2. General Regulations

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Companv

2.1.1 Scope

(A) The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages under this tariff.

(B) The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the services it provides.

(C) The Telephone Company will, for maintenance purposes, test its services only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles.

(D) Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week, except as set forth in other applicable sections of this tariff.

(E) The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations

(A) 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:

(1) another customer, whether an individual, partnership, association, or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such services, and the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any; or

(2) a court-appointed receiver, trustee, or other person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation, or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any.

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

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

(B) The regulations for the installation and restoration of Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System Services shall be subject to Part 64.401, Appendix A of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and the following.

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Robert E. Sigmon for President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)

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

First-come first-served shall be based upon the received time and date stamped by the Telephone Company on complete and accurate customer orders which allow the Telephone Company to initiate its ordering process. The customer shall not be penalized for any delay in the Telephone Company review process beyond 1 working day of receipt. To the extent the order does not allow the Telephone Company to inititate the ordering process, the Telephone Company will attempt to complete the ordering process verbally with the customer. Once having been advised of the errors and/or omissions, any delay in correction on the part of the customer shall be added to the received time.

2.1.3 Liability

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

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

(3) 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.

(E) The Telephone Company 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:

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertakina of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liabilitv (Cont'd)

(E) (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.4 Provision of Services

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

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 Telephone Company's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location inside a customer-designated premises and (B) will be installed by the Telephone Company to such Point of Termination. Access Service has only one Point of Termination per customer premises which may differ by types of service, e.g. Switched vs Special Access. Any additional terminations beyond such Point of Termination, except for embedded inside wire provided by the Telephone Company, 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 6.7.7 and 7.4.5 following for Switched and Special Access Services, respectively.

2.1.6 Maintenance of Services

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

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Robert E. Sigmon for President, Cincinnati, Ohio

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION MANAGER

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.7 Changes and Substitutions

Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to FCC Part 68 Regulations at 47 C.F.R. Section 68.110 (b), the Telephone Company may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business, (A) substitute, change or rearrange any facilities used in providing service under this tariff, including but not limited to, (1) substitution of different metallic facilities, (2) substitution of carrier or derived facilities for wire facilities used to provide other than metallic services and (3) substitution of wire facilities for carrier or derived facilities used to provide other than metallic services, (B) change minimum protection criteria, (C) change operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities or (D) change operations or procedures of the Telephone Company. In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the transmission parameters will be within the range as set forth in 6. and 7. following. The Telephone Company shall not be responsible if any such substitution, change or rearrangement renders any customer furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, change or rearrangement materially affects the operating characteristics of the facility, the Telephone Company will provide reasonable notification to the customer in writing. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Teleuhone Comuanv (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Refusal and Discontinuance of Service

(A) Unless the provisions of 2.2.2(B) or 2.5 following apply, if a customer fails to comply with 2.1.6 preceding or 2.2.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.6, 2.3.7 or 2.4 following, including any payments to be made by it on the dates and times herein specified, the Telephone Company 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 noncomplying customer at any time thereafter. If the Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service to the noncomplying customer without further notice.

(B) Unless the provisions of 2.2.2(B) or 2.5 following apply, if the customer fails to comply with 2.1.6 preceding or 2.2.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.6, 2.3.7 or 2.4 following, including any payments to be made by it on the dates and times herein specified, the Telephone Company may, on thirty (30) days written notice by Certified U.S. Mail to the person designated by the 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, including termination charges, shall become due. If the Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company's right to discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying customer without further notice.

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Robert E. Aigmon for
President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.9 Limitation of Use of Metallic Facilities

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

2.1.10 Notification of Service-Affecting Activities

The Telephone Company 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 preventative 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 Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

2.1.11 coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

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2. General Reaulations (Cont'd)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.12 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

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

2.1.13 Provision of Title Directory Listings in Connection with FGA Services

Any listing provided in connection with FGA services will be subject to rates, charges and regulations for additional listings as found in the Telephone Company's local and/or general exchange service tariffs.

2.2 Use

2.2.1 Reserved

2.2.2 Interference or Impairment

(A) The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this tariff shall not interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company, its affiliated companies, or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services, cause damage to their plant, impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities or create hazards to the employees of any of them or the public.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.2 Use (Cont'd)

2.2.2 Interference or Impairment (Cont'd)

(B) Except as provided for equipment or systems subject to the FCC Part 68 Rules in 47 C.F.R. Section 68.108, if such characteristics or methods of operation are not in accordance with (A) preceding, the Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the customer that temporary discontinuance of the use of a service may be required; however, where prior notice is not practicable, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to preclude the Telephone Company'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 2.4.4 (A) and (B) following is not applicable.

2.2.3 Unlawful Use

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

2.3 Obligations of the Customer

2.3.1 Damages

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

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Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Reaulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obliaations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.2 Ownership of Facilities and Theft

Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this tariff shall remain the property of the Telephone Company. Such facilities shall be returned to the Telephone Company by the customer, whenever requested, within a reasonable period 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 Telephone Company, at no charge, equipment space with suitable environmental characteristics and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide services under this tariff at the points of termination of such services. The selection of ac or dc power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing Telephone Company services.

2.3.4 Reserved

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.5 Reserved

2.3.6 Availability for Testing

The services provided under this tariff shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. 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 and dc telegraph transmission at speeds of 75 baud or less.

2.3.8 Design of Customer Services

Subject to the provisions of 2.1.7 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 Telephone Company, minimum protection criteria or operating or maintenance characteristics of the facilities.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.9 References to the Telephone Company

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

2.3.10 Reserved

2.3.11 Claims and Demands for Damages

(A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the services provided under this tariff, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the customer.

(B) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims, losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees and court costs by third persons arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of the customer's circuits, facilities, or equipment connected to the Telephone Company's services provided under this tariff, including, without limitation, 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,

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Claims and Demands for Damages (Cont'd)

(B) (Cont'd)

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 tortious conduct of the customer, its officers, agents or employees.

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

2.3.12 Reserved

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.13 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

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

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements

(A) Jurisdictional Reports

(1) (a) When a customer orders Feature Group A (FGA) and/or Feature Group B (FGB) Switched Access Service, the customer shall state, in its order, the portion of the service which is to be provided for interstate use. This portion is the Percent for Interstate Use or PIU. The customer can either specify one general projected PIU for the total FGA usage and one general projected PIU for the total FGB usage or the customer can specify an 800 terminating PIU and a residual PIU for each FGA and/or FGB Switched Access group ordered. If the customer chooses to provide a separate 800 terminating PIU, then they must provide one projected PIU for 800 terminating FGA and/or FGB group and one projected PIU (the residual PIU) for all the remaining FGA and/or FGB group usage. All PIUs shall be stated as whole number percentages (a number of 0 through 100). (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 in a state other than that where the called station (as designated by the called station number) is situated is an interstate communication.

Certain regulations previously found on this page are now found on page 40.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Reauirements (Cont'd)

(A) Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

(c) The projected PIUs will be used by the Telephone Company to apportion the total usage between interstate and intrastate until a revised report is received as set forth in (8) following. (M)

(2) All Feature Group A and B Switched Access Service usage and charges will be apportioned by the Telephone Company between interstate and intrastate. The projected PIU reported as set forth in (1) preceding will be used to make the apportionment.

(3) For Feature Group A and B, the number of measured access minutes for a group will be multiplied by the projected PIU, as determine in (1) preceding, 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.

(4) When a customer orders Feature Group D (FGD), 800 Access Service and/or 900 Access Service, the customer shall, in its order, state the proportion of the service vhich is to be provided for interrstate use. The customer has the option to state their proportion of interstate use separately for the usage types 800 originating, 800 terminating and/or 900 originating or the customer can designate one general Percentage for Interstate Use (PIU) for all FGC or GGD usage types. If the customer specifies a unique PIU for 800 originating, 800 terminating, and/or 900 originating traffic, then the customer must also provide a separate residual PIU that represents the percent of interstate use for all usage types for vhich a separate PIU has not been provided for each end office. All PIUs shall be stated as whole number percentages (a number of 0 through 100), for each end office to which the new FGC or FGD service is being ordered. The Telephone Company rill designate the number, obtained by subtracting the PIU for originating and terminating access minutes from 100, as the interstate percentage of use (100 - PIU = intrastate percentage). (C)

Certain regulations found on this page previously appeared on Pane 39.

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

2.3 Oblinations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Reauirements (Cont'd)

(A) Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

(4) (Cont'd)

When a customer designates either one general PIU or separate PIUs for each usage type, the PIU should not include any originating usage types for which the Telephone Company is able to derive jurisdiction from call detail recording. (C)

For originating access minutes that can be measured by the Telephone Company, the PIU will be developed on a monthly basis by end office 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.

For terminating access minutes, the data used by the Telephone Company to develop the PIU for originating access minutes rill be used as the PIU for terminating access minutes.

(5) Entrance Facilities and Direct-Trunked Transport Facilities rill be made available on December 30, 1993 in conformance with the restructure of Local Transport. Expanded Interconnection and Collocation Services will be made available for Switched Transport Services on February 15, 1994. Svitched Access customers must provide a new PIU factors that reflect all Sritched Access services using these facilities as set forth in (a) through (c) following.

(a) The customer may provide a PIU factor for each Entrance Facility or Electronic Cross-Connect and a separate PIU factor for each Direct-Trunked Transport facility. These PIU factors rill account for both the originating and terminating traffic of all switched Access services using these facilities. (C)

Deborah A Disch

Vice President
Integrated Corporate Planning for

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont'd)

(A) Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

(5) (Cont'd)

(b) At the customer's option, a LATA-level PIU factor may be provided for all Entrance Facilities or Electronic Cross-Connect and for all Direct-Trunked Transport Facilities provided in the LATA. These PIU factors will account for both the originating and terminating traffic of all Svitched Access services using these facilities sritching the LATA. The specified percentage will be applied to all Entrance Facilities or Electronic Cross-Connect and to all Direct-Trunked Transport Facilities within the LATA. (C)

(C) If the customer does not provide a PIU factor for an Entrance Facility, Electronic Cross-connect, or Direct-Trunked Transport Facility as set forth in (a) or (b) above, the Telephone Company rill designate a PIU factor of 70%.

(6) When a customer orders ELI Service or Directory Assistance Service, the customer shall in its order, provide the projected PIU for terminating use in a whole number (a number of 0 through 100) for ELI Service or each Directory Access Service group ordered. The Telephone Company rill designate the number obtained by subtracting the projected PIU furnished by the customer from 100 as the projected intrastate percentage of use (100 - customer percentage = intrastate percentage). (C)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Oblinations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont'd)

(A) Jurisdictional Reports (Cont'd)

(7) Except where Telephone Company measured access minutes are used as set forth in (4) preceding, the customer reported PIU of use as set forth in (1), (4), (5), or (6) preceding rill be used until the customer reports a different projected PIU. When the customer adds BEMC, lines or trunks to an existing service, the customer shall furnish, at the time the order is placed, a projected PIU that applies to the new group or usage type. When the customer discontinues BEMC, lines or trunks from an existing service, the customer shall furnish a projected PIU for the remaining group or usage type. 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 rill be done based on the report. (T)(M) (M)

(8) Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year the customer shall update the jurisdictional report. The customer shall forward to the Telephone Company, to be received no later than 30 days after the first of each such month, a revised report showing the PIU for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service arranged for interstate use. The revised report will serve as the basis for the next three months billing and will be effective on the bill date for that service. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report. If the customer does not supply the reports, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. For those cases in which a quarterly report has never been received from the customer, the Telephone Company will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the order for service as set forth in (1) preceding.

Certain regulations found on this page previously appeared on Page 42.

Deborah A. Disch
Vice President
Integrated Corporate Planning for

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.14 Jurisdictional Revort Reauirements (Cont'd)

(B) Jurisdictional Revort Verification

If a billing dispute arises or a regulatory commission questions the projected interstate percentage, the Telephone Company will ask the customer to provide the data the customer uses to determine the projected interstate percentage. The customer shall keep sufficient detail from which the percentage of interstate use can be ascertained and upon request of the Telephone Company make the records available for inspection. Such request will be initiated by the Telephone Company no more than once per year. The customer shall supply the data within 30 days of the Telephone Company request.

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

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 2.3.14 (A) preceding will serve as the basis for prorating the charges. The percentage of an Access Service to be charged as intrastate is applied in the following manner.

(A) 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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.15 Determination of Intrastate Charges for Mixed Interstate and Intrastate Access Service (Cont'd)

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

The intrastate percentage will change as revised usage reports are submitted as set forth in 2.3.14 preceding.

2.3.16 Certification of Special Access Services As Intrastate

(A) Intrastate Classification Reauirement

Pursuant to Federal Communications Commission Order FCC 89-224 adopted June 29, 1989 and released July 20, 1989, Special Access Services are to be classified as intrastate when the intrastate traffic amounts to or is greater than ten percent (10%) of the total traffic on a Special Access Service. Anything less than ten percent (10%) is considered intrerstate.

(B) Certification Reauirement

(1) When a customer orders a Special Access Service from this tariff the customer shall certify, by its order that the Special Access Service carries intrastate traffic and the intrastate traffic is more than ten percent (10%) of the total traffic carried on the Special Access Service.

(2) The customer shall notify the Telephone Company, by its order, when the amount of intrastate traffic carried by an existing Special Access Service line changes to the extent that the amount of intrastate traffic would be 10%or less of the total traffic carried by the service line. Upon such notification by the customer the Telephone Company will change the service line to that of the appropriate interstate tariff.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Rates. Charges and Deposits

(A) The Telephone Company will, in order to safeguard its interests, require a customer which has a proven history of late payments to the Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company. 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 Telephone Company's regulations as to the prompt payment of bills. At such time as the provision of the service to the customer is terminated, the amount of the deposit will be credited to the customer's account and any credit balance which may remain will be refunded.

Such a deposit may be refunded or credited 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 Telephone Company, the customer will receive interest at the same percentage rate as that set forth in (B)(3)(b)(I) or in (B)(3)(b)(II), whichever is lower. The calculation will be based on the number of days from the date the customer deposit is received by the Telephone Company to and including the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account or the date the deposit is refunded by the Telephone Company. Should a deposit be credited to the customer's account, as indicated above, no interest will accrue on the deposit from the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account.

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Robert E. Sigmon for
President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(B) The Telephone Company shall bill on a current basis all charges incurred by and credits due to the customer under this tariff attributable to services, including, but not limited to, Maintenance of Service as set forth in 13.3.1 following, established or discontinued during the preceding billing period. In addition, the Telephone Company shall bill in advance charges for all services to be provided during the ensuing billing period except for charges associated with service usage and for the Federal Government which will be billed in arrears. The bill day (i.e., the billing date of a bill for a customer for Access Service under this tariff), the period of service each bill covers and the payment date will be as follows:

(1) For End User Access Service the Telephone Company 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 known unbilled charges for prior periods and any known unbilled adjustments for prior periods for End User Access Service and will be applied to this bill. Such bills are due when rendered.

(2) For Service other than End User Access Service the Telephone Company will establish a bill day each month for each customer account. The bill will cover

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.1 Payment of Rates. Charaes and Deposits (Cont'd)

(B) (Cont'd)

(2) (Cont'd)

nonusage sensitive service charges for the ensuring 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 (3) following. If payment is not received by the payment date, as set forth in (3) following in immediately available funds, a late payment penalty will apply as set forth in (3) following.

(3) (a) All bills dated as set forth in (2) preceding for service provided to the customer by the Telephone Company are due 31 days (payment date) after the bill day or by the next bill date (i.e., same date in the following month as the bill date), whichever is the shortest interval, except as provided herein, and are payable in immediately available funds. If such payment date would cause payment to be due on a Saturday, Sunday, Holiday (i.e., New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed), a day when the United States Postal Service does not deliver first class mail and/or commercial banks are closed or the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, payment for such bills will be due from the customer as follows:

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General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(B) (Cont'd)

(3) (a) (Cont'd)

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 nonHoliday day preceding such Saturday or Holiday.

(b) Further, if any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company after the payment date as set forth in (a) preceding, or if any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Telephone Company. The late payment penalty shall be computed based upon the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The later factor shall be the lesser of:

(I) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions. compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company, or

(II) 0.000370 per day, simple interest for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company. (C)

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(B) (Cont'd)

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

If the customer disputes the bill on or before the payment date, and pays the undisputed amount on or before the payment date, any late payment charge for the disputed amount will not start until 10 working days after the payment date. If the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, no late payment penalty will apply to the disputed amount.

If the customer disputes the billed amount on or before the payment date or within 90 days of payment and pays the total amount (i.e., the nondisputed amount and the disputed amount) on or before the payment date and the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, the customer will receive a credit to its bill or a wire transfer of monies for the disputed amount. In addition, a penalty amount shall be paid to the customer. The penalty amount shall be the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor times a penalty factor. The penalty factor will be calculated from the date the customer paid the total amount (i.e., the nondisputed amount and the disputed amount) to the date the dispute is resolved.

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2. General Reaulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(B) (Cont'd)

(3) (c) (Cont'd)

If the customer disputes the billed amount after 90 days of payment and paid the total amount (i.e., the nondisputed amount and the disputed amount) on or before the payment date and the billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, the customer will receive a credit to its bill or wire transfer of monies for the disputed amount. In addition, a penalty amount shall be paid to the customer. The penalty amount shall be the disputed amount resolved in the customer's favor times a penalty factor. The penalty factor will be calculated from the date the customer notifies the Telephone Company of the disputed amount either verbally or in writing and furnishes the Telephone Company the necessary documentation to support its claim to the date the dispute is resolved. If the documentation submitted does not support the claim, then the penalty factor will be calculated from the last date documentation was submitted that supports the claim up to the date the dispute is resolved.

The penalty factor shall be the lesser of:

(I) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commerical transactions, compounded daily for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved, or

(II) 0.000493 per day, simple interest for the number of days from the first date to and including the last date of the period involved.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

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

(C) When a payment for Access Service charges billed under this tariff is due to the Telephone Company from the customer as set forth in (B)(3) preceding on the same payment date that a Purchase of Accounts Receivable net purchase amount is due to the customer from the Telephone Company as set forth in 8.2.3 following, the Telephone Company may, with at least 31 days notice to the customer, net the payment for customer Access Service Charges with the net purchase amount. The Telephone Company will pay the net amount to the customer on the payment date when such net amount is due to the customer or require the customer to pay to the Telephone Company the net amount when such net amount is due to the Telephone Company. If either party does not make the payment on the payment date, a late payment penalty as set forth in 8.2.3(C) following or (B)(3) preceding, whichever is appropriate, applies.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

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

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

(D) 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 Telephone Company will, upon request and if available, furnish such detailed information as may reasonably be required for verification of any bill.

(E) 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).

(F) 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 13.3.6 following.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.2 Minimum Periods

The minimum period for which services are provided and for which rates and charges are applicable is one month except for those services set forth in 5.2.5(C), 7.4.4, 7.4.9, 8.2.1(E)(2), 8.2.2.(E)(2), 8.3.5(A), 8.4.5(A), 9.4(A), 13.3.5(C)(1)(b), (c) and (d) following. The minimum period for which service is provided and for which rates and charges are applicable for a Specialized Service or Arrangement provided on an individual case basis as set forth in 12. following, is one month unless a different minimum period is established with the individual case filing. (T)

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 Telephone Company's total nonrecoverable costs less the net salvage value for the discontinued service or (2) the total monthly charges, at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period, unless otherwise specified under the terms of an Optional Payment Plan.

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2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.3 Cancellation of an Order for Service

Provisions for the cancellation of an Access Order for Switched Access or Special Access are set forth in 5.2.2(B), 5.2.3 and 5.4.5 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 Telephone Company result in the complete loss of service by the customer as set forth in 6.5.1 following. An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Telephone Company, and ends when the service is operative.

(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies

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

(1) For Switched Transport Voice Grade Entrance Facilities. and Direct-Trunked Transport, and for Special Access Services other than Program Audio, Video Services, Digital Data, MercNET 1.5, MercNET 45. OC-3. OC-12, and OC-48 Services and Shared SONET Service, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than thirty (30) minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues. (C) (C) (C)

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

(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., Channel Terminations, Channel Mileage, optional features and functions, and, when applicable surcharge for Special Access Service).

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

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

(1) (Cont'd)

(b) For multipoint Special Access services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service* that is inoperative between the Hub and a customer premises. (C)

(c) For multiplexed Special Access 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*. 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. (C)

*(i.e., Channel Termination(s), Channel Mileage optional features and functions, and, when applicable, surcharge for Special Access Service).

(d) For Switched Transport Entrance Facilities and Direct-Trunked Transport, the monthly charge shall be the total of all monthly rate element charges associated vith the service. The rate elements include Entrance Facilities and Direct-Trunked Transport Fixed and Per Mile Charges. (N)

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

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

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

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

(1) (Cont'd)

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 monthly rate element charges associated with the service.* 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 an end

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

(a) For two-point services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charge for the service** for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

(b) For two-point services, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for the service* for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues.

**(i.e., Channel Termination(s), Channel Mileage optional features and functions, and, when applicable, surcharge for Special Access Service).

*(i.e., Entrance Facilities, Multiplexer(s), and Direct-Trunked Transport, Fixed and Per Mile Charges.) (N) (N)

Certain regulations previously found on this page now appear on Page 58.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrannements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

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

(2) (Cont'd)

(c) For multipoint services, when monthly rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the rate of 1/8640 of the monthly charges for the service* for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues. (M)

(d) For multipoint service, when daily rates are applicable, the credit shall be at the daily rate of 1/288 of the daily charges for the service* for each period of 5 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues. (M)

(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.

*(i.e., channel Termination(s), Channel Mileage optional features and functions, and, when applicable, surcharge for Special Access Service). (M)

(M)

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Certain regulations on this page formerly appeared on Page 57.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

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

(3) For Directory Assistance 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 monthly rates.

(4) The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed (a) the monthly rates. The allowable credit will be computed based upon the billing method which applies to the service being credited.

(5) For certain Special Access services (Wideband Data, WDI-3: Digital Data Access, DA1-4; and High Capacity. HC1, OC-3, OC-12, and OC-48 Services, and Shared (C)
SONET Service). any period during which the error (C)
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 10. or 12. following shall be administered in the same manner as those set forth in this section (2.4.4) unless other regulations are specified with the individual case filing.

General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

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

(7) For Switched Transport Entrance Facilities and Direct Trunked Transport, other than Voice Grade. for any CCSAC Signaling Link Channel Terminations and Mileage (fixed and per mile). and for Digital Data, MercNET 1.5, MercNET 45. OC-3. OC-12 and OC-48 Special Access Services and Shared SONET Service, a credit allowance will be made for each occurrence of a service interruption period of (30) thirty or more consecutive minutes. The credit allowance rate can only be applied once on a per calendar month, per circuit basis. The credit allowance is applied to the customer bill in addition to the existing monthly service rates for Switched Transport Entrance Facilities and Direct Trunked Transport and for Digital Data, MercNet 1.5, MercNet 45 services and Shared SONET Service. The customer credit allowance is the monthly rate associated with the Switched Transport Entrance Facility and Direct Trunked Transport (fixed and per mile). and the CCSA signaling link channel terminations and mileage (fixed and per mile) charges in Section 6 of this tariff or the Special Access channel termination and mileage (fixed and per mile) charges and the Network Access Connection. Off-Network Access Connection and Service Area Transport charges in Section 7 of this tariff. (C)

(8) When a Switched Access Direct Trunked facility. other than Voice Grade, experiences an interruption of service, a credit allowance will apply as described in 2.4.4(B)(7) preceeding. However, when a customer who has both Direct Trunked and Access services to the same central office experiences a service interruption on the direct trunks, the customer will receive a credit based on the traffic that is diverted from the out-of-service facility to the tandem and charged at tandem rates. (N) Tandem

The MOU credit will be derived by assuming 9000 MOU per trunk per month. Therefore. the daily credit would be limited to 300 MOU per trunk. (N)

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arraneements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

(C) When A Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

(1) Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.

(2) Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.

(3) Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.

(4) Interruptions of a service when the customer has released that service to the Telephone Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the customer prior to the release of that service. Thereafter, a credit allowance as set forth in (B) preceding applies.

(5) Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of special construction. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Telephone Company of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)

(C) When A Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

(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 2.2.2(B) preceding.

(8) Periods of interruption as set forth in 13.3.1 following.

(9) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.

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

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

(E) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested by the Telephone Company to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be 1/1440 of the monthly rate for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the service is surrendered. In no case will the credit allowance exceed the monthly rate for the service surrendered in any one monthly billing period.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Service Installation Interval Guarantee (N)

A failure to meet the installation interval service date for Digital Data service, MercNET 45 and MercNET 1.5 service (as specified in the Cincinnati Bell Telephone Due Date Interval Schedule), where the failure to meet the service installation date is solely the responsibility of the Telephone Company, rill result in a customer credit listed below:

	Credit
Digital Data Service	($50.00)
MercNET 1.5 Service	($100.00)
MercNET 45 Service	($500.00)

This guarantee does not apply to any Digital Data service, MercNET 45 and MercNET 1.5 service installation involving circumstances beyond the control of the Telephone Company, such as:

- The customer changes interface requirements
- The customer requests expedited treatment
- The customer's premises is inaccessible
- The customer is not ready to accept service
- The customer orders termination beyond the Network Interface
- When the Telephone Company is not the Access Service Coordination Exchange Carrier (ASC-EC), as set forth in 2.4.8 (Billing of Access Service provided by Multiple Companies) follwing, and the Confirmed Due Date is not met by the exchange company acting as the ASC-EC for its position of the service. (See diagram on Page 61.2.) (N)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrannements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Service Installation Interval Guarantee (Cont'd) (N)

	CBT ASC-EC	Another LEC ASC-EC
CBT Misses Date	Credit applies	Credit applies
Another LEC Hisses Date	Credit applies	Credit does not apply

- Building facilities are not ready (such as space, cable support structures, building risers and entrance facilities to be provided by builder or owner or owner's subcontracted vendors
- If special construction is required
- *During* natural disasters or a declared national emergency (Priority Installation of Telecommuniunications Service Priority as described in 10.8.1 (D) vill take precedence) (N)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.6 Reestablishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence

(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply

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

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

(2) The service is for the same customer.

(3) The service is at the same location on the same premises.

(4) The reestablishment of service begins within 60 days after Telephone Company service is available. (The 60 day period may be extended a reasonable period if the renovation of the original location on the premises affected is not practical within the allotted time period).

(B) Nonrecurring Charges Apply

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Title or Ownership Rights

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

2.4.8 Reserved

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Robert E. Pigmon President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform five or seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer. The five digit code has the form 1OXXX, and the seven digit code has the form 101-XXXX and (C)
950-xxxx. (C)

Access Minutes

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

Access Tandem

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

Aggregator

The term "Aggregator" denotes any person that, in the ordinary course of operations. makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises, for interstate telephone calls using a provider of operator services as defined under Part 64.708(b) of the FCC Rules and Regulations. Further included in this definition are universities, hospitals, hotels and other entities which provide services to the general public for users of its premises for interstate calls.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

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

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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 or 6:00 P.M., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours the Telephone Company should be contacted at it's principle place of business or the hours may be obtained from the Telephone Company's published directory.

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FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

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 Gapping

The term "Call Gapping" denotes the routing of originating calls to all transmission paths in a trunk group at a prescribed rate of flow, e.g., one call every five seconds, in order to limit (choke) the completion of such traffic. Calls which are denied access, i.e., the choked calls, would be routed to a no-circuit announcement.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

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Robert E. Pilgrim for President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office

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

Central Office Prefix

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

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 errors and remote loop back.

Channelize

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Message Noise

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

C-Notched Noise

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

Coin Station

The term "Coin-Station" denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where Telephone Company customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Committed Information Rate (CIR) (N)

The user's throughput that the network commits to support under normal network conditions. This is measured in bits per second.

Committed Burst Size (CBS)

The maximum amount of user data that the network agrees to transfer, under normal conditions. during one second. This is equal to the special access circuit interface speed. (N)

Common Channel Signaling

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

Common Channel Signaling Access Capability

The term "Common Channel Signaling Access Capability" (CCSAC) denotes the option which allows customers access to the CCS signaling network to transmit/receive signals for call set-up out of band. The signaling links established between signaling points of interconnection and the signaling transfer point port. Terminations are requirements of the capability.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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BY

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Vice President
Integrated Corporate Planning for

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Common Channel Signaling Access Capability Signaling Link (N)

The "Common Channel Signaling Access Capability (CCSAC) Signaling Link" provides a 56 kbps Facility dedicated to a single customer which originates at the customer's signaling point of interface in a LATA and terminates at the Telephone Company's Signaling Transfer Point (STP). This facility connects the customer to the STP and is a requirement vith the CCSAC option. (N)

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs for a residence Class of Service. A common line-business is a line provided under the regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs for a nonresidence Class of Service. For purposes of this tariff, any reference to "business" is considered to reference "nonresidence".

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment.

Conventional Signaling

The inter-machine signaling system which has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office to the switching machine which will terminate the call. 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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Customer(s)

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

Data Base Query (N)

The term "Data Base Query" denotes a Signaling System 7 (SS7) message launched from a Service Switching Point (SSP) requesting processing instructions or service data contained in a centralized data base. (N)

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 Referenced to 0 (M)

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. (M)

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" denotes noise power measurements with C-Message Weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

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 Telephone Company.

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Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on page 70.1.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 definitions (Cont'd)

Direct - Trunked Transport Facility (N)

The term "Direct-Trunked Transport Facility" denotes a Switched Transport facility between a customer's premises serving wire center and an end office or between a customer's serving wire center and an access tandem that provides a customer vith dedicated switched access transport. (N)

Directorv Assistance (Intrastate InterLATA)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer premises by sending the appropriate signals, i.e. off-hook, 411 555-1212 or (NPA) 555-1212.

Directorv Assistance Location (Intrastate InterLATA)

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

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

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

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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 termination without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

Certain regulations previously found on this page now appear on Page 73.

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

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 voice band (approximately 500 to 2500hz), 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 Telephone Company (physical. time domain. frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission path into a single path.

800 Access Service
800 Access Service denotes a service which provides 10-digit screening as an originating switched access service. This 10-digit screening determines the Interexchange Carrier to which a call is routed. As set forth in this tariff, the term 800 Access Service (or 800 series) includes the following numbers; 800, 888. 877, 866, 855, 844. 833. 822.

Electronic Access
The term 'Electronic Access' denotes the capability to electronically transmit data messages between a customer's computer and a Telephone Company computer.

End Office Switch
The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks. Included are Remote Switching Modules and Remote Switching Systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

Certain regulations previously found on this page now appear on Page 74.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

End User (M)

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

Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes a Switched Transport dedicated facility between a customer premises and a customer's premises serving wire center that provides a customer with switched access transport between the customer's premises and its serving wire center.

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion

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

Equal Access Signaling

The signaling system which 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 and options of this system include overlap outpulsing. identification of the type of call. identification of a ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgement wink supervisory signals.

Egual 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)]

Excess Burst Size (EBS) (N)

The maximum amount of uncommitted data exceeding the CBS that the network will attempt to deliver during one second. (N)

Certain regulations found on this page formerly appeared on Page 73 (C)

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Exchanne (M)

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given Local Access and Transport Area. (M)

Exit Messane

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

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 Telephone Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

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First-Come. First-Served

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

First Point of Switching

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

Certain regulations found on this page formerly appeared on Page 74.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Flexible Automatic Number Identification (Flex ANI)

The term "Flexible Automatic Number Identification" denotes the provision of additional values for the information indicator digits available with the Automatic Number Identification feature on originating calls. The additional information digits are used to identify the class or type of service from which the call originated

Frame (N)

In Frame Relay Service, the term 'Frame" denotes a group of data bits in a specific format, which enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of the specific bits.
(N)

Frequency Shift

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

Grandfathered

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

Host Computer

The term "Host Computer" denotes one or more processors) and its (their) associated software and peripheral equipment which together form an intelligent processor or device connected to a network that satisfies the needs of remote users connected to such processor or device.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Host Office

The term "Host Office' denotes an electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Hundred Call Seconds (N)

A standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks). (N)

Immediately Available Funds

The term "immediately Available funds" denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and 9include U.S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve Notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Impedance Balance

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

Impulse Noise

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

Individual Case Basis

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

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[signature] for President, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vice President - Regulatory Affairs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Initial Address Message

The term "Initial Address Message" denotes a SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk setup with the busying of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Inserted Connection Loss

The term "Inserted Connection Loss" denotes the 1004 Hz power difference (in dB) between the power at the originating end and the power reaching the terminating end through the inserted connection.

Interconnection Charge (N)

The Interconnection Charge recovers the costs associated with Switched Transport that are not recovered by the Entrance Facilities, Direct-Trunked Transport, Tandem-Switched Transport. Multiplexing, or CCSAC rates.' The Interconnection Charge applies to all access minutes of use (i.e., both Tandem-Switched and Direct Trunked). (N)

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

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

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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).

Jnterstate Communications

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

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Intrastate Communications

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

Letter of Authorization (LOA) (N)

The term "Letter of Authorization" (IDA) denotes the Signed Authorization form from a customer designating the primary IC (PIC) for interLATA access. (N)

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 purpose of defining the area within which the Telephone Company will offer its telecommunications services. For purposes of this tariff, the term LATA denotes the Cincinnati Market Area, which encompasses the Rate Centers set forth in 15, following as well as all exchanges associated with such Rate Centers.

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FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a local Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company central office to provide a means to make certain two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two central office terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone numbers and does not require any specific customer premises equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer.

Loss Deviation

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

Maritime Radio Common Carrier

The term "Maritime Radio Common Carrier" denotes a carrier which is regulated under Part 81 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

Mobile Telephone Switching Office

The term "Mobile Telephone Switching Office" denotes a Cellular Mobile Carrier switching system that is used to terminate mobile stations for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks interfacing with the public switched network.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 telecommunciations system.

Network Management Control

The term "Network Management Control" denotes the type of control that the Telephone Company may need to implement when a substantial number of calls are expected during a short period of time.

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

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

On-hook

The term "On-hook" denotes the idle state of a 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 termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries. The impedance is so high as to be virtually an open circuit to alternating current at the frequencies used in voice communications.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the origination of calls from an end users premises to an IC premises.

Overlap Outpulsing

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

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes Telephone Company provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones, and coinless telephones.

Peaked Service

The term "Peaked Service'' 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.

Point of Termination

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

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or 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.

Prime Service Vendor

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

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Radio Common Carrier

The term "Radio Common Carrier" denotes a carrier which is regulated under Part 22 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems" denotes 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 greater the similarity.

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.

Service Switchinn Point (N)

The term "Service Switching Point" (SSP) denotes a switch in the Telephone Company's Common Channel Signaling (CCS) network equipped with the functionality to interact with a data base using Signaling System 7 (SS7) messages to obtain call routing information. (N)

Serving Wire Center

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

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Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on page 85.

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Robert E. Sigmon for President, Cincinnati, Ohio

BY: [signature]
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION MANAGER

Vice President - Regulatory Affafrs

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

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.

Short Circuit Test Line

The term "Short Circuit Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides termination of a trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least four microfarads. The impedance is so low as to be virtually a short circuit to alternating current at the frequencies used in voice communications.

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, i.e., the level in dB by which the signal exceeds the noise.

Signaling Point of Interconnection

The term "Signaling Point of Interconnection" denotes the customer designated location where SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the Customer.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Signaling System 7 (M)

The term "Signaling System 7" denotes common channel out of band signaling using the SS7 protocol developed by the Consultative Committee for International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Signaling Transfer Point

The term "Signaling Transfer Point" denotes a specialized switch which provides CCS network access and performs SS7 message screening, routing, and/or transferring of such signaling information through the common channel signaling network. (M)

Signaling Transfer Point Port Termination (N)

The "Signaling Transfer Point Port Termination" provides a customer dedicated point of interface at the Telephone Company's STP for each of the customer's CCSAC Signaling Links. (N)

Sinning Return Loss (M)

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.

Special Order

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

Subcontractor

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

Certain regulations on this page formerly appeared on Page 85.

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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

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

Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) - Is a set of international standards for fiber optic-based transmission systems. SONET defines standard optical carrier transmission rates and utilizes a modular multiplexing approach based on the application of Synchronous Transport Signals (STS). (N)

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

Synchronous Transport Signal (STS-1)
A 51.84 Mbps signal within a SONET optical carrier signal. The STS-1 signal consists of overhead and synchronous payload envelope (SPE). The overhead part of the signal is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the signal. The SPE is used to transport the customer's data. (N)

Tandem-Switched Transmission Charge
The Tandem-Switched Transmission charge is a mileage sensitive. per minute of use rate which applies to the transmission of the customer's traffic from the customer's serving wire center, through the Telephone Company's Access Tandem, to the customer designated Telephone Company end office(s), or from the Access Tandem to the end office(s).

Tandem-Switching Charge
The Tandem-Switching charge is a per minute of use rate element which applies to the switching used to move a customer's traffic through the Telephone Company's Access Tandem to the Telephone Company's end office(s).

Tandem-Switching Provider
A Tandem Switch Provider or TSP can be a competitive access provider (CAP). an interexchange carrier (IXC) and/or an end user, which providers tandem switching services. (N)

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

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Transmission Measurina (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.

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 Access Limitation

The term "Trunk Access Limitation" denotes the routing of originating calls to a specified number of transmission paths in a trunk group in order to limit (choke) the completion of such traffic. Calls which could not be completed over the subset of transmission paths in the trunk group, i.e., the choked calls, would be routed to reorder tone.

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.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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-way entity (e.g., a central office switch).

Uniform Service Order Code

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 Telephone Company billing system to generate recurring and 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.

WATS Serving Office

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

Wire Center

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

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