

PRIVATE LINE
TRANSPORT SERVICES
Effective: December 1, 2007

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

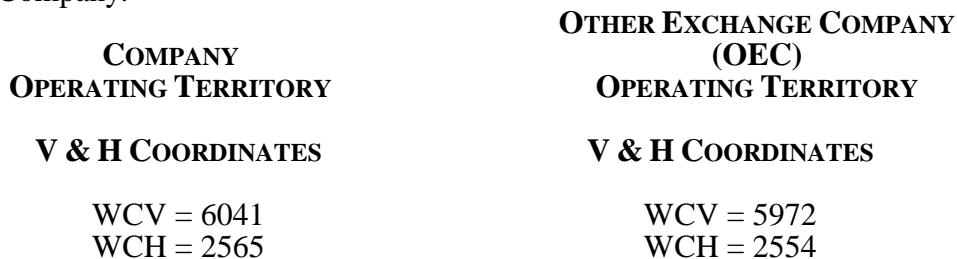
2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

**2.4.4 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT SERVICES
WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)**

F. Example - Private Line Transport

The following diagram depicts a Private Line Transport Service between a Company Serving Wire Center and a customer premises served by another Exchange Company.

- a. Private Line Transport is ordered to a serving wire center which is in the operating territory of the Company.
- b. Premises of ordering customer is in operating territory of another Exchange Company.



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**2.4.4 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF PRIVATE LINE TRANSPORT SERVICES
WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE COMPANY IS INVOLVED**

F. Example - Private Line Transport (Cont'd)

2. Airline Mileages (Using National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C.
No. 4)

- Company premises to OEC premises = 22.1, rounded = 23

3. Transport Mileage[1]

- Assume Company rates for Transport Mileage Band of over 8 to 25 miles are \$20.00 fixed and \$4.00 per mile.
- Assume Company Billing Percentage (BP) is 57.
- Calculation of Transport Rates[2]

Company TRANSPORT MILEAGE RATE =

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 23 \times \$4.00 \times 57\% & = & \$52.44 \\ \text{plus } \$20.00 \times 57\% & = & \underline{\$11.40} \\ & & \$63.84 \end{array}$$

4. The rates and charges for the Transport Mileage provided by another Exchange Company will be billed by the other Exchange Company, in accordance with its appropriate tariff.

[1] Rates used in this example are used for demonstration purposes only.

[2] The same calculation is performed to determine the appropriate Transport Mileage nonrecurring charge.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.5 TERMINATION LIABILITY/WAIVER POLICY

All Private Line Transport Services provided via service agreements, are subject to the Termination Liability/Waiver Policy, unless otherwise specified.

A. Minimum Billing Level

When services are provided under a fixed-period service agreement, a Minimum Billing Level will be established for use in calculating discontinuance charges. The Minimum Billing Level is 100% of the total monthly rates for the service provided under the customer's service agreement, unless otherwise specified. Partial discontinuance of service will not decrease the Minimum Billing Level.

B. Minimum Service Period

When services are provided under a service agreement, a Minimum Service Period may be established. This would be the period of time that the 100% factor of the Termination Liability Charge would apply.

C. Complete Disconnect

If the customer chooses to completely discontinue contracted service, at any time during the term of the agreement, a termination charge will apply, unless the customer satisfies the conditions specified in the Waiver Policy. The termination charge is 100% of the rates for the Minimum Service Period, if applicable, plus the Minimum Billing Level multiplied by the termination liability percentage specified following, for the remaining term of the agreement.

<u>Service</u>	<u>Termination Liability Percentage</u>
Analog PLTS, DDS, SVDS & DS1 Services	40%
DS3 and SHNS Services	70%

- For example, if the customer discontinues service after 17 months of a 3-year (36 month) agreement, the termination charge will be the Minimum Billing Level for the service multiplied by the termination liability percentage, multiplied by 19 months.
- If the customer discontinues service after 6 months of a 3-year (36 month) agreement, with a 1-year (12 months) Minimum Service Period, the Termination Charge will be 100% of the Minimum Billing Level for the remaining 6 months of the Minimum Service Period, plus the Minimum Billing Level multiplied by the termination liability percentage, multiplied by 24 months.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.5 TERMINATION LIABILITY/WAIVER POLICY (CONT'D)

D. Partial Disconnect

If the customer discontinues a portion of their contracted service, and that causes the customer's monthly billing level to fall below the Minimum Billing Level of the agreement, a termination charge will apply to the portion of the service agreement that is below the Minimum Billing Level.

E. Waiver Policy

A termination charge will be waived when the customer discontinues their contracted service(s), provided all of the following conditions are met:

- the customer signs a new service agreement for any other Company provided service(s);
- both the existing and the new service(s) are provided solely by the Company;
- the order to discontinue the existing service(s) and the order to establish the new service(s) are received by the Company at the same time;
- the new service(s) installation must be completed within thirty calendar days of the disconnection of the old service(s), unless the installation delay is caused by the Company;
- the total value of the new service agreement(s), excluding any special construction charges and any other nonrecurring charges, is equal to or greater than 115% of the remaining value of the existing agreement(s);
- a new minimum service period goes into effect when the new service agreement term begins;
- the customer agrees to pay any previously billed, but unpaid recurring, and any outstanding nonrecurring charges. These charges cannot be included as part of the new service agreement;
- all applicable nonrecurring charges will be assessed for the new contracted service(s).

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2.5 CONNECTIONS

2.5.1 GENERAL

Equipment and Systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Private Line Transport Services furnished by the Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in the code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Chapter 1, Federal Communications Commission, Part 68, Connection of Terminal Equipment to the Telephone Network.

2.6 DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Attenuation Distortion

Denotes the differences in loss at specific frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Audio Transmission

Denotes speech or music transmission by means of an Audio channel.

Authorized User

Denotes a person, firm, or corporation who is authorized by the customer to be connected to the service of the customer. An authorized user must be specifically named in the application for service and a termination of the service must be located at the authorized user's premises.

Automatic Ringdown

Denotes a two-point or multipoint channel with Company-provided signaling at a serving wire center. Either end of the channel can originate a seizure which will cause a 20 Hz ringing signal to be applied to the remote ends until answered. The customer must identify primary and remote stations.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Base Rate Area

Denotes that portion of the exchange area surrounding and including the serving wire center within which urban classes of local service are offered at rates that do not vary with the distance from the serving wire center or exchange rate center.

Baud

Denotes a unit of signaling speed. It is the reciprocal of the time duration in seconds of the shortest signal element (mark or space) within a code signal. The rates specified are the number of signal elements per second.

Bit (Binary Digit)

Denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Bridging

Denotes the process of connecting three or more customer locations.

Business Day

Denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty hour work week. However, business hours of the Company may vary based on Company policy, union contract and location.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See "Interexchange Carrier".

Central Office (CO)

Denotes a local switching unit providing local telephone service to customers within an exchange or wire center serving area. More than one Central Office may be located in the same wire center.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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)

Denotes the individual segment(s) of a circuit.

Channel Performance

Denotes establishing or enhancing the performance characteristics of a channel.

Channel Service Unit (CSU)

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 errors, and remote loop back.

Circuit

Denotes facilities and/or equipment necessary to provide a specific service.

Class of Service

Denotes a subgrouping of customers typically for the purpose of rate distinctions.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Common Line

Denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the Exchange and Network Services Catalog of the Company terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence or business is a line or trunk provided under the regulations of the Exchange and Network Services Catalog.

Communication System

Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

Conditioning

Denotes an enhancement to the transmission performance of a Voice Grade circuit. Performance(s) affected are attenuation distortion, envelope delay, distortion and noise.

Contact Closure

Denotes the low resistance short provided by a pair of electrical contacts which indicate a change in signaling states on a circuit.

Continuous Property

Property occupied by a customer that may be served without crossing a public street, right-of-way or the property of another. Noncontinuous property is treated as continuous if the customer furnishes a passageway which is suitable to the Company for the placing of wire facilities. Pipes and conduit are considered enclosed passageways.

Contract

Denotes the service agreement between a customer and the Company under which facilities for communication between specified locations, for designated periods, and for the use of the customer and the authorized users specifically named in the contract are furnished in accordance with the provision of this Catalog.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Customer(s)

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Catalog, including both Interexchange Carriers (IC) and/or End Users.

Demarcation Point

The point of interconnection between the Company's regulated telecommunications facilities and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at a premises.

Design Layout Report (DLR)

Denotes a document which describes the circuit provided by the Company and matches the service ordered by the customer.

Duplex

Denotes service which provides for simultaneous transmission in both directions.

E&M Signaling Arrangements

Denotes a method of transmitting signaling between switching equipment.

Echo Control

Denotes the control of reflected electrical energy in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Return Loss

Denotes a frequency weighted measurement of return loss over the middle of the voice band (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective Two-Wire

Denotes an arrangement which simulates a two-wire transmission path.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Effective Four-Wire

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

End-Link or Mid-Link

One end of a two-point (end-link) or multipoint (mid-link) circuit that is transported interLATA.

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service Customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks.

End to End

A circuit that is transported from a customer's premises to other premises location(s) within the LATA.

End User

Denotes any customer that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "End User" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

Envelope Delay Distortion

Denotes the nonlinearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

Equalization

In the transport of signals through the Network the loss at one frequency will differ from that at another frequency. Equalization is a method to electronically control the losses, in relation to a reference frequency, to predefined limits.

Exchange

Denotes a unit establishment for the administration of communication service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town, or village and its environs. It consists of one or more wire centers together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communication service within the area.

Exchange Area

Denotes the territory served by an exchange.

Exchange Carrier

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intraLATA intrastate communication by wire, radio, fiber optics or any suitable technology or a combination thereof, between two or more exchanges.

Field Identifier (FID)

Denotes two to four characteristics that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field Identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected Field Identifiers are used in Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

First Come, First Served

Denotes a procedure followed when the first order received will be the first order processed.

Frequency Shift

Denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

Denotes certain services offered in this Catalog that are provided to existing customers only and not provided to new customers or to existing customers who move from one premises to another.

Half Duplex

Denotes service which provides for transmission in both directions, but in only one direction at a time.

Hertz (Hz)

A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

Host Office

Denotes an electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Hub

A hub is a Company designated wire center at which bridging, multiplexing or other functions are performed.

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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 specified threshold.

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

Denotes a condition in which the regulations and, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Catalog are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communication between two or more exchanges.

Intermodulation Distortion

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

Interstate Communications

Denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

IntraLATA Service

Service connecting stations wholly within one LATA.

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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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

Denotes a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Loop Signaling

Loop signaling uses a DC path or loop, to convey address and supervisory signaling information. Various signaling systems using this process include reverse-battery, loop-start and ground-start.

Maintenance of Service Charge

Denotes a charge that occurs for a visit to a customer's premises in connection with a service difficulty, when it is determined that the difficulty is due to a condition in customer-provided facilities, terminal equipment, a communications system or for customer-maintained premises wire.

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" is any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a Private Line Transport period of one hour, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 30 minutes exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of two hours and thirty-five minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for three hours.

McCulloh Loop Signaling

Denotes a signaling format which provides a contact closure to the tip and ring of the DP during the normal state. During an alarm state a momentary open is provided. During the signaling state a series of grounded pulses are applied to the DP for termination and identification purposes.

Mid User-DP

The network interface between the Company facility and the remainder of an overall circuit which extends beyond the LATA, is referred to as the Mid User-DP.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ)

Denotes the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States versus Western Electric 552 F. Supp. 171 (To D.C. 1982).

Move

Denotes a change in the physical location of one of the following:

- The DP at the customer's designated premises.
- The customer's premises.

Network Access Channel

Denotes the transmission path between a customer designated premises and the serving wire center of the premises.

Noncontinuous Property

Denotes land, including the building or buildings thereon, which is divided by rights of way or land used publicly or privately by others, i.e., city streets, state highways or roads, or private property.

Nonrecurring Charge

Denotes those charges which are one time charges to the customer, i.e., not monthly charges.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Premises

The space occupied by a customer or authorized user, whether residential or commercial, in a single building or in connecting buildings on continuous property. The space may be a dwelling unit, other building or a legal unit of real property such as a lot on which a dwelling unit is located subject to the local Company's reasonable and nondiscriminatory standard operating practices.

Premises Work Charge

Denotes Work Charges (Time and Material Charges) for work performed on the customer's side of the Network Interface by a Company employee or representative, at the customer's request, which are not covered by other charges.

Private Branch Exchange (PBX)

Denotes equipment installed on a customer's premises that functions as a switch, permitting the customer to receive incoming calls, to dial any other station on the premises, to access a tie trunk leading to another PBX or to access an outside trunk to the public switched network as used in connection with Private Line Transport.

Private Line Transport

The channels, channel arrangements and facilities furnished to a customer without intermediate switching arrangements.

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.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

Denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS-type Host Office. The Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

Same Building

Denotes a structure that houses the customer. Separate buildings are treated as one building if the customer furnishes and maintains adjoining passageways which are suitable to the Company for the placing of facilities. Pipes and conduit are considered enclosed passageways.

Serving Wire Center

Denotes the Company office from which dial tone for local exchange service would normally be provided to the customer's premises.

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

Denotes a condition which occurs when the Company does not have appropriate cable, bridging or multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the service requested by the customer.

Signaling

Denotes the process of passing information, identifying the called subscriber or addressee and for supervising and controlling the connection once it has been established.

Singing Return Loss

Denotes the frequency weighed measure of return loss at the edges of the Voice Grade (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Standard Network Interface (SNI)

The network interface shall be located on the customer's side of the Company's protector, or the equivalent thereof in cases where a protector is not employed, at the Demarcation Point, as provided under the Company's reasonable and nondiscriminatory standard operating practices. Any device utilized as an SNI must comply with F.C.C. Part 68 guidelines.

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Studio

Denotes the term as used in connection with Audio Service to indicate the fixed premises of a customer at which (1) program material regularly originates or (2) program material is received for transmission and at which location amplifier-distributor equipment is provided by the customer. The term Studio also indicates premises at which personnel of the customer are present, or in lieu of personnel, the customer provides supervision and control equipment.

Termination Liability

Denotes a specified financial obligation assumed by the customer, to protect the Company's nonrecoverable investment over a specified period of time. The maximum amount of liability is reduced each month during the life of the agreement, and is billed to the customer only if the agreement is terminated or modified.

Transmission Path

Denotes a 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 channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Transport Mileage

Denotes that portion of a Private Line Transport which connects two wire centers.

Trunk

Denotes a communications path common to numerous users.

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks which function as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are identical.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

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

V and H Coordinates Method

Denotes a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula using the vertical (V) and horizontal (H) coordinates of the two points.

WATS Serving Office

Denotes a Company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS service.

Wire Center

Denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of communications services, are located. Also referred to as "Serving Wire Center".

2.12 NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF FOR CUSTOMERS

In situations where customers' telecommunications services are interrupted by natural disasters, the Company may offer alternative telecommunications services to customers in the immediate affected area, and waive otherwise applicable charges for those services. The availability and details of the offers, including, but not limited to, the maximum duration of the offer or waiver of any applicable charges, will be determined by the Company in each instance of natural disaster.

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