

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company

2.1.1 Scope

- (A) The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages under this tariff.
- (B) The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of the services it provides.
- (C) The Telephone Company will, for maintenance purposes, test its service only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles. (C)
- (D) Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.
- (E) The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.

2.1.2 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 relocation of the services. 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 (C)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)

(A) Assignment or Transfer of Services (Cont'd)

- (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 Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer. This acknowledgment shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notification. All regulations and conditions contained in this tariff shall apply to such assignee or transferee.

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. (C)

(B) Use and Restoration of Services

The use and restoration of services shall be in accordance with Part 64, Subpart D, Appendix A, of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations, which specifies the priority system for such activities.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)

(C) Sequence of Provisioning

Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in (B) (C)
preceding, the services offered herein will be provided to
customers on a first-come, first-served basis. (C)

The first-come, first-served sequence shall be based upon (C)
the received time and date recorded by stamp or other (C)
notation, by the Telephone Company on customer access orders. (C)
These orders must contain all the information as required for
each respective service as delineated in other sections of |
this tariff. Customer orders shall 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 Telephone Company will
attempt to seek such missing information or clarification on a
verbal basis.

2.1.3 Liability

(A) Limits of Liability

The Telephone 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 (G) following,
the Telephone Company's liability, if any, shall 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 shall be in addition to any amounts
that may otherwise be due the customer under this tariff as
a Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(B) Acts or Omissions

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

(C) Damages to Customer Premises

The Telephone Company is not liable for damages to the customer premises resulting from the furnishing of a service, including the installation and removal of equipment and associated wiring, unless the damage is caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company

(1) By the End User

(C)

The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the end user against any claim, loss or damage arising from the end user's use of services offered under this tariff, involving: (C)

(A) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the end user's own communications;

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(D) Indemnification of Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(1) By the End User (Cont'd)

(C)

(B) Claims for patent infringement arising from the end user's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end users or customer or;

(C) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the end user in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

(2) By the customer

The Telephone Company shall 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;

(A) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the customer's own communications;

(B) Claims for patent infringement arising from the customer's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the end user or customer or;

(C) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(C)

(E) Explosive Atmospheres

The Telephone Company does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to its services when used in an explosive atmosphere. The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer from any and all claims by any person relating to such customer's use of services so provided.

(F) No License Granted

No license under patents (other than the limited license to use) is granted by the Telephone Company or shall be implied or arise by estoppel, with respect to any service offered under this tariff. The Telephone 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 customer for any damages awarded based solely on such claims.

(G) Circumstances Beyond the Telephone Company's Control

The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain services under this tariff shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone 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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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.4 Provision of Services

The Telephone 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 Telephone Company's telephone exchange services.

2.1.5 Facility Terminations

The services provided under this tariff will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wire or intrabuilding cable to that point where provision is made for termination of the Telephone Company's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location inside a customer-designated premises. Such wiring or cable will be installed by the Telephone Company to the Point of Termination. Moves of the Point of Termination at the customer designated premises will be as set forth in 6.4.4 and 7.2.3 following.

(C)
(C)

2.1.6 Service Maintenance

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

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 Telephone 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: (C)

- substitution of different metallic facilities, (C)
- 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, (C)
- substitution of fiber or optical facilities, (N)
- change of minimum protection criteria, (C)
- change of operating or maintenance characteristics of S facilities, or |
- change of operations or procedures of the Telephone Company. (C)

In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the transmission parameters will be within the range as set forth in Section 15 following. The Telephone Company shall 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 Telephone 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 Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification procedures. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone 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 2.3.1, 2.3.4, 2.3.6, 2.3.11, 2.4.1, or 2.5 following, (respectively Damages, Availability for Testing, Balance, Payment Arrangements, Connections) including any customers failure to make payments on the date and times therein specified, the Telephone Company may, on thirty (30) days written notice to the customer by Certified U.S. Mail, take the following actions: (C)

- 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, shall become due.

(B) If a customer fails to comply with 2.2.2 following (Unlawful and Abusive Use), the Telephone Company may, upon written request from a customer, or another exchange carrier, terminate service to any subscriber or customer identified as having utilized service provided under this tariff in the completion of abusive or unlawful telephone calls. Service shall be terminated by the Telephone Company as provided for in its general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

In such instances when termination occurs, the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by any customer or Exchange Carrier requesting termination of service against any claim, loss or damage arising from the Telephone Company's actions in terminating such service, unless caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service (Cont'd)

- (C) Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to the FCC Part 68 Regulations at 47 C.F.R. Section 68.108, if the customer fails to comply with 2.2.1 following (Interference or Impairment), the Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the customer that temporary discontinuance of the use of a service may be required; however, where prior notice is not practicable, the Telephone Company may temporarily discontinue service forthwith if such action is reasonable in the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance, the customer will be notified promptly and afforded the opportunity to correct the condition which gave rise to the temporary discontinuance. During such period of temporary discontinuance, credit allowance for service interruptions as set forth in 2.4.4 following is not applicable. (C)
- (D) When access service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the Companies involved in providing the joint service may individually or collectively deny service to a customer for nonpayment. Where the Telephone Company(s) affected by the nonpayment is incapable of effecting discontinuance of service without cooperation from the other joint providers of Switched Access Service, such other Telephone Company(s) will, if technically feasible, assist in denying the joint service to the customer. Service denial for such joint service will only include calls originating or terminating within, or transiting, the operating territory of the Telephone Companies initiating the service denial for nonpayment. When more than one of the joint providers must deny service to effectuate termination for nonpayment, in cases where a conflict exists in the applicable tariff provisions, the tariff regulations of the end office Telephone Company shall apply for joint service discontinuance. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service (Cont'd)

- (E) If the Telephone 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 shall preclude the Telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service and/or to discontinue the provision of the services to the non-complying customer without further notice. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.9 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

The Telephone Company will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in the normal operation of its business. Such activities may include, but are not limited to the following: (C)

- equipment or facilities additions
- removals or rearrangements,
- routine preventative maintenance and major
- major switching machine change-out.

Generally, such activities are not individual customer service specific, but may affect many customer services. No specific advance notification period is applicable to all service activities. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements. (C)

2.1.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The Telephone 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.

2.1.11 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company reserves the reasonable right to assign, designate or change telephone numbers, any other call number designations associated with Access Services, or the Telephone Company serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when necessary in the conduct of its business. Should it become necessary to make a change in such number(s), the Telephone Company will furnish to the customer six (6) months notice, by Certified U.S. Mail, of the effective date and an explanation of the reason(s) for such change(s).

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.2 Use

2.2.1 Interference or Impairment

The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff shall not: (C)

- interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company, its affiliated companies, or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services,
- cause damage to their plant,
- impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities, or
- create hazards to the employees of any of them or the public.

2.2.2 Unlawful and Abusive Use

- (A) The service provided under this tariff shall not be used for an unlawful purpose or used in an abusive manner.

Abusive use includes:

- (1) The use of the service of the Telephone Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably expected to frighten, abuse, torment, or harass another;
- (2) 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. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer

2.3.1 Damages

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

2.3.2 Ownership of Facilities and Theft

Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this tariff shall remain the property of the Telephone Company. Such facilities shall be returned to the Telephone Company by the customer, whenever requested, within a reasonable period. The equipment shall be returned in as good condition as reasonable wear will permit.

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power

The customer shall furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Telephone Company, at no charge, equipment space and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide services under this tariff at the points of termination of such services. The selection of ac or dc power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing Telephone Company facilities used to provide services. (C)

2.3.4 Availability for Testing

Access to facilities used to provide services under this tariff shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. As set forth in 2.4.4(c)(4) following, no credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments. (C)

2.3.5 Limitations of Use of Metallic Facilities (C)

Signals applied to a metallic facility shall conform to the limitations set forth in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1. In the case of application of dc telegraph signaling systems the customer shall be responsible, at its expense, for the provision of current limiting devices to protect the Telephone Company facilities from excessive current due to abnormal conditions and for the provision of noise mitigation networks when required to reduce excessive noise.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.6 Balance

All signals for transmission over the facilities used to provide (C)
services under this tariff shall be delivered by the customer (C)
balanced to ground except for ground start, duplex (DX) and
McCulloch-Loop (Alarm System) type signaling and dc telegraph (C)
transmission at speeds of 75 baud or less.

2.3.7 Design of Customer Services

Subject to the provisions of 2.1.7 preceding (Changes and (C)
Substitutions), the customer shall be solely responsible, at its (C)
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 (C)
procedures of the Telephone Company, minimum protection
criteria or operating or maintenance characteristics of the
facilities.

2.3.8 References to the Telephone Company

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

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.9 Claims and Demands for Damages

- (A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone 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 shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone 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 Telephone 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 or operate the services provided under this tariff; provided, however, the foregoing indemnification shall 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)
- (C) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone 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 provided services under this tariff. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.10 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements

- (A) Certification Requirements - Special Access, Digital Subscriber Line Access and Public Packet Data Network (C)
(C)

When the customer orders Special Access Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service * or Public Packet Data Network, and the customer certifies to the Telephone Company in writing that not more than ten percent of the traffic is interstate, the service is considered to be intrastate and is provided under this Tariff. When more than ten percent of the traffic is considered to be intrastate interLATA the service is considered to be intrastate interLATA, otherwise the service is intrastate intraLATA. (C)
(C)

If the customer certifies to the Telephone Company that not more than ten percent of the traffic is interstate and not more than ten percent of the traffic is intrastate interLATA, but more than ten percent of the traffic is intrastate intraLATA, the service is considered to be intrastate intraLATA and is provided under this tariff.

Following initial certification, should the jurisdictional nature of the customer's Special Access, Digital Subscriber Line Access or Public Packet Data Network Services change, the customer shall inform the Telephone Company in writing of the change. The effective date of the change shall be the date the Telephone Company receives the customer's notice of change. No charge applies for the jurisdictional change. (C)
(C)

* Digital Subscriber Line Access Service used for connections to the Internet(N) classified as interstate service provided under this tariff in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order released October 30, 1998 (FCC 98-292). (N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(B) Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Certification -
Special Access and Public Packet Data Network

If a dispute arises concerning the certification of projected interstate or intrastate traffic as described in (C) (A) above, the Telephone Company or MECA will notify the customer by mail to provide the data the customer used to determine that 10% or more of the traffic is interstate. The customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the Telephone Company request. If the reply results in a jurisdictional change of a Special Access Service or Public Packet Data Network, the effective date of the change will be the date of the Telephone Company's next billing cycle. There is no charge when the customer's reply results in a jurisdictional change in the Special Access or Public Packet Data Network Service. (C)

If the customer fails to comply with the request to produce the data within 30 days of receipt of the notice, the Telephone Company may refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders for service for a period of 45 days. If, after that 45 days, the customer still has not complied with the request, the Telephone Company may assign the jurisdiction to either interstate or intrastate. (C)

If the Telephone Company finds that the data submitted by the customer does not adequately support the reported percentages, the Telephone Company may assign percentages based on reasonable facts.

(C) Jurisdictional Report - Switched Access

(1) General

The following regulations govern such estimates, their reporting by the customer and cases where the Telephone Company will develop jurisdictional percentages. (D)

When the Telephone Company receives sufficient call detail to permit it to determine the jurisdiction of some or all of the originating and terminating access minutes of use, the Telephone Company will use that call detail to render bills for those minutes of use and will not use jurisdictional factor(s) described in 2.3.11, below, to determine the jurisdiction of those minutes of use. (N)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

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

(1) General (Cont'd)

When the Telephone Company receives insufficient call detail to determine the jurisdiction of some or all originating and terminating access minutes of use, the Telephone Company will apply the jurisdictional factor(s) provided by the customer or developed by the Telephone Company as set forth below, only to those minutes of use for which the Telephone Company does not have sufficient call detail. Such jurisdictional factor(s) will be used until the customer provides an update to its jurisdictional factor(s) as set forth below. (N)

For all flat rated Switched Access Services, the Telephone Company will apply the jurisdictional factor(s) as provided by the customer or developed by the Telephone Company as set forth below, each month until the customer provides an update to its factor(s) as described below. (N)

Except where Telephone Company measured access minutes are used as set forth following, the customer shall report the percentage of interstate and of intrastate use as set forth in (2) or (3) following and such report shall be used for billing purposes until the customer reports a different projected interstate or intrastate percentages for an in-service end office group. (C)
When the customer adds BHMC, lines or trunks to an existing end office group, the customer shall furnish a revised projected interstate and intrastate percentages that apply to the total BHMC, lines or trunks. (C)

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

Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year the customer shall update the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report. (C)
The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than fifteen (15) days after the first of each month, a revised report showing the interstate and intrastate percentages of use for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service arranged for interstate use and intrastate use. (C)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

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

(1) General (Cont'd)

Except where the Telephone 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 supply the reports, the Telephone 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 Telephone Company shall assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the order for service as set forth in (2) through (4) following. If no order for service has been received for originating and/or terminating usage, the Telephone Company shall set jurisdictional percentages according to section 2.3.11(D)(1). In the instance the customer has failed to update the percentages after 12 months, the Telephone Company may assign a 50% intrastate usage percentage. (C)

For purposes of developing the projected interstate and intrastate percentages for Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group C and Feature Group D, pursuant to Federal Communications Commission Order FCC 85-145 adopted April 16, 1985, interstate usage is to be developed as though every call that enters a customer network at a point within the same state as that in which the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an intrastate communication and every call for which the point of entry is in a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station telephone number) is situated is an interstate communication. (C)

The manner in which a call is routed through the telecommunications network does not affect the jurisdiction of a call, i.e. a call between two points within the same state is an intrastate call even if it is routed through another state. (N)

Separate percentages by feature group are required for originating and/or terminating usage (except that for FGA the percentages will reflect the total for both originating and terminating usage).

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

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

(1) General (Cont'd)

The jurisdictional percentages described in (2) through (4) following are applied to usage rated elements including but not limited to Carrier Common Line, Information Surcharge, Local Switching, Tandem Switched Transport and Transport Interconnection charges. Separate jurisdictional percentages are required for flat rated Entrance Facilities, Direct Trunked Transport and Multiplexers. (C)

(2) Feature Groups A and B

a) When a customer orders Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service, the customer shall, in its order, state the projected interstate percentage usage and the projected intrastate percentage usage for each Feature Group A and Feature Group B Switched Access Service group ordered. The term group shall be construed to mean single lines or trunks as well. If the customer discontinues some but not all of the Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Services in a group, it shall provide the projected interstate percentage and intrastate percentage for such services which are remaining. (C)

b) For multiline hunt group or trunk group arrangements where either the interstate or the intrastate charges are based on measured usage, the intrastate Feature Group A or Feature Group B Switched Access Service(s) information will be used to determine the charges. (C)

For all groups, the number of access minutes (either measured or assumed) for a group will be multiplied by the projected interstate percentage to develop the interstate access minutes. For all groups, the number of access minutes for a group will be multiplied by the projected intrastate percentage to develop the intrastate access minutes. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd) (C)

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

(3) Feature Groups C and D

When a customer orders Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access Service(s) the customer shall provide the projected interstate and intrastate usages for each end office in its order. Alternatively the Telephone Company, where the jurisdiction can be determined from the call detail, will determine the projected interstate and intrastate percentages as follows: (C)

- For originating access minutes, the projected intrastate percentages will be developed on a monthly basis by end office where the Feature Group C or Feature Group D Switched Access Service access minutes are measured by dividing the measured intrastate interLATA originating access minutes (the access minutes where the called and calling number are in the same state but different LATAs) and the measured intrastate intraLATA originating access minutes (the access minutes where the called and calling number are in the same state and same LATA) by the total originating access minutes, when the call detail is adequate to determine the appropriate jurisdiction. (*)

(C)

- For terminating access minutes, the Telephone Company may either use the projected intrastate percentages for originating access minutes to develop the projected intrastate percentages for such terminating access minutes or when originating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call the Telephone Company may use the methodology specified in Section 2.3.11(D) (1). (C) (*)

*This text formerly appeared on 1st Revised Sheet 23.

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd) (C)

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

(3) Feature Groups C and D (Cont'd)

(D)

(D)

- When the customer has both interstate and intrastate Operator Services traffic, the percentage interstate usage determined for the customer's FGC or FGD service will be applied to the customer's Operator Services charges.

(4) Directory Assistance Service

When a customer orders Directory Assistance Service, the customer shall, in its order, provide the projected interstate percentage and intrastate percentages for terminating use in a whole number (a number of 0 through 100) for each Directory Access Service group ordered. (A method the customer may wish to adopt could be to use its terminating traffic from its premises to the involved Directory Assistance Location and calculate the projected interstate percentage and intrastate intraLATA percentage as set forth in (3) preceding.)

(D)

(D)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(D) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports -
Switched Access

For Switched Access, if a billing dispute arises concerning the projected interstate or intrastate percentages, the Telephone Company or MECA will notify the customer by mail, to provide the data the customer uses to determine the projected interstate or intrastate percentages. The Telephone Company or MECA will not request such data more than once a year provided that the customer complies with the initial request. The customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the request. (C)

If the customer fails to produce the data within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the notice and does not provide the requested data to the Telephone Company or independent auditor within thirty (30) days of the notice of audit, the customer will be in violation of the Tariff and subject to the provisions specified in Section 2.1.8(A), preceding. (N)

The Telephone Company may designate an intrastate percentage of 50% for each service. The factor 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. (C)

If the Telephone Company or MECA finds that the data submitted by the customer does not adequately support the reported percentages, the Telephone Company may assign percentages based on the methodology specified in Section 2.3.11(D) (1). Upon assigning an intrastate percentage of use, the Telephone Company will notify the customer of the changes and that it will go into effect on the next billing cycle. The Telephone Company's designated percentage will remain in effect for twelve (12) months unless the customer contests the percentage as described in Section 2.3.11(D) (2). (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(D) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

- (1) If the Telephone Company or MECA determines that the reported intrastate 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 Telephone Company may either develop percentages for originating and terminating usage based on actual originating usage or based on a weighted average using billed access minutes of all other customers' reported percentages or may assign a 50% intrastate usage percentage. (C)
- (2) The customer may dispute the designated interstate or intrastate percentage(s) following the receipt of the bill. Disputes arising from the Telephone Company or MECA designating the intrastate percentage can be informally resolved. Any adjustment shall be on a prospective basis beginning with the next billing cycle. No retroactive adjustment is allowed. (C)

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

- (3) When a jurisdictional percentage audit is conducted by the Telephone Company or an independent auditor under contract to the Telephone Company, the audit results will be furnished to the customer by Certified U.S. Mail. When a jurisdictional percentage audit is conducted by an independent auditor selected by the customer, the audit results will be furnished to the Telephone Company by Certified U.S. Mail. The Telephone Company will adjust the customer's jurisdictional percentage based upon the audit results. The jurisdictional percentage resulting from the audit shall be applied to the customer's usage for the quarter prior to the completion of the audit, and the usage for the two (2) quarters following the completion of the audit. After that time, the customer may report revised jurisdictional percentage pursuant to 2.3.11(D). If the revised jurisdictional percentage submitted by the customer represents a deviation of 5 percentage points or more from the audited jurisdictional percentage, and that deviation is not due to identifiable reasons, the provisions in 2.3.11(D), above, may be applied. (N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(D) Billing Disputes Involving Jurisdictional Reports - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(4) Both credit and debit adjustments will be made to the customer's intrastate access charges based on the audit results for the specified periods to accurately reflect the intrastate usage for the customer's account consistent with Section 2.4.1, following. (N)

(5) If, as a result of an audit conducted by an independent auditor, a customer is found to have over-stated its jurisdictional percentage by 20 percentage points or more, the Telephone Company shall require reimbursement from the customer for the cost of the audit. Such bill(s) shall be due and paid in immediately available funds within 30 days from receipt and shall carry a late payment penalty as set forth in Section 2.4.1, following, if not paid within the 30 days. (N)

(E) Maintenance of Customer Records

The customer shall retain and maintain net call detail records for a minimum 6-month period that substantiate the percentages provided to the Telephone Company as set forth in Section 2.3.11(C). Such net call detail records (i.e., workpapers and/or backup documentation, including paper, magnetic tapes or any other form of records for billed customer traffic) shall 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 calling number when available. (C) (*)

If the customer has a mechanized system in place that calculated the jurisdictional percentage, then a description of that system and the methodology used to calculate the jurisdictional percentage must be furnished and any other pertinent information (such as but not limited to flowcharts, source code, etc.) relating to such system must also be made available. (N)

*This text formerly appeared on Original Sheet 24.1

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Cont'd)

(E) Maintenance of Customer Records (Cont'd)

Upon request of the Telephone Company or MECA, the customer will make the records available for inspection at an agreed upon location during normal business hours as reasonably necessary for purposes of verification of the percentages. The Telephone Company will audit data from one quarter unless a longer period is requested by the customer and agreed to by the Telephone Company.

(N)
|
(N)

If the Telephone Company determines that the customer's records, worksheets 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 Telephone Company may request the call detail records on a prospective basis not to exceed a three-month time period.

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

(C)
(C)

When mixed interstate, intrastate interLATA and intrastate intraLATA Access Service is provided, all charges (i.e., nonrecurring, monthly and/or usage) including optional features charges, will be prorated between interstate, intrastate interLATA and intrastate intraLATA. The percentages determined as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding will serve as the basis for prorating the charges unless the Telephone Company is billing according to actuals by jurisdiction. The percentage of an Access Service to be charged as intrastate is applied in the following manner:

(C)
(C)

(A) Monthly and Nonrecurring Charges

For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate interLATA and percent intrastate intraLATA use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the stated tariff rate. (As applicable.)

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ACCESS SERVICE

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

(B) Usage Sensitive Charges

For usage sensitive (i.e., access minutes and calls) chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent intrastate interLATA and percent interstate interLATA use times actual use (i.e., measured or Telephone Company assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate.

The intrastate percentages may change as revised usage reports are submitted as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding.

(*)

(C)

(*)

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits

(A) Deposits

In order to safeguard its interests, the Telephone Company reserves the right to require the customer to secure its account prior to the establishment of service and/or at any time after the provision of service in the form of a cash deposit, as described below.

A security deposit may be required prior to the installation of new service or the transfer of existing service, when the customer has a proven history of late payments to the Telephone Company or does not have established credit. Such security deposit will not exceed an amount equal to the estimated total for current rates and charges times the average of at least two previous months usage but not more than six months of usage.

A security deposit or an additional security deposit may be required from an existing customer at any time following installation of service when: 1) the customer has established a history of late payments to the Telephone Company; 2) the customer's gross monthly billing has increased beyond the amount initially used to estimate a security deposit, if applicable; and/or 3) the Telephone Company becomes aware that the customer's credit worthiness has fallen below commercially acceptable levels as determined by an independent credit rating or reporting service. Such security deposit will not exceed an amount equal to the total rates and charges for two months of the customer's actual billing for the service(s) to that customer may be discontinued in accordance with the terms specified in Section 2.1.8 (A), preceding.

(C)

(C)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Con't)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Con't)

(A) Deposits (Con't)

If pursuant to this section, the Telephone Company requests a security deposit from an existing customer that has a term plan commitment in place on or before July 12, 2002 under either an Optional Rate Plan(s) and/or DSL Access Services Discount Pricing Arrangement (s) (plans are described in Sections 7.2.8 (A), 16.1.3 and 8.3, following), and such existing customer accepts the condition that continuation of its service(s) is contingent upon its provision to the Telephone Company of the requested security deposit, then the regulations specified in this section will apply to the customer for the remainder of the term plan commitment for all existing and/or any new Optional Rate Plan(s) and/or DSL Access Services Discount Pricing Arrangement(s) to which the customer subscribes.

If pursuant to this section, the Telephone Company requests a security deposit from an existing customer that has a term plan commitment in place on or before July 12, 2002 under either an Optional Rate Plan(s) and/or DSL Access Services Discount Pricing Arrangement(s) (plans are described in Sections 7.2.8 (A), 16.1.3 and 8.3, following). And such existing customer rejects the condition that continuation of its service(s) is contingent upon its provision to the Telephone Company of the requested security deposit, then upon discontinuance of the customer's service(s) and the resulting termination of the associated term plan commitment(s), the Telephone Company will waive the applicable termination liability charge(s) for each such term plan commitment terminated.

(N)

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Con't)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates, Charges and Deposits (Con't)

(A) Deposits (Con't)

The fact that a deposit has been made in no way relieves the customer from complying with the Telephone Company's regulations as to the prompt payment of bills. At such time as the provision of the service to the customer is terminated, the amount of the deposit will be credited to the customer's account and any credit balance which may remain will be refunded.

Such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the account when the customer has established commercially acceptable credit, as defined above, and has established a one-year prompt payment record. For the period the security deposit is held by the Telephone Company, the customer will receive interest at the same percentage rate as that set forth in (C) (2) (a) or in (C) (2) (b) following, whichever is lower.

The rate will be compounded daily for the number of days from the date the customer deposit is received by the Telephone Company to and including the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account or the date the deposit is refunded by the Telephone Company. Should a deposit be credited to the customer's account, as indicated above, no interest will accrue on the deposit from the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account.

(N)

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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) Bill Dates

The Telephone Company shall 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 Telephone Company shall bill in advance charges for all services to be provided during the ensuing billing period except for charges associated with service usage and for the Federal Government which will be billed in arrears. The bill day (i.e., the billing date of a bill for a customer for service under this tariff), the period of service each bill covers and the payment date will be as follows:

(C)

(1) End User Access Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription

For End User Access Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, the Telephone Company will establish a bill day each month for each end user account or advise the customer in writing of an alternate billing schedule. Alternate billing schedules shall not be established on less than 60 days notice or initiated by the Telephone Company more than twice in any consecutive 12 month period. The bill will cover End User Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access charges for the ensuing billing period except for End User Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service for the Federal Government which will be billed in arrears. Any applicable Presubscription Charges, any known unbilled charges for prior periods and any known unbilled adjustments for prior periods for End User Access Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service will be applied to this bill. Such bills are due when rendered.

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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) Bill Dates (Cont'd)

(2) Services Other Than End User, Digital Subscriber Line and Presubscription (C)

For Services other than End User Access Service, and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, the Telephone Company will establish a bill day each month for each customer account or advise the customer in writing of an alternate billing schedule. Alternate billing schedules shall not be established on less than 60 days notice or initiated by the Telephone Company more than twice in any consecutive 12 month period. (C)

The bill will cover nonusage sensitive service charges for the ensuing billing period for which the bill is rendered, any known unbilled nonusage 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 (C) following. If payment is not received by the payment date, a late payment penalty will apply as set forth in (C) following.

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties

- (1) All bills dated as set forth in (B) (2) preceding for service, other than End User Service, Digital Subscriber Line Access Service and Presubscription Service, provided to the customer by the Telephone 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. If the customer does not receive a bill at least 20 days prior to the 31 day payment due date, then the bill shall be considered delayed. When the bill has been delayed, upon request of the customer the due date will be extended by the number of days the bill was delayed. Such request of the customer must be accompanied with proof of late bill receipt.

(C)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties (Cont'd)

(1) (Cont'd)

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 shall be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Legal Holiday. (C)
- 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 shall be the last non Holiday day preceding such Saturday or Legal Holiday. (C)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(C) Payment Dates and Late Payment Penalties (Cont'd)

(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 Telephone 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 Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Telephone Company. The late payment penalty shall be the payment or the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The late factor shall be the lesser of:

- (a) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, 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 Telephone Company, or
- (b) 0.000292 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 Telephone Company.

(D) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Telephone Company

Late payment charges will apply to amounts withheld pending settlement of the dispute. Late payment charges are calculated as set forth in (C) (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 penalty interest period shall not begin until 10 days following the payment date. If the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, the customer shall pay the Telephone Company the disputed payment, late payment charges as calculated by this section and (C) (2) preceding, and all of the Telephone Company's costs of collection, including without limitation court costs, attorney fees, and litigation expenses.

(N)
|
(N)

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, Executive Vice President East Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(E) 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 Telephone Company will refund any overpayment. In addition, the Telephone Company will pay to the customer penalty interest on the overpayment. When a claim is filed within 90 days of the due date, the penalty interest period shall begin on the payment date. When a claim is filed more than 90 days after the due date, the penalty interest period shall begin from the date of the claim or the date of overpayment, whichever is later. (C)

The penalty interest period shall end on the date that the Telephone Company actually refunds the overpayment to the customer. The penalty interest rate shall be the lesser of: (C)

- (1) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved, or
- (2) 0.000292 per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved.

(F) Proration of 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 Telephone 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.

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(G) 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 the following, or as otherwise specified:

- Switched Access usage rated services (C)
- Directory Assistance usage rated services
- Switched Access High Capacity DS3 Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport (C)
- Switched Access Synchronous Optical Channel OC3 and OC12 Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport (N)
- Special Access Part-time Video (C)
- Special Access Program Audio
- Special High Capacity Service
- Special Access Synchronous Optical Channel Service
- Frame Relay Access Service (C)

The minimum period for which service is provided and for which rates and charges are applicable for a Specialized Service or Arrangement provided on an individual case basis as set forth in Section 12. following, is one month unless a different minimum period is established with the individual case filing.

Text formerly appearing on this page now appears on Original Sheet 33.1.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (N)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd) |

2.4.2 Minimum Periods (Cont'd) (N)

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, except for Special Access High Capacity Service, Special Access Synchronous Optical Channel Service, and Frame Relay Access Service Optional Rate Plans as set forth in 7.2.8 and 16.1.3 following, the applicable charge will be the lesser of (C)
 - (1) the Telephone Company's total nonrecoverable 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. (C)(*)

(*) This text previously found on 6th Revised Sheet 33.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(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 Telephone Company result in the complete loss of service by the customer as set forth in 6.2.1 following. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Telephone 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, shall be provided.

For the following services, any period during which the error performance is below that specified for the service will be considered as an interruption. (C)

-Digital Data (DA1 through DA6)

-High Capacity (HC1)

-Synchronous Optical Channel (OB, OD) (C)

Service interruptions for Specialized Service or Arrangements provided under Section 12. following shall be administered in the same manner as those set forth in this section (2.4.4) unless other regulations are specified with the individual case filing.

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ACCESS SERVICE

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)

Credit allowances are computed as follows:

(1) Special Access Service other than Program Audio and Video, flat rated Switched Access Service and Digital Access Service rate elements

For Special Access Services other than Program Audio and Video Services, for flat rated Switched Access Service rate elements (i.e., Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport, Multiplexing, Add/Drop Multiplexing, Customer Node, and Customer Premises Port), and for Digital Subscriber Line Access Service, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or Major Fraction Thereof that the interruption continues.

(C)
(C)

The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows:

(a) Two-point Services

For two-point services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., two channel terminations, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

(b) Multipoint Services

For multipoint services, the monthly charge shall be only the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative (i.e., a channel termination per customer designated premises, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

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ACCESS SERVICE

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) Special Access Service other than Program Audio and Video and flat rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service rate elements (Cont'd)

(c) Multiplexed Services

For multiplexed services, the monthly charge shall 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 shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service to the hub and any individual services from the hub. For Special Access, those charges include Channel Termination, Channel Mileage and, optional features and functions. For Switched Access, those charges include Entrance Facility, Direct Trunked Transport, Multiplexing, and optional features and functions such as Add/Drop Multiplexing, Customer Node and Customer Premises Port. (C)

When the service which rides a channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the hub or wire center equipped for Add/Drop Multiplexing to a customer premises, Telephone Company central office, Wats office or Public Packet Data Network Service.

- (d) Flat rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service rate elements

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

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ACCESS SERVICE

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) Special Access Service other than Program Audio and Video and flat rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service rate elements (Cont'd) (C)

(d) Flat rated Switched Access Service and Digital Subscriber Line Access Service rate elements (Cont'd) (N)

For flat rated Digital Subscriber Line Access Service, the monthly charge shall be the total of monthly rate element charge for the Digital Subscriber Line Access Service. (N)

(e) Public Packet Data Network Services
For Public Packet Data Network Service rate elements, the monthly charge shall be the total of all monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., Frame Relay Access Connection, Frame Relay Inter-network connection, End User Port, Inter-network Customer Port, and Permanent Virtual Connections). (D)

(D)

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ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(2) Program Audio and Video Special Access Services

For Program Audio and Video Special Access Services, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 seconds. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 seconds or more as follows:

- (a) For two-point services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charges for the service for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- (b) For two-point services, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for the service for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues,
- (c) For multipoint services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charges for each channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

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ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(2) Program Audio and Video Special Access Services (Cont'd) (C)

- (d) For multipoint services, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the daily rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- (e) For multipoint services, the credit for the monthly or daily charges includes the charges for the distribution amplifier only when the distribution amplifier is inoperative.
- (f) When two or more interruptions occur during a period of 5 consecutive minutes, such multiple interruptions shall be considered as one interruption.

(3) Switched Access and Directory Assistance Service Usage Rated Elements

For Switched Access Service and Directory Assistance Service, usage rated elements, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 24 hours. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 24 hours or more at the rate of 1/30 of any applicable monthly rate or assumed minutes of use charge for each period of 24 hours or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

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ACCESS SERVICE

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)

(4) Credit Allowances Cannot Exceed Monthly Rate

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

(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 during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.
- (4) Interruptions of a service when the customer has released that service to the Telephone 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

(C) When a Credit Allowance Does not Apply (Cont'd)

(5) Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of special construction, as set forth in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 3 for SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Telephone Company of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.

(6) Periods when the customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.

(7) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, that would result in credit in an amount less than one dollar.

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

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

(E) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested by the Telephone 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 1/1440 of the monthly rate for each period of 30 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.

2.4.5 Re-establishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence

(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply

Charges do not apply for the re-establishment 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.
- (3) The service is at the same location on the same premises.
- (4) The re-establishment of service begins within 60 days after Telephone Company service is available. (The 60 day period may be extended a reasonable period if the renovation of the original location on the premises affected is not practical within the allotted time period).

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Re-establishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or (C)
Other Occurrence (Cont'd)

(C)

(B) Nonrecurring Charges Apply

Nonrecurring Charges apply for establishing service at a different location on the same premises or at a different premises pending re-establishment of service at the original location.

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 Telephone Company in the provision of such services.

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company

When an Access Service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the Telephone Companies involved will mutually agree upon one of the billing methods as set forth in (B) (1) and (2) following based upon the service being provided. The Telephone Company will notify the customer in writing of the billing method being used. (C)
The customer will place the order for the service as set forth in 5.3 following dependent upon the billing method.

(A) Non Meet Point Billing/Feature Group A

(C)

Non Meet Point Billing under a Revenue Sharing Agreement is the generally accepted billing method for Feature Group A Switched Access Service. At the agreement of participating Telephone Companies, Meet Point Billing may apply to jointly provided Feature Group A services as set forth in (B) following.

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(C)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(A) Non Meet Point Billing/Feature Group A (Cont'd)

(1) Single Company Billing/Revenue Sharing

All Telephone Companies jointly providing Feature Group A service will receive an order or a copy of the order, from the customer, as specified in 5.3.1(A) following. The telephone company that provides the dial tone will arrange to provide the service, determine the applicable charges and bill the customer for the entire service in accordance with its Access Services tariff as provided for under a Feature Group A Revenue Sharing Agreement.

(B) Meet Point Billing

Meet Point Billing is required when an access service is provided by multiple Telephone Companies for Feature Groups B, C, and D Switched Access Services, Directory Assistance and Special Access. It is optional for Feature Group A Switched Access Service.

Each Telephone Company jointly providing the access service will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer as specified in 5.3.2 following and arrange to provide the service.

For usage rated access services the access minutes of use will generally be determined by the recording company. Where the recording company is not the Bill Rendering Company, the recording company will provide detailed usage records to the Bill Rendering Company to develop the access minutes.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

The Bill Rendering Company in a single bill arrangement for Feature Groups B, C, and D Switched Access Services, is normally the end user's end office, for WATS usage the Bill Rendering Company is normally the WATS Servicing Office, for Directory Assistance, the Bill Rendering Company is normally the Directory Assistance location. The name of the Bill Rendering Company will be included in the meet point billing notification provided to the customer by all the telephone companies on all meet point billed services.

The non Bill Rendering Company(s) is any Telephone Company(s) in whose territory a segment of the Local Transport or Channel Mileage is provided and/or where the customer's Point of Termination is located. (C)

There are two Meet Point Billing Options, Single Bill and Multiple Bill. These billing options are explained in (1) and (2) following. The Single Bill option is the preferred method. However, when a single bill option can not be agreed to by all telephone companies providing service, the multiple bill option is the default. (C)

Each telephone company must provide meet point billing notification to the customer, in writing, when new service ordered or thirty days prior to changing an existing meet point arrangement. The notification should include the following:

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

- The Meet Point Billing Option that will be used,
- The Telephone Company(s) that will render the bill(s),
- The Telephone Company(s) to whom payment(s) should be remitted, and
- The Telephone Company(s) that will provide the bill inquiry function.

A Telephone Company that renders a meet point bill, the Bill Rendering Company, will render the bill in accordance with industry standards as described in the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) Guidelines and the Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD) Guidelines. The bill will include cross reference(s) to the other Telephone Company(s) providing service and common circuit identifiers. Should a billing dispute arise, the terms and conditions of the Bill Rendering company will apply.

(1) Single Bill Option

The single bill option allows the customer to receive one bill for access services that are provided by more than one company. The single bill option provides the following two billing alternatives:

(C)

- Single Bill/Multiple Tariff, and
- Single Bill/Single Tariff.

(C)

(D)

These options are described following in (a), and (b) respectively.

(C)

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)

(a) Single Bill/Multiple Tariff

The single bill/multiple tariff bill is prepared by the Bill Rendering Company but reflects all rates and charges for each connecting company's part of the service based on each company's access tariff.

The Bill Rendering Company will:

- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges for each involved Telephone Company;
- identify each involved Telephone Company's rates and charges separately on the bill;
- forward the bill to the customer and provide a copy of the bill or other substantiation of the charges to the connecting Telephone Companies; and
- advise the customer how to remit the payment, either directly to each Telephone Company involved in the provision of this meet point billed service, or, as a single payment made to the Bill Rendering Company. If payments are to be sent directly to the Bill Rendering Company, the non Bill Rendering Company(s) will provide the customer with written authorization for the payment arrangement.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)

(D)

(D)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)

(D)

(D)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(1) Single Bill Option (Cont'd)

(b) Single Bill/Single Tariff

(C)

The single bill/single tariff bill provides a meet point bill that is billed completely at the Bill Rendering Company's tariff rates and regulations.

The Bill Rendering Company will:

- determine and include on the access bill all usage data and all other recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges per its access tariff; and
- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment to the Bill Rendering Company.

(2) Multiple Bill Option

Under the Multiple Bill Option each company providing the access service will render an access bill to the customer for its portion of the service based on its access tariff rates and regulations. For switched access Multiple bills, the end office company is generally the Initial Billing Company (IBC). The IBC is the company that calculates the access minutes to be billed to the customer and provides this data to each connecting company providing service, i.e., the Subsequent Billing Company(s). Each company, IBC and SBC, will:

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(2) Multiple Bill Option (Cont'd)

- prepare its own bill;
- determine its charge(s) for Local Transport, Directory Transport, and/or Channel Mileage as set forth in (3) following;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access tariff;
- reflect its Billing Account Reference (BAR) and all connecting company Billing Account Cross Reference (BACR) code(s);
- forward its bill to the customer.

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

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges

Each Telephone Company's portion of the Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage will be developed as follows:

(C)

- (a) Determine the appropriate Local Transport or Channel Mileage by computing the number of air-line miles between the Telephone Company premises (end office, access tandem or serving wire centers for

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges (Cont'd)

(a) (Cont'd)

Switched Access or serving wire centers for
Special Access) using the V&H method set forth
respectively in 6.4.6 and 7.2.5 following.

(b) Determine the billing percentage (BP), as set
forth in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER
ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4, which
represents the portion of the service provided
by each Telephone Company.

(c) For Feature Groups A, B, C and D Tandem
Switched Transport

- multiply the number of originating and
terminating access minutes of use routed
over the facility times the number of
airline miles, as set forth in
(a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone
Company, as set forth in (b) preceding,
times the Tandem Switched Facility rate; (C)
- multiply the Tandem Switched Termination rate
times the number of originating and terminating
access minutes routed over the facility. (C)
- When a tandem office is located within the
operating territory of a Telephone Company
participating in MECA's Pool, multiply the
Tandem Switching rate times the number of
originating and terminating access minutes
that are switched at the tandem.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(c) (Cont'd)

The Tandem Switched Termination rate is (C)
applied as set forth in 6.1.3(A) following.
The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges are
applied as set forth in 6.4.1(B) following.
(Note: The BP is not applied to the Switched (C)
Access Tandem Switched Termination rate or any (C)
Nonrecurring Charge.)

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

- multiply the number of airline miles, as
set forth in (a) preceding, times the BP
for each Telephone Company, as set forth in
(b) preceding, times the Direct Trunked
Facility rate.
- The Direct Trunked Termination rate is
applied as set forth in 6.1.3(A) following.
The Switched Access Nonrecurring Charges
are applied as set forth in 6.4.1(B)
following. (Note: The BP is not applied to
either the Switched Access Direct Trunked
Termination rate or any Nonrecurring
Charge.) (N)

Text formerly appearing on this page now appears on Original Sheet 52.1 and Original Sheet 53.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(e) For Feature Groups A, B, C, and D.

- When the end office (which may be a Remote Switching Module or WATS Serving Office) is located within the operating territory of a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool, if applicable multiply the Transport Interconnection Charge rate times the number of originating and terminating access minutes that are switched at the end office. (C)
- When the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing equipment is located within the operating territory of a Telephone Company participating in NECA's Traffic Sensitive Pool, the Entrance Facility and/or Multiplexing charge will apply.
- The Billing Percentage (BP) is not applicable to the Transport Interconnection charge, Entrance Facility or Multiplexer. (C)

(f) For Special Access, multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in (a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in (b) preceding, times the Channel Mileage Facility rate and add the Channel Mileage Termination rate.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(f) (Cont'd)

(C)

The Special Access Channel Mileage Termination rate and nonrecurring charges are applied a set forth in 7.2.1(B) (2) and 7.2.2(C) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to either the Channel Mileage Termination Recurring Rate or any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(*)

(*)

(g) For Directory Assistance Service, multiply the Directory Transport rate times the number of directory assistance calls times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in (b) preceding.

(C)

The Directory Assistance Nonrecurring charge is applied as set forth in 9.4.1(B) following. (Note: The BP is not applied to any Nonrecurring Charge.)

(h) When three or more Telephone Companies are involved in providing an Access Service, the intermediate Telephone Company(s) will determine the appropriate charges as set forth in (c) though (g) preceding. Additionally, when a segment of the Tandem Switched Facility, Direct Trunked Facility or Channel Mileage Facility is measured to the intermediate office(s), the Tandem Switched Termination, Direct Trunked Termination or Channel Mileage Termination rates are also applied at the intermediate Telephone Company(s) office(s).

(C)

(C)

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company (Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 1 - Switched Access

(C)

Layout

- Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office. (C)
- End Office and Access Tandem are in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-A) participating in MECA's Pool. (C)
- Customer designated Premises is in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-B) not participating in MECA's Pool. (C)

Telephone Company A
(TC A) (MECA)
Operating Territory

Telephone Company B
(TC B) (Non-MECA)
Operating Territory

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 1 - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(C)

The following examples reflect the rate calculations for TC-A, a Telephone Company participating in MECA's Pool. Rates for a MECA Pool member company would appear in that company's access tariff.

- Assume:

End Office to Access Tandem:

Airline miles from TC A End Office to
TC A Access Tandem = 22.1,
Rounded = 23.

Access Tandem to Serving Wire Center:
Airline miles from TC A Access Tandem
to TC B Serving Wire Center = 25.6,
Rounded = 26

Billing Percentage (BP)

TC A = 40%

TC B = 60%

Access Minutes = 9000

Carrier Common Line Charge = CCL

End Office Charge = EO

Transport Interconnection Charge = TIC

Tandem Switched Facility Rate = TSF

Tandem Switched Termination Rate = TST

Tandem Switching Rate = TS

Direct Trunked Facility Rate = DTF

Direct Trunked Termination Rate = DTT

(C)

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 1 - Switched Access (Cont'd)

(C)

- Telephone Company A charges are:

Carrier Common Line charge
= 9,000 min. x CCL rate

(C)

End Office Charges
= 9,000 min. x EO rates

Transport Interconnection Charge
= 9,000 min. x TIC rate

Tandem Switched Facility charge
= 9,000 min. x 23 mi. x TSF rate

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

Tandem Switching charge
= 9,000 min. x TS rate

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

Direct Trunked Termination charge
= 1 termination x DTT rate

(C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 2 - Switched Access

Layout

- Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to End Office.
- End Office is in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-A) participating in MECA's Pool.
- Access Tandem and Customer Designated Premises are in the operating territory of a Telephone Company (TC-B) not participating in MECA's Pool.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 2 - Switched Access (Cont'd)

The following example reflects the rate calculations for TC-A, a Telephone Company participating in MECA's Pool. Rates for a MECA Pool member company would appear in that company's access tariff.

- Assume:

End Office to Access Tandem:

Airline miles from TC A End Office to
TC B Access Tandem = 22.1,
Rounded = 23.

Billing Percentage (BP)

TC A = 80%
TC B = 20%

Access Tandem to Serving Wire
Center:

Airline Miles from TC B Access
Tandem to TC B Serving Wire Center
= 25.6, rounded = 26

Access Minutes = 9000

Carrier Common Line Charge = CCL

End Office Charges = EO

Transport Interconnection Charge = TIC

Tandem Switched Facility Rate = TSF

Tandem Switched Termination Rate = TST

Tandem Switching Rate = TS

Direct Trunked Facility Rate = DTF

Direct Trunked Termination Rate = DTT

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4.7 Access Services Provided by More Than One Telephone Company
(Cont'd)

(B) Meet Point Billing (Cont'd)

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport,
Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges
(Cont'd)

(i) Example 2 - Switched Access (Cont'd)

- Telephone Company A charges are:

Carrier Common Line charge
= 9,000 min. x CCl rate

End Office charges
= 9,000 min. x EO rate

Transport Interconnection Charge
= 9,000 min. TIC rate

Tandem Switched Facility charge
= 9,000 min. x 23 mi. x TSF rate x 80%

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

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Connections

Equipment and systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating (C)
systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched, (C)
Digital Subscriber Line, Special and Public Packet Data Network Access (C)
Service furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection is made
in accordance with the provisions specified in Technical Reference
Publication AS No. 1 and in 2.1 preceding.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

800 Data Base Access Service

The term "800 Data Base Access Service" denotes a service which uses a data base system to identify 800 access customers on a 10-digit basis. For purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this tariff regarding the provision of 800 Database Access, except where otherwise specified, 800 Database Access Service shall include the following service access codes: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833 and 822.

800 Series

The term "800 series" denotes the service access codes of 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833, and 822.

Access Code

The term "Access Code" with the exception of Feature Group B (FGB) with an Abbreviated Dial Arrangement (ADA), denotes a uniform access code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer in the form 101XXXX and 950-XXXX. Access codes for FGB with an ADA are explained in 6.9.2 following.

(C)

Access Minutes

For the purpose of calculating chargeable usage, the term "Access Minutes" denotes customer usage of exchange facilities in the provision of intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign service. On the originating end of an intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the Telephone Company to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign 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 interexchange, interstate or foreign call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer designated premises.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Add/Drop Multiplexing

The term "Add/Drop Multiplexing" denotes a multiplexing function offered in connection with SONET that allows lower level signals to be added or dropped from a high speed optical carrier channel in a wire center. The connection to the add/drop multiplexer is via a channel to a Central Office Port at a specific digital speed (i.e., DS3, DS1, etc.).

Aggregator

The term "Aggregator" denotes any entity that, in the ordinary course of its operations, makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises, for interstate telephone calls using a provider of operator services.

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.

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)

The term "Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)" denotes an access technology that allows voice and high speed data to be sent simultaneously over local exchange service copper facilities. ADSL supports data rates of up to 1.544 Mbps when receiving data (downstream rate) and up to 256 kbps when sending data (upstream rate).

Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN)

(N)

The term AAdvanced Intelligent Network (AIN)@ denotes a telecommunications network architecture that uses databases to facilitate call processing, call routing, and network management, allowing carriers to change the routing of both inbound and outbound calls from moment to moment.

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd) (N)
- 2.6 Definitions (Cont'd) (N)
- 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. (*)

(*)This Text formerly appeared on 2nd Revised Sheet 62.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 2 and 3 preceding.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer specified BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

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 serving dial tone office.

Carrier Identification Code (CIC)

The term "Carrier Identification Code (CIC)" denotes a numeric code assigned by the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Administrator for the provisioning of Feature Group B or Feature Group D Switched Access Services. The Numeric code is unique to each carrier and is used by the Telephone Company to route switched traffic to the Customer Designated Premises.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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

See End Office.

Central Office Maintenance Technician

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

Central Office Prefix

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

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.

*This text formerly appeared on 1st Revised Sheet 63.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

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.

Committed Information Rate

The term "Committed Information Rate" denotes the transmission speed specified by the customer at which the Frame Relay Access Service network commits to transfer data between two ports.

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, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Communications System

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

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and End Users.

Customer Designated Premises

The term "Customer Designated Premises" denotes the premises specified by the customer for the provision of Access Service.

Customer Node

The term "Customer Node" denotes Telephone Company provided equipment located at a customer designated premises that terminates a high speed optical channel.

(C)
(C)
(D)
|
(D)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 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 Telephone Company.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

The term "Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)" denotes an access technology that allows simultaneous voice and high speed data to be sent over local exchange service copper facilities.

(N)
|
(N)

Digital Switched 56 Service

A switched access optional feature available with Feature Group C and Feature Group D Access, which provides for data transmission at up to 56 Kilobits per second.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 access tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer.

Directory Assistance (Intrastate)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operation location is accessed by a customer by dialing NPA + 555-1212 or 555-1212.

Directory Assistance Location (Intrastate)

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Telephone Company office where telephone company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from the customer's end user and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

(C)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature Group A. It may be utilized when Feature Group A is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination with the customer to the local exchange end office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling would expect to receive address signals from the customer in the form of Dual Tone Multifrequency signals.

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.

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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 Telephone 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. (C)

End Office

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

End User

The term "End User" means any customer of an intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign 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 service exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Enhanced Service

The term "Enhanced Service", as defined in Part 64 of the F.C.C.'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." (C)

Entrance Facility

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

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.

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)].

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a local access and transport area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. The exchange includes any Extended Area Service area that is an enlargement of a Telephone Company's exchange area to include nearby exchanges. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given local access and transport area.

Exit Message

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

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*This text formerly appeared on 1st Revised Sheet 69.

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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

See Exchange.

Extended PVC

The term "Extended PVC" denotes the interconnection of a port on a MECA telephone company's frame relay network with a port on another MECA or non-MECA interconnected telephone company's frame relay network. (C)

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer designated premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company or centralized equal access provider location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer designated premises.

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.

Frame Relay Access Connection (N)

The term "Frame Relay Access Connection" denotes the physical facility, including the associated port, between the end user's data terminal equipment and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch. (N)

(D)

(D)

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Frame Relay Access Service

The term "Frame Relay Access Service" denotes a medium-speed, connection-oriented packet-switched data service that allows for the interconnection of Local Area Networks or other compatible customer premises equipment for the purpose of connecting to an interstate frame relay network. (C)
(C)

Frame Relay End User Port

The Term "Frame Relay End User Port" denotes the physical location in the telephone company switching office where the Special Access facility of the customer connects to the Frame Relay Access Service Network. It specifies how a frame relay switch sends and receives data from a frame relay end user customer's LAN or other compatible CPE devices. (C)
(C)

Frame Relay Inter-network Connection

The term "Frame Relay inter-network Connection" denotes the physical facility, including the associated port, between the access customer's frame relay network and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch. (N)
(N)

Frame Relay Inter-network Customer Port

The term "Frame Relay Inter-network Customer Port" denotes the physical location in the Telephone Company switching office where the access customer's Special Access facility connects to the Telephone Company's Frame Relay Access Service network. It specifies how a frame relay switch sends and receives data from a frame relay access customer's network. (N)
(N)

Frequency Shift

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

Text formerly appearing on this page now appears on Original Sheet 70.2.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Host Central Office

The term "Host Central Office" denotes an electronic local Telephone Company End Office where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection 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 customers served out of any wire center.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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. (C)

Individual Case Basis

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case. (C)

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. (C)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Installation and Repair Technician

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

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

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

Intermediate Hub

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

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). (C)

Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Legal Holiday

The term "Legal Holiday" denotes days other than Saturday or Sunday for which the Telephone 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 Telephone 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.

Local Number Portability (LNP)

The term ALocal Number Portability (LNP)@ denotes the ability of an end user of local exchange telecommunications service to retain an existing telephone number without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

Location Routing Number (LRN)

The term ALocation Routing Number (LRN)@ denotes a unique NPA-NXX-XXXX that serves as a routing number associated with a central office switch that has subscribers that have transferred their telephone numbers from one local exchange telecommunications carrier to another.

Local Area Network

The term "Local Area Network" denotes a network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers.

Loss Deviation

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

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" denotes any period of time in excess of 1/2 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.

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(N)

(N)

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

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

N-1 Carrier

The term AN-1 Carrier@ denotes the telecommunications carrier, prior to the terminating carrier, responsible for querying and LNP database to determine the routing of a call for a number portable NXX code.

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(N)

Network Control Signaling

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

Nonsynchronous Test Line

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

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-Hook

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

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

On-Hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

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

Optical Carrier Channel

The term "Optical Carrier Channel" denotes the high speed optical communications path for transporting information utilizing a Synchronous Optical Channel platform. The channel is provided at transmission rates of 155.52 Mbps (OC3) and 622.08 Mbps (OC12). (C)

Optical Carrier Rate (OC-N)

The term "Optical Carrier Rate" denotes the line rate being transmitted on an optical carrier channel. A SONET transmission rate is equivalent to "N" times the OC1 line rate of 51.84 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated

The term "Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated" denotes the transmission of a combined signal formed by linking together multiple individual signals.

(N)
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(N)

Optical Line Termination (OLT)

The term "Optical Line Termination" denotes the network interface on the customer designated premises equipment that provides for an optical handoff.

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 premises.

Text formerly appearing on this page now appears on Original Sheet 75.1.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semipublic place where Payphone Service Provider 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.

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*This text formerly appeared on 3rd Revised Sheet 75.

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Payphone Service Provider

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes an entity that provides pay telephone service, which is the provision of public, semi-public or inmate pay telephone service.

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(N)

Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)

The term "PVC" denotes a software defined communications path between two port connections within the Frame Relay Access Service network.

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 Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Premises

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

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.

Text formerly appearing on this page now appears on 4th Revised Sheet 77.

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

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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 customer designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Telephone 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.

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

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

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, President

Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 capacitor of at least four microfarads.

(C)

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 Telephone Company and the customer.

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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.

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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 Telephone Company's SS7 network and performs SS7 message signal routing and screening.

Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port

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

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Special Order

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

Standard PVC

The term "Standard PVC" denotes the connection of ports within the same Telephone Company frame relay network.

Study Area

The term "Study Area" denotes a geographic area within a state in which a Telephone Company operates. This geographic area normally does not cross state lines.

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.

Super-Intermediate Hub

The term "Super Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed or 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 F.C.C. No. 4.

Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)

The term "Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)" denotes an access technology that allows high speed data to be sent over local exchange service copper facilities. SDSL supports the transmission of data at the same speed when receiving data (downstream rate) and transmitting data (upstream rate).

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(N)

Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)

The term "SONET" denotes a North American Standard for high speed synchronous optical channels having minimum transmission rates of 51.84 Mbps. The standard SONET optical carrier rate of 51.84 Mbps. is called OC1; the equivalent electrical signal rate is called STS-1. SONET standardizes higher transmission bit rates, "OCN", as exact multiples of OC1 (N X 51.84 Mbps.). For example, OC3 equals 3 X 51.84 Mbps.

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Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

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Synchronous Transport Signal (STS)

The term "Synchronous Transport Signal" denotes a 51.84 Mbps. electrical signal used within the SONET optical carrier network. The signal consists of the information content and the overhead used by SONET. The overhead is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the STS signal so it can be directly connected to other SONET carrier channels. STS signals are in exact multiples of 51.84 Mbps. (STS-1 is 51.84 Mbps., STS-3 is 155.52 Mbps., etc.).

Tandem Switched Transport

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

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an End User Premises.

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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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 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 is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

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

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By: Agris Pavlovskis, Executive Vice President Lansing, Michigan

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

WATS Serving Office

The term "WATS Serving Office" denotes a Telephone Company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS or WATS-type services.

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 interconnection to each other and to trunks interfacing with the public switched network.

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(N)

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