

CHECK SHEET

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

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1	Original		36	Original		71	1 st Revised	*
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6	1 st Revised	*	41	Original		76	1 st Revised	*
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11	1 st Revised	*	46	1 st Revised	*	81	1 st Revised	*
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16	1 st Revised	*	51	Original		86	1 st Revised	*
17	1 st Revised	*	52	Original		87	1 st Revised	*
18	1 st Revised	*	53	Original		88	1 st Revised	*
19	1 st Revised	*	54	Original		89	Original	
20	1 st Revised	*	55	Original		90	Original	
21	1 st Revised	*	56	Original		91	Original	
22	1 st Revised	*	57	Original				
23	1 st Revised	*	58	Original				
24	1 st Revised	*	59	Original				
25	1 st Revised	*	60	Original				
26	1 st Revised	*	61	Original				
27	Original		62	Original				
28	Original		63	1 st Revised	*			
29	Original		64	1 st Revised	*			
30	Original		65	1 st Revised	*			
31	1 st Revised	*	66	1 st Revised	*			
32	Original		67	1 st Revised	*			
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* - Indicates pages included with this filing.

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Access Code

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

Access Minutes

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

Access Service Group (ASG)

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

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and the customer's point of termination. (T)

Access Transport Parameter (ATP)

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

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

Agent

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

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

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

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

Automatic Number Identification Information Digits (ANII)

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

Bit

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

Call

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

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

Calling Party Number (CPN)

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

Carrier Identification Parameter (CIP)

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

Carrier or Telecommunications Carrier

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

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Carrier Selection Parameter (CSP)

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

CCS

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

Central Office (CO)

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

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

Central Office Prefix

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

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Channel(s)

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

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Channelize

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

Charge Number (CN)

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

CLEC (Competitive Local Exchange Carrier)

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

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Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) Provider

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

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

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Common Channel Signaling Network (CCSN)

The term "Common Channel Signaling Network" (CCSN) denotes a specialized digital signaling network separate from the regular message (voice) network which interconnects computerized switching systems and has access to special data bases.

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk or other equivalent facility provided by the 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.

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Communications Systems

The term "Communications Systems" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

Company

Used throughout this tariff to indicate Native American Telecom, LLC.

Customer(s)

The term "customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, governmental entity or any other entity which utilizes the services offered under this Tariff, including Interexchange Carriers (ICs), end users and interconnectors.

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Customer-provided Tandem

The term "Customer-provided Tandem" denotes a customer-provided switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function of originating or terminating traffic between a Company equal access end office(s) subtending the customer-provided tandem at the customer's point of termination.

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

Destination Point Code

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

Detail Billing

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

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Direct-Trunked Transport

The term "Direct-Trunked Transport" denotes the following: (1) the transport between the serving wire center of the customer's premises and a Company end office, Company Hub or Company access tandem or between a Company Hub and a Company end office or Company access tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer, without switching at the Company access tandem or, (2) the transport with Tandem Signaling Information (i.e., CIC and OZZ codes or equivalent SS7 parameters) between the serving wire center of the customer-provided tandem premises and a Company equal access end office subtending the customer-provided tandem or a Company Hub or between a Company Hub and a Company equal access end office subtending the customer-provided tandem.

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

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800 Data Base Access Service

The term "800 Data Base Access Service" denotes a toll-free originating Trunkside Access Service when the 8YY Service Access Code (i.e., 800, 822, 833, 844, 855, 866, 877, or 888 as available) is used. The term 8YY is used interchangeably with 800 Data Base Service throughout this Tariff to describe this service.

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8YY Service Provider

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

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End User

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

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

Initial Address Message (IAM)

The term "Initial Address Message" (IAM) denotes a SS7 signaling message that contains the address and routing information required to establish a point-to-point telephone connection.

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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. See "Carrier".

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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. Intrastate can also denote communications within reservation borders subject to oversight by Tribal Utility Commission.

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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.

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

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Local Calling Area

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

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Location Routing Number

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

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

Network Interface (NI)

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

Network-To-Network Interface (NNI)

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

Non-Carrier

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

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North American Numbering Plan (NANP)

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

Off-hook

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

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

On-hook

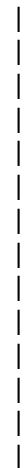
The term "On-hook" denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Channel.

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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.

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Point Of Termination (POT)

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

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

Premises

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

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Protocol

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

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

Query

The term "Query" denotes the inquiry to a database to obtain information, processing instructions or service data.

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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.

Release Message

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

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

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Responsible Organization

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

Service Control Point (SCP)

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

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

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

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Service Switching Point (SSP)

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

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

Serving Wire Center (SWC)

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

Signal Point (SP)

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

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

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

Signal Transfer Point Port (STP PORT)

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

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

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

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Switch

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

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

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

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

Trunk-Side Connection

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

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V and H Coordinates Method

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

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

SECTION 2 - RULES AND REGULATIONS, (CONT'D)**2.7 Liability of the Company**

- 2.7.1 The liability of the Company for damages of any nature arising from errors, mistakes, omissions, interruptions, or delays of the Company, its agents, servants, or employees, in the course of establishing, furnishing, rearranging, moving, terminating, changing or removing the service or facilities or equipment shall not exceed an amount equal to the charges applicable under this tariff (calculated on a proportionate basis where appropriate, at the sole discretion of the Company) to the period during which such error, mistake, omission, interruption or delay occurs.
- 2.7.2 In no event shall the Company be liable for any incidental, indirect, special, or consequential damages (including, without limitation, lost revenue or profits) of any kind whatsoever regardless of the cause or foreseeability thereof.
- 2.7.3 When the services or facilities of other common carriers or providers are used separately or in conjunction with the Company's facilities or equipment in establishing connection to points not reached by the Company's facilities or equipment, the Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of such other common carriers or providers or their agents, servants or employees. (T)
- 2.7.4 The Company shall not be liable for any failure of performance hereunder if such failure is due to any cause or causes beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Such causes shall include, without limitation, acts of God, fire, explosion, vandalism, cable cut, storm or other similar occurrence, any law, order, regulation, direction, action or request of the United States government or of any other government or of any civil or military authority, national emergencies, insurrections, riots, wars, strikes, lockouts or work stoppages or other labor difficulties, supplier failures, shortages, breaches or delays, or preemption of existing service to restore service in compliance with FCC, or other relevant Commission rules and regulations. (T)
- 2.7.5 The Company shall not be liable for interruptions, delays, errors, or defects in transmission, or for any injury whatsoever, caused by the Customer, or the Customer's agents, End Users, or by facilities or equipment provided by the Customer.

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

2.9 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

2.9.3 Jurisdictional Reports Requirements (Continued)

B. Jurisdictional Reports

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 Billing and Payment For Service (Continued)

2.10.4 Disputed Charges

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

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

2.13 Cancellation by Customer

2.13.1 General

- A. Customers of the Company's service may cancel service by providing the Company with written notification thirty (30) days prior to the requested cancellation date. The Company shall hold the Customer responsible for payment of all bills for service furnished until the cancellation date specified by the Customer or until thirty (30) days after the date that the cancellation notice is received, whichever is later.

- B. Customers seeking to cancel service have an affirmative obligation to provide for alternate routing of traffic originating from or terminating to the Company's network. By originating traffic from or terminating traffic to the Company's network, the Customer will have constructively ordered the Company's switched access service. (C)

2.13.2 Cancellation of Contract Services

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

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

3.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service (Continued)

[Reserved for Future Use]

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

3.2 Provision and Description of Switched Access Service (Continued)

[Reserved for Future Use]

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

3.3 Rate Categories

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

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

In addition to the two rate categories, there are rate elements applicable to certain Switched Access services: (C)

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

Company may bill on a composite basis whereby multiple functions/elements are combined into a single billed rate per access minute. In such cases the total rate per minute will not exceed the sum of the applicable elements per minute. (N)
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SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport

A. General Description

The Switched Transport access service category includes tandem switching and common transport between the tandem switch and end office, or any functional equivalent of the incumbent local exchange carrier Switched Transport access service provided by the Company via analogous facilities.

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Switched Transport may include the following rate elements: Tandem Switched Transport-Termination, Tandem Switched Transport-Facility, Access Tandem Switching, Common Transport Multiplexing ("CMUX"), and Access Tandem Trunk Port charges.

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

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport (Continued)

C. [Reserved for Future Use]

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

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport (Continued)

D. Switched Transport TST Rate Category

Tandem Switched Transport (TST) provides the transmission facilities between an access tandem and end offices subtending that tandem utilizing tandem switching functions. TST consists of circuits used in common by multiple customers from the access tandem to an end office. The TST rate category is composed of the rate elements set forth in (1) and (2), following based on the functions performed. (C)

(1) Tandem Transmission

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

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

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.1 Switched Transport (Continued)

(2) Common Transport Multiplexing

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

(D)

3.3.2 End Office

(T)

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

(C)

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

(C)

A. Local Switching

(T)

(D)

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

(C)

(C)

(D)

(D)

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

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.2 End Office (Continued)

(T)

B. Common Trunk Port

(T)

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

(C)

|

|

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(C)

C. End Office Dedicated Trunk Port

(T)

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

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

3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)

3.3.3 [Reserved for Future Use]

(D)

(D)

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)**3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)****3.3.4 800 Data Base Access Service**

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

The provision of 800 DB Access Service requires the customer's direct access to the Service Management System/800 (SMS/800), or as an alternative, the provision of such service by a Responsible Organization in accordance with the Guidelines for 800 Data Base. (T)

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

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

The customer's 8YY voice or data traffic may be combined in the same trunk group arrangement with the customer's non-8YY Access Service voice or data traffic or provisioned on a separate trunk group, unless prohibited by technical limitations. (T)

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

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)**3.3 Rate Categories (Continued)****3.3.4 800 Data Base Access Service (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3 - SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE, (CONT'D)**3.6 Rate Regulations (Continued)****3.6.1 Measurement and Billing of Access Minutes**

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

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

3.7 Composite Rates

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

Composite Switched Access Service rate per MOU¹:

<u>Originating</u>	<u>Terminating</u>
\$0.0063270	Note 1 (C)

¹ Composite includes Tandem Switched Transport – Termination, Tandem Switched Transport – Facility (per mile), Common Transport Multiplexing, Local Switching, and Common Trunk Port. Transport mileage is 111 measured as airline mileage using the V & H coordinates method in accordance with standard industry practices. The relevant V & H coordinates for the End Office switching location are V – 06366 and H – 05245 (Kimball). The relevant V & H coordinates for the Tandem Switching location are V – 06280 and H – 04906 (Sioux Falls). Transport mileage is based on both the tandem – end office transport route utilized by the competing ILEC and the transport mileage actually provided by the Company. The Company will endeavor to utilize the closest available tandem, however, the presence of any physically closer tandem is irrelevant inasmuch as such tandems are inaccessible due to lack of facilities/geographic barriers.

Note 1: See the Company's Access Services Tariff FCC No. 3 at the following link: <https://apps.fcc.gov/etfs/public/lecTariffs.action?idLec=363>.

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

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.1 Switched Transport Service (Continued)

B. Monthly Recurring Charges

1. Entrance Facilities/Direct-Trunked Transport (C)

(See the Company's Access Services Tariff FCC No. 3 at the following link: (C)
<https://apps.fcc.gov/etfs/public/lecTariffs.action?idLec=363.>) (C)

C. Usage Charges

1. Tandem Switched Transport

A.	Tandem Switched Transport - Termination - Per Access Minute	\$0.000240
B.	Tandem Switched Transport – Facility - Per Access Minute, per Mile	\$0.000030
C.	Common Transport Multiplexing - Per Access Minute	\$0.000036

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

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.2	End Office			(T)
		<u>Originating</u>	<u>Terminating</u>	
A.	Local Switching - Per Access Minute	\$0.001974	Note 1 (R, C)	(T)
B.	Common Trunk Port - Per Access Minute	\$0.000747	Note 1 (R, C)	(T)

Note 1: See the Company's Access Services Tariff FCC No. 3 at the following link: <https://apps.fcc.gov/etfs/public/lecTariffs.action?idLec=363>. (N)
(N)

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

3.8 Elemental Rates and Charges (Continued)

3.8.3 Toll-Free 8YY Data Base Access Service

(T)

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

3.8.4 Switched Access Optional Features

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