

Access Service

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

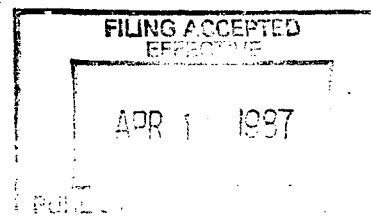
	<u>Sheet No.</u>
2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY.....	1
2.1.1 SCOPE.....	1
A. REGULATIONS.....	1
2.1.2 LIMITATIONS.....	1
A. REGULATIONS.....	1
2.1.3 LIABILITY.....	2
A. REGULATIONS.....	2
2.1.4 PROVISION OF SERVICES.....	4
2.1.5 INSTALLATION AND TERMINATION OF SERVICES.....	4
2.1.6 MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES.....	5
2.1.7 CHANGES AND SUBSTITUTIONS.....	5
2.1.8 REFUSAL AND DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE.....	6
A. REGULATIONS.....	6
2.1.9 LIMITATION OF USE OF METALLIC FACILITIES.....	7
A. REGULATIONS.....	7
2.1.10 NOTIFICATION OF SERVICE-AFFECTING ACTIVITIES.....	7
2.1.11 COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO NETWORK CONTINGENCIES.....	7
2.1.12 PROVISION AND OWNERSHIP OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS.....	7
2.2 USE.....	8
2.2.1 INTERFERENCE OR IMPAIRMENT.....	8
A. REGULATIONS.....	8
2.2.2 UNLAWFUL USE.....	8

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Access Service

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sheet No.

2.3	OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER.....	9
2.3.1	DAMAGES.....	9
2.3.2	OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES AND THEFT.....	9
2.3.3	EQUIPMENT SPACE AND POWER.....	9
2.3.4	UNASSIGNED.....	9
2.3.5	UNASSIGNED.....	9
2.3.6	AVAILABILITY FOR TESTING.....	10
2.3.7	BALANCE.....	10
2.3.8	DESIGN OF CUSTOMER SERVICES.....	10
2.3.9	REFERENCES TO THE UTILITY.....	10
2.3.10	UNASSIGNED.....	10
2.3.11	CLAIMS AND DEMANDS FOR DAMAGES.....	11
	A. REGULATIONS.....	11
2.3.12	UNASSIGNED.....	11
2.3.13	COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO NETWORK CONTINGENCIES.....	11

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Access Service

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Sheet No.</u>	
2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS	12	
A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS	12	
B. JURISDICTIONAL REPORT VERIFICATION	15	
C. MAINTENANCE OF CUSTOMER RECORDS	16	
2.3.15 DETERMINATION OF INTERSTATE CHARGES FOR MIXED INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE ACCESS SERVICE	16	
A. REGULATIONS	16	
2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES	17	
2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS	17	
A. REGULATIONS	17	
2.4.2 MINIMUM PERIODS	20	
2.4.3 CANCELLATION OF AN ORDER FOR SERVICE	21	
2.4.4 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS	21	
A. GENERAL	21	
B. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE APPLIES	21	
C. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE DOES NOT APPLY	24	
D. USE OF AN ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE UTILITY	26	
E. TEMPORARY SURRENDER OF A SERVICE	26	
2.4.5 COST ASSESSMENT CHARGE	26	(C)
2.4.6 RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE FOLLOWING FIRE, FLOOD OR OTHER OCCURRENCE	26.1	(T)
A. NONRECURRING CHARGES DO NOT APPLY	26.1	
B. NONRECURRING CHARGES APPLY	26.1	(T)
2.4.7 TITLE OR OWNERSHIP RIGHTS	27	
A. REGULATIONS	27	

Nevada Bell
645 E. Plumb Lane, Reno, Nevada
Tariff P.S.C.N. No. C2-A

1st Revised Table of Contents Sheet D

Cancelling Original Table of Contents Sheet D

Access Service

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

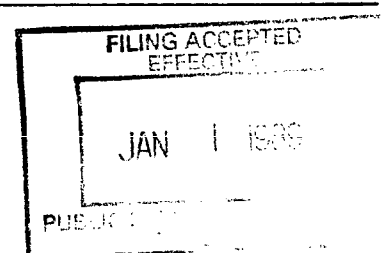
	<u>Sheet No.</u>	
2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY.....	27	(C)
A. REGULATIONS.....	27	
B. EXAMPLE - SWITCHED ACCESS.....	30.5	(C)
2.5 CONNECTIONS.....	32	
2.5.1 GENERAL.....	32	
2.6 DEFINITIONS.....	33	

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY

2.1.1 SCOPE

A. REGULATIONS

1. The Utility does not undertake to transmit messages under this tariff.
2. The Utility shall be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of the services which it provides.
3. The Utility will, for maintenance purposes, test its services only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles.
4. Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.

2.1.2 LIMITATIONS

A. REGULATIONS

1. The customer may not assign or transfer the use of services provided under this tariff; however, where there is no interruption of use or relocation of the services, such assignment or transfer may be made to:
 - a. 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
 - b. 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.

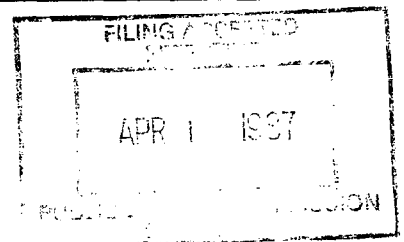
In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Utility is required prior to such assignment or transfer which acknowledgement shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notification. All regulations and conditions contained in this tariff shall apply to such assignee or transferee.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY (Cont'd)

2.1.2 LIMITATIONS (Cont'd)

A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

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 the assignment or transfer.

2. The regulations for the installation, use and restoration of Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System service shall be in accordance with Part 64.401, Appendix A, of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and subject to the regulations set forth in C10.8.1 C. following.
3. Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in A.2. preceding, the services offered herein will be provided to customers on a first-come-first-served basis.

2.1.3 LIABILITY

A. REGULATIONS

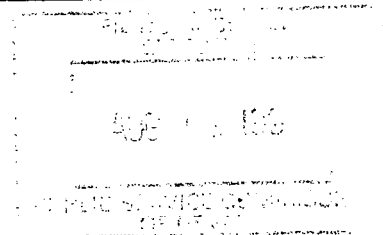
1. The Utility's liability, if any, for its willful misconduct is not limited by this tariff. With respect to any other claim or suit, by a customer, End User or by any others, for damages associated with the installation, provision, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of service, preemption and subject to the provisions of 2. through 8. following, the Utility's liability, 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 or End User under this tariff as a Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption.
2. The Utility shall not be liable for any act or omission of any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service, nor shall the Utility for its own act or omission hold liable any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service.
3. The Utility shall not be liable for any act or omission concerning the implementation of Presubscription as set forth in C13.3.3 following, except as indicated in 2.1.3.A.1. preceding.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY (Cont'd)

2.1.3 LIMITATIONS (Cont'd)

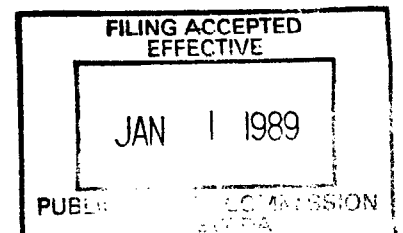
4. The Utility is not liable for damages to the customer premises resulting from the furnishing of a service, including the installation and removal of equipment and associated wiring, unless the damage is caused by the Utility's negligence. (C)
(C)
5. The Utility shall be indemnified, defended and held 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:
 - a. Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the End User's own communications;
 - b. Claims for patent infringement arising from the End User's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Utility in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the End User or IC 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.
6. The Utility shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the IC against any claim, loss or damage arising from the IC's use of services offered under this tariff, involving:
 - a. Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the IC's own communications;
 - b. Claims for patent infringement arising from the IC's acts combining or using the service furnished by the utility in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the End User of IC or;
 - c. All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the IC in the course of using services provided pursuant to this tariff.
7. The Utility does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to its services when used in an explosive atmosphere. The Utility 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 the services so provided.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY (Cont'd)

2.1.3 LIMITATIONS (Cont'd)

A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

8. No license under patents (other than the limited license to use) is granted by the Utility or shall be implied or arise by estoppel, with respect to any service offered under this tariff. The Utility 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.
9. The Utility'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 Utility, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Utility's reasonable control, subject to the Credit Allowance for a Service Interruption as set forth in C2.4.4 following.

2.1.4 PROVISION OF SERVICES

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

The Company may discontinue certain Company services in geographic areas for which the Company has no customers subscribing to those services.

(N)
(N)

2.1.5 INSTALLATION AND TERMINATION OF SERVICES

The Access Services provided under this tariff (A) will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wire or intrabuilding cable to that point where provision is made for termination of the Utility's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location inside a customer-designated premises and (B) will be installed by the Utility to such maximum Point of Termination.

Access Service has only one point of termination per customer premises. Any additional termination beyond such Point of Termination is the sole responsibility of the customer. The Point of Termination is an inherent part of Switched and Special Access Services, therefore, the preceding does not preclude the customer's ability to have the Point of Termination moved as set forth in C6.7.7 and C7.2.4 following for Switched and Special Access Services, respectively.

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY

2.1.6 MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES

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

2.1.7 CHANGES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to F.C.C. Part 68 regulations at 47 C.F.R. 5 68.110 (b), the Utility may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business, (A) substitute, change or rearrange any facilities used in providing service under this tariff, (B) change minimum protection criteria, (C) change operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities or (D) change operations or procedures of the Utility. In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the transmission parameters will be within the range as set forth in C6. and C7. following. The Utility 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 Utility will provide reasonable notification to the customer. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Utility will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY

2.1.8 REFUSAL AND DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE

A. REGULATIONS

1. Unless the provisions of C2.2.2 or C2.5 following apply, if a customer fails to comply with the C2.1.6 preceding or C2.2.3, C2.3.1, C2.3.6, C2.3.7, or C2.4 following, including any payments to be made by it on the dates and times herein specified, the Utility may, on thirty (30) days written notice by Certified U.S. Mail to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders for service by the non-complying customer at any time thereafter. If the Utility does not refuse additional applications for service on the date specified in the thirty(30) days notice, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Utility's right to refuse additional applications for service to the non-complying customer without further notice.

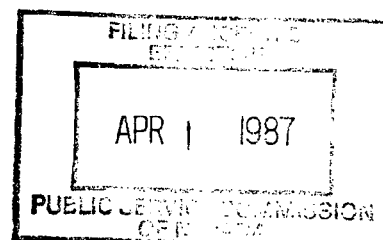
2. Unless the provisions of C2.2.2 or C2.5 following apply, if a customer fails to comply with C2.1.6 preceding or C2.2.3, C2.3.1, C2.3.6, C2.3.7 or C2.4 following, including any payments to be made by it on the dates and times herein specified, the Utility may, on a thirty (30) days written notice by Certified U.S. Mail to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying customer at any time thereafter. In the case of such discontinuance, all applicable charges shall become due. If the Utility does not discontinue the provision of the services involved on the date specified in the thirty (30) days notice, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Utility's right to discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying customer without further notice.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 UNDERTAKING OF THE UTILITY

2.1.9 LIMITATION OF USE OF METALLIC FACILITIES

A. REGULATIONS

1. Signals applied to the 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 Utility facilities from excessive current due to abnormal conditions and for the provision of noise mitigation networks when required to reduce excessive noise. (T)

2.1.10 NOTIFICATION OF SERVICE-AFFECTING ACTIVITIES

The Utility will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in normal operation of its business. Such activities may include but are not limited to, equipment or facilities additions, removals or rearrangements, routine preventive maintenance and major switching machine change-out. Generally, such activities are not individual customer service specific, they affect many customer services. No specific advance notification period is applicable to all service activities. The Utility will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the notification requirements.

2.1.11 COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO NETWORK CONTINGENCIES

The Utility 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.

2.1.12 PROVISION AND OWNERSHIP OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS

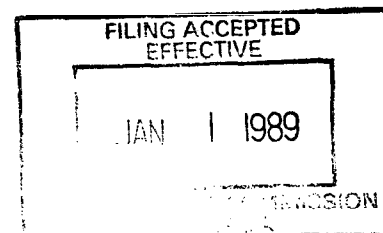
The Utility reserves the reasonable right to assign, designate or change telephone numbers, or any other call number designations associated with Access Services, or the Utility serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when necessary in the conduct of its business. Should it become necessary to make a change in such number(s), the Utility will furnish to the customer reasonable 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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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.2 USE

2.2.1 INTERFERENCE OR IMPAIRMENT

A. REGULATIONS

1. The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Utility and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff shall not interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Utility, 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. Except as provided for equipment or systems subject to the F.C.C. Part 68 rules in 47 C.F.R. S 68.108, if such characteristics or methods of operation are not in accordance with (1) preceding, the Utility 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, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to preclude the Utility's right to temporarily discontinue forthwith the use of a service if such action is reasonable under the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance, the customer will be promptly notified 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 C2.4.4 following is not applicable.

2.2.2 UNLAWFUL USE

The service provided under this tariff shall not be used for an unlawful purpose.

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REVISION

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.1 DAMAGES

The customer shall reimburse the Utility for damages to Utility 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 Utility facilities, or due to malfunction of any facilities or equipment provided by other than the Utility. Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be interpreted to hold one customer liable for another customer's actions. The Utility 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 Utility for the damages to the extent of such payment.

2.3.2 OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES AND THEFT

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

2.3.3 EQUIPMENT SPACE AND POWER

The customer shall furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Utility, at no charge, equipment space and electrical power required by the Utility 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 Utility. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Utility will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing Utility services.

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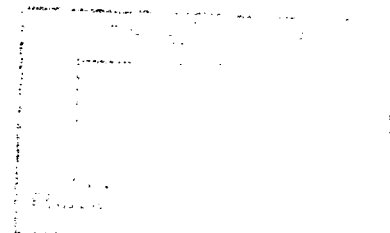
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President and Chief Executive Officer

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.6 AVAILABILITY FOR TESTING

The services provided under this tariff shall be available to the Utility at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Utility 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. No credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

2.3.7 BALANCE

All signals for transmission over the services provided under this tariff shall be delivered by the customer balanced to ground except for ground-start, duplex (DX) and McCulloh-Loop (Alarm System) type signaling.

2.3.8 DESIGN OF CUSTOMER SERVICES

Subject to the provisions of C2.1.7 preceding, the customer shall be solely responsible, at its own expense, for the overall design of its services and for any redesigning or rearrangement of its services which may be required because of changes in facilities, operations or procedures of the Utility, minimum protection criteria or operating or maintenance characteristics of the facilities.

2.3.9 REFERENCES TO THE UTILITY

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

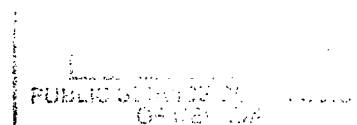
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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.11 CLAIMS AND DEMANDS FOR DAMAGES

A. REGULATIONS

1. With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Utility 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.
2. The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Utility from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including 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 Utility's services provided under this tariff, including, without limitation, Workmen'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.
3. The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Utility 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 or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided under this tariff.

2.3.12

2.3.13 COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO NETWORK CONTINGENCIES

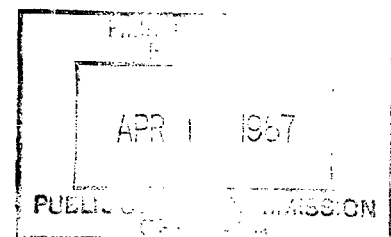
The customer shall, in cooperation with the Utility, coordinate in planning the actions to be taken to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

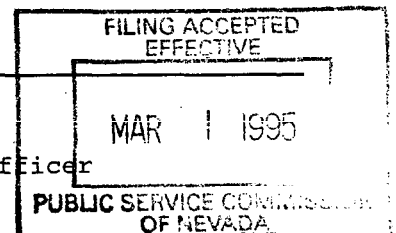
2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS

1. When a customer orders Directory Assistance Service, Feature Group A and/or Feature Group B Switched Access Service the customer shall: (C)
 - a. State in writing the projected interstate percentage for interstate usage for each Feature Group A and/or Feature Group B Switched Access Service ordered. If the customer discontinues some but not all of the Feature Group A and/or Feature Group B Switched Access Services in a group, it shall provide the projected interstate percentage for the services which are discontinued.
 - b. The projected interstate percentages will be used by the utility to apportion the usage between interstate and intrastate until a revised report with adjusted raw data is received as set forth in C6. following
2. All single Feature Group A and B Switched Access Service usage and charges will be apportioned by the utility between interstate and intrastate. The projected interstate percentage reported as set forth in (1.a) and (1.b) preceding will be used to make the apportionment.
3. For multiline hunt group or trunk group arrangements where either the interstate or the intrastate charges are based on measured usage, the interstate Feature Group A and/or Feature Group B Switched Access Service(s) information reported as set forth in (1) preceding will be used to determine the charges. For all groups, the number of access minutes, (either the measured minutes or the assumed minutes) for a group will be multiplied by the projected interstate percentage to develop the interstate access minutes. The number of access minutes for the group minus the developed interstate access minutes for the group will be the developed intrastate access minutes.

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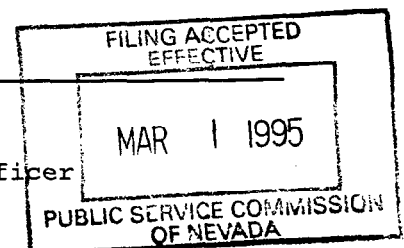
C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)
2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)
A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS (Cont'd)

4. When a customer orders Feature Group C, Feature Group D, 800 or 900 Switched Access Service(s), the utility where the jurisdiction can be determined from the call detail, will determine the projected interstate percentage as follows. For originating access minutes, the projected interstate percentage will be developed on a monthly basis by end office when the Feature Group C, Feature Group D, 800 or 900 Switched Access Service access minutes are measured by dividing the measured interstate originating access minutes (the access minutes where the calling number is in one state and the called number is in another state) by the total originating access minutes when the call detail is adequate to determine the appropriate jurisdiction. For terminating access minutes including Directory Assistance Service, the data used by the utility to develop the projected interstate percentage for originating access minutes will be used to develop projected interstate percentage for such terminating access minutes. When originating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call, the customer shall supply the projected interstate percentage or authorize the utility developed percentage. This percentage shall be used by the utility as the interstate percentage for such call detail. The utility will designate the number obtained by subtracting the projected interstate percentage for originating and terminating access minutes calculated by the Utility from 100 (100 - Utility calculated projected interstate percentage = intrastate percentage) as the projected intrastate percentage of use. (C)
(C)

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)
2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)
A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS (Cont'd)

5.

(D)

(D)

6. a. Except where utility measured access minutes are used as set forth in (4) preceding, the customer reported or interstate percentage of use as set forth in (1), (4), or (7) will be used until the customer reports in writing a different number of lines or trunks or a different projected interstate percentage for an in service end office interstate use. 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.

(C)

b. 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 number) is situated is an intrastate communication and every call for which the point of entry is a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station number) is situated is an interstate communication.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS (Cont'd)

- c. The customer shall provide in writing to the Utility the Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) no more than once every three months. At the customer's option, the PIU provided can be on a state or LATA basis as described in 2.3.14 A.1., 2. and 3. preceding. When submitting the PIU, the customer should include a summary sheet explaining how the PIU was determined. The customer should calculate its PIU based on the call detail records it uses to bill its customers. The customer may use a reasonable sampling method. If the customer uses data for less than one month to determine the PIU given to the Utility, the supporting summary sheet should explain why less than one month's data has been used and whether the data provided is that which the customer uses to make its internal traffic forecasts and networking decisions. They must explain to the Utility why and if they use the same data for their billing purposes. When a revised PIU varies by more than five percentage points from the last reported PIU, the summary sheet should include an explanation. The customer shall retain for six months the data used in calculating the PIU given to the Utility. Adjustment factors may be applied in the calculation of PIUs only if the factor has been objectively determined based on statistically reliable, Nevada specific data. (C)

7. Entrance facilities (EF), Direct Trunked Transport (DTT) and Tandem Switched Transport

- a. When a customer orders a new Entrance Facility and/or Direct Trunked Transport for the provision of Switched Access lines or trunks, the customer shall provide in writing a single PIU factor known as a Facility PIU to the Utility that will be used for the billing related to provisioning of non-recurring charges as well as monthly recurring rates associated with those facilities. (C)

- b. Unassigned channels of the Entrance Facility or Direct Trunked Transport will reflect the Facility PIU provided by the customer as described in 7.a. preceding. (D)

The Utility will accept the Facility PIU in writing as described in A.6.C preceding or will accept a PIU as provided on the access service request. In the event the customer provides both a Facility PIU in writing and a stated PIU on the access service request, the PIU provided in writing will take precedence. (N)

- c. When a customer orders Switched Access lines or trunks, in conjunction with Entrance Facilities or Direct Trunked Transport, the PIU factor as described in A.1, 4 and 7 a. & b. preceding will apply.

- d. When a customer orders Switched Access Services that are routed through an access tandem, the PIU will reflect the PIU factor as described in A.1, 4 and 7.

- e. Switched Access lines or trunks which terminate in an End Office of another Exchange Telephone Company, and are assigned to an Entrance Facility or Direct Trunked Transport, will reflect the PIU factor as described in 1. and 7.a. preceding.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)
2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)
A. JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS (Cont'd)

f. The Utility will accept the letter on file for the PIU factor that will be used for the development of nonrecurring charges or will accept the PIU provided on the Access Service Request (ASR). In the event the customer provides both a letter on file and a PIU on the ASR, the letter on file takes precedence.

(N)
|
(N)

B. JURISDICTIONAL REPORT VERIFICATION

If the Utility disputes the reasonableness of the PIU provided as described in A.6. above or a regulatory commission questions the projected interstate percentage, the Utility will ask the customer to provide the data as described in A.6. above that the customer used to determine the projected interstate percentage. The customer shall supply the data within 15 days of the Utility request. The customer shall keep records of call detail from which the percentage of interstate and intrastate use can be ascertained and upon request of the Utility make the records available for inspection as reasonably necessary for purposes of verification of the percentages.

(L)

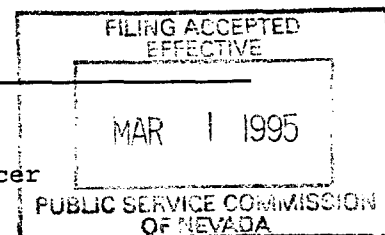
If the Utility wishes to audit a PIU it must request an audit within six months of having received the PIU. The audit would be limited to examination of billing tapes used in calculating the PIU and verification that the tapes accurately represent the carriers traffic.

(L)

Material on this page has been relocated from Page 15.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.3.14 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

C. MAINTENANCE OF CUSTOMER RECORDS

For purposes of determining PIU, every call that enters a customer switched network at a point within the same state as that in which the called station (as designated by the called station number) is situated, is an intrastate communication, and every call for which the point of entry to the customer switched network is in a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station number) is situated is an interstate communication.

2.3.15 DETERMINATION OF INTERSTATE CHARGES FOR MIXED INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE ACCESS SERVICE

A. REGULATIONS

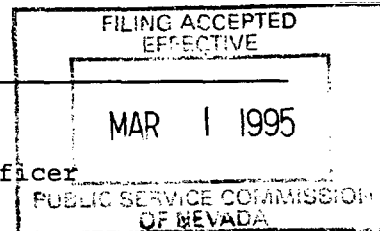
When mixed interstate and intrastate Access Service is provided, all charges (i.e., nonrecurring, monthly and/or usage) including optional features charges, will be prorated between interstate and intrastate. The percentage provided in the reports as set forth in C2.3.14.A. preceding will serve as the basis for prorating the charges. The percentage of an Access Service to be charged as interstate is applied in the following manner:

1. For monthly and nonrecurring chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times the quantity of chargeable elements times the stated tariff rate per element.
2. For usage sensitive chargeable rate elements, multiply the percent interstate use times actual use (i.e., measured or Utility assumed average use) times the stated tariff rate. (C)

The interstate percentage will change as revised usage reports are submitted as set forth in C2.3.14 preceding.

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C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

A. Scope

This Section applies to VoIP-PSTN Traffic exchanged between the Utility and the customer in time division multiplexing ("TDM") format that originates and/or terminates in Internet protocol ("IP") format. VoIP-PSTN traffic originates and/or terminates in IP format if it originates from and/or terminates to an end-user customer of a service that requires Internet protocol-compatible customer premises equipment.⁽¹⁾

- (1) This Section governs the identification of originating and terminating intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic and facilities to which switched access rates apply (unless the parties have agreed (D) otherwise) in accordance with the transitional Inter-carrier Compensation framework for VoIP-PSTN traffic adopted by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order, FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this Section establishes the method that will be used to identify the percentage of the customer's intrastate access traffic that will be treated as intrastate toll VoIP-PSTN traffic (referred to in this tariff as "Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic").
- (2) This Section applies to originating and terminating intrastate switched access minutes of use ("MOU") and facility rate elements of all Access customers.
- (3) The customer shall not modify its reported PIU factor to account for the VoIP-PSTN Traffic for MOU and facility rate elements.

(1) Although the Utility has taken the position that this tariff, by its own terms, already applies to VoIP-PSTN traffic, as defined herein, the Utility has included this Section in the tariff out of an abundance of caution to prevent any claim that it does not so apply, and to implement the decision by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 (Nov. 18, 2011) ("FCC Order") that VoIP-PSTN access traffic should be exchanged at interstate access rates (unless the parties have agreed otherwise). By its terms, the FCC Order is prospective only, and does not address preexisting law with regard to the applicability of inter-carrier compensation or the enhanced service providers ("ESP") exemption to VoIP-PSTN Traffic. Including this section in the tariff in no way alters or otherwise affects the applicability of this tariff to VoIP-PSTN Traffic before the effective date of the FCC Order.

C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

2.3.16 Identification and Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

B. Rating of VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic exchanged between the customer and to the Utility or another provider and facility rate elements identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Utility's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as specified in Nevada Bell Telephone Company F.C.C. No. 1 unless the corresponding intrastate rate is lower. If the intrastate rate is lower, then that rate will be used for billing. Hereafter, these billed rates will be referred to in this tariff as the relevant "VoIP Rates."

(C)
(C)

(D)
(D)
(D)

1. Effective date of rates

- Between the Initial effective date of this tariff and July 12, 2012, the applicable rate elements used in providing originating and terminating access for VoIP-PSTN Traffic and associated facilities will be billed according to interstate access rates.
- Effective July 13, 2012 the applicable rate elements referenced in B following, used in providing originating access for intrastate VoIP-PSTN Traffic and associated facilities will be billed according to interstate access rates. The applicable rate elements used in providing originating access for interstate VoIP-PSTN Traffic and associated facilities will be billed according to intrastate access rates.
- Effective July 1, 2014 the applicable rate elements used in providing originating access for intrastate VoIP-PSTN Traffic and associated facilities will be billed according to interstate access.

C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

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

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors¹ (N)

The Utility will determine the number of Relevant VoIP-PSTN Traffic originating MOU and the originating facility rate elements effective July 1, 2014 to which VoIP Rates will be applied under subsection (B), above, by applying the Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factor to the originating intrastate access MOU and the facilities between the Utility and the customer. The PVU factors will be derived and applied as follows: (C)

1. The customer will calculate and furnish to the Utility a factor (the "PVUC") on an ACNA basis which would aggregate traffic from all Carrier Identification Codes ("CICs") or Operating Company Numbers ("OCNs") associated with the ACNA. This PVUC represents the percentage (whole number) of the originating intrastate access MOU that the customer receives from the Utility end users in the state which is sent from the Utility that is terminated in IP format at the customer's end user. This PVUC shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g., as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information satisfactory to the Utility. (C)

2. The Utility will calculate and periodically update a (the "PVUT") VOIP usage factor for the Utility. This factor (percentage) is calculated on an individual state basis: the intrastate originating minutes delivered to the customer which were originated in IP format by the Utility's end users divided by the total intrastate originating access MOU that the Utility delivered to the customer's end users. This PVUT shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g., as reported on FCC Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail, or other relevant and verifiable information. (C)

3. The Utility will develop a customer Percent VoIP Usage ("PVU") factors combining the customer's PVUC factor with the Utility's PVUT factor.

a) The PVU calculation below is applied when the Utility does not bill based on actual call detail records for the intrastate Utility's IP traffic at VoIP Rates.

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ is applied to the Utility's end user's originating intrastate MOU and facility rate elements (C)

Example: The customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Utility's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following:

$PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$

This means that 46% of the originating Intrastate MOU exchanged between the Utility's end users and the customer will be rated at VoIP Rates. (C)

¹Consistent with FCC regulations (47 CFR 51.913(a)), for the period of July 2012 through June 2014, Intrastate VoIP originating usage and originating dedicated facilities charges are required to be at the Intrastate rate and rate structure. Effective July 1, 2013, the Terminating usage and dedicated facilities are at the Interstate rate structure and the lower of the Interstate or Intrastate rates. (N)

C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

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

C. Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factors (Cont'd)

3. (Cont'd)

- b. The PVU calculation below is applied when the Utility bills are based on the actual originating call detail records for the intrastate Utility's IP traffic at VoIP Rates. (C)

The formula for usage will be as follows:

$PVU = PVUC \times (1 - PVUT)$ applied to the Utility's TDM end user's originating intrastate MOU. (C)

$PVU = PVUC + [PVUT \times (1 - PVUC)]$ applied to the facility rate elements.

Example: The Utility has identified that there were 10,500 originating intrastate MOU from the Utility's IP end users and delivered to the customer's end user. The customer reported that their PVUC as 40%. The Utility's PVUT is 10%. This results in the following: (T)

$PVU = 40\% \text{ times } (1 - 10\%) = 36\%$

This means that 36% of the originating Intrastate MOU exchanged between the Utility's TDM end users and the customer will be rated at VoIP Rates and the originating intrastate 10,500 MOU will also be rated at VoIP Rates. (C)

For the originating facility rate elements, the formula that is applied to the intrastate dedicated facilities is as follows: (C)

$PVU = 40\% \text{ plus } (10\% \text{ times } (1 - 40\%)) = 46\%$

Therefore, 46% of the originating intrastate facilities will be rated at VoIP Rates. (C)

4. The Utility will apply the customer's PVUC to originating traffic exchanged between the third party providers (e.g. Independent Utility and local exchange carrier) subtending the Utility's access tandem and customer. (C)

The customer may elect to provide a different factor ("PVUC3") that represents the originating VoIP-PSTN traffic that is exchanged between the third party providers and customer. (C)

5. If the customer does not furnish the Utility with a PVUC pursuant to the preceding paragraph (C) (1), the Utility will utilize a customer PVUC of 0%.

C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER (Cont'd)

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

D. PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the PVUC factor quarterly using the method set forth in Subsection (C) (1) and (4), above. If the customer chooses to submit such updates, it shall forward to the Utility, no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year, a revised PVUC factor based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The Utility will use the revised PVUC to calculate a revised PVU. The revised PVU factor will only apply prospectively and serve as the basis for billing until superseded by a new PVU.

The customer must update the PVUC factor no later than June 1, 2014 (C)
to reflect the use of originating VoIP traffic as delineated in (C)
Subsection (C) (1) and (4), or the Utility will utilize a customer (C)
PVUC of 0%. (C)

E. PVU Factor Verification

Not more than twice in any year, the Utility may ask the customer to verify the PVUC factor furnished to the Utility. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably provide the records and other information used to determine their PVUC, as specified in section (C) (1), and (4), above. The customer shall retain and maintain (for verification purposes) the records and other information used to determine the PVUC, for at least 12 months after the PVUC is filed (or longer if any other section of the Utility's tariffs or applicable law requires a longer period). The verification process shall be conducted consistent with the provisions in Section 2.3.14(B) of Nevada Bell Telephone Company Tariff F.C.C. No. 1.

F. Verification Process

The Utility will review these customer provided PVUC records referenced in (E) above. If the review results represent what the Utility considers to be a substantial deviation from the customer's previously reported PVUC or if the PVUC appears unreasonable as compared to other related types of data, the Utility will contact the customer within 30 days. This deviation issue will be dealt with in one of the following ways. The current PVUC will continue to be utilized until resolution from either of the 2 methods below.

- 1) The Utility and the customer will come to an agreement as to an appropriate PVUC within 30 days of the provision of the PVUC records.
- 2) The Utility within 90 days of the receipt of these records will review or audit these records. If these PVUC records are not available or these records are not substantive enough to calculate a PVUC, then a PVUC factor of zero will be assigned. This zero PVUC will be utilized until either a PVUC can be agreed upon between the Utility and the customer or an audit can be completed utilizing records acceptable for an audit conclusion. When an audit has been completed employing the records acceptable for an audit conclusion, the PVUC resulting from the audit will be employed until the next customer provided PVUC is available as referenced in the (D) or (E) procedures above.

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS

A. REGULATIONS

1. The Utility will, in order to safeguard its interests, only require a customer which has a proven history of late payments to the Utility or does not have established credit to make a deposit prior to or at any time after the provision of a service to the customer to be held by the Utility as a guarantee of the payment of rates and charges. No such deposit will be required of a customer which is a successor of a company which has established credit and has no history of late payments to the Utility. Such deposit may not exceed the actual or estimated rates and charges for the service for a two-month period. The fact that a deposit has been made in no way relieves the customer from complying with the Utility'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 credit, or in any event after the customer has established a one year prompt payment record at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the service to the customer. In case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the Utility, the customer will receive interest for each month or portion thereof that a deposit is held at the rate computed per Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) Chapter 704.655 which is at the rate fixed for 6-month Treasury bills of the United States at the first auction:

- a. On or before December 1 of any year for the period from January 1 to June 30 of the succeeding year, or
 - b. On or after June 1 of any year for the period from July 1 to December 31 of that year.
2. The Utility will, when necessary, in accordance with the Utility deposit regulations maintain a service deposit balance for each end user account. Deposits will not be maintained by individual customer accounts but will be maintained for the end user account in general.

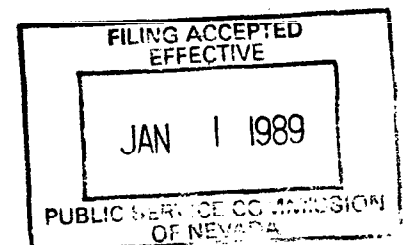
The Utility will provide the customer a copy of its deposit regulations upon request from the customer.

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D. R. Mulkey
President



(C)
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(C)

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS (Cont'd)

A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

3. The Utility shall bill on a current basis all charges incurred by and credits due to the customer under this tariff attributable to services including, but not limited to, Maintenance of Service as set forth in C13.3.1 following, established or discontinued during the preceding billing period. In addition, the Utility 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 Access Service under this tariff, the period of service each bill covers and the payment date will be as follows:

(N)
|
(N)

a. For End User Access Services and Presubscription, the Utility will establish a bill day each month for each End User account. The bill will cover End User Access Service charges for the ensuing billing period except for End User 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 and presubscription service will be applied to this bill. Such bills are due when rendered.

(C)

b. For Service other than End User Access Service, and Presubscription Service, the Utility will establish a bill day each month for each customer account. 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 as set forth in c. following. If payment is not received by the payment date, as set forth in c. following, a late payment penalty will apply as set forth in c. following.

(C)
|
(C)

(T)
|
(T)

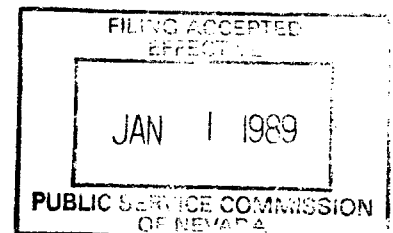
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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS (Cont'd)

A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

- c. All bills dated as set forth in b. preceding for service, other than End User Access Service and Presubscription, provided to the customer by the Utility 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. If such payment date would cause payment to be due on a Saturday, Sunday or Holiday (i.e., New Year's Day, Independence Day, and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day is legally observed), payment for such bills will be due from the customer as follows:

If such payment date falls on a Sunday or on a Holiday which is observed on a Monday, the payment date shall be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Holiday. If such payment date falls on a Saturday or on a Holiday which is observed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, the payment date shall be the last non-Holiday day preceding such Saturday or Holiday.

Further, if any portion of the payment is received by the Utility after the payment date as set forth in c. preceding, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Utility. The late payment charge shall be calculated at 1.5 % per month or a portion thereof for the period from the due date until the payment is received.

(D) (N)
|
(N)

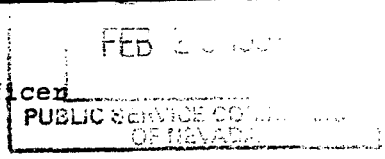
4. In the event that a billing dispute concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Utility is resolved in favor of the customer, any late payment charges collected on the disputed amount will be credited to the customer for each month or portion thereof that they were collected. In addition, if the customer disputes the billed amount and pays the total amount (i.e. the nondisputed amount and the disputed amount) and the billing dispute is resolved in the favor of the customer, the customer will receive a credit for the disputed amount penalty from the Utility. The disputed amount penalty shall be the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor plus penalty interest as set forth in C2.4.1.A. preceding.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS (Cont'd)
A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

When a customer pays the total amount on or before the due date, and a dispute is filed within 90 days of the due date, the penalty interest period shall begin on the payment date. When a dispute is filed more than 90 days after the due date, the penalty interest period shall begin from the date of the dispute or the date of overpayment, whichever is later. The penalty interest period shall end on the date the Utility pays the overpayment and associated disputed amount penalty to the customer. The disputed amount penalty credited to the customer shall be calculated at 1.5% for each month or portion thereof for which the overbilling existed.

(N)
|
(N)

5. In the event that a billing dispute concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Utility is resolved in favor of the Utility, any payments withheld pending settlement of the dispute shall be subject to the late payment penalty set forth in c. preceding.

If the customer disputes the bill on or before the payment date, and pays the undisputed amount on or before the payment due date, the late payment charge for the disputed amount will start after the payment due date. The late payment charge will continue to accrue until payment is received by the Utility.

If the customer disputes the bill after the payment due date, and pays the undisputed amount after the payment due date, the late payment charge for the disputed amount shall begin on the payment due date.

A dispute for purposes of this section is defined as written notice to the Utility with sufficient documentation to investigate the dispute.

The written documentation must include the following:

(N)

- billing account number (BAN);
- circuit number of complete system identification and DS3 system identification, if the dispute concerns a Connection Facility Assignment (CFA) on a DS1;
- line number, trunk number and Two Six code (TSC);
- bill date or invoice number;
- time period of dispute (from and through dates);
- Universal Service Order Code(s) (USOCs) involved, if applicable;
- Purchase Order Number (PON) and dates involved (due date or as of date) for disputes involving order activity;
- specific reason for dispute: what the customer believes is incorrect (e.g., non-recurring charge (NRC), mileage, circuit identification, monthly rates, etc.) and why (e.g., not received, not ordered, incorrect rate, etc.);
- traffic reports;
- billing cycle;
- if shared service, both main and shared service BANs;
- line number, trunk number and Two Six code (TSC);
- end office(s) identification.

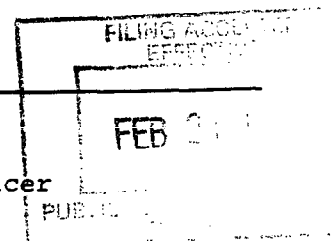
(N)

Issued: October 28, 1996

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Advice No.: 1770

President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
2.4.1 PAYMENT OF RATES, CHARGES AND DEPOSITS (Cont'd)
A. REGULATIONS (Cont'd)

In addition to the items listed above, such additional documentation as the Utility reasonably requests.

(N)

The Utility will make available to the customer, upon reasonable request, information sufficient to verify calculations of estimated usage, as well as any other information necessary for bill verification.

(N)

6. 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 or major fraction of days based on a 30-day month. The Utility will, upon request and if available, furnish such detailed information as may reasonably be required for verification of any bill.
7. 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).
8. When more than one copy of a customer bill for services provided under the provisions of this tariff is furnished to the customer, an additional charge applies for each additional copy of the bill as set forth in C13.3.6 following.

2.4.2 MINIMUM PERIODS

The minimum periods for which services 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 C12-A. following, is one month except for those services set forth in C5.2.5.A., C7.2.5, C8.2.1.E.2., C8.2.2.E.2., C8.3.5.B., C8.4.5.B. and C9.4 following.

The minimum period for which services is provided and for which rates and charges is applicable for a Specialized Service or Arrangement provided on an individual case basis as set forth in C12-A following, is one month unless a different minimum period is established with the individual case filing.

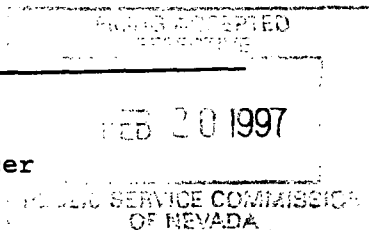
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President and Chief Executive Officer

FEB 20 1997



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

2.4.2 MINIMUM PERIODS (Cont'd)

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

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

2.4.3 CANCELLATION OF AN ORDER FOR SERVICE

- 1. Provisions for the cancellation of an Access Order or Planned Facilities order for Switched Access or Special Access service are set forth in 5.2.2.B and 5.2.3 following.

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 Utility result in the complete loss of service by the customer as set forth in C6.5.1 following. An interruption period starts when inoperative service is reported to the Utility and ends when the service is operative.

B. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE APPLIES

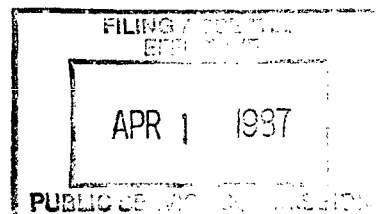
In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer, shall be as follows:

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R. K. Van Allen
President

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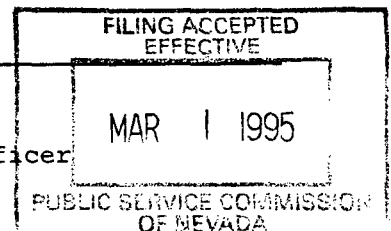
C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
2.4.4 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS (Con't)
B. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE APPLIES (Cont'd)

1. For Special Access Services other than Program Audio and Video Services, and for CCS/SS7 interconnection, and Switched Transport 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. The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows. (C)
 - a. For two-point Special Access 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). (C)
 - b. For multipoint Special Access 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 premises, channel mileage and optional features and functions). (C)
 - c. For multiplexed services (including Switched Transport 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 (i.e., the channel termination, channel mileage or Direct Trunked Transport and optional features and functions, including the multiplexer on the facility to the hub and the channel terminations, channel mileages and optional features and functions on the individual services from the hub). When the service which rides a channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the Hub to a customer premises or end office (i.e., channel termination, channel mileage, Direct Trunked Transport and optional features and functions). (C)
(C)
2. For Program Audio and Video Special Access Service, 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:

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President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

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)

- 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 major 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 major 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 all channel terminations, channel mileages and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues.
- 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 all channel terminations, channel mileages and optional features and functions that are inoperative for each period of 5 minutes or major 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.

(N)
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(N)
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(L)
—
(L)

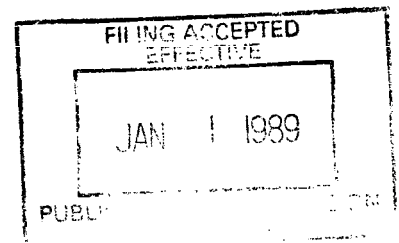
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President



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

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)

3. For Switched Access Service 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 (a) the applicable monthly rates or (b) the assumed minutes of use charge for each period of 24 hours or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues. However in no case is a credit allowance applicable when the actual usage charge exceeds the minimum monthly charge in any one monthly billing period.
4. The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed the greatest of (a) any monthly rates or (b) the assumed minutes of use charge for the service in any one month billing period.
5. For certain Special Access services (Wideband Digital, WD1-4; Digital Data Access, DA1-4; and High Capacity, HC1) any period during which the error performance is below that specified for the service will be considered as an interruption.
6. Service interruptions for Specialized Service or Arrangements provided under the provisions of C12. following shall be administered in the same manner as those set forth in this section (C2.4.4) unless other regulations are specified with the individual case filing.
7. For Local Exchange Access service provided under the provisions of C19-A. following, 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 the applicable monthly rate, per 24 hour period. (N)

C. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE DOES NOT APPLY

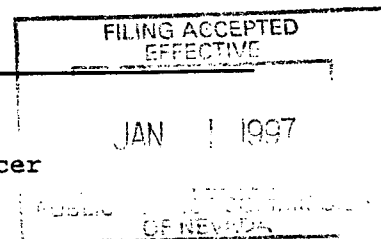
No credit allowance will be made for:

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.

(D)

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President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

2.4.4 CREDIT ALLOWANCE FOR SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS (Cont'd)

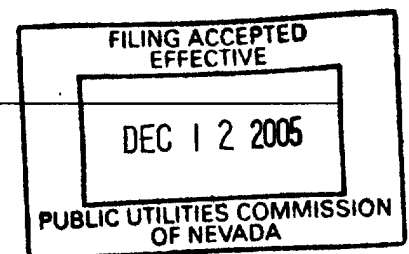
C. WHEN A CREDIT ALLOWANCE DOES NOT APPLY (Cont'd)

3. Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Utility 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 Utility for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the services, 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.
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 for the Pacific Bell's Tariff F.C.C. 2 for Special Construction. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer received the Utility's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Utility of the customer's written authorization for such replacement. (T)
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. Periods of temporary discontinuance as set forth in C2.2.1.A.2 preceding.
8. Periods of interruption as set forth in C13. following.
9. An interruption or a group interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.
10. For audio connecting facilities and television connecting facilities 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 at the Rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charge for the facility for each 5 minutes or fraction thereof that an interruption continues.

Interruptions occurring during a period of 5 consecutive minutes shall be considered as one interruption. An interruption of either the audio or video portion of television connecting facility shall be considered as an interruption of the facility if the customer releases the entire facility for investigating and clearing the troubles thereon.

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Sylvia Samano
President-Nevada



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

(L)

2.4.7 TITLE OR OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

A. REGULATIONS

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 Utility in the provision of such services.

2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY

- A. When an Access Service is provided by more than one Exchange Utility, the Utilities involved will agree upon a billing, design and ordering arrangement which is consistent with the provisions contained in this section. The Utilities involved will mutually agree upon one of the following billing methods as set forth in 1. and 2. following based upon the interconnection arrangements between the Utilities and the availability of measurement capability.

The Utility will notify the customer which of the billing methods will be used. In addition, the Utility will send written notification to the customer of a change in billing methods 30 days prior to such change. The customer will place the order for the services as set forth in C5.2.9 following dependent upon the billing method.

Feature Group A and Feature Group B (FGA and FGB) Switched Access Services will be billed as set forth in C2.4.8.A.1. following.

Feature Group C and Feature Group D (FGC and FGD) Switched Access, Special Access and Directory Assistance Services will be billed as set forth in C2.4.8.A.2.a. or C2.4.8.A.2.b. following.

Material formerly on this page has been relocated to Page 26.1

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)

A. (Cont'd)

1. Non Meet Point Billing

a. Single Company Billing/Single Bill option for Feature Group A and B (FGA and FGB) Service

The Utility receiving the order from the customer, as specified in C5.2.9.A.1. following, 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.

b. Primary Exchange Carrier/Secondary Exchange Carrier Billing Option

Where the customer utilizes Feature Group B Switched Access Service for calls between a Primary Exchange Carrier's access tandem and a subtending Secondary Exchange Carrier as set forth in C6.7.1.D.4. following; under these arrangements, the Utility receiving the order from the customer, as specified in C5.2.9.A.1.a., will determine the applicable charges and bill the customer for the service in accordance with its Access Services tariff. In addition, the Secondary Exchange Carrier will receive a copy of the order as specified in C5.2.9.B. and apply additional Switched Access Service rates provided the following criteria are met:

the Primary and Secondary Exchange Carriers are not the same Utility.

the Primary and Secondary Exchange Carriers do not provide service under the same access service tariff,

the Primary and Secondary Exchange Carriers do not have a revenue sharing arrangement where the Primary Exchange Carrier bills the total cost of access which includes the Secondary Exchange Carrier's cost of access,

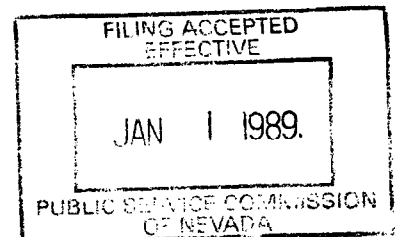
the Primary and Secondary Exchange Carriers do not have a Meet Point Billing arrangement as set forth in 2. following for subtending end offices of an access tandem.

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President



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)
A. (Cont'd)

The additional Switched Access Service Rates are applied as follows: for FGB Switched Access Service, the Secondary Exchange Carrier(s) will apply Switched Access Service Local Switching rates to both originating and terminating access minutes, as set forth in C6.8.2 and C6.8.3 following for all such access minutes. Such Switched Access Service charges will be in addition to those charged by the Primary Exchange Carrier.

Where the Primary Exchange Carrier and the Secondary Exchange Carrier do have a revenue sharing arrangement where the Primary Exchange Carrier bills the total cost of access which includes the Secondary Exchange carrier's cost of access, or where the Primary Exchange Carrier and the Secondary Exchange Carrier have a Meet Point Billing arrangement, the Secondary Exchange Carrier is precluded from billing as set forth preceding. Secondary Exchange Carriers as described preceding, are identified in Section 16 of Nevada Bell's F.C.C. No. 1 Tariff.

2. Meet Point Billing

Meet Point Billing is required when an access service is provided by multiple Exchange Utilities for Feature Groups C and D Switched Access Services, Directory Assistance and Special Access.

For usage rated access services the access minutes of use will be determined by the Initial Billing Company and used by the Initial Billing Company and any Subsequent Billing Company(s) for the development of access charges.

The Initial Billing Company for Feature Groups C and D Switched Access Services is normally the end user's end office, for WATS usage the Initial Billing Company is normally the WATS serving office, for Directory Assistance the Initial Billing Company is normally the Directory Assistance location. When the Initial Billing Company is other than the normally designated Exchange Utility, the Utility will notify the customer.

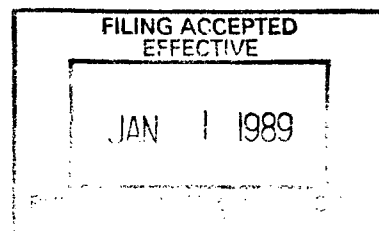
The Subsequent Billing Company(s) is any Utility in whose territory a segment of Local Transport is provided and/or where the customer's Point of Termination is located.

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President

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As original page from P.S. and

Nevada Bell
645 East Plumb Lane, Reno, Nevada
Tariff P.S.C.N. No. C2-A

1st Revised Page No. 30.1

Canceling Original Page No. 30.1

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
- 2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)
- A. (Cont'd)

b. Multiple Bill Option

Each Utility will receive an order or copy of the order from the customer, as specified in C5.2.9.B. Each Utility will be the Bill Rendering Utility and will:

- prepare its own bill;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access tariff;
- bill in accordance with its access tariff; and
- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment directly to each Utility that bills it.

c. Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges

- (1) Determine the appropriate Local Transport or Channel Mileage by computing the number of airline miles between the Utility premises (end office, access tandem or serving wire centers for Switched Access or serving wire centers for Special Access) using the V&H method set forth in C6.7.13, and C7.2.6 following.
- (2) 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 Utility.
- (3) For Feature Groups C and D Switched Access Services using BP Method, (a) multiply the number of access minutes of use times the number of airline miles, as set forth in (1) preceding, times the BP for each Utility, as set forth in (2) preceding times the Local Transport Facility rate; (b) multiply the Local Transport Termination rate times the number of access minutes.

The Local Transport Termination rate is applied as set forth in C6.1.3.A. following.

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)
A. (Cont'd)

The Bill Rendering Utility will:

apply usage data, when needed, to the bill and calculate the charges;

identify each involved Utility's charges separately on the bill;

combine all the bills of the involved Utility(s) of a meet point billed access service into one access bill;

forward the bill to the customer; and

advise the customer how to remit the payment, either directly to each Utility involved in the provision of this meet point billed service; or, as a single payment made to the Bill Rendering Utility. If payments are to be sent directly to the Bill Rendering Utility, the Non-bill Rendering Utility(s) will provide the customer with written authorization for the payment arrangement.

(3) Single Bill/Single Tariff

Each Utility will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer as specified in C5.2.9.B. and arrange to provide the service. The Bill Rendering Utility will:

determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring charges of its access tariff; and

forward the bill to the customer.

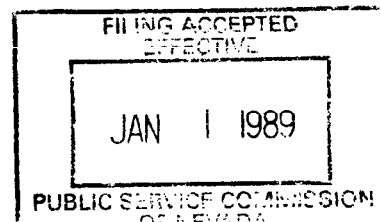
The customer will remit the payment to the Bill Rendering Utility.

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President



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd) (N)
2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)
A. (Cont'd)

b. Multiple Bill Option

Each Utility will receive an order or copy of the order from the customer, as specified in C5.2.9.B. Each Utility will be the Bill Rendering Utility and will:

- prepare its own bill;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access tariff;
- bill in accordance with its access tariff; and
- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment directly to each Utility that bills it.

c. Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport, Directory Transport and Channel Mileage Charges

- (1) Determine the appropriate Local Transport or Channel Mileage by computing the number of airline miles between the Utility premises (end office, access tandem or serving wire centers for Switched Access or serving wire centers for Special Access) using the V&H method set forth in C6.7.13, and C7.2.6 following.
- (2) 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 Utility.
- (3) For Feature Groups C and D Switched Access Services using BP Method,
(a) multiply the number of access minutes of use times the number of airline miles, as set forth in (1) preceding, times the BP for each Utility, as set forth in (2) preceding times the Local Transport Facility rate; (b) multiply the Local Transport Termination rate times the number of access minutes.

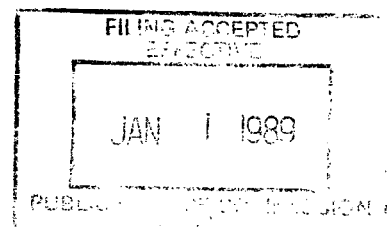
The Local Transport Termination rate is applied as set forth in C6.1.3.A. following. (N)

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)

(N)

2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)

A. (Cont'd)

- (4) For Special Access using BP method, multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in (1) preceding, times the BP for each Utility, as set forth in (2) preceding, times the Channel Mileage Facility rate. Add the Channel Mileage Termination rate.
- (5) For Directory Assistance Service, multiply the Directory Transport rate times the number of directory assistance calls times the BP for each Utility as set forth in (2) preceding.
- (6) When three or more Utilities are involved in providing an Access Service, the intermediate Utility(s) will determine the appropriate charges as set forth in (3) and (4) preceding, except the Local Transport Termination or Channel Mileage Termination rate does not apply.

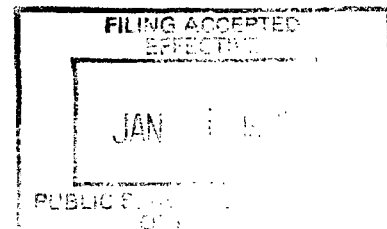
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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

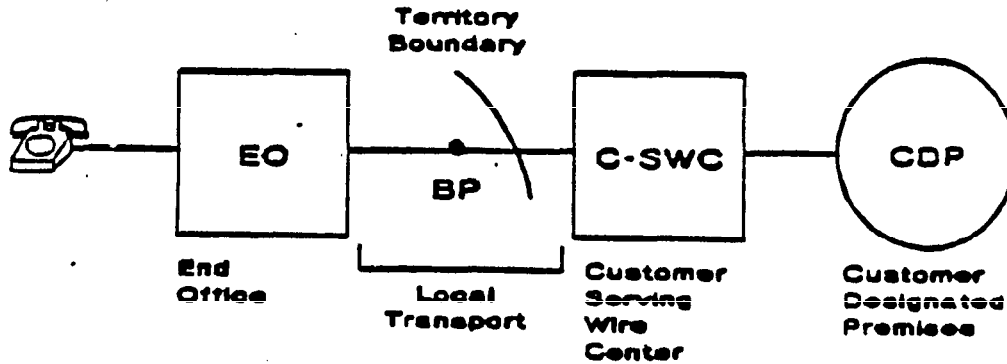
2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (C)

B. EXAMPLE - SWITCHED ACCESS (T)

1. Layout (T)(L)

- a. Feature Group C Switched Access is ordered to End Office A.
- b. End Office A is in operating territory of Exchange Utility A.
- c. Customer designated premises is in operating territory of Exchange Utility B.



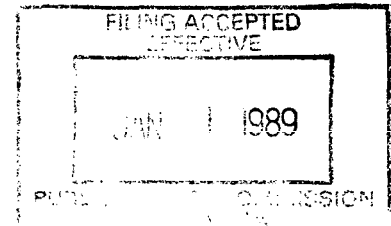
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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (Cont'd)
- 2.4.8 ACCESS SERVICES PROVIDED BY MORE THAN ONE UTILITY (Cont'd)
- B. EXAMPLE - SWITCHED ACCESS (Cont'd)

The following examples reflect the rate calculations for end office company (EUA). Rates for end office company (EUB) would appear in the appropriate access tariff.

2. Assume:

Airline miles (ALM) EUA premises to EUB premises = 22.1, rounded = 23.

Billing Percentage (BP)

EUA = 20%

EUB = 80%

Access Minutes (AM) = 9000

Local Transport Rates:

EUA: Local Transport Facility Rate = LT FAC

Local Transport Termination Rate = LT TERM

3. BP Method

Formula:

Access Minutes (AM) x Airline Miles (ALM) x Billing Percentage (BP) x
Local Transport Facility Rate (LT FAC) + [Local Transport Termination
Rate (LT TERM) x Access Minute (AM)] = Total

Calculation

EUA

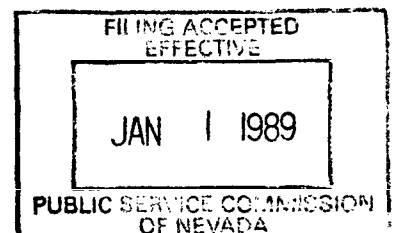
AM ALM BP LT FAC LT TERM AM
9000 x 23 x .20 x LT FAC + [LT TERM x 9000] = TOTAL

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President



(C)

(C)

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.5 CONNECTIONS

2.5.1 GENERAL

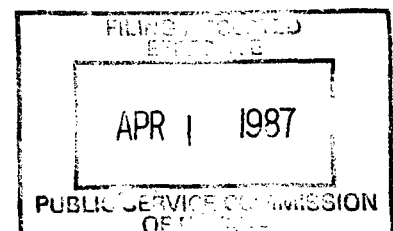
Equipment and Systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with access service (Switched and Special) furnished by the Utility where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Reference Publication AS No. 1 and in 2.1 preceding.

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Issued by
R. K. Van Allen
President



ACCESS SERVICE

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform seven digit code assigned by the Utility to an individual customer. The seven digit code has the form 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX or 101XXXX.

(C)
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(C)

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that usage of exchange facilities in interstate or foreign service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the utility to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an 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 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.

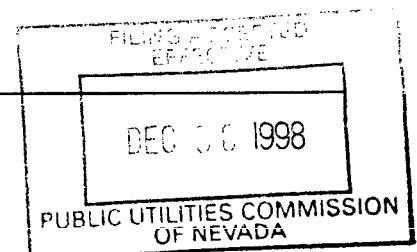
Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Utility switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and customer terminal premises.

(D)

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Issued by
Lora Watts
President



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Access Tandem Network

The term "Access Tandem Network" denotes the network of trunk groups for originating and/or terminating Switched Access traffic between a single access tandem and the Utility subtending end offices.

Agent

The term "Agent" denotes that person or persons who have legal authority to give the Utility permission to place public and semi-public pay telephones on their premises, who have the authority to subscribe to the service, and who control access to or usage of the public or semi-public pay telephones.

Ancillary Traffic

The term "Ancillary Traffic" denotes cellular mobile carrier mobile-to-land interlata calls to 911 and N*B operator assistance. It also denotes Interlata IEC calls including service access codes (i.e., 700, 800 or 900) and operator assistance.

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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 point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Assumed Average Access Minutes

The term "Assumed Average Access Minutes" denotes the usage that will be billed each month to customers for Feature Group A foreign dial tone and private switched network access arrangements served from Utility serving end offices where actual recorded minutes of use are not available.

Attenuation Distortion

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

Material on this page has been relocated from Page 34.

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R. C. Blanz
President

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SEP 27 1991

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SEP 27 1991

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Average Business Day

The term "Average Business Day" denotes 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays for the determination of busy hour minutes of capacity.

Basic Service Element

The term "Basic Service Element" denotes a function of the Utilities network. It consists of one of three types of network capacities associated with a particular serving arrangement that connects Enhanced Service Providers (ESPs) to their customers: an access link element, a features/function elements, or a transport and usage element.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. This is 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

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 the 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Utility uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Feature Group and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

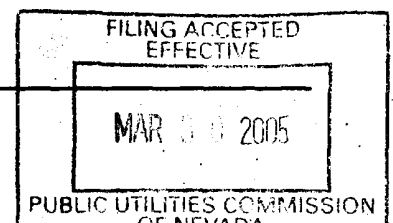
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Issued: January 31, 2005
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Issued by
Sylvia Samano
President-SBC Nevada



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

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.

Call-Out

A customer required dispatch outside of normal business hours when a technician is not available for dispatch.

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Carrier Identification Code

The term "Carrier Identification Code" denotes a three-digit codes, unique to the interexchange carrier, which is used nationally by the Utility to identify traffic and to facilitate its routing to the carrier based upon presubscription or dialed digits.

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).

Cellular Geographic Service Area (CGSA)

A geographic area based on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Rural Service Areas (RSAs) as defined and authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to be served by one or more cellular systems.

Cellular Mobile Carriers

Cellular Mobile Carriers (CMCs) are communications common carriers authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to provide cellular mobile telecommunications services as defined in Part 22 of the FCC rules.

Central Office

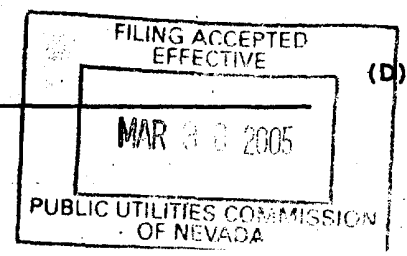
The term "Central Office" denotes a local Utility switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks,

Central Office Prefix

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

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President-SBC Nevada



(D)

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

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 band-width or higher speed channels into narrower band-width or lower speed channels.

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 customer.

C-Notched Noise

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

Coin Station

The term "Coin Station" denotes a location where customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment. (T)
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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Commingling⁽¹⁾

(N)

Commingling means the connecting, attaching or otherwise linking of an unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements, to one or more facilities or services that a requesting telecommunications carrier has obtained at wholesale from the Telephone Company, or the combining of an unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements with one or more such facilities or services. Commingle means the act of commingling.

(N)

Common Channel Signaling

The term "Common Channel Signaling" denotes a switched communications network that allows call control messages from the voice and data network to be transferred on communications paths (out of band) separate from the voice and data communications.

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 Utility, 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 or trunk provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange services tariffs.

Company Code Dialed Message

The term "Company Code Dialed Message" denotes a message recorded on AMA tape for billing purposes that occurs when an End-User, served out of an Equal Access end-offices, dials 1-0 and a three digit IEC code to access a specific IEC for the purposes of making an intrastate interLATA call.

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Note 1.: In the event the commission or a court, pursuant to any regulatory or judicial review of the Commission's Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 01-338, FCC 03-36, para. 582 (released Aug 21, 2003) (Triennial Review Order), vacates, stays, remands, reconsiders, or rejects the portion of the Triennial Review Order requiring ILECs to permit commingling, the terms and conditions of this tariff authorizing commingling, which are identified with a footnote, shall cease to be effective as of the effective date of the Commission order or the issuance of the court's mandate. In that event, the Telephone Company will provide customers that have commingled UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) with wholesale services obtained under this Tariff written notice that, within 30 days, customers must either convert such UNE(s) or UNE Combination(s) to a comparable service, or disconnect such UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) from those wholesale services. Failure to provide the Telephone Company instructions to convert or disconnect such UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) within 30 days, as described above, shall be deemed authorization to convert the UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) to comparable access services at month-to-month rates.

(N)

Certain material previously appearing on this page now appears on 1st Revised Page No. 37.1.

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Sylvia Samano
President-Nevada

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JAN 4 2004
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Communications System

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

Conventional Signaling

Conventional Signaling has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing ten digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgement wink are included in this signaling sequence.

Customers

(L)

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

Data Base - 800 Access Service

Data Base 800 Access Service consists of regional data bases that contain call-processing information specified by 800 Access Service customers. The data base contains the customer record information necessary to perform carrier identification and 800 number translation.

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 of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0 (zero)

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.

Enhanced Extended Links ("EELs")

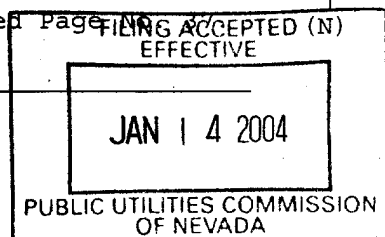
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An enhanced extended link or EEL consists of a combination of an unbundled loop and unbundled dedicated transport, together with any facilities, equipment, or functions necessary to combine those network elements.

Certain material on this page previously appeared on 2nd Revised Page

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President-Nevada



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Detail Billing

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

Directory Assistance (Intrastate)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Utility operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer premises by sending the appropriate signals i.e., off hook, (1+) 555-1212.

Directory Assistance Location (Intrastate)

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Utility office where Utility equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

Direct Trunked Transport

The term "Direct Trunked Transport" denotes a Switched Transport facility between a customer's premises serving wire center and an end office that provides a customer with dedicated Switched Access Transport without routing through an access tandem.

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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 interface 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

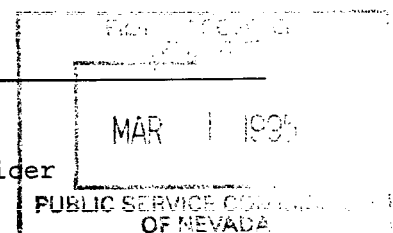
The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

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.

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Issued By
M. E. King, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Echo Return Loss

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

Effective 2-Wire

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

Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Utility (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 premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported, because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

End Office Switch

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local Utility switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks. This includes Remote Line Locations served by a host central office in a different wire center.

End User

The term "End User" means any customer of an intrastate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier, other than a Utility shall be deemed to be an "end user" when such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, and a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller.

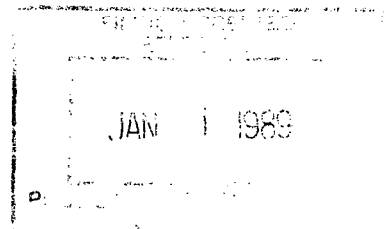
(C)

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Issued by
D. R. Mulkey
President

Effective:

Advice No. **1526**



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Enhanced Service Provider (ESP)

The term "Enhanced Service Provider" denotes a customer who, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, claims the status of an ESP and who provides an enhanced service under Section 64.702 of the FCC's Rules.

Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes the transmission path between the customer's designated premises and the serving wire center where the customer would normally obtain dial tone.

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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)]

Expected Measured Loss

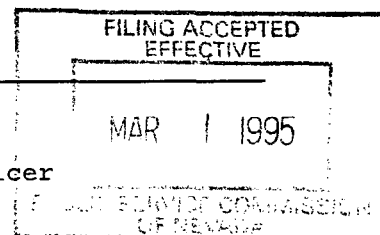
The term "Expected Measured Loss" denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004-Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area established by the Utility 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. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given Local Access and Transport Area.

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M. E. King, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Extended Area Service

(See definition of Exchange)

Exchange Access Signaling

The signaling system is used by equal access end offices to transmit originating information and address digits to the customer's premises and which includes the means of verifying the receipt of these address digits. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing, identification of the ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgment wink supervisory signals.

Facility Percent Interstate Usage

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The Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) is used to apportion non-recurring and recurring monthly rates and charges associated with Switched Access Facilities, Entrance Facilities (EF), Direct Trunked Transport (DTT) and Tandem Switched Transport (TST) between jurisdictions.

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Field Identifier

The term "Field Identifier" denotes two to four characters 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 Utility billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

First Come - First Served

The term "First Come - First Served" denotes a procedure followed when the first order received will be the first order processed.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Utility location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer premise to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Utility location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer premise.

Frequency Shift

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

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

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.

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Host Central Office

The term "Host Central Office" denotes an electronic switching unit containing the central call processing functions which serve the Host Central Office and its Remote Line Locations.

Hub

The term "hub" denotes a Utility designated serving wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed.

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IC

See Interexchange Carrier

ICB

See Individual Case Basis

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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.

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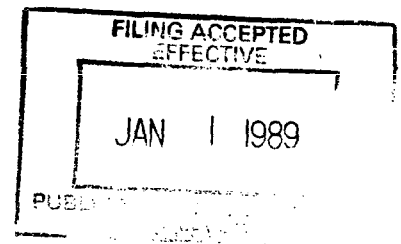
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President

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Individual Case Basis

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition in which the rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case. Terms and conditions of each offering may include a termination charge.

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.

Interconnection Charge

The term "Interconnection Charge" denotes the charge applied to all access customers that interconnect with the Utility's Switched Access Network.

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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 interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Intermodulation Distortion

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

Interstate Communications

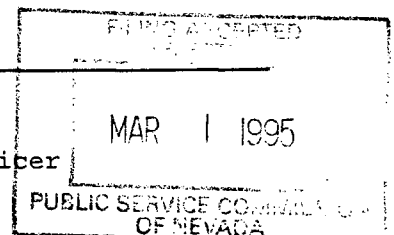
The term "Interstate Communications" denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" denotes any communications within Nevada subject to oversight by the Public Service Commission as provided by the laws of the State of Nevada.

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President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

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

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

Local Calling Area

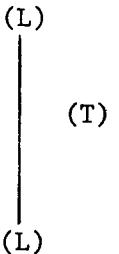
The term "Local Calling Area" denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Utility's Local and/or General Exchange Service tariff, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service Customer) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a local Utility switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an End Office Switch.

Loop Around Test Line

The term "Loop Around Test Line" denotes an arrangement utilizing a Utility Central office to provide a means for making two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone numbers and does not require any special customer premises equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer.



Material on this page has been relocated from Page 44.

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President

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Loss Deviation

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

Maritime Radio Common Carrier (MRCCS)

The term "Maritime Radio Common Carriers" (MRCCs) denoted carriers which are regulated under Part 81 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

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 period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

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

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

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

Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)

The term "Mobile Telephone Switching Office" denotes the wire center that serves as the cellular mobile carrier's premise for the design and routing of Wireless Interconnection Service.

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Material formerly on this page as been relocated to Page 43.1

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President

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PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEVADA

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Modification to Final judgment (MFJ)

The term 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).

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.

Network Management Controls

The term "Network Management Controls" denotes the type of controls that the Utility may need to implement when a substantial number of 900 calls are expected during a short period of time. The Utility will work cooperatively with the customer to implement these controls.

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 ten-digit code consisting of two parts: a three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number which in turn is made up of a three-digit Central Office code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook

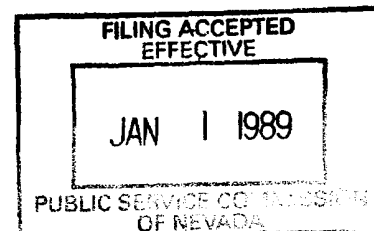
The term "Off-hook" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

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President

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C2-A. GENERAL

REGULATIONS

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 inductor of several Henries.

OPERATING COMPANY NUMBER

(N)

Denotes a four-character alphanumeric identifier used to determine the company of the NPA-NXX code-holders.

(N)
(N)

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.

Overlap Outpulsing

The feature of the exchange access signaling system which permits initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises before the calling customer has completed dialing an originating call.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes Utility provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones, which may be coin or coinless telephones.

In some instances, pay telephones may be screened to provide restrictions in service (e.g. Charge-a-Call, Inmate Services).

Peaked Services

The term "Peaked Services" denotes a service that will produce a substantial call volume during a short period of time (e.g. media stimulated events) that may cause excessive network congestion.

Phase Jitter

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

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation, within a customer designated premises at which the Utility's responsibility for the provision of Access or Wireless Interconnection Service begins.

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or a portion of a building in a multitenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except railroad right of way, etc...) not separated by a public highway.

Primary Exchange Carrier

The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Utility in whose exchange a customer's first point of switching is located

Prime Service Vendor

The term "Prime Service Vendor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with the user of the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) service.

Public Access Line

The term "Public Access Line" denotes a line connecting a Utility end office to a single customer provided Public Access Coinless telephone instrument for the origination and termination of interLATA, intraLATA and local calls.

Query

The term "Query" denotes a message delivered from a Service Switching Point (SSP) which causes a signaling message to be issued to request processing instructions or service data contained in a centralized database.

(N)
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(N)

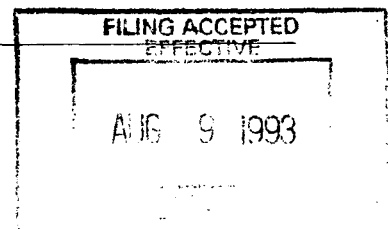
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President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)

The term "Radio Common Carriers" (RCCs) denotes carriers which are regulated under Part 22 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

(L)
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(L)

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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(L)

Regularly Scheduled Working Hours

The term "Regularly Scheduled Working Hours" 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, Regularly Scheduled Working Hours for the Utility 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 corporate name listed at the top of this page.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

The term "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.

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.

Material on this page has been relocated from Page 47.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

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.

(N)
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(N)

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.

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 of Interface

The term "Signaling Point of Interface" denotes the interface point between the Telephone Company and its access customers for purposes of exchanging SS7 signaling messages for Common Channel Signaling.

(N)
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Signaling System Seven

The term "Signaling System Seven" denotes an international standard packet protocol, accepted by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for use with Common Channel Signaling.

Signaling Transfer Point

The term "Signaling Transfer Point" denotes a specialized packet switch which provides CCS network access and performs CCS message routing and screening.

Singing Return Loss

The term "Singing 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 singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

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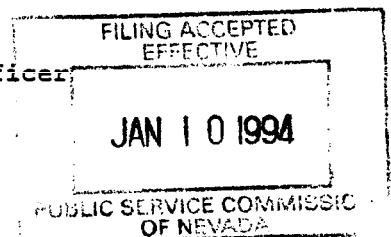
Special Order

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Billing and Collection Service or an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

Material formerly on this page has been relocated to page 49.1

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President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Subcontractor

The term "subcontractor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with a Prime Service Vendor to provide Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) to a service user.

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.

Switching Point Code

The term "Switching Point Code" denotes a nine character numeric code that identifies a switch that is supported by SS7 signaling.

Switching System

The term "Switching System" denotes the hardware and/or software utilized by the Utility for the establishment and maintenance of a given central office.

Synchronous Test Line

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

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" denotes a dedicated transmission path between the customer's Serving Wire Center and the Access Tandem, a common transmission path from end offices to the Access Tandem and Tandem Switching.

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(N)

Termination Charge

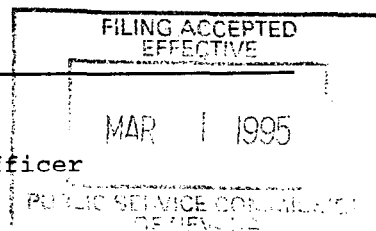
The term "Termination Charge" denotes a charge that is applicable should a customer discontinue Special Construction, Specialized Service or Arrangement or service developed on an Individual Case Basis, prior to the expiration of its termination liability period. This charge is computed at the time of discontinuance and in no case will it exceed the maximum termination liability (charge) which was agreed to by the customer at the time the Special Construction, Specialized Service or Arrangement or service developed on an Individual Case Basis, was undertaken.

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.

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C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

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.

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

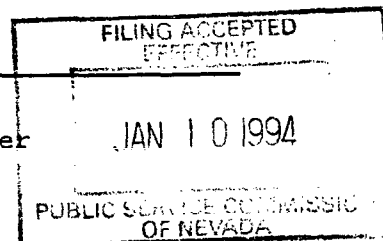
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Material on this page has been relocated from Page 49.1

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M. E. King, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

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

Trunk-Side Connection

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

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).

Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs) ⁽¹⁾

Denotes the network elements the Telephone Company is required to provide on an unbundled basis pursuant to Section 251(c)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(N)
|
(N)

(L)
(L)
(L)
(L)

Note 1.: In the event the commission or a court, pursuant to any regulatory or judicial review of the Commission's Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 01-338, FCC 03-36, para. 582 (released Aug 21, 2003) (Triennial Review Order), vacates, stays, remands, reconsiders, or rejects the portion of the Triennial Review Order requiring ILECs to permit commingling, the terms and conditions of this tariff authorizing commingling, which are identified with a footnote, shall cease to be effective as of the effective date of the Commission order or the issuance of the court's mandate. In that event, the Telephone Company will provide customers that have commingled UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) with wholesale services obtained under this Tariff written notice that, within 30 days, customers must either convert such UNE(s) or UNE Combination(s) to a comparable service, or disconnect such UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) from those wholesale services. Failure to provide the Telephone Company instructions to convert or disconnect such UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) within 30 days, as described above, shall be deemed authorization to convert the UNE(s) and/or UNE Combination(s) to comparable access services at month-to-month rates.

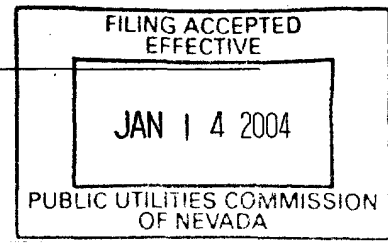
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Certain material previously appearing on this page now appears on 2nd Revised Page No. 51.

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President-Nevada



C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

(L)

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" denotes a three or five character alphabetic, numeric, or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Utility billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

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.

(L)

WATS Serving Office

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

(T)

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 Interconnection Service

The term "Wireless Interconnection Service" denotes service provided by the Utility to Cellular Mobile Carriers (CMCs) for the purpose of exchanging traffic originated on CMC's system and terminating on the Utility's system.

Certain material on this page previously appeared on Original Page No. 50.

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President-Nevada

FILING ACCEPTED (N)
EFFECTIVE

JAN 14 2004

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF NEVADA
OF NEVADA

C2-A. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.7 ENHANCED SERVICE PROVIDER SERVICES

The Utility offers network services to Enhanced Service Providers (ESPs). These network services are referred to as Basic Service Elements (BSEs). The product descriptions and service offerings are available under the conditions listed in the Utilities local exchange service Tariff P.S.C.N. No. A5.

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President

