

TARIFF CHECKLIST
 All Pages Are Original Unless Otherwise Noted

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ACCESS SERVICE

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

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

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AML - Actual Measured Loss
- ANI - Automatic Number Identification
- AT&T - American Telephone and Telegraph Company
- BHMC - Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
- CDP - Customer Designated Premises
- CN - Charge Number (N)
- CO - Central Office
- Cont'd - Continued
- CPE - Customer Provided Equipment
- CPN - Calling Party Number (N)
- DA - Directory Assistance
- dc - Direct Current
- DDD - Direct Distance Dialing
- EAS - Extended Area Service
- 8XX DB - 8XX Data Base
- ESS - Electronic Switching System
- ESSX - Electronic Switching System Exchange
- f - Frequency
- F.C.C. - Federal Communications Commission

ACCESS SERVICE

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

IC	-	Interexchange Carrier	
ICB	-	Individual Case Basis	
IP	-	Internet Protocol	(N)
LATA	-	Local Access and Transport Area	
MRC	-	Monthly Recurring Charge	
MTS	-	Message Telecommunications Service(s)	
MTSO	-	Mobile Telephone Switching Office	
NPA	-	Numbering Plan Area	
NRC	-	Nonrecurring Charge	
NXX	-	Three-Digit Central Office Prefix	
PBX	-	Private Branch Exchange	
PEC	-	Primary Exchange Carrier	
PIC	-	Predesignated Interexchange Carrier	
POT	-	Point of Termination	
PSTN	-	Public Switched Telephone Network	(N)
PUC	-	Public Utility Commission	
PVU	-	Percent VoIP Usage	(N)
SAC	-	Service Access Code	
SEC	-	Secondary Exchange Carrier	
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center	
TDM	-	Time Division Multiplexing	(N)
Toll VoIP	-	Voice Over Internet Protocol	(N)
V & H	-	Vertical & Horizontal	
WATS	-	Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)	
WSO	-	WATS Serving Office	

ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF SUBJECT INDEX

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(5) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

(N)

(a) Scope

i. This section governs the identification of Toll VoIP- PSTN Traffic that, in the absence of an interconnection agreement, will be subject to interstate switched access rates pursuant to the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) (“FCC Order”). Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating such traffic from the customer’s traditional intrastate access traffic, so that such Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic can be billed in accordance with the FCC Order.

(b) 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.

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

The Telephone Company will determine the number of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (“MOU”) to which interstate rates will be applied under subsection (b), above, by applying an Originating Percent VoIP Usage (“O-PVU”) factor to the total intrastate access MOU originated by a Telephone Company end user and delivered to the Customer and by applying a Terminating Percent VoIP Usage (“T-PVU”) factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by a Customer to the Telephone Company’s end user.

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

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

(N)

(c) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont'd)

The O-PVU and T-PVU will be derived and applied as follows:

The Customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company an O-PVU factor, along with supporting documentation, that represents the whole number percentage of the Customer's total originating intrastate access MOU that the Customer received from the Telephone Company in IP format.

The Customer will also calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company a T-PVU factor, along with supporting documentation, that represents the whole number percentage of the Customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the Customer sent to the Telephone Company and that originated in IP format.

The Customer shall not modify its reported PIU factor to account for Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

The O-PVU and T-PVU shall be based on information that is verifiable by the Telephone Company including, but not limited to, the number of the Customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (reported on FCC Form 477, as described in the FCC Order), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information. The Customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVU factors for a minimum of one year.

After the Telephone Company verifies the O-PVU and T-PVU factors provided by the Customer, the Telephone Company will apply the factors to the associated intrastate access MOU as indicated in Section (b) above.

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

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

(N)

(c) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont'd)

In the event that the Telephone Company cannot verify the Customer's O-PVU and/or T-PVU, the Telephone Company will request additional information to support the O-PVU and/or T-PVU; during this time no changes will be made to the existing O-PVU and/or T-PVU. The Customer shall supply the requested additional information within 30 days of the Telephone Company's request or no changes will be made to the existing O-PVU and/or T-PVU. If after review of the additional information, the Customer and Telephone Company establish a revised and mutually agreed upon O-PVU and/or T-PVU factor, the Telephone Company will begin using the new factor with the next bill period.

If the dispute is unresolved, the Customer may request that verification audits be conducted by an independent auditor, at Customer's sole expense. During the audit, the most recently undisputed O-PVU and/or T-PVU will be used by the Telephone Company.

In the absence of an interconnection agreement, at no time will the Telephone Company allow an O-PVU or T-PVU factor greater than the applicable State percentage as identified in Paragraph 963, footnote 1993 of the FCC Order.

i. Initial PVU Factor

If the Customer does not provide the Telephone Company with an initial O-PVU factor or if the Telephone Company is not able to verify the factor, the Telephone Company will utilize a factor of zero. If the Customer does not provide the Telephone Company with a T-PVU factor or if the Telephone Company is not able to verify the factor, the Telephone Company will utilize a factor of zero.

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

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

(N)

(c) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont'd)

i. Initial PVU Factor (Cont'd)

If the Customer does provide the Telephone Company with an O-PVU and/or T-PVU factor, the Telephone Company will utilize the initial verified O-PVU and T-PVU factors retroactively to January 1, 2012, provided that the customer supplies the factors and supporting documentation, as specified in subsection (c) above to the Telephone Company no later than 30 days after the effective date of this tariff.

If the PVU factors cannot be implemented in the Telephone Company's billing systems by January 1, 2012, once the factors can be implemented the Telephone Company will adjust the Customer's bills in the next bill period to reflect the PVU factors retroactively to January 1, 2012.

Alternatively, if billing system modifications to allow usage of PVUs are delayed, the Telephone Company may choose to provide credits, based on the reported PVU factors, on at least a quarterly basis until such time as the billing system modifications can be implemented.

ii. PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the O-PVU and T-PVU factors semi-annually. If the customer chooses to submit such updates, it shall forward to the Telephone Company, no later than 15 days after the first day of January and/or July of each year, a revised O-PVU and/or T-PVU factor, along with supporting documentation, based on data for the prior six months, ending the last day of December and/or June, respectively. Once verified by the Telephone Company, the revised O-PVU and/or T-PVU factor will apply prospectively and serve as the basis for billing until superseded by a new factor.

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(D) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access

Notwithstanding other provisions of this tariff, for Switched Access, if a billing dispute arises concerning the projected intrastate percentage, the Telephone Company will ask the customer to provide the data the customer uses to determine the projected intrastate percentage. The Telephone Company will not request such data more than once a year. The customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the Telephone Company request.

(C)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

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

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

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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Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Business Day

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

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office Maintenance Technician

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

Central Office Prefix

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

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

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C-Message Noise

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

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Notched Noise

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

Coin Station

See Pay Station.

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 Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic.

(C)
(C)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Installation and Repair Technician

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

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

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

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Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

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

Interstate Communications

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

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.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

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

Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)

The term "Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)" denotes a Cellular Mobile Carrier (CMC) switching system that is used to terminate mobile stations for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks interfacing with the public switched network.

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 voiceband channel used for voice.

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(N)

Network Control Signaling

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line

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

North American Numbering Plan

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

Certain material formerly found on this page now appears on First Revised Page 2-57.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Off-hook

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

(M)
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(M)

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

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

Originating Direction

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

(T)

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" 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 (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

Point of Termination

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

Premises

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

Certain material currently found on this page previously appeared on Original Page 2-56.

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Query

The term "Query" denotes an inquiry to a data base to obtain information regarding call handling, processing and routing.

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. (C)

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.

Registered Equipment

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

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Synchronous Test Line

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

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 Premises.

(T)

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

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

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Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

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

ACCESS SERVICE

6. Switched Access Service (Cont'd)

(N)

6.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

6.3.5 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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(N)