

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations

2.1 Undertaking of the Company

2.1.1 Scope

- (A) LTTS is available only for use in the provision of telecommunications service as specified and to the extent required by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Act") and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission and the Michigan Public Service Commission.
- (B) This tariff applies to LTTS provided by issuing carriers listed at the beginning of this tariff, after this called the "Telephone Company" or "Company."
- (C) LTTS is only available for those local calls originating on a network and terminating on the Company's network where those calls are intraexchange calls, including Extended Area Service (EAS) and MTA Section 304(11) traffic, which is considered local. (C)
- (D) Where LTTS is ordered, the Company will provide LTTS only when one or more of the following conditions is met:
  - 1. The Customer's call record detail (Carrier Identification Parameter or CIP) is included in the call signaling and the Company has determined that billing using this information is economically feasible, or;
  - 2. Usage information is provided by the tandem that allows the Company to identify the Customer's usage for billing that Customer.
- (E) The Company does not undertake to transmit messages under this tariff.
- (F) The Company will be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of the services it provides.
- (G) The Company will, for maintenance purposes, test its service only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles.
- (H) Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.
- (I) The Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.
- (J) Local traffic may be terminated to the Company's end office over common toll completing trunk groups, or trunk groups for which a given Customer is responsible for 100% of the traffic routed over that trunk group. The Customer must supply enough information for the Company to identify the customer responsible for that traffic and the jurisdiction of that traffic. If the jurisdiction of the traffic is not provided, the Company has the option to bill the call as toll access utilizing its intrastate access tariff. (C)

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Rate Application

The following are the rate elements that are to be applied for LTTS:

- (A) LTTS ordered with common transport from a local tandem
  - (1) Local Termination
  - (2) Tandem Switching Termination
  - (3) Tandem Switching Facility
  
- (B) LTTS ordered with direct transport from a Customer
  - (1) Local Termination
  - (2) Direct Trunk Termination
  - (3) Direct Trunk Facility

Other usage and non usage charges will apply as noted elsewhere in this tariff.

2.1.3 Limitations

(A) Assignment or Transfer of Services

The Customer may assign or transfer the use of services provided under this tariff only where there is no interruption of use or move of the services and transfer is to another Customer that is a local exchange service provider. Such assignment or transfer may be made to:

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

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

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Limitations (Cont'd)

(B) Use and Restoration of Services

The use and restoration of services will be in accordance with PART 64, Subpart D, Appendix A, of the FCC's Rules and Regulations, which specifies the priority system for such activities.

(C) Sequence of Provisioning

Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in (B) preceding, the services offered herein will be provided to Customers on a first-come, first-served basis. The first-come, first-served sequence will be based upon the received time and date recorded by stamp or other notation, by the Company on Customer LTTs orders. These orders must contain all the information as required for each respective service as delineated in other sections of this tariff. Customer orders will not be deemed to have received until such information is provided. Should questions arise which preclude order issuance due to missing information or the need for clarification, the Company will attempt to seek such missing information or clarification on a verbal basis.

2.1.4 Liability

(A) Limits of Liability

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

(B) Acts or Omissions

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.4 Liability (Cont'd)

(C) Indemnification of Company by the Customer

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

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

(D) No License Granted

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

(E) Circumstances Beyond the Company's Control

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.5 Provision of Services

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

2.1.6 Service Maintenance

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

2.1.7 Changes and Substitutions

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

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

In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the transmission parameters will be within the range as set forth in Section 7. The Company will not be responsible if any such substitution, change or rearrangement renders any Customer furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, change or rearrangement materially affects the operating characteristics of the facility, the Company will provide reasonable notification to the Customer in writing. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Company will work cooperatively with the Customer to determine reasonable notification procedures.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service

(A) If a Customer fails to comply with 2.1.6 preceding (Service Maintenance) or 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.6, or 2.4.1 following, (respectively Damages, Availability for Testing, Balance, Payment Arrangements) including any Customer's failure to make payments on the date and times therein specified, the Company may, on thirty (30) days written notice to the Customer by Certified U.S. Mail, take the following actions:

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

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

(B) If a Customer fails to comply with 2.2 following (Unlawful Use of Service and Abusive Use), the Company may request the Customer to terminate service to its end user and, regardless of whether it makes such a request, the Company will be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the Customer against any claim, loss or damage arising from Company's provision of LTTS in connection with such a call(s).

(C) If the Company does not refuse additional applications for service and/or does not discontinue the provision of the services as specified for herein, and the Customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein will preclude the Company's right to refuse additional applications for service and/or to discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying Customer without further notice.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Company (Cont'd)

2.1.9 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

2.2 Unlawful Use of Service and Abusive Use

The service(s) shall not be used for any purpose in violation of law. The Customer, and not the Company, shall be responsible to ensure that Customer and its end users of the service(s) provided hereunder complies at all times with all applicable laws. Customer has the obligation to take reasonable steps to prevent service provided under this tariff from being used for an unlawful purpose or used in an abusive manner. Abusive use includes:

- (A) The use of the service of the Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably expected to frighten, abuse, torment, or harass another;
- (B) The use of the service in such a manner as to interfere unreasonably with the use of the service by one or more other customers.

2.3 Obligations of the Customer

2.3.1 Customer's Obligation to Monitor Tariff Changes

The Customer has the obligation to monitor tariff changes. Tariff changes are effective as indicated on any revised tariff sheets upon their filing with the Michigan Public Service Commission. These revisions become part of this tariff and the rates, terms and conditions in the revised sheets become part of the arrangements set forth in this tariff with or without actual notice of the changes being received by the Customer. This tariff and tariff changes are available for review at the Michigan Public Service Commission or at the business offices of the company. The Customer may also be able to monitor tariff changes by reviewing the tariff on the website of the Michigan Exchange Carriers Association, Inc. at [www.mecaone.com](http://www.mecaone.com).

2.3.2 Damages

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

2.3.3 Ownership of Facilities and Theft

Facilities utilized by the Company to provide service under the provisions of this tariff will remain the property of the Company

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.4 Availability for Testing

Access to facilities used to provide services under this tariff will be available to the Customer at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments will be completed within a reasonable time. As set forth in 2.4.4(c) (3) following, no credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

2.3.5 Limitations of Use of Metallic Facilities

Signals applied to a metallic facility will conform to the limitations set forth in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1.

2.3.6 Balance

All signals for transmission over the facilities used to provide services under this tariff will be delivered by the Customer balanced to ground except for ground start, duplex (DX).

2.3.7 Design of Customer Services

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

2.3.8 References to the Company

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

2.3.9 Claims and Demands for Damages

- (A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the Customer will defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the services provided under this tariff, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the Customer.
- (B) The Customer will defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses and damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by third persons arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of the Customer's circuits, facilities, or equipment connected to the Company's services provided under this tariff, including, without limitation, Worker's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of program material, libel and slander actions based on the content of communications transmitted over the Customer's circuits, facilities or equipment, and proceedings to recover taxes, fines, or penalties for failure of the Customer to obtain or maintain in effect any necessary certificates, permits, licenses, or other authority to acquire

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3.9 Claims and Demands for Damages (Cont'd)

or operate the services provided under this tariff; provided, however, the foregoing indemnification will not apply to suits, claims, and demands to recover damages for damage to property, death, or personal injury unless such suits, claims or demands are based on the tortuous conduct of the Customer, its officers, agents or employees.

- (C) The Customer will defend, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by the Customer or third parties arising out of any act of omission of the Customer in the course of using services provided under this tariff.

2.3.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

2.3.11 Certification Requirements

(A) Jurisdictional Report and Certification Reports - LTTS

For LTTS, the Company cannot in all cases determine the jurisdictional nature of Customer's terminating traffic. In such cases the Customer will provide a projected estimate of its traffic, split between the interstate, intrastate, EAS and Local (including 304(11)), jurisdictions. The following terms and conditions govern such estimates, their reporting by the Customer and cases where the Company will develop jurisdictional percentages.

(1) General

Except where the Company measured LTTS minutes are used as set forth following, the Customer will report the percentage of interstate, non-local intrastate, intraLATA or toll and local usage as set forth in (2) following and such reports will be used for billing purposes until the Customer reports a different projected percentage of interstate, non-local intrastate, interstate and local usage. When a Customer adds BHMC, lines or trunks to an existing end office group, the customer will furnish a revised projected intrastate intraLATA and local percentage that applies to the total BHMC, lines or trunks.

When the customer discontinues BHMC, lines or trunks from an existing group, the customer will furnish a revised projected percentage for interstate, non-local intrastate, and local usage for the remaining BHMC, lines or trunks in the end office group. The revised report will be effective on the next bill date. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Certification Requirements

(A) Jurisdictional Report and Certification Reports - LTTS (Cont'd)

(1) General (Cont'd)

Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year, the Customer will update the interstate, non-local intrastate, and local jurisdiction report. The Customer will forward to the Company, to be received no later than fifteen (15) days after the first of each month, a revised report showing the interstate, non-local intrastate, and local usage percentages for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service.

Except where the Company is billing according to actuals by jurisdiction, the revised report will serve as the basis for the next three months billing and will be effective on the next bill date for that service. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report.

If the Customer does not update the reports, the Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. For those cases in which a quarterly report has never been received from the Customer, the Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the order for services as set forth in (2) following. If no order for service has been received for LTTS, the Company will set jurisdictional percentages according to section 2.3.11 (B) (1). In the instance the customer has failed to update the percentages after 12 months, the Company may assign a 25% local usage.

The percent local usage (PLU) described in (2) following is applied to usage-rated Local Termination and Tandem Switched Transport. Separate PLUs are required for flat-rated Direct Trunked Transport and Multiplexers.

- (2) When a Customer orders Switched LTTS, the Customer will provide the projected interstate, non-local intrastate, and local usage for each end office in its order. Alternatively, the Company, where the jurisdiction cannot be determined from the call detail, will determine the projected intrastate access and local percentages as follows:

S For terminating LTTS minutes, the Company may either use the projected PLU or where the call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call, the Company may use the methodology specified in Section 2.3.11(B) (1).

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(B) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Report and Certification Reports - LTTS

For Switched LTTS, if a billing dispute arises concerning the projected local usage, the Company or MECA will notify the Customer by certified mail, to provide the data the Customer uses to determine the projected local usage. The Company or MECA will not request such data more than once a year provided that the Customer complies with the initial request. The Customer will supply the data within thirty (30) days of the request.

If the Customer fails to produce the data within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the notice the Company will designate a local percentage of 25% for Switched LTTS. The remaining usage will be split evenly as interstate access and intrastate access and billed according to the Company's access tariffs. These factors will be applied to the next billing cycle following the thirty (30) day notice period and will be utilized until the customer provides supporting data that substantiates the requested percentages.

If the Company or MECA finds that the data submitted by the Customer does not adequately support the reported percentages, the Company may assign percentages based on the methodology specified in this section. Upon assigning a local percentage of use, the Company will notify the Customer of the changes and that it will go into effect on the next billing cycle. The Company's designated local percentage will remain in effect for twelve (12) months unless the Customer contests the percentage as described in Sections 2.3.11(B)(2).

- (1) If the Company or MECA determines that the reported local percentage of use varies more than plus or minus three (3) basis points from the weighted average of all other Customers and that the supporting data is not sufficient to substantiate the reported percentages, the Company may either develop percentages for terminating usage based on actual usage or on a weighted average using billed LTTS of all other Customers' reported percentages.
- (2) The Customer may dispute the designated local percentage following the receipt of the bill. Disputes arising from the Company or MECA designating the local percentage can be informally resolved. Any adjustment will be on a prospective basis beginning with the next billing cycle. No retroactive adjustment is allowed.

If the Company and the Customer cannot informally resolve the dispute, the Customer, may contest the designated local percentage by requesting a mutually agreed upon an independent auditor to review its reported percentage. Any cost of an independent audit will be borne by the Customer. An adjustment of the local percentage that is a result of an audit will be on a prospective basis beginning with the next billing cycle.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(C) Maintenance of Customer Records

The Customer will retain and maintain net call detail records for a minimum 12-month period that statistically substantiate the asserted percentage of interstate, non-local intrastate, EAS and local usage provided to the Company as set forth in Section 2.3.11 (A). Such net call detail records (i.e., work papers and/or backup documentation, including paper, magnetic tapes or any other form of records for billed Customer traffic) will consist of call information, including call terminating address (i.e., called number), the call duration, the trunk group or access lines over which the call is routed and the point at which the call enters and/or exits the Customer's network, and the calling number (i.e., the originating number).

If the Company determines that the Customer's records, work papers and backup documentation are insufficient or if the Customer does not provide the call detail records in accordance with the provisions set forth in this tariff, the Company may request the call detail records on a prospective basis not to exceed a three-month time period.

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits

(A) Bill Dates

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

LTTS

For LTTS, the Company will establish a bill day each month for each Customer account or advise the Customer in writing of a different billing schedule.

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(B) Payment Dates and Late Payment Charges

All bills dated as set forth in (A) preceding for service provided to the Customer by the Company are due 31 days (payment date) after the bill day or by the next bill date (i.e., same date in the following month as the bill date), whichever is the shortest interval, except as provided herein, and are payable in immediately available funds.

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

-If the payment date falls on a Sunday or on a Legal Holiday which is observed on a Monday, the payment date will be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Legal Holiday.

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

- (2) Further, if no payment is received by the payment date or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Company after the payment date as set forth in (1) preceding, or if a payment or any portion of a payment is received by the Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Company, then a late payment charge will be due to the Company. The late payment charge will be the payment or the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The late factor will be the lesser of:

(a) The Fed Funds Rate plus 50 basis.

(b) .000160 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the Customer actually makes the payment to the Company.

(C) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Company

Late payment charges will apply to amounts withheld pending settlement of the dispute. Late payment charges are calculated as set forth in (B) (2) preceding except that when the Customer disputes the bill on or before the payment date and pays the undisputed amount on or before the payment date, the interest period will not begin until 10 days following the payment date.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(D) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Customer

If the Customer pays the total billed amount and disputes all or part of the amount, the Company will refund any overpayment. In addition, the Company will pay to the Customer interest on the overpayment. When a claim is filed within 90 days of the due date, the interest period will begin on the payment date. When a claim is filed more than 90 days after the due date, the interest period will begin from the date of the claim or the date of overpayment, whichever is later.

The interest period will end on the date that the Company actually refunds the overpayment to the Customer. The interest rate will be the lesser of:

- (1) The Fed Funds Rate plus 50 basis points.
- (2) .000160 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved.

(E) Proration of Non Usage Based Recurring Charges

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

(F) Rounding of Charges

When a rate as set forth in this tariff is shown to more than two decimal places, the charges will be determined using the rate shown. The resulting amount will then be rounded to the nearest penny (i.e., rounded to two decimal places).

2.4.2 Minimum Periods

The minimum period for which services are provided and for which rates and charges are applicable is one month except for that usage rated services set forth in Section 4 and those services set forth in 4.1.3 (Switched High Capacity DS3 Direct Trunked Transport) or as otherwise specified.

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Lansing, Michigan

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.2 Minimum Periods (Cont'd)

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

- (A) When a service with a one month minimum period is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, a one month charge will apply at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued.
- (B) When a service with a minimum period greater than one month is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, the applicable charges will be the lesser of (1) the Company's total non recoverable costs less the net salvage value for the discontinued service or (2) the total monthly charges, at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period.

2.4.3 Cancellation of an Order for Service

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

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions for Non Usage Based Recurring Charges

(A) General

A service is interrupted when it becomes unusable to the Customer because of a failure of a facility component used to furnish service under this tariff or in the event that the protective controls applied by the Company result in the complete loss of service by the Customer as set forth in 4.2.1 following. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Company, and ends when the service is operative.

(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies

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

Credit allowances are computed as follows:

(1) Flat rated Switched LTTS rate elements

For flat rated Switched LTTS rate elements (i.e., Direct Trunked Transport and Multiplexing), no credit will be allowed for an interruption of less than 60 minutes. The Customer will be credited for an interruption of 60 minutes or more at the rate of 1/720 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for

each period of 60 minutes or Major Fraction Thereof that the interruption continues. The monthly charges used to determine the credit will be as follows:

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)

(1) Flat rated Switched LTTS Rate Elements (Cont'd)

(a) Multiplexed Services

For multiplexed services, the monthly charge will be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative. When the facility which is multiplexed or the multiplexer itself is inoperative, the monthly charge will be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., Direct Trunked Transport and optional features and functions, including the multiplexer on the facility to the hub, and the channel terminations, channel mileages and optional features and functions on the individual services from the hub). When the service which rides a channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge will be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the hub to a customer premise (i.e., Direct Trunked Transport, and optional features and functions).

(b) Flat rated Switched LTTS rate elements

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

(2) Switched LTTS Usage Rated Elements

For Switched LTTS usage rated elements, no credit will be allowed.

(3) Credit Allowances Cannot Exceed Monthly Rate

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions for Non Usage Based Recurring Charges (Cont'd)

(C) When a Credit Allowance Does not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

- (1) Interruptions caused by the negligence of the Customer.
- (2) Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the Customer or others.
- (3) Interruptions of a service when the Customer has released that service to the Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the Customer prior to the release of that service. Thereafter, a credit allowance as set forth in (B) preceding applies.
- (4) Periods when the Customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.
- (5) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, that would result in credit in an amount less than ten dollars.

(D) Use of an Alternative Service Provided by the Company

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

(E) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the Customer may be requested by the Company to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the Customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be 1/720 of the monthly rate for each period of 60 minutes or fraction thereof that the service is surrendered. In no case will the credit allowance exceed the monthly rate for the service surrendered in any one monthly billing period.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Reestablishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence

(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply

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

- (1) The service is of the same type as was provided prior to the fire, flood or other occurrence.
- (2) The service is for the same Customer.

2.4.6 Title or Ownership Rights

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

2.4.7 Local Transport Provided By More Than One Company (Multiple Billing)

When local transport is provided by more than one company, each company will bill the Customer individually as noted below.

Multiple Billing is required when local transport is provided by multiple telephone companies. Each company jointly providing the local transport will receive an order or a copy of the order from the Customer as specified in 3.3.1 following and arrange to provide the service.

For usage rated LTTS, the LTTS minutes of use will generally be determined by the recording company. Where the Company is not the recording company, the Company will obtain detailed usage records to develop the LTTS minutes from the recording company. Any charge associated with obtaining these records from a third party will be billed to the Customer responsible for that traffic in addition to the charge set forth in Section 6.

Under Multiple Billing each Company providing the local transport and/or termination service will render a bill to the Customer for its portion of the service(s) based on its individual tariff rates and terms and conditions.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Local Transport by More Than One Company (Cont'd)

- prepare its own bill;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its LTTS tariff;
- forward its bill to the Customer.

The Customer will remit payment directly to each Bill Rendering company.

(A) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport

Each company's portion of the Channel Mileage will be developed as follows:

- (1) Determine the appropriate Local Transport by computing the number of airline miles between the company premises (end office, local tandem or serving wire centers for:
  - (a) Switched LTTS using the V&H method set forth respectively in 4.4.5 following.
  - (b) Determine the billing percentage (BP), as set forth in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF FCC NO. 4, which represents the portion of the service provided by each Company.
  - (c) For LTTS Tandem Switched Transport
    - multiply the number of terminating LTTS minutes of use routed over the facility times the number of airline miles, as set forth in (a) preceding, times the BP for each company, as set forth in (b) preceding, times the Tandem Switched Facility rate;
    - multiply the Tandem Switched Termination rate times the number of terminating LTTS minutes routed over the facility.
    - When a local tandem office is located within the operating territory of the Company, multiply the Tandem Switching rate times the number of terminating LTTS minutes that are switched at the local tandem.

The Tandem Switched Termination rate is applied as set forth in 4.1.3(A) following. The Switched LTTS Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in 4.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to the Tandem Switched Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Local Transport Provided by More Than One Company (Cont'd)

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

(1) (Cont'd)

(d) For LTTS Direct Trunked Transport:

- multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in (a) preceding, times the BP for each Company, as set forth in (b) preceding, times the Direct Trunked Facility rate.
- The Direct Trunked Termination rate is applied as set forth in 4.1.3(A) following. The LTTS Nonrecurring Charges are applied as set forth in 4.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Direct Trunked Termination rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(e) For LTTS Multiplexing

- When the Multiplexing equipment is located within the operating territory of this Company, the Multiplexing charge will apply.

The Billing Percentage (BP) is not applicable to the Multiplexing charge.

- (f) When three or more telephone companies are involved in providing a LTTS, the intermediate company(ies) will determine the appropriate charges as set forth in (c) though (e) preceding. Additionally, when a segment of the Tandem Switched Facility or Direct Trunked Facility is measured to the intermediate office(s).

(D)

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(D)

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Service Request

The term "Access Service Request" means a standard document that the LTTS customer (N) uses to order from the Company services listed in this tariff. An ASR is comprised (N) of one of several different forms, each specific to the type of service being ordered. (N)

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.

Attenuation Distortion

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

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 or 6:00 P.M., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours for an individual company, or company location, that company should be contacted at the address shown under the Participating Carrier's name listed on Preface Pages 3 and 4 preceding.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

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

Call

The term "Call" denotes an end user's attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 7 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

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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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office

See End Office.

Central Office Maintenance Technician

The term "Central Office Maintenance Technician" denotes a Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, within the 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 an end user's Telephone Exchange Service when dialed on a local basis.

Channel(s)

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

Channel Service Unit

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

Channelize

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

Clear Channel Capability

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Message Noise

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

C-Notched Noise

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

Common Channel Signaling

The term "Common Channel Signaling" (CCS) denotes a high speed packet switched communications network which is separate (out of band) from the public packet switched and message networks. Its purpose is to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuit and/or database related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network.

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which is authorized to provide local exchange service in Michigan and which delivers telecommunications traffic for transport and/or termination to an exchange of the Company.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Data Transmission (107) Type Test Line

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

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.

Detail Billing

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

Direct Trunked Transport

The term "Direct Trunked Transport" denotes transport from the serving wire center to the end office or from the serving wire center to the local tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single Customer.

Echo Control

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

Echo Path Loss

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Echo Return Loss

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

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

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

End Office

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

Enhanced Services

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

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching.

Envelope Delay Distortion

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

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

Exchange

The term "Exchange" means one or more contiguous central offices and all associated facilities within a geographical area in which Local Exchange Telecommunications Services are offered by a provider.

Exit Message

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

Expected Measured Loss

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

Extended Area Service

The term "Extended Area Service" means the service provided to end user to produce a Local Calling Area larger than the home exchange or to allow calling to other exchanges as part of local exchange service, as it existed prior to July 17, 2000. (C)

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from an end user's designated premises to the terminating end office.

Frame

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

Frequency Shift

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Host Central Office

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

Hub

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

Immediately Available Funds

The term "Immediately Available Funds" denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U.S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Impedance Balance

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

Impulse Noise

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

Initial Address Message

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

Inserted Connection Loss

The term "Inserted Connection Loss" 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.

Installation and Repair Technician

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Interexchange Carrier or Interexchange Common Carrier (IC)

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more local calling areas or EAS areas, excluding local traffic.

Intermediate Hub

The term "Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for end users served by that wire center and wire centers that subtend the hub, as specified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff FCC No. 4.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Interstate Communications

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

Intraexchange Telecommunications Traffic

The term "Intraexchange Telecommunications Traffic" means telecommunications traffic originating and terminating within the end user's home exchange.

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 of Michigan.

Legal Holiday

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

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.

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 service common social, economic and other purposes.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Local Calling Area

The term "Local Calling Area" means a geographic area encompassing one or more local communities as described in maps, tariffs or rate schedules filed with and approved by the MPSC.

Local Number Portability

The term "Local Number Portability" means the capability for a local exchange end user at a particular location to change local service providers without a change in the end user's telephone numbers.

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(N)

Local Tandem

The term "Local Tandem" denotes a Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for terminating local traffic between end offices and a customer designated premises.

Loss Deviation

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

LTTS Minutes

For the purpose of calculating chargeable usage, the term "LTTS Minutes" denotes Customer usage of exchange facilities in the provision of LTTS approved and authorized by the FCC. On the terminating end of an LTTS call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at the terminating end of an LTTS call will terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the terminating exchange.

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" denotes any period of time in excess of ½ of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

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

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 end user's premises from the Company end office.

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.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 a three-digit Central Office prefix plus a four-digit station number.

Off-Hook

The term "Off-Hook" denotes the active condition of LTTS or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

On-Hook

The term "On-Hook" denotes the idle condition of LTTS or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of LTTS for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a Customer premises.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semi-public place where payphone service providers' customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

Payphone Service Providers

The term "Payphone Service Providers" denotes an entity that provides pay telephone service.

Phase Jitter

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

Point of Termination

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Premises

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

Reciprocal Compensation

The term "Reciprocal Compensation" denotes the compensation to one carrier (e.g. the Requesting Telecommunications Carrier) from another carrier (e.g. the Company) for the transport and termination on the first carrier's network facilities of telecommunications traffic that originated on the network facilities of the other carrier when compensation is also paid to that carrier for similar traffic. (N)

Release Message

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

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules/Systems" 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 an IC.

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.

Requesting Telecommunications Carrier

The term "Requesting Telecommunications Carrier" means the local exchange carrier that requests interconnection and reciprocal compensation from the Company. (N)

Section 304(11)

A call made to a local calling area adjacent to the caller's local calling area shall be considered a local call and shall be billed as a local call.

Service Access Code

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

Service Switching Point (SSP)

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

Serving Wire Center

The term "Serving Wire Center" denotes the wire center from which the end user designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Company.

Seven Digit Manual Test Line

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

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

The term "Shortage of Facilities or Equipment" denotes a condition which occurs when the Company does not have appropriate cable, switching capabilities, bridging or, multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the LTTS requested by the Customer.

Short Circuit Test Line

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

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

Signaling Point (SP)

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

Signaling Point of Interface (SPOI)

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

Signaling Return Loss

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

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

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

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

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

Signal Tranfer Point (STP) Port

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port" denotes the point of termination of LTTS to the STP.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Subtending End Office of a Tandem

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

Super-Intermediate Hub

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

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.

Tandem Switched Transport

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

Telecommunications Carriers

The term "Telecommunications Carrier" means those persons who qualify as such as that term is defined by the FTA.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of LTTS for the completion of calls from an end user of LTTS purchaser to an end user premises in the Telephone Company's service area.

Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served directly by the same wire center.

Throughput

The term "throughput" denotes the number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction per unit of time.

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.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path comprises 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 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.

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).

V and H Coordinates Method

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

Wire Center

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

Wireless Switching Center

The term "Wireless Switching Center" (WSC) denotes a Wireless Service Provider (WSP) switching system that is used to terminate wireless stations for purposes of CMRS EOTS to each other and to trunks interfacing with the public switched network.

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LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Limitation on claims

No claim shall be brought by the Company or Customer for errors in billing or failure to bill of more than twenty-four (24) months from the date of the occurrence which gives rise to the claim.

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