" donates a measure of the similarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.

Service Access Code

The term "Service Access Code" donates a 3-digit code in the NPA format which is used as the first three digits of a 10-digit address and which is assigned for special network uses. Whereas NPA codes are normally used for identifying specific geographical areas, certain Service Access Codes have been allocated in the North American Numbering Plan to identify generic services or to provide access capability. Examples of Service Access Codes include the 800 and 900 codes.

Service Switching Point (SSP)

The term "Service Switching Point" donates an end office or tandem, which in addition to having SS7 and SP capabilities, is also equipped to query centralized data bases.

Serving Wire Center

The term "Serving Wire Center" donates the wire center from which the customer-designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Telephone Company.

Seven Digit Manual Test Line

The term "Seven Digit Manual Test Line" donates an arrangement, which allows the Customer to select balance, milliwatt and synchronous test lines by manually dialing a seven digit number over the associated access connection.

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

The term "Shortage of Facilities or Equipment" donates a condition, which occurs when the Telephone Company does not have appropriate cable, switching capacity, bridging or, multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the Access Service requested by the customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Short Circuit Test Line

The term "Short Circuit Test Line" donates an arrangement in an end office, which provides for an ac short circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least four microfarads.

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

The term "Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio" donates the ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP)" donates a packet switch, which provides access to the Telephone Company's SS7 network and performs SS7 message signal routing and screening.

Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port" donates the point of termination and interconnection to the STP. 2.

Signaling Point (SP)

The term "Signaling Point (SP)" donates an SS7 network interface element capable of originating and terminating SS7 trunk signaling messages.

Signaling Point of Interface (SPOI)

The term "Signaling Point of Interface (SPOI)" donates the customer designated location where the SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the customer.

Signaling Return Loss

The term "Signaling Return Loss" donates the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where signing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7)" denotes the layered protocol used for standardized common channel signaling in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Special Order

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

Standard PVC

The term "Standard PVC" denotes the connection of ports within the same Telephone Company frame relay network.

Study Area

The term "Study Area" denotes a geographic area within a state in which a Telephone Company operates. This geographic area normally does not cross state lines.

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.

Super Intermediate Hub

The term "Super Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed for Customers served by all wire centers in the LATA. A Super Intermediate Hub can be restricted to one or more designated NPAs within a LATA and/or to wire centers that are owned by the same telephone company as the hub. Super Intermediate Hubs and the wire centers they serve are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)

The term "Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)" denotes an access technology that allows high-speed data to be sent over local exchange service facilities. SDSL supports the transmission of data signals at the same speed when receiving data (downstream rate) and transmitting data (upstream rate).

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)

The term "SONET" donates a North American Standard for high-speed synchronous optical channels having minimum transmission rates of 51.84 Mbps. The standard SONET optical carrier rate of 51.84 Mbps is called OC1; the equivalent electrical signal rate is called STS-1. SONET standardizes higher transmission bit rates, "OCN", as exact multiples of OC1 (N X 51.84 Mbps). For example, OC3 equals 3 X 51.84 Mbps.

Synchronous Test Line

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

Synchronous Transport Signal (STS)

The term "Synchronous Transport Signal" donates a 51.84 Mbps electrical signal used within the SONET optical carrier network. The signal consists of the information content and the overhead used by SONET. The overhead is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the STS signal so it can be directly connected to other SONET carrier channels. STS signals are in exact multiples of 51.84 Mbps. (STS-1 is 51.84 Mbps, STS-3 is 155.52 Mbps, etc.)

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" donates transport from the tandem to the end office that is switched at a tandem.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" donates the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from an IC premises to an End User Premises.

Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" donates 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" donates the number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction per unit of time.

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

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

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" donates 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.

Trunk

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

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

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

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ACCESS SERVICE2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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 and horizontal coordinates of the two 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.

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.

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.

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