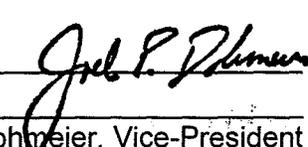


ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page No.</u>	
1. <u>APPLICATION OF TARIFF</u>	1	
2. <u>GENERAL REGULATIONS</u>	1	
2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company.....	1	
2.1.1 Scope	1	
2.1.2 Limitations	1	
2.1.3 Liability.....	3	
2.1.4 Provision of Services.....	5	
2.1.5 Installation and Termination of Services	5	
2.1.6 Maintenance of Services	5	
2.1.7 Changes, Substitutions and Rearrangements.....	6	
2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service.....	7	
2.1.9 Limitation of Use of Metallic Facilities	8	
2.1.10 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities	8	
2.1.11 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies	8	
2.1.12 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers.....	8	
2.2 <u>Use</u>	9	
2.2.1 Interference or Impairment.....	9	
2.2.2 Unlawful Use	9	
2.3 <u>Obligations of the Customer</u>	10	
2.3.1 Damages	10	
2.3.2 Ownership of Facilities	10	
2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power.....	10	
2.3.4 Availability for Testing.....	11	
2.3.5 Balance.....	11	
2.3.6 Design of Customer Services.....	11	
2.3.7 References to the Telephone Company.....	11	
2.3.8 Claims and Demands for Damages	11	
2.3.9 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies	12	
2.3.10 Sectionalization of Trouble Reporting.....	12	
2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements	12.1	
2.3.12 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Access Services	12.12	(T)
2.3.13 Report Requirements When More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved	12.12	(T)

ISSUED: March 26, 2012
 EFFECTIVE: April 25, 2012

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ACCESS SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page No.</u>	
6. <u>SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE (Cont'd)</u>		
6.4. <u>Provision of Switched Access Service</u>	42	
(A) Network Management	42	
(B) Design and Traffic Routing of Switched Access Service	43	
(C) Access Tandem Arrangements	43	
(D) Determination of Number of Transmission Paths and Terminations	44	
(E) Transmission Specifications	44	
(F) Design Layout Report	45	
(G) Testing	45	
(H) Trunk Group Measurement Reports	49	
(I) Service Performance Data	49	
(J) Equal Access Conversions	49	
(K) Design Blocking Probability	50	
6.4.1 <u>Obligations of the Customer</u>	52.1	(N)
(A) Call Signaling	52.1	(N)
6.5 <u>Rate Categories, Applications and Regulations</u>	52.2	(T)
6.5.1 Rate Categories	52.2	(T)
6.5.2 Local Transport	53	
6.5.3 End Office	57	
6.5.4 Nonrecurring Charges	59	
6.5.5 Determination of Access Minutes	63	
6.5.6 Determination of Nonpremium and Premium Rates	75	
6.5.7 Minimum Periods and Charges	78	
6.5.8 Application of Rates for FGA Extension Service	79	
6.5.9 Application of Rates for Extended FGA Terminating Service	79	
6.5.10 Network Blocking Charge for Feature Group D	80	
6.6 <u>Switched Access Rates and Charges</u>	81	
7. <u>SPECIAL ACCESS SERVICE</u>	1	

ISSUED: March 26, 2012
 EFFECTIVE: April 25, 2012

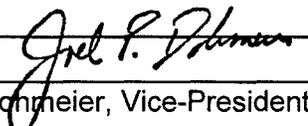
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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

ac	-	Alternating current	
AML	-	Actual Measured Loss	
ANI	-	Automatic Number Identification	
AP	-	Program Audio	
ASR	-	Access Service Request	
AT&T	-	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	
BD	-	Business Day	
BHMC	-	Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity	
CAROT	-	Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks	
CCS7	-	Common Channel Signaling System 7	
CI	-	Changes Interface	
CN	-	Charge Number	(N)
CO	-	Central Office	
COCTX	-	Central Office Centrex	
Cont'd	-	Continued	
CPE	-	Customer Provided Equipment	
CPN	-	Calling Party Number	(N)
Ctx	-	Centrex	
dB	-	decibel	
dBrnC	-	Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting	
dBrnC0	-	Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted 0	
dBv	-	Decibel(s) Relative to 1 Volt (Reference)	
dBvl	-	Decibel(s) Relating to 1 Volt (Reference)	
dc	-	direct current	
EDD	-	Envelope Delay Distortion	
ELEPL	-	Equal Level Echo Path Loss	
EML	-	Expected Measured Loss	
EPL	-	Echo Path Loss	
ERL	-	Echo Return Loss	
ESS	-	Electronic Switching System	
ESSX	-	Electronic Switching System Exchange	
f	-	frequency	
FID	-	Field Identifier	
FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission	
FX	-	Foreign Exchange	
HC	-	High Capacity	
Hz	-	Hertz	
IC	-	Interexchange Carrier	
ICB	-	Individual Case Basis	
ICL	-	Inserted Connection Loss	
IP	-	Internet Protocol	(N)
KBPS	-	Kilobits per second	
KHZ	-	Kilohertz	
LATA	-	Local Access and Transport Area	

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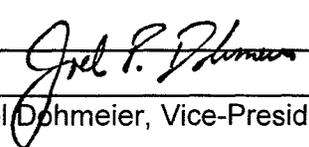
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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONT'D)

Ma	-	Milliamperes
Mbps	-	Megabits per second
MF	-	Multifrequency
MHz	-	Megahertz
MMUC	-	Minimum Monthly Usage Charge
MRC	-	Monthly Recurring Charge
MT	-	Metallic
MTS	-	Message Telecommunications Service(s)
NPA	-	Numbering Plan Area
NRC	-	Nonrecurring Charge
NTS	-	Non-Traffic Sensitive
NXX	-	Three Digit Central Office Code
OTPL	-	Zero Transmission Level Point
PBX	-	Private Branch Exchange
PCM	-	Pulse Code Modulation
PLR	-	Private Line Ringdown
POT	-	Point of Termination
rms	-	root-mean-square
RSM	-	Remote Switching Modules
RSS	-	Remote Switching Systems
SRL	-	Singing Return Loss
SS7	-	Signaling System 7
SSN	-	Switched Service Network
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center
TDM	-	Time Division Multiplexing
TES	-	Telephone Exchange Service(s)
TLP	-	Transmission Level Point
TSPS	-	Traffic Service Position System
TV	-	Television
USOC	-	Uniform Service Order Code
VG	-	Voice Grade
V & H	-	Vertical & Horizontal
WA	-	Wideband Analog
WATS	-	Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)
WD	-	Wideband Data

(N)

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements** (Continued)

(M)

(C) **Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic**

(C)

1) Scope

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

(2) Rating of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

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

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor

(a) The Telephone Company will determine the number of terminating intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying a terminating PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by a Customer to the Telephone Company's end user.

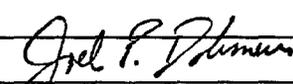
(b) The Telephone Company will determine the portion of dedicated facilities to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying a PVU factor for dedicated switched access facilities to the dedicated facilities between the Telephone Company and the Customer.

(C)

(M) Material now appears on Sheet 12.13.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

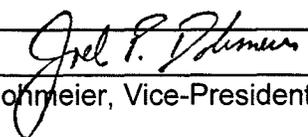
(3) **Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor** (Cont.)

- (c) The Customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company a terminating PVUC factor (along with the supporting documentation as specified in (C)(3)(g) below) representing the whole number percentage of the Customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the Customer sent to Telephone Company and which originated in IP format and that would be billed by the Telephone Company as intrastate terminating access MOU.
- (d) If applicable, the Telephone Company will calculate and periodically update a terminating PVUT factor representing the percentage (as a whole number) of total intrastate terminating access MOU that the Company receives from the Customer that terminates in IP format at the end user's premises.
- (e) The Company will develop a total terminating Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor combining the Customer's terminating PVUC factor with the Company's terminating PVUT factor.
 - 1) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company does not bill based on actual call detail records for the Company's intrastate IP traffic at interstate rates.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the Company's end user's total intrastate terminating MOU.

Example: The Customer reported that their PVUC as 40%.
The Company's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following:
 $PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$
This means that 46% of the Intrastate terminating MOU exchanged between the Customer and the Company's end users will be rated at Interstate rates.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont.)

(e) (continued)

- 2) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Company bills are based on the actual call detail records for the Company's intrastate IP traffic at interstate rates.

The formula for usage will be as follows:

$PVU = PVUC \times (1 - PVUT)$ applied to the Company's TDM end user's total intrastate terminating MOU.

Example: The Company has identified that there was 10,500 intrastate terminating MOU that were identified and exchanged between the Customer and the Company's IP end users. The Customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Company's PVUT is 10%.

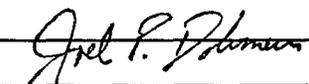
This results in the following:

$PVU = 40\% \text{ times } (1 - 10\%) = 36\%$

This means that 36% of the Intrastate terminating MOU exchanged between the Customer and the Company's TDM end users will be rated at interstate rates and the intrastate 10,500 MOU will also be rated at interstate rates.

- (f) The Customer shall not modify their reported PIU factor to account for VoIP - PSTN Traffic.
- (g) The Customer provided terminating PVUC factor shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g. as reported on F.C.C. Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail or other relevant and verifiable information.
- (h) The Customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVUC factor for a minimum of two years.
- (i) If the Customer does not furnish the Telephone Company with the above PVUC factor, the Telephone Company will utilize a PVU factor equal to the Telephone Company supplied PVUT.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

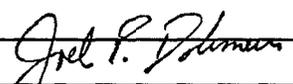
(4) Initial PVU Factor

- (a) If the Customer provides the terminating PVUC factor to the Telephone Company by May 25, 2012, the Telephone Company will retroactively adjust the Customer's bills to reflect the PVUC factor as of December 29, 2011. If the Customer does not provide PVUC factor by May 25, 2012, the Telephone Company will set the calculated PVU factor equal to the Telephone Company supplied PVUT.
- (b) If the PVU factor cannot be implemented in the Telephone Company's billing system by December 29, 2011, once the factor can be implemented, the Telephone Company will adjust the Customer's bills retroactively to reflect the calculated PVU factor that includes the PVUC factor provided by the customer to the Telephone Company prior to May 25, 2012.
- (c) The Telephone Company may choose to provide credits based on the calculated PVU factor on a Quarterly basis until such time as billing system modifications can be implemented.

(5) PVU Factor Updates

The Customer may update the PVUC factor quarterly using the method set forth in subsection (3)(c), preceding. Any updated PVUC factor shall be forwarded to the Telephone Company no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year. The revised PVUC factor shall be based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The revised calculated PVU factor 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 a new PVU factor. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the updated PVU factor.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

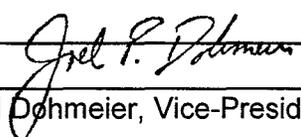
2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

(6) **PVUC Factor Verification**

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

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

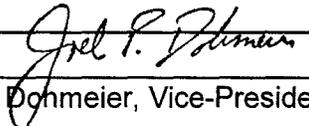
(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

(6) **PVUC Factor Verification** (Continued)

(d) If the dispute is unresolved, the Telephone Company may initiate an audit. The Telephone Company shall limit audits of the Customer's PVUC factor 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. The Customer shall respond to the audit request within 15 days of the request.

- In the event that the Customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Telephone Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the Customer's PVUC factor, the Telephone Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVUC factor reported by the Customer to be used in the calculated PVU factor. The calculated PVU factor will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.
- The Telephone Company will adjust the Customer's PVUC factor based on the results of the audit and implement the newly calculated PVU factor in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The newly calculated PVU factor will apply for the next two quarters before new PVUC factor can be submitted by the Customer.
- If the audit supports the Customer's PVUC factor, the usage for the contested periods will be retroactively adjusted to reflect the Customer's audited PVUC factor in the calculation of the PVU factor.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.12 **Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Access Service**

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When mixed interstate and intrastate 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 percentages as set forth in 2.3.11 will serve as the basis for calculating the charges. The percentages of an Access Service to be charged as intrastate are applied in the following manner:

- (A) For monthly and/or usage and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements associated with Access Services multiply the intrastate percent times the quantity of chargeable elements times the tariffed rate per element.
- (B) For usage sensitive (i.e., access minutes) chargeable rate elements, charges are calculated as follows:
 - 1) Multiply the percentage intrastate use times actual use (i.e., measured, Telephone Company assumed average use) times the tariffed rate.

The intrastate percentage will change as revised usage reports are submitted or a revised percentage is calculated as set forth in 2.3.11.

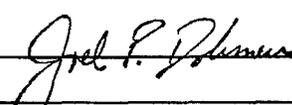
2.3.13 **Report Requirements When More Than One Exchange Telephone Company Is Involved**

In addition to furnishing the jurisdictional reports specified in 2.3.11 and 2.3.12, when service(s) is provided where one end of the Local Transport element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another exchange telephone company operating territory, the customer will provide on the first business day of each calendar month a record of usage data and the other exchange telephone company associated with it. This information will be used to calculate billing as set forth in 2.4.7.

(M)

(M) Material previously appeared on Sheets 12.6 and 12.7.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions**

Access Tandem Network

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a Customer's premises.

Agent

The term "Agent" as used in Section 8.5 of this tariff, is defined as that person or entity that the Telephone Company acknowledges as the possessor of authority to make decisions pertaining to instrument placement, subscription authorization, and access or usage control of Public or Semipublic Pay Telephone Service or, that person or entity duly authorized to act in that capacity by the owner of the premises.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer Disconnect Supervision" denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the Customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Answer Message

The term "Answer Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in the backward direction to indicate that the call has been answered

Attenuation Distortion

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

Automatic Number Identification

The term "Automatic Number Identification" denotes the Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling parameter that identifies the billing number of the calling party.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Bit

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

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the time 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.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the Customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access 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 ordered. This Customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group ordered.

Call

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

Calling Party Number

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.

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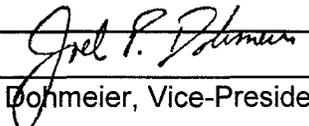
Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

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

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes 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.

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.

Circuit(s)

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

Channelize

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

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 out band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

Coin Station

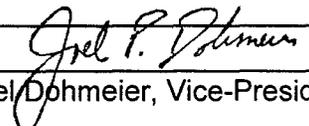
The term "Coin Station" denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where Telephone Company Customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)

The term "Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)" denotes a dedicated out-of-band signaling network which utilizes Signaling System 7 (SS7) protocol to provide call handling and data base access services.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the 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" denotes 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)" denotes 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 but not limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers (IC's), Toll Providers, local exchange providers, and other telecommunications carriers or providers of originating or terminating toll VoIP-PSTN traffic.

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(C)

Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes 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.

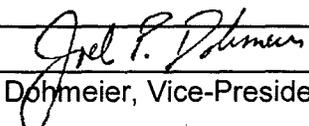
Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

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

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

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

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Initial Address Message (IAM)

The term "Initial Address Message (IAM)" denotes a Signaling System 7 (SS7) message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busy of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Inserted Connection Loss

The term "Inserted Connection Loss" denotes 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.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation, other than the Telephone Company, authorized by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, and engaged for hire in intrastate communications by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

The term "Internet (IP) Signaling" denotes a packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating call signaling information.

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Interstate Communications

The term "Interstate Communications" denotes both interstate and foreign communications subject to oversight by the Federal Communication Commission.

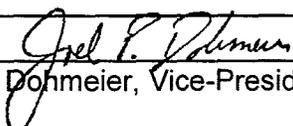
Intrastate Communications

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

Line Side Connection

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

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Loss Deviation

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

Message

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

Multi-Frequency (MF Signaling)

The term "Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling" denotes an in-band signaling method in which call signaling information is transmitted between network switches using the same voice band channel used for voice.

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Network Control Signaling

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

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

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

On-hook

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

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access Service for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a customer's premises.

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Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes Telephone Company provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones, and coinless telephones.

Point of Termination

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

Premises

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

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

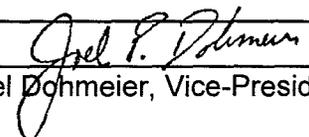
The term "Remote Switching Modules/Systems" denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an electronic Host Central Office. The Remote Switching Modules/Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer's premises.

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Return Loss

The term "Return Loss" denotes 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.

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2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of access service for the completion of calls from a customer's premises to an End User.

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Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone Company in Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) 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 premise equipment.

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Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of 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" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all communications paths are interchangeable.

Trunk-Side Connection

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

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

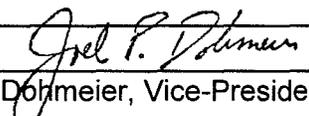
The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

Uniform Service Order Code

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" denotes a three or five character alphabetic, numeric, or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Telephone Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

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6. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

6.1 General

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their service to End Users, provides a two-point electrical communications path between a customer's premises and an End User's premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching and trunking facilities, and common subscriber plant of the Telephone Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an End User's premises to a customer's premises, and to terminate calls from a customer's premises to an End User's premises in the Access Area where it is provided. Specific descriptions of each Switched Access Service are provided in 6.2 following.

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

The following provision applies to the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the F.C.C.'s Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the F.C.C.'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). In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the customer specifying the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Telephone Company will bill the customer the applicable Interstate switched access rates on all jurisdictionally Intrastate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

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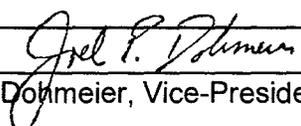
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6.1.1 Service Arrangements

Switched Access Service is provided in six different arrangements, Feature Groups A through D, 800 Access Service and 900 Access Service. These service categories are differentiated by their line side or trunk side connection to the Telephone Company switch, and, the possible requirement for an end user carrier access code. The provision of each Switched Access Service arrangement requires Local Transport facilities and the appropriate End Office switching functions.

Feature Groups are arranged for either originating, terminating or two-way calling, based on the customer end office switching capacity ordered, while originating 800 Access Service is arranged for originating calling only. Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from Telephone Exchange Service locations to the customer's premises. Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the customer's premises to Telephone Exchange Service locations. Two-way calling permits the delivery of calls in both directions, but not simultaneously.

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6. **SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE** (Cont'd)

6.4 **Provision of Switched Access Service** (Cont'd)

(K) **Design Blocking Probability** (Cont'd)

- (2) For transmission paths carrying first routed traffic between an end office and Customer's premises via an access tandem, the measured blocking thresholds are as follows:

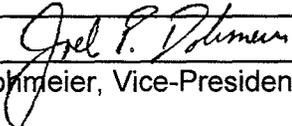
Number of Transmission Paths Per Trunk Group	Measured Blocking Thresholds in the Time Consistent Busy Hour for the Number of Measurements Taken Between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. Per Trunk Group			
	15-20	11-14	7-10	3-6
	<u>Measurements</u>	<u>Measurements</u>	<u>Measurements</u>	<u>Measurements</u>
2	.045	.055	.060	.095
3	.035	.040	.045	.060
4	.035	.040	.045	.055
5-6	.025	.035	.040	.045
7 or more	.020	.025	.030	.040

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(M) Material moved to Sheet 52.2.

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6. **SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE** (Cont'd)

6.4 **Provision of Switched Access Service** (Cont'd)

6.4.1 **Obligations of the Customer**

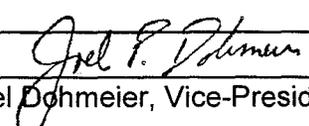
(A) **Call Signaling**

Depending on the signaling system used by the customer in its network, the customer's facilities shall transmit the following call signaling information to the Telephone Company on traffic the customer's end users originate which is handed off for termination on the Telephone Company's network.

- (1) **Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling**
When the customer uses SS7 signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the SS7 signaling stream.
- (2) **Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling**
When the customer uses MF signaling, it will transmit the number of the calling party or, if different from the number of the calling party, the Charge Number (CN) information in the MF Automatic Number Identification (ANI) field.
- (3) **Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling**
When the customer uses IP signaling, it will transmit the telephone number of the calling party or, if different from the telephone number, the billing number of the calling party.

(M) Material previously appeared on Sheet 52.

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6. **SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE** (Cont'd)

6.5 **Rates Categories, Applications and Regulations**

6.5.1 **Rate Categories**

Switched Access Service is composed of four general Rate Categories which are combined to form the foundation for measuring and rating such services. Each Rate Category is composed of certain specific rate elements which may apply to each Switched Access Service. The specific rate elements which comprise each Rate Category are as follows:

Local Transport (Described in 6.5.2 following)

- Circuit Connection
- Local Transport Mileage

End Office (Described in 6.5.2 following)

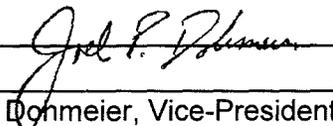
- Local Switching

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(M) Material previously appeared on Sheet 52.

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