FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

CONCURRING CARRIERS

Goodman Telephone Company

Seneca Telephone Company

CONNECTING CARRIERS

NO CONNECTING CARRIERS

OTHER PARTICIPATING CARRIERS

NO OTHER PARTICIPATING CARRIERS

REGISTERED SERVICE MARKS	REGISTERED TRADEMARKS
NONE	NONE

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

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FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.12 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.3.13 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.

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (N)

VoIP-PSTN Traffic is defined as traffic exchanged between a Company end user and the customer in Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) format that originates and/or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. This section governs the identification of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic that is required to be compensated at interstate access rates, unless the parties have agreed otherwise, by the FCC in its Report and Order in WC Dockets Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No 11-161 (November 18, 2011) (FCC Order), as it may hereafter be amended, clarified or otherwise changed or abrogated by the FCC or a court or a regulatory body of competent jurisdiction. Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic from the customer's traditional intrastate access traffic, so that Toll VoIP- PSTN Traffic can be billed in accordance with the FCC Order.

Toll VoIP-Traffic identified in accordance with the following tariff sections will billed at rates equal to the Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates.

In the event the FCC Order's requirement that intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic be billed at interstate rates is reversed by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the Company reserves the right to revise its billings to the customer at intrastate access rates back to January 1, 2012. (N)

(M) Material that previously appeared on this page now appears on page 16.7.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(A) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors

(1) The Company will determine the number of intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied by applying an originating Percent VoIP Usage (PVU) factor to the total intrastate access MOU originated by a Company end user and delivered to the customer and by applying a terminating PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by the customer to the Company's end user.

(2) The customer will calculate and furnish to the Company, along with supporting documentation, an originating PVU factor representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total originating intrastate access MOU that the customer exchanges with the Company that is received from the Company and that is terminated in IP format and that would otherwise be billed by the Company as intrastate access MOU.

(3) The customer will calculate and furnish to the Company, along with supporting documentation, a terminating PVU factor representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the customer exchanges with the Company that is sent to the Company and which originated in IP format and that would otherwise be billed by the Company as intrastate access MOU.

(4) At the present time, the Company neither originates calls from nor terminates calls to its customers nor terminates calls to its customers in IP format. At such time as the Company originates and/or terminates calls to its customers in IP format, it will calculate an originating and/or terminating PVU factor to apply, in conjunction with a customer's PVU factor(s), to develop the appropriate originating or terminating PVU factor to apply to the customer's originating or terminating intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

(5) The customer shall not modify its reported PIU factor to account for Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(A) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors (Cont'd)

(6) Both the customer provided originating PVU and the terminating PVU shall be based on relevant and verifiable information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g. as reported on the FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail or other relevant and verifiable information which will be provided to the Company upon request.

(7) The customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVU factors for a minimum of one year.

(8) If the customer does not furnish the Company with a PVU factor, the Company will utilize a PVU equal to zero.

(9) If the customer does not supply sufficient supporting documentation, the Company will not accept or apply a customer supplied originating or Terminating PVU greater than the applicable State percentage as identified in Paragraph 963 of the FCC Order.

(B) Initial Implementation of PVU Factors

(1) If the originating and terminating PVU factors cannot be implemented in the Company's billing for Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic delivered on and after January 1, 2012, once the factors can be implemented, the Company will adjust the customer's bills retroactive to January 1, 2012, provided that the customer provides the PVU factors to the Company prior to April 15, 2012. Otherwise, the Company will set the initial PVU factors as specified in (A) (8).

(2) In making retroactive adjustments to bills, the Company may choose to provide credits based on a quarterly basis or such other billing interval as is reasonable in the circumstances.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(C) PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the originating and terminating PVU factors quarterly using the method set forth in (A) (2) and (A) (3), preceding. If the customer chooses to submit such updates, it shall forward to the Company, no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year, revised PVU factors based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The revised PVU factors will serve as the basis for future billing and will be effective on the bill date of each such month and shall serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing until superseded by new PVU factors. No prorating or back billing will be done on the updated PVU factors.

(D) PVU Factor Verification

(1) Not more than four times in any year, the Company may request from the customer an overview of the process used to determine the PVU factors, the call detail records, description of the method for determining how the end user originates and terminates calls in IP format, and other information used to determine the customer's PVU factors furnished to the Company in order to validate the PVU factors supplied. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably supply the requested data and information within 15 days of the Company's request.

(2) The Company may dispute the Customer's PVU factor based upon relevant and verifiable information, including, but not limited to, the following:

- A review of the requested data and information provided by the customer.
- The Company's reasonable review of other market information, FCC reports on VoIP lines, such as FCC Form 477 or state level results based on the FCC Local Competition Report or other relevant data.
- A change in the reported PVU factor by more than five percentage points from the preceding quarter.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(D) PVU Factor Verification (Cont'd)

(3) If after review of the data and information, the customer and the Company agree to establish revised PVU factors, the Company will begin using those revised PVU factors with the next bill period.

(4) If the dispute is unresolved, the Company may initiate an audit. The Company shall limit audits of the customer's PVU factors to no more than twice per year. The customer may request that the audit be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases, the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the customer.

- In the event that the customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the customer's PVU factors, the Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVU factors reported by the customer. These PVU factors will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.

- During the audit, the most recent undisputed PVU factors from the previous reporting period will be used by the Company.

- The Company will adjust the customer's PVU factors based on the results of the audit and implement the revised PVU in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The revised PVU factors will apply for the next two quarters before new factors can be submitted by the customer.

- If the audit supports the customer's PVU factors, the usage for the contested periods will be adjusted to reflect the customer's audited PVU factors.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(E) Rate Categories

(1) End Office

The End Office rate category establishes the charges related to the local end office switching and end user termination functions necessary to complete the transmission of Switched Access communications to and from the end users served by the local end office. The End Office rate category includes the Local Switching and Information Surcharge rate elements.

(a) Local Switching

The Local Switching rate element establishes the charges related to the use of end office switching equipment, the terminations in the end office of end user lines, the terminations of calls at Telephone Company Intercept Operators or recordings, the STP costs, and the SS7 signaling function between the end office and the Signaling Transfer Point.

(b) Information Surcharge

Information Surcharge rates are assessed to a customer based on the total number of access minutes.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Identification and Rating of Intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic (Cont'd)

(E) Rate Categories (Cont'd)

(2) Billing of Transport for Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility rate recovers a portion of the costs of transmission facilities, including intermediate transmission circuit equipment, between the end points of interoffice circuits. The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility rate specified in 4.63(D)(3) following, is applied on a per access minute per mile basis for all originating and terminating minutes of use routed over the facility.

The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Termination rate recovers a portion of the costs of the circuit equipment necessary for the termination of each end of each measured segment of the Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility. The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Termination rate specified in 4.6.3(D)(3) following, is applied on a per access minute basis (for all originating and terminating minutes of use routed over the facility) at each end of each measured segment of the Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility (e.g., at the end office, Feature Group A dial tone office, host office, and the access tandem). When the Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility mileage is zero, neither the Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Facility rate nor the Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic Tandem Switched Termination rate will apply.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

(M)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Charges and Deposits

(A) The Telephone Company may, in order to safeguard its interests, require a customer, which has a proven history of late payments to the Telephone Company or does not have established credit, to make a deposit prior to or at any time after the provision of the FIA to the customer to be held by the Telephone Company as a guarantee of the payment of rates and charges. 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.

A deposit may not exceed the actual or estimated rates and charges for the FIA for a two month period. 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 FIA 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. After the customer has established a one year prompt payment record, such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the customer account at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the FIA to the customer.

In case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the Telephone Company, the customer will receive simple annual interest at the percentage rate specified in the Telephone Company General and/or Local Tariff.

(B) Where the provision of FIA requires facilities that meet any of the conditions Specified in 10.1.1, Special Construction charges in Section 10 will apply

(M)

(M) Material that appears on this page previously appeared on page 16.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Customer

The term "Customer" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff. For the purposes of this tariff Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) that participate in the Primary Carrier by Toll Center Plan, are included in this definition.

Customer Designated Location

The term "Customer Designated Location" (CDL) denotes a location specified by the customer for the purpose of terminating FIA services. The Telephone Company must have access to the location to perform installation, testing, and maintenance functions. The customer may or may not have access to the location. CDLs include locations such as customer premises, end user premises, customer repeater stations, customer microwave towers, a Telephone Company's first point of switching, some other point where Telephone Company testing can occur, etc. A CDL may be designated by the customer for Switched Access, Special Access, or both in combination.

D-Conditioning
The term "D-Conditioning" denotes a Telephone Company special treatment of the transmission path in order to control C-notched noise and intermodulation distortion.

Daly Busiest Hour
The term "Daily Busiest Hour" denotes the highest usage hour for each day with the reading taken on the clock hour or half hour. The clock hour or half hour selection varies from day to day, depending upon the usage measured. The Daily Busiest Hour is also known as the Bouncing Busy Hour.

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

Direct Trunked Transport (N)
The term "Direct Trunked Transport" denotes 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. |
(N)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling
The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency (DMTF) Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of FGA. It may be utilized when FGA is being used in the terminating direction. An office arranged for signaling would expect to receive address signals from the IC in the form of DTMF format.

Echo Path Loss
The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a four-wire interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP)

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 the talker echo is most annoying.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

End Office Switch

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a Telephone Company local switching system located in a wire center where Telephone Company local service subscriber station loops are terminated for purposes of originating and terminating traffic to or from a customer.

End User

The term "End User" means any customer of an intrastate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier, other than the Telephone Company, shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, and a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller (e.g., hotels, motels and shared tenant services).

Engineering Review

The term "Engineering Review" denotes the examination of an ASR with a customer requested change to determine if a design change is required. It includes, but is not limited to, the review for possible change requirements in equipment, interfaces, circuit configurations, engineering records, and billing.

Entrance Facility (N)

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes a Switched Access Service dedicated Local Transport Facility between the customer's serving wire center and the customer designated premises. (N)

Entry Switch

See first point of Switching.

Excess Capacity

The term "Excess Capacity" denotes a quantity of FIA requested by the customer which is greater than that which the Telephone Company would construct to fulfill the customer's ASR.

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area (LATA), established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area 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. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given LATA.

Exchange Access Signaling

The term "Exchange Access Signaling" denotes the signaling system used by equal access end offices to transmit originating information and address digits to the customer's premises and includes the means of verifying the receipt of these address digits. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing (in suitably equipped end offices), identification of the type of the ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgement wink supervisory signals.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Synchronous Test Line

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

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" denotes transport from the tandem to the end office that is switched at the tandem. (N) (N)

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System

The term "Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System" or "TSP System" refers to the regulatory administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (ie;, the provisioning and restoration) of NSEP Services.

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum service period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access for the completion of calls from a CDL to an end user.

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

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a grouping 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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(b) Multiple Bill Option

(D) (N)

Under the Multiple Bill Option, each company providing the access service will render an access bill to the customer for its portion of the service based on its access tariff rates and regulations. Each company will:

- prepare its own bill;
- determine its charge(s) for Local Transport and/or Channel Mileage as set forth in (3) following;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access tariff;
- forward its bill to the customer.

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

(D) (N)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport and Channel Mileage Charges Multiple Bill Option (T)

Each telephone company's portion of the Local Transport and Channel Mileage will be developed as follows: (D) (N)

(i) 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 for Switched Access or serving wire centers for Special Access) using the V&H method set forth respectively in Sections 4.5.2 following.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 (i) preceding, times the BP for each telephone company, as set forth in (ii) preceding, times the Tandem Switched Facility rate; and

- 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 the Telephone Company, 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 4.6.2(C), following. The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in Section 4.6.1, following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Switched Access Tandem Switched Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(D) (N)

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd) (T)

(iv) For Feature Groups A, B, C, and D Direct Trunked Transport: (D) (N)

- multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in (i) preceding, times the BP for each telephone company, as set forth in (ii) preceding, times the Direct Trunked Facility rate.

- The Direct Trunked Termination rate is applied as set forth in Section 4.6.2(B), following. The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in Section 4.6.1, following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Switched Access Direct Trunked Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(v) For Feature Groups A, B, C, and D:

- When the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing equipment is located within the operating territory of the Telephone Company, the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing charge will apply.

  The Billing Percentage (BP) is not applicable to the Entrance Facility and Multiplexer charges.

(vi) 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 (iii) through (v), 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). (D) (N)

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

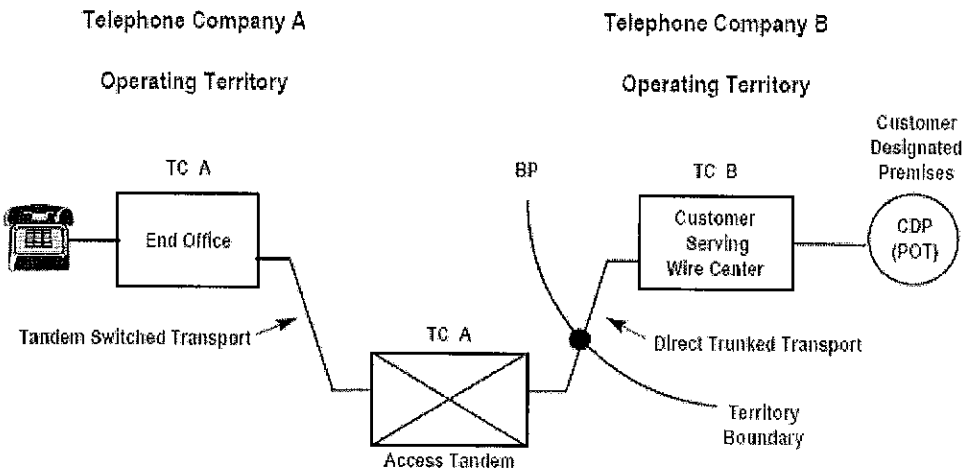
(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(vii) Example – 1

Layout

- Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office.
- End Office and Access Tandem are in the operating territory of Telephone Company A (TC-A)
- Customer Designated Premises is in the operating territory of Telephone Company B (TC-B)



BP = Billing Percentage

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(vii) Example – 1 (Cont'd)

The following example reflects the rate calculations for Telephone Company A. Rates for Telephone Company B would appear in that company's access tariff.

- 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 = 9,000

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

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(vii) Example 1 (Cont'd)

- Telephone Company A charges are:

End Office charges
= 9,000 MOU x EO rates

Tandem Switched Facility charge
= 9,000 MOU x 23 miles x TSF rate

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

Tandem Switching charge
= 9,000 MOU x TS rate

Direct Trunked Facility charge
= 26 miles x DTF rate x 40%

Direct Trunked Termination charge
= 1 termination x DTT rate

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

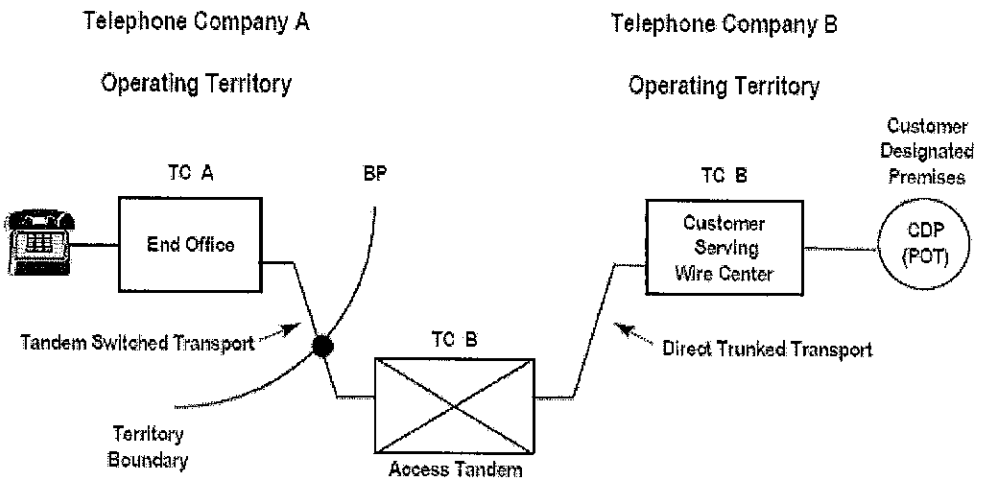
(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(viii) Example 2 (Cont'd)

Layout

- Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office.
- End Office is in the operating territory of Telephone Company A (TC-A)
- Access Tandem and Customer Designated Premises are in the operating territory of Telephone Company B (TC-B)



BP = Billing Percentage

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(viii) Example 2 (Cont'd)

The following example reflects the rate calculations for Telephone Company A. Rates for Telephone Company B 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 = 9,000

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

2. GENERAL REGULATIONSWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

2.7 FIA Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

(2) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(c) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport Charges (Cont'd)

(viii) Example 2 (Cont'd)

- Telephone Company A charges are:

End Office charges
= 9,000 MOU x EO rates

Tandem Switched Facility charge
= 9,000 MOU x 23 miles x TSF rate x 80%

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

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

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4. SWITCHED ACCESS

4.1 General

Switched Access provides two-point communications paths between the point of termination at a CDL and the points of termination at Telephone Company end user premises within the Access Area. Each path is established through the use of Local Transport, End Office Services, and Common Lines or Special Access Lines. Switched Access provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premises to the CDL and to terminate calls from the CDL to an end user's premises. Specific descriptions of Switched Access are in 4.2. (T)

Switched Access is ordered in either quantities of lines, trunks or in Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC) FGA is furnished on a per-line basis, and FGB, FGC, FGD and SAC Access Service are furnished on a per-trunk basis in accordance with the capacity ordered in trunks or BHMC.

Quantities of lines, trunks, or total BHMC of the circuit group connecting the first point of switching and the CDL are determined at the Telephone Company's first point of switching.

A customer may designate one or more CDLs within the LATA for FGA, FGB, FGC, FGD Switched Access or SAC Access Service, except that in the case of 800 SAC Access Service, customers may request connections only to suitably equipped end offices and access tandem offices as discussed in 3.1.1(D).

The following option will not be applicable to FGC and FGD. When the first point of switching and the CDL are in the same Wire Center Area, transport for FGA or FGB Switched Access Service is rated as set forth in Section 4.2.3. When the Telephone Company's first point of switching and the CDL are served by different Wire Center Areas for FGA or FBG Service, but within the same LATA, the customer will be given an option on how the transport will be rated. In this instance, the customer may opt to have the transport rated as Switched Transport from the wire center serving the existing CDL to the end office(s) originating or terminating the traffic, in Section 4.2.3(A)(1), or choose to have that portion of the transport between the wire center serving the existing CDL and the selected first point of switching as Special Transport. By selecting the Special Transport option, the customer has established a new CDL for Switched Access rating purposes in the selected Access Area. That Transport between the wire center serving the existing CDL and the new CDL is rated as Special Transport, in Section 5.1.1(B), and Switched Access rates will be applicable from the wire center serving the new CDL to each end office originating or terminating traffic within the selected FGA or FGB Special Transport option as in 5.1.1.(C). Switched Transport and Special Transport shall not be combined within the same hunt group arrangement. When the customer requests to change for rating purposes from one type of transport to another (e.g., Special to Switched), the Subsequent Ordering Charge – Switched Access, in 4.6.1(B) or the Subsequent Ordering Charge – Special Access in 4.6.1(D)(1)(b) will apply. The charge for the change depends on the type of transport option being selected by the customer.

When Switched Access is ordered in BHMC, the BHMC must be differentiated by Feature Group type and directionality of traffic as in 4.3.2 in order for the Telephone Company to properly design Switched Access to meet the traffic carrying capacity requirements of the customer.

When a customer plans to use Switched Access in connection with the resale of services of an IC, the provisions for such Switched Access charges are in Section 12.

Switched Access is provided with basic testing as described in 4.2.4(B)(10)(C)(11),E(13), and 4.2.7. Additional testing is provided as described in 6.6. Additional testing is provided only on the FIA supplied by the Telephone Company.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(D) (N)

The Local Transport rate category establishes the charges related to the transmission and tandem switching facilities between the customer designated premises and the end office switch(es), which may be a Remote Switching Module(s) or WATS Serving Office, where the customer's traffic is switched to originate or terminate the customer's communications. Mileage measurement rules are set forth in Section 4.52(a), following, and in this section.

Local Transport is a two-way voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities determined by the Telephone Company. The two-way voice frequency transmission path permits the transport of calls in the originating direction (from the end user end office switch to the customer designated premises) and in the terminating direction (from the customer designated premises to the end office switch), but not simultaneously. The voice frequency transmission path may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. The customer must specify the choice of facilities (i.e. Voice Grade 2 or 4 wire or High Capacity DS1 or DS3) to be used in the provision of the Direct Trunked Transport or Entrance Facility. High Capacity DS3 facilities are only available at wire centers identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

The customer must specify when ordering (1) whether the service is to be directly routed to an end office switch or through an access tandem switch, (2) the type of Direct Trunked Transport and whether it will overflow to Tandem Switched Transport when service is directly routed to an end office, (3) the type of Entrance Facility, where applicable, (4) the directionality of the service, and (5) when multiplexing is required, the hub(s) at which the multiplexing will be provided.

When the customer has both Tandem Switched Transport and Direct Trunked Transport at the same end office, the customer will be provided Alternate Traffic Routing as set forth in Section 4.2.5(A), following.

Direct Trunked Transport is available at all tandems and at all end offices except those end offices identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 as not having the capability to provide Direct Trunked Transport. Direct Trunked Transport is not available: (1) from end offices that provide equal access through a centralized equal access arrangement, or (2) from end offices that lack recording or measurement capability, or (3) on the FGC LEC IntraLATA Toll network.

(D) (N)

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

Normally, Direct Trunked Transport of originating 800 series calls from an end office is available only from Service Switching Point (SSP) equipped end offices. However, certain SSP equipped end offices cannot accommodate the direct trunking of the 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) service access codes. These end offices are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. Additionally, certain non-SSP equipped end offices can accommodate direct trunking of originating 800 series calls. These end offices are also identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Unless otherwise ordered by the F.C.C., where the Telephone Company elects to provide equal access through a centralized equal access arrangement, the Telephone Company will designate the Serving Wire Center (SWC). The designated SWC will normally be that wire center which provides dial tone to the Telephone Company centralized equal access tandem office identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

When service is provided in cooperation with a non-telephone company provider of centralized equal access, the SWC will be that wire center which would normally provide dial tone to the Telephone Company point of interconnection with the non-telephone company provider of centralized equal access specified in the tariff of the centralized equal access provider. Those Telephone Company offices providing equal access through centralized arrangements are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Local Transport is provided at the rates and charges set forth in Section 4.6.2 following. The application of these rates with respect to individual Feature Groups is as set forth in Section 4.6.2, following. When more than one Telephone Company is involved in providing the Switched Access Service, the Local Transport rates are applied as set forth in Section 2.7, preceding.

The Local Transport Rate Category includes four classifications of rate elements: (1) Entrance Facility, (2) Direct Trunked Transport, (3) Tandem Switched Transport, and (4) Multiplexing. The description of the rate application for each of these rate elements is provided in Section 4.5.2(N)(2).

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(1) Entrance Facility

The Entrance Facility recovers a portion of the costs associated with a communications path between a customer designated premises and the serving wire center of that premises. Included as part of the Entrance Facility is a standard channel interface arrangement which defines the technical characteristics associated with the type of facilities to which the access service is to be connected at the customer designated premises and the type of signaling capability, if any.

Three types of Entrance Facility are available:

- Voice Grade 2 or 4 wire (an analog channel with an approximate bandwidth of 300 to 3000 hz);
- High Capacity DS1 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 1.544 Mbps);
- High Capacity DS3 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 44.736 Mbps);

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(2) Direct Trunked Transport

The Direct Trunked Transport rate elements recover a portion of the cost associated with a communications path or circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer between:

- The serving wire center and an end office,
- The serving wire center and a tandem,
- The serving wire center and a hub,
- A hub and an end office,

Direct Trunked Transport is available at all tandems and to all end offices except those end offices identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 as not having the capability to provide Direct Trunked Transport.

Direct Trunked Transport is not available: (1) from end offices that provide equal access through a centralized equal access arrangement, or (2) from end offices that lack recording or measurement capability, or (3) on the FGC LEC IntraLATA Toll network.

Normally, Direct Trunked Transport of originating 800 series calls from an end office is available only from Service Switching Point (SSP) equipped end offices. However, certain SSP equipped end offices cannot accommodate the direct trunking of the 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) service access codes. These end offices are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. Additionally, certain non-SSP equipped end offices can accommodate direct trunking of originating 800 series calls. These end offices are also identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Three types of Direct Trunked Transport are available:

- Voice Grade 2 or 4 wire (an analog channel with an approximate bandwidth of 300 to 3000 hz);
- High Capacity DS1 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 1.544 Mbps);
- High Capacity DS3 (an isochronous serial digital channel with a rate of 44.736 Mbps);

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(2) Direct Trunked Transport

High Capacity DS3 Direct Trunked Transport cannot be terminated at end offices that are not identified as hub offices that provide DS3 to DS1 multiplexing. Additionally, DS1 Direct Trunked Transport cannot be terminated at end offices that are not identified as hub offices that provide DS1 to Voice Grade multiplexing or are not electronic end offices. Offices that provide multiplexing functions are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

The Direct Trunked Facility rate recovers a portion of the costs of transmission facilities, including intermediate transmission circuit equipment, between the end points of the interoffice circuits.

The Direct Trunked Termination rate recovers a portion of the costs of the circuit equipment that is necessary for the termination of each end of the Direct Trunked Facility.

(3) Tandem Switched Transport

The Tandem Switched Transport rate elements recover a portion of the costs associated with a communications path between a tandem and an end office on circuits that are switched at a tandem switch.

Tandem Switched Transport rates consist of a Tandem Switching rate, a Tandem Switched Facility rate, and a Tandem Switched Termination rate.

In those instances where an SSP equipped end office is capable of handling 800 traffic on a direct trunked basis but incapable of handling 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) traffic on a direct trunked basis, a full credit will be provided for tandem switched transport charges associated with FGC and FGD service for 888 traffic delivered at the tandem. This results in all 800 series traffic being rated as direct trunked transport regardless of whether the SSP equipped end office is capable of handling 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) traffic on a direct trunked basis. Those SSP equipped end offices that cannot accommodate direct trunking of originating 800 series (other than the 800 service access code) traffic are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4

The Tandem Switched Facility rate recovers a portion of the costs of transmission facilities, including intermediate transmission circuit equipment, between the end points of interoffice circuits.

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(3) Tandem Switched Transport (Cont'd)

The Tandem Switched Termination rate recovers a portion of the costs of circuit equipment necessary for the termination of each end of each measured segment of the Tandem Switched Facility.

The Tandem Switching rate recovers a portion of the costs of switching traffic through an access tandem.

(4) Reserved for Future Use

(5) Multiplexing

Multiplexing provides an arrangement for converting a single, higher capacity or bandwidth circuit to several lower capacity or bandwidth circuits.

When a derived channel is itself multiplexed to derive additional channels with a lesser capacity, this is referred to as cascade multiplexing. When cascade multiplexing occurs, a charge for the additional multiplexing function applies. When cascade multiplexing is performed at different hubbing locations, Direct Trunked Transport charges also apply between the hubs.

Multiplexing is only available at the wire centers identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. The following multiplexing arrangements are offered for use with Switched Access Service.

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd)

(A) General (Cont'd)

(5) Multiplexing (Cont'd)

(a) DS3 to DS1 Multiplexing charges specified in Section 4.6.2(B), following, apply when a High Capacity DS3 Entrance Facility or High Capacity DS3 Direct Trunked Transport is connected with High Capacity DS1 Direct Trunked Transport. The DS3 to DS1 multiplexer will convert a 44.736 Mbps channel to 28 DS1 channels using digital time division multiplexing.

(b) DS1 to Voice Grade Multiplexing charges specified in Section 4.6.2(B), following, apply when a High Capacity DS1 Entrance Facility or High Capacity DS1 Direct Trunked Transport is connected with Voice Grade Direct Trunked Transport. However, a DS1 to Voice Grade Multiplexing charge does not apply when a High Capacity DS1 Entrance Facility or High Capacity DS1 Direct Trunked Transport is terminated at an electronic end office and only Switched Access Service is provided over the DS1 facility (i.e., Voice Grade Special Access channels are not derived). The DS1 to Voice Grade multiplexer will convert a 1.544 Mbps channel to 24 Voice Grade channels.

(6) Number of Transmission Paths

The number of Local Transport transmission paths provided between an end office switch and the first point of switching are determined by the Telephone Company using standard traffic engineering methods. The number of Switched Transport transmission paths provided between the first point of switching and the CDL is determined:

(a) by the customer, when ordering FGA, based on the number of lines ordered or,

(b) by the Telephone Company, when the customer orders FGB, FGC, FGD or SAC Access Service. If ordered in trunks, the customer may determine the number of trunks. If ordered in BHMC, the Telephone Company will determine the number of trunks, using standard traffic engineering methods.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements

The Interface Arrangement provides the interface between the Telephone Company provided Switched Access and customer provided facilities at the point of termination at the CDL.

Switched Access is provided in a number of separate interface Arrangements. Each interface Arrangement provides a specified facility interface (e.g., two-wire, four-wire, DS1, etc.) Each High Capacity Analog or Digital Interface Arrangement, as listed following, is subject to the minimum capacity requirements when ordered as in 3.5.5. Provision of the interface Arrangements and any Optional Arrangements may require placement of Telephone Company equipment (e.g., supervisory signaling equipment as described in 4.2.3(C)(4)(a) on the customers premises.

Where transmission facilities permit, the individual transmission paths between the point of termination and the first point of switching may, at the option of the customer, be provided with Optional Arrangements as in (C).

The following Standard Interface Arrangements (IA) are available:

IA

Two-Wire VF
Four-Wire VF
Group Analog
Supergroup Analog
Mastergroup Analog
DS1 Digital
DS1C Digital
DS3 Digital
DS3C Digital

(M) Material previous appearing on this sheet now appears on Sheet 73.6.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

The number of Interface Arrangements provided is determined by the Telephone Company based on the number of FGA lines or the number of transmission paths required to meet the total trunks or BHMC ordered for FGB, FGC and FGC D, and the type of Interface Arrangement ordered.

(1) Two-Wire Voice Frequency Interface Arrangement

(a) The Two-Wire Voice Frequency Interface Arrangement, except as in (b), provides two-wire voice frequency transmission at the point of termination at the CDL. The interface is capable of transmission signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.

(b) The Two-Wire interface is not provided in association with FGC and FGD when the first point of switching is an access tandem. In addition, the two-wire interface is not provided in association with FGB when the first point of switching is an access tandem where two-wire terminations are not provided.

(c) The transmission path between the point of termination at the CDL and the first point of switching may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of the human voice and associated telephone signals with the frequency bandwidth of 300 to 3000 Hz.

(d) The Two-Wire interface is provided with loop supervisory signaling. When the interface is associated with FGA, such signaling may be loop start or ground start. When the interface is associated with FGB, FGC, and FGD, such signaling, except for two-way calling, may be reverse battery signaling. The interface may, at the option of the customer, be provided with DX supervisory signaling or E&M supervisory signaling as in 4.2.3(C)(4).

(2) Four-Wire Voice Frequency Interface Agreement

The Four-Wire Voice Frequency Interface Agreement provides four-wire voice frequency transmission at the point of termination at the CDL. The interface is capable of transmission of the human voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

(2) Four-Wire Voice Frequency Interface Arrangement (Cont'd)

(b) The transmission path between the point of termination at the CDL and the first point of switching may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of the human voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of 300 to 3000Hz.

(c) The interface is provided with loop supervisory signaling. When the interface is associated with FGA, such signaling may be loop start or ground start signaling. When the interface is associated with FGB, FGC, and FGD, such signaling, except for two-way calling, may be reverse battery signaling. The interface may, at the option of the customer, be provided with supervisory signaling as in 4.2.3(C)(4).

(3) Group Analog Interface Arrangement

(a) The Group Analog Interface Arrangement provides a group level analog transmission at the point of termination at the CDL subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals between the frequencies of 60 to 108 kHz, with the capability to multiplex up to 12 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination at the CDL, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive 12 transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path supervisory signaling.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

(4) Supergroup Analog Interface Arrangement

(a) The Supergroup Analog Interface Arrangement provides supergroup level analog transmission at the point of termination at the CDL subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals between the frequencies of 312 to 552 Hz, with the capability to multiplex up to 60 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive 60 transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz to promote transmission efficiency, if required.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path SF supervisory signaling.

(5) Mastergroup Analog Interface Arrangement

(a) The Mastergroup Analog Interface Arrangement provides mastergroup level analog transmission at the point of termination at the CDL subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals between the frequencies of 564 to 3084 kHz, with the capability to multiplex up to 600 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination a the CDL, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive 600 transmission paths of frequency bandwidth approximately 300 to 3000 Hz to promote transmission efficiency, if required.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path SF supervisory signaling.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

(6) DS1 Digital Interface Arrangement

(a) The DS1 Digital Interface Arrangement provides DS1 level digital transmission at the point of termination at the CDL subject to the limiations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at 1.544 Mbps, with the capability to multiplex up to 24 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination at the CDL, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive 24 transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D4 or D3 format.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling.

7) DS1C Digital Interface Arrangement

(a) The DS1C Digital Interface Arrangement provides a DS1C level digital transmission at the point of termination at the CDL, subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at 3.152 Mbps, with the capability to multiplex up to 48 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive up to 48 voice frequency transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D4 or D3 format.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

(8) DS2 Digital Interface Arrangement

The Telephone Company currently does not offer the DS2 interface.

(9) DS3 Digital Interface Arrangement

(a) The DS3 Digital Interface Arrangement provides a DS3 level digital transmission at the point of termination at the CDL subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at 44.736 Mbps, with the capability to multiplex up to 672 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination at the CDL, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provide multiplex equipment to derive up to 672 voice frequency transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D4 or D3 format.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(B) Interface Arrangements (Cont'd)

(9) DS3 Digital Interface Arrangement (Cont'd)

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling.

(c) To insure compatibility of transmission, the utilization of the same manufacturer's equipment (end-to-end) may be required. The Telephone Company reserves the right to choose the equipment.

(10) DS3C Digital Interface Arrangement

(a) The DS3C Digital Interface Arrangement provides a DS3C level digital transmission at the point of termination at the CDL, subject to the limitations in 3.5. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at the 89.472 Mbps, with the capability to multiplex up to 1344 voice frequency transmission paths.

Between the first point of switching and the point of termination at the CDL, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company may, at its option, provides multiplex equipment to derive up to 1344 voice frequency transmission paths of frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D4 or D3 format.

(b) The interface is provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling.

(c) To insure compatibility of transmission, the utilization of the same manufacturer's equipment (end–to-end) may be required. The Telephone Company reserves the right to choose this equipment.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Description of Switched Access (Cont'd)

4.2.3 Description of Local Transport (Cont'd) (T)

(C) Optional Arrangements

(1) Switched Transport facilities will be engineered and routed based on standard engineering methods, available facilities and equipment, and the Telephone Company traffic routing plans. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with customers in providing design and traffic routing information. If the customer is provided with FGB, FGC, FGD, or SAC Access Service and desires Provision of Other Than Telephone Company Selected Traffic Routing, it may specify the desired routing at rates and charges to be developed on an Individual Case Basis.

(2) (Reserved for Future Use)

(3) (Reserved for Future Use)

(4) The Telephone Company will provide Optional Arrangements in association with the Interface Arrangements listed in 4.2.3(B)(1) and (2). The provision of such Optional Arrangements may require placement of Telephone Company equipment on the customer's premises. These Optional Arrangements are nonchargeable.

Supervisory Signaling

A supervisory signaling capability is provided for each Interface Arrangement as listed in 4.2.3(B)(1) and (2). Where the transmission parameters permit and where signaling conversion is required by the customer to meet his signaling capability, the customer may order a supervisory signaling arrangement for each transmission path provided as follows:

For Interface Arrangements (1) and (2)

DX Supervisory Signaling arrangement, or
E&M Type III Supervisory arrangement.

For Interface Arrangement (2)

SF Supervisory Signaling arrangement, or
E&M Type II Supervisory Signaling arrangement

These optional supervisory signaling arrangements are unavailable in conjunction with Signaling System 7 (SS7) Out of Band Signaling as described in 4.2.5(A)(A).

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Rate and Change Regulations (Cont'd)

4.2.4 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(A) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(1) End Office

(D) (N)

The End Office rate category establishes the charges related to the local end office switching and end user termination functions necessary to complete the transmission of Switched Access communications to and from the end users served by the local end office. The End Office rate category includes the Local Switching, Information Surcharge, and FCC Transitional Charge rate elements. Directory Assistance Service is set forth in Section 4.5.2(L), preceding.

(a) Local Switching

The Local Switching rate element establishes the charges related to the use of end office switching equipment, the terminations in the end office of end user lines, and the terminations of calls at Telephone Company Intercept Operators or recordings, the STP costs, and the SS7 signaling function between the end office and the Signaling Transfer Point.

Local Switching does not apply to FGB and FGD Switched Access Services associated with Wireless Switching Centers (WSCs) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

Rates for Local Switching are set forth in Section 4.6.3, following. The application of these rates with respect to individual Feature Groups is as set forth in Section 4.5.2(N)(1), following.

There are four types of functions included in the Local Switching rate element: Common Switching, Transport Termination, Line Termination and Intercept. These are described in (a) through (d) following.

(i) Common Switching

Common Switching provides the local end office switching functions associated with the various access switching arrangements (i.e., Feature Groups). The Common Switching arrangements provided for the various Feature Group arrangements are described in Sections 4.24, preceding.

Included as part of Common Switching are various nonchargeable optional features which the customer can order to meet the customer's specific communications requirements. These optional features are described in Section 4.2.5, preceding.

(D) (N)

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Rate and Change Regulations (Cont'd)

4.2.4 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(A) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(1) End Office (Cont'd)

(a) Local Switching (Cont'd)

(ii) Transport Termination

Transport Termination functions provide for the line or trunk side arrangements which terminate the Local Transport facilities. Included as part of these functions are various nonchargeable optional termination arrangements.

(iii) Line Termination

Line Termination provides for the terminations of end user lines in the local end office. There are two types of Line Terminations, Common Line Terminations and Special Access Service Terminations utilized in the provision of WATS or WATS-type services at Telephone Company designated WATS Serving Offices.

The above Special Access Service Terminations are differentiated by line side vs. trunk side terminations. In addition, there are various types of originating and terminating line side terminations depending on the type of signaling associated with the Special Access Service. Line side terminations are available with either dial pulse or dual tone multifrequency address signaling.

(iv) Intercept

The Intercept function provides for the termination of a call at Telephone Company Intercept operator or recording. The operator or recording tells a caller why a call, as dialed, could not be completed, and if possible, provides the correct number.

(b) Information Surcharge

Information Surcharge rates are assessed to a customer based on the total number of access minutes. Information Surcharge rates are as set forth in Section 4.6.3, following.

Information Surcharge does not apply to FGB and FGD Switched Access Services associated with Wireless Switching Centers (WSCs) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.2 Rate and Change Regulations (Cont'd)

4.2.4 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(A) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(1) End Office (Cont'd)

(c) FCC Transitional Charge (Cont'd)

In compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 09-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135, and 10-90; and WT Docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161) and pursuant to the Federal Communications Commission's Part 51 Interconnection Rules at §51.909(b)(2)(v), the FCC Transitional Charge rate element is applicable between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013.

The FCC Transitional Charge rate is assessed to a customer based on the total number of access minutes in the terminating direction only. The FCC Transitional Charge rate is set forth in Section 17.2.3(C), following.

The FCC Transitional Charge does not apply to FGB and FGD Switched Access Services associated with Wireless Switching Centers (WSCs) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

The number of end office switching transmission paths will be determined as set forth in Section 4.2.3(A)(6), preceding.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.5 Rate and Change Regulations

4.5.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(F) Moves (Cont'd)

(1) Same CDL

When the move is to a new point within the same CDL, the Subsequent Ordering Charge – Switched Access in 4.6.1(B) will apply. There will be no change in the minimum period requirements.

(2) A Different CDL

When the move is to a different CDL, it will be treated as a disconnect and an installation of Switched Access. The Initial Ordering Charge – Switched Access, as specified in 4.6.1(B) will apply to the Switched Access, installed at the CDL. A new minimum period will also be established for the installed Switched Access. The customer will remain responsible for all remaining minimum period charges associated with the disconnected Switched Access.

(G) Signaling System 7 (SS7) Out of Band Signaling

(1) Subsequent Ordering Charges – Switched Access will apply for a change in FGD switched access and 800 SAC Access signaling from multi-frequency address signaling to SS7 Out of Band Signaling except as specified in 4.5.2(G)(1).

(2) Switched access ordering charges will not apply if Calling Party Number (CPN) Parameter, Carrier Selection Parameter (CSP), and/or Charger Number (CN)Parameter are ordered at the same time as SS7 Out of Band Signaling is ordered in conjunction with FGD. Subsequent Ordering Charges – Switched Access will apply if these optional features are ordered subsequent to the provision of SS7 Out of Band Signaling.

(H) 800 Data Base Query Service

A Basic or Vertical Feature Query charge, as set forth in Section 4.63(F), following, is assessed for each completed query returned from the data base identifying the customer to whom the call will be delivered whether or not the actual call is delivered to the customer. The query is considered completed when the appropriate call routing information is returned to the Service Switching Point (SSP) that launched the query. (T)

The Basic Query provides the identification of the customer to whom the call will be delivered and includes area of service routing which allows routing of 800 series calls by telephone companies to different interexchange carriers based on the Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) in which the call originates.

The Vertical Feature Query provides the same customer identification as the basic query and vertical features which may include: (1) call validation, (ensuring that calls originate from subscribed service areas); (2) POTS translation of 800 series numbers; (3) alternate POTS translation (which allows subscribers to vary the routing of 800 series calls based on factors such as time of day, place or origination of the call, etc.); and (4) multiple carrier routing (which allows subscribers to route to different carriers based on factors similar to those in (3)). (T)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.5 Rate and Change Regulations

4.5.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(N) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(1) Determination of Premium Rates (Cont'd)

The specific application of premium rates for a specific customer is dependent upon the feature group and the availability of equal access capabilities in the end office or the WATS Serving Office to which the service is provided.

Premium rates apply to all FGC and FGD access minutes, to all FGA, FGB and SAC Access Service access minutes that originate from or terminate at end offices or WATS Serving Offices equipped with equal access (ie., FGD) capabilities; and to all FGB access minutes that terminate at end offices not equipped with equal access, when the service is provided to customers who furnish MTS and WATS. Premium rates also apply to switched access minutes that originate or terminate at a Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO) directly interconnected to a Telephone Company access tandem office.

Premium rates apply to all FGA, FGB and SAC Access minutes (measured or assumed) that originate from or terminate at end offices of WATS Serving Offices which are not equipped with equal access capabilities.

Premium rates also apply to switched access minutes of use that originate/terminate at a MTSO directly interconnected to a Telephone Company nonequal access type end office.

(2) Local Transport (D) (N)

The Local Transport includes Direct Trunked Transport and Tandem Switched Transport.

(a) Direct Trunked Transport

(i) Entrance Facility

One monthly charge applies for each Entrance Facility that is terminated at a customer designated premises. This charge, specified in Section 4.6.2(A), following, will apply even if the customer designated premises and the serving wire center are collocated in a Telephone Company building, except as provided for below. (D) (N)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.5 Rate and Change Regulations

4.5.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(N) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(2) Local Transport (Cont'd) (D) (N)

(a) Direct Trunked Transport (Cont'd)

(i) Entrance Facility (Cont'd)

The Entrance Facility charge specified in Section 4.6.2(A), following, will not apply when: (1) the customer designated premises and serving wire center are physically (including caged, cageless, shared and adjacent arrangements) or virtually collocated as those terms are used in 47 C.F.R. § 51.323 and (2) the customer obtains such collocation for the purpose of interconnection with the Telephone Company's network for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service, exchange access or both, and for the purpose of providing local exchange or exchange access services to its customers.

A customer's Local Transport may be connected to the Entrance Facility of another customer, providing the other customer submits a Letter of Authorization for this connection and assumes full responsibility for the cost of the Entrance Facility.

The minimum period for which a High Capacity DS3 Entrance Facility is provided is twelve months.

(ii) Direct Trunked Facility and Termination

Direct Trunked Transport rates, specified in Section 4.6.2(B), following, consist of a Direct Trunked Facility rate which is applied on a per mile basis and a Direct Trunked Termination rate which is applied at each end of each measured segment of the Direct Trunked Facility (e.g., at the end office, tandem, hub, and serving wire center). The V&H coordinate method is used to determine the actual mileage as set forth in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4. When the Direct Trunked Facility mileage is zero, neither the Direct Trunked Facility rate nor the Direct Trunked Termination rate will apply.

The minimum period for which a High Capacity DS3 Direct Trunked Transport is provided is twelve months.

(iii) Multiplexing

Monthly Multiplexing rates, specified in Section 4.6.2(B), following, are applied per arrangement and type of conversion: DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to voice. (D) (N)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.5 Rate and Change Regulations

4.5.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(N) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(2) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(D) (N)

(b) Tandem Switched Transport

(i) Tandem Switched Facility

The Tandem Switched Facility rate recovers a portion of the costs of transmission facilities, including intermediate transmission circuit equipment, between the end points of interoffice circuits. The Tandem Switched Facility rate specified in Section 4.6.2(C), following, is applied on a per access minute per mile basis for all originating and all terminating minutes of use routed over the facility. The V&H coordinate method is used to determine the actual mileage as set forth in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.

(ii) Tandem Switched Termination

The Tandem Switched Termination rate recovers a portion of the costs of circuit equipment necessary for the termination of each end of each measured segment of the Tandem Switched Facility. The Tandem Switched Termination rate specified in Section 4.6.2(C), following, is applied on a per access minute basis (for all originating and all terminating minutes of use routed over the facility) at each end of each measured segment of Tandem Switched Facility (e.g., at the end office, FGA dial tone office, host office, and the access tandem).

When the Tandem Switched Facility mileage is zero, neither the Tandem Switched Facility rate nor the Tandem Switched Termination rate will apply.

(iii) Tandem Switching

The Tandem Switching rate recovers a portion of the costs of switching traffic through an access tandem. The Tandem Switching rate specified in Section 4.6.2(C), following, is applied on a per access minute per tandem basis for all originating and all terminating minutes of use switched at the tandem. Tandem locations are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

(D) (N)

(M) Material that previously appeared on this page now appears on page 139.1.

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.5 Rate and Change Regulations

4.5.2 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

(N) Description and Application of Rates (Cont'd)

(2) Local Transport (Cont'd)

(T)

(M)

(c) Alternate Traffic Routing

When the Alternate Traffic Routing optional arrangement is provided in conjunction with Feature Groups B and D and the end office or access tandem switch is unable to determine the specific trunk group carrying alternate routed traffic to multiple CDLs, local transport minutes will be apportioned among the number of trunk groups utilized to provide this optional arrangement. Such apportionment will occur through the application of Percent Traffic Routed (PTR) values provided by the customer on the ASR. The PTF values for each trunk group, the percentage of total traffic to be attributed to each trunk group, will be determined by dividing the BHMC for each trunk group by the total BHMC for all trunk groups carrying alternate routed traffic. The resulting percentage, or PTR value, for each trunk group will be multiplied times the total alternate route traffic quantity to apportion usage to the individual trunk group. This apportionment will serve as the basis for the local transport mileage calculation for alternate routed originating traffic as described herein.

When Feature Group B or D Switched Access service is terminated from multiple CDLS though an access tandem or is terminated from multiple CDLS directly to an end office and the end office or access tandem switch is unable to determine the specific trunk group carrying such terminating traffic, local transport access minutes will be apportioned among the number of trunk groups carrying such terminating traffic. The resulting PTR value for each trunk group will be multiplied times the total terminating traffic quantity to apportion usage to the individual trunk group. This apportionment will serve as the basis for the local transport mileage calculation for traffic terminating from multiple CDLs as described herein.

The PTR values as described herein must be included on any ASR establishing or changing any Switched Access service arrangement requiring the use of PTRs. The notation of such PTR values on ASRs must indicate whether the PTR will be used to apportion alternate routed originating traffic to multiple CDLs or to apportion traffic terminating from multiple CDLs. The Telephone Company may conduct verification audits, not to exceed one each year, for each customer, and for each location. Such audits may be conducted by independent auditors if the Telephone Company and the customer, or the customer alone, is willing to pay the expense.

(M)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.1 Nonrecurring Charges

(A) (Reserved for Future Use)

(B) Switched Access Service Ordering Charges (T)

	Rate
Initial Ordering Charge per ASR USOC: SESCL	$ 232.81
Subsequent Ordering Charge per ASR USOC: SESBX	$ 218.49
(C) Design Change Charge per ASR/Per Occurrence	$ 49.39

(D) (Reserved for Future Use) (T)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.1 Nonrecurring Charges (Cont'd)

		Rate	
(E)	Local Transport and Trunk Activation		(D) (N)
(1)	Local Transport - Installation, Per Entrance Facility		
	- Voice Grade Two-Wire	$ 450.00	
	- Voice Grade Four-Wire	$ 450.00	
	- High Capacity DS1	$ 330.00	
	- High Capacity DS3	$ 445.00	
(2)	Trunk Activation		
	- Per 24 Trunks Activated or Fraction thereof, on a Per Order Basis	$ 459.08	
(3)	Interim NXX Translatio		
	Per Order Per LATA or Market Area	$ 220.00	
(4)	FGC and FGD Conversion of Multi-Frequency Address Signaling to SS7 Signaling or SS7Signaling to Multifrequency Address Signaling	$ 442.00	
(5)	Flexible Automate Number Identification (Flex ANI) Per End Office, per CIC	None	(D) (N)

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.2 Local Transport, Premium Rates (Cont'd)

	Monthly Rate
(A) Entrance Facility, Per Termination	
Voice Grade Two-Wire	$ 69.38
Voice Grade Four-Wire	$ 111.02
High Capacity DS1	$ 341.45
High Capacity DS3	$ 3,117.60
(B) Direct Trunked Transport	
(1) Direct Trunked Facility Per Termination	
Voice Grade	$ 4.94
High Capacity DS1	$ 23.38
High Capacity DS3	$ 203.37
(2) Direct Trunked Termination Per Termination	
Voice Grade	$ 49.67
High Capacity DS1	$ 121.37
High Capacity DS3	$ 779.39
(3) Multiplexing Per Arrangement	
DS3 to DS1	$ 708.99
DS1 to Voice	$ 273.73

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.2 Local Transport, Premium Rates (Cont'd)

(C) Tandem Switched Transport

	Monthly Rate
(1) Tandem Switched Facility Per Access Minute, Per Mile	
- Originating	$ .000028
- Terminating	$ .000028
(2) Tandem Switched Termination Per Access Minute, Per Termination	
- Originating	$ .000257
- Terminating	$ .000257
(3) Tandem Switching Per Access Minute, Per Tandem	
- Originating	$ .002468
- Terminating	$ .002468

(D) Network Blocking
Per Blocked Call,

- Applied to FGD Only	$ .0139

(E) (Reserved for Future Use)

(F) 800 Data Base Access Service Queries
Per Query

- Basic	$ .0054
- Vertical Feature	$ .0060

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.3 End Office, Premium Rates (Cont'd)

	Rate
(A) Local Switching, (Cont'd) Per Access Minute	
- Originating	$ .017730
- Terminating	
- Effective 7-1-2012	$ .004112
- Effective 7-1-2013	$ .004112
- Effective 7-1-2014	$ .004112
- Effective 7-1-2015	$ .004112
- Effective 7-1-2016	$ .004112
- Effective 7-1-2017	$ .003567
- Effective 7-1-2018	$ .002133
- Effective 7-1-2019	$ .000700
- Effective 7-1-2020	$ .000000
(B) Information Surcharge, Per Access Minute	
- Originating	(1)
- Terminating	(1)
(C) FCC Transitional Charge Per Access Minute	
- Terminating Only	
- Effective 7-1-2012	$ .008087
- Effective 7-1-2013	$ .000000
(D) (Reserved for Future Use)	

(1) Information Surcharge rate amount is included in Local Switching rate amount.

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.3 End Office Services (Cont'd)

(D) (N)

(E) Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

	Rate
(1) Local Switching	
(a) Originating, Per Access Minute	$ .00402
(b) Terminating, Per Access Minute	$ .00402
(2) Information Surcharge	
(a) Per Originating 100 Access Minutes	$ .0092
(b) Per Terminating 100 Access Minutes	$ .0092
(3) Tandem Switched Transport	
(a) Tandem Switched Facility	
-Per Originating Access, Minute, Per Mile	$ .000028
-Per Terminating Access Minute, Per Mile	$ .000028
(b) Tandem Switched Termination	
-Per Originating Access Minute	$.000257
-Per Terminating Access Minute	$.000257

(D) (N)

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.4 (Reserved for Future Use)

4.6.5 (Reserved for Future Use)

4.6.6 (Reserved for Future Use)

4. SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

4.6 Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

4.6.7 Assumed Minutes of Use Monthly Surrogate

(D)

Per Two Way Line/Trunk		Per One Way Line/Trunk			
		Originating Only		Terminating Only	
FGA	FGB	FGA	FGB	FGA	FGB
2451	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) These jurisdictions either have all existing services measured or have no customer at this time. In the event an ASR is received for a new customer and there is no measurement capability for the office requested, a traffic study will be made to establish a surrogate and such surrogate will be tariffed.

(M) Material that previously appeared on this page now appears on page 152.1.