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April 19, 2001

Mr. Thomas M Dorman  
Executive Director  
Kentucky PSC  
P.O. Box 615  
211 Sower Blvd.  
Frankfort, KY 40602

RECEIVED

APR 23 2001

PUBLIC SERVICE  
COMMISSION

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Re: Cinergy Communications Company Adoption Notice

Dear Mr. Dorman:

Community Telephone Corporation recently changed its corporate name to Cinergy Communications Company. Enclosed please find Cinergy Communication Company's Adoption Notice as required by the administrative regulations of the PSC.

If you have any questions regarding this adoption notice, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Bye  
Corporate Counsel

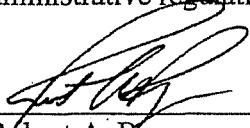
Cinergy Communications Company  
Kentucky P.S.C. Adoption Notice No. 2

ADOPTION NOTICE

The undersigned Cinergy Communications Company of Kentucky hereby adopts, ratifies, and makes its own, in every respect as if the same had been originally filed and posted by it, all tariffs and supplements containing rates, rules and administrative regulations for furnishing telecommunications service in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, filed with the Public Service Commission by Community Telephone Corporation of Kentucky, and in effect on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2001, the date on which the public service business of the said Community Telephone Corporation was taken over by it.

This notice is issued on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2001, in conformity with Section 10 of P.S.C. Tariff administrative regulations adopted by the Public Service Commission.

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert A. Bye  
Corporate Counsel  
Cinergy Communications Company

Community Telephone Corporation

Access Services

## **INTRASTATE ACCESS SERVICE**

### **KENTUCKY TARIFF NO. 4**

## **COMMUNITY TELEPHONE CORPORATION**

This tariff, filed with the Kentucky Public Service Commission, contains the terms, rates, and conditions applicable to Access Services within the State of Kentucky offered by Community Telephone Corporation.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 207 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

BY: Stephan D. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**1. APPLICATION OF TARIFF****1.1 Application**

This Tariff sets forth the service offerings rates, terms, and conditions applicable to the furnishing of facilities based Intrastate services by COMMUNITY TELEPHONE CORPORATION (hereinafter "the COMPANY") to Customers within the United States. Those customers can contact the COMPANY at (800) 599-1000.

The rates, rules, terms, and conditions herein apply to intrastate services provided throughout the United States where facilities and operating conditions permit the furnishing of such services.

The rates and rules contained herein are subject to change pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.1 Undertaking of the Company**

The COMPANY's service is furnished to Customers for Intrastate communications. The COMPANY's services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The COMPANY arranges for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the service(s) provided in this tariff for the Customer in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in this tariff.

**2.1.1 Liability**

In no event will the COMPANY be responsible for consequential damages or lost profits suffered by Customer as a result of interrupted or unsatisfactory service. The COMPANY will not be liable for claims or damages resulting from or caused by: (i) Customer's fault, negligence or failure to perform Customer's responsibilities; (ii) claims against Customer by any other party; (iii) any act or omission of any other party; or (iv) equipment or service furnished by a third party.

The COMPANY does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to any equipment provided by it or leased by it on behalf of the Customer where such equipment is used in locations containing an atmosphere which is explosive, prone to fire, dangerous or otherwise unsuitable for such equipment. Customer shall indemnify and hold the COMPANY harmless from any and all loss, claims, demands, suits or other actions, or any liabilities whatsoever, whether suffered, made, instituted or asserted by Customer or by any other party or persons, for any personal injury or death of any person or persons, and for any loss, damage, or destruction of any property, whether owned by Customer or others, caused or claimed to have been caused directly or indirectly by the installation, operation, failure to operate, maintenance, removal, presence, condition, location or use of such equipment so used.

The COMPANY is not liable for any defacement of or damage to the Customer's premises resulting from the furnishing of Services or the attachment of equipment, instruments, apparatus, and associated wiring furnished by the COMPANY on such Customer's premises or by the installation or removal thereof, when such defacement or damage is not the result of the COMPANY's negligence. No agents or employees of other carriers shall be deemed to be agents or employees of the COMPANY without written authorization. Customer will indemnify and save the COMPANY harmless from

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.1.1 Liability (con't)**

any claims of the owner of Customer's premises or other third party claims for such damages.

The COMPANY and the Customer shall be excused from performance under this Tariff and under the application for service for each period, and to the extent that one party is prevented from performing any service pursuant hereto, in whole or in part, as a result of delays caused by the other party or an Act of God, governmental agency, war, civil disturbance, court order, lockouts, or work stoppages or other labor difficulties, third party nonperformance (including the failure of performance for reasons beyond the control of common carriers, interexchange carriers, local exchange carriers, suppliers and subcontractors), or other cause beyond its reasonable control, including failures or fluctuations in electrical equipment, and such nonperformance shall not be deemed a violation of the Tariff or of the application for service or grounds for termination of service. Both parties retain all right of recourse against any third parties for any failure, which may create a force majeure condition for the other party.

The COMPANY is not liable for any damages, including toll usage charges, Customer may incur as a result of the unauthorized use of its telephone facilities.

The COMPANY shall use reasonable efforts to make services available by the estimated service date. The COMPANY shall not be liable for any damages whatsoever resulting from delays in meeting the estimated service date due to delays resulting from normal installation procedures. Such delays shall include, but not be limited to, delay in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals for construction, delays in obtaining right-of-way approvals, delays in actual construction work being done by vendor(s) and any delays due to any LEC where the COMPANY is relying solely upon such LEC to meet such estimated due date which is beyond the COMPANY's control.

With respect to the services, materials and equipment provided hereunder, the COMPANY makes no promises, agreements, understandings, representations or warranties, expressed or implied, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties, expressed or implied, not stated in this Tariff, and in particular disclaims all warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

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BY: Stephan O. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.1.2 Limitations on Service**

Service is offered subject to the availability of the necessary facilities and/or equipment and subject to the provisions of this tariff. The COMPANY may decline applications for service to or from a location where the necessary facilities or equipment are not available. The COMPANY may discontinue furnishing service in accordance with terms of this tariff.

The COMPANY reserves the right to discontinue service, limit service, or to impose requirements as required to meet changing regulatory or statutory rules and standards, or when such rules and standards have an adverse material affect on the business or economic feasibility of providing service, as determined by the COMPANY in its reasonable judgement.

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## 2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

### 2.2. Payment of Rates, Charges, and Deposits

The Customer is responsible for payment of all charges for services furnished; including charges for services originated, or charges accepted, at their service locations. This Customer responsibility also includes charges associated with the fraudulent use of facilities and services by the Customer or any end user of the Customer.

#### 2.2.1 Payment Dates

Bills are due 30 days after the bill date or by the next bill date (i.e., same date as the bill date in the following month), whichever occurs first, and are payable in immediately available funds. If such payment date would cause payment to be due on a Saturday, Sunday or Legal Holiday, payment for such bills will be due from the Customer as follows:

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

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

Bills are considered past due on the first day after the payment due date.

If the Customer does not receive a bill at least 20 days prior to the payment due date, then the bill shall be considered delayed. When the bill has been delayed, upon request of the Customer the due date will be extended by the number of days the bill was delayed. Such request of the Customer must be accompanied with proof of late bill receipt.

#### 2.2.2 Late Payment Charges

If the entire amount billed, exclusive of any amount disputed by the Customer, is received by the COMPANY after the payment date or if any portion of the payment is received by the COMPANY in funds which are not immediately available to the COMPANY, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the COMPANY. The late payment penalty shall be the payment or the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.2.2 Late Payment Charges (con't)**

The late payment charge will be equal to the lesser of:

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

(b) 0.05% per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company.

A Customer shall not be liable for any Late Payment Charges applicable to a disputed portion of that Customer's bill, so long as the Customer pays the undisputed portion of the bill and enters into bona fide negotiations to resolve the dispute.

**2.2.3 Taxes**

Customer shall pay all local, state, and Federal taxes, charges, or surcharges, however designated, imposed on or based upon the provision, sale, or use of the Access Services specified in this tariff. Such taxes and/or surcharges shall be separately stated on the invoice.

**2.2.4 Deposits**

The COMPANY will only require a Customer who has a proven history of late payments to the 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. No such deposit will be required of a customer who is a successor of a company who has established credit and has no history of late payments to the COMPANY. Such deposit will 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 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 refunded.

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## 2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

### 2.2.4 Deposits (con't)

Such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the account when the customer has established credit or, in any event, after the customer has established a one-year prompt payment record at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the service to the customer. In case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the COMPANY, the customer will receive interest at the following rates, whichever is lower:

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

(B) 0.05% per day, compounded daily for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the COMPANY.

The rate will be compounded daily for the number of days from the date the customer deposit is received by the COMPANY to and including the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account or the date the deposit is refunded by the 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.

### 2.2.5 Claims and Disputes

In the event that a billing dispute occurs concerning any charges billed to the Customer by the COMPANY, the Customer must submit a documented claim for the disputed amount. The Customer will submit all documentation as may reasonably be required to support the claim. All claims must be submitted to the COMPANY within a 120 days of receipt of the billing for those services. If Customer does not submit a claim within the 120 days time period, the Customer waives all rights to filing a claim thereafter.

If the dispute is resolved in favor of the COMPANY and the Customer has withheld the disputed amount pending settlement of the dispute, the late payment penalty as set forth in 2.2.2 will apply to any amounts withheld.

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AMOUNT TO 807 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.2.6 Cancellation of Service**

Service will continue to be provided until cancelled by the Customer, in writing, or until cancelled by the COMPANY. The COMPANY may render bills subsequent to the termination of service for charges incurred before termination.

A) **Cancellation by the Customer** – The Customer may have service discontinued upon written notice to the COMPANY. The Customer shall be responsible for payment of charges incurred up to the date specified by the Customer or the COMPANY, which ever is later, receives the date written notification.

B) **Cancellation by the COMPANY** – The COMPANY may, by giving written notice to the Customer, discontinue service for non-payment of balances due that are more than 5 days past the due date. Checks or drafts returned unpaid, for any reasons, will be treated as a non-payment of the balance due.

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## 2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

### 2.3. Meet Point Billing

Meet Point Billing applies when more than one Exchange Telephone Company provides an access service. Each Telephone Company jointly providing the access service will receive an order, or a copy of the order, from the Customer arranging to provide the service. For usage rated access services, the access minutes of the recording company will generally determine use. Where the recording company is not the Bill Rendering Company, the recording company will provide detailed usage records to the Bill Rendering Company to develop the access minutes.

#### 2.3.1 Meet Point Billing Option

The COMPANY accepts and adheres to the Multiple Bill/Multiple Tariff of the Order and Billing Forum's Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD) guidelines. Each Exchange Telephone Company providing service to the Customer will render separate bills.

#### 2.3.2 Customer Notification

Each Exchange Telephone Company must provide meet point billing notification to the Customer(s), in writing, when new service is ordered or thirty days prior to changing an existing meet point arrangement. The notification should include the following:

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

In the event that the Exchange Telephone Companies involved agrees to change from one billing arrangement to another, the Customer will be notified at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such change.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.4. Jurisdictional Reports and Certification Requirements**

For Switched Access Service, the COMPANY cannot in all cases determine the jurisdictional nature of Customer traffic and its related access minutes. In such cases the Customer may be called upon to provide a projected estimate of its traffic, split between the interstate and intrastate jurisdictions. The following regulations govern such estimates, their reporting by the Customer and cases where the COMPANY will develop jurisdictional percentages.

**2.4.1 Percent Interstate Usage (PIU)**

The Customer shall report the percentage of interstate use (PIU) with the original access order and such report will be used for billing purposes until the Customer reports a different projected interstate percentage for an in-service end office group.

Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year the Customer shall update the interstate and intrastate jurisdictional report. The Customer shall forward to the COMPANY, to be received no later than fifteen (15) days after the first of each such month, a revised report showing the interstate and intrastate percentage of use for the past three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively, for each service arranged for interstate use. The revised report will serve as the basis for future billing and will be effective on the next bill date. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the report. If the Customer does not supply the reports, the COMPANY will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the original order or the last quarterly report.

***The PIUs described above are applied to usage rated Carrier Common Line, Local Switching, Tandem Switched Transport and Transport Interconnection charges.***

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.4.2 Percent Common Line Usage (PCL)**

Carrier Common Line rates are applied to minutes based upon whether the minutes are classified as originating or terminating. Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from Telephone Exchange Service locations to the Customer's premises. Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the Customer's point of presence to Telephone Exchange Service Locations.

Originating rates apply to originating access minutes of use (excluding those to which terminating rates apply) and originating 700, 800, and 900 access minutes of use which are reported as minutes that terminate over a Switched Access Service that is assessed terminating Carrier Common Line Charges. Such originating minutes must be reported as specified in the Percent Common Line Report.

Terminating rates apply to terminating access minutes of use and originating 700, 800, and 900 access minutes of use for calls on which Carrier Common Line Charges are not billed on the terminating end.

**2.4.3 Percent Common Line Report**

Customers must provide the COMPANY with a Percent Common Line (PCL) Report for originating interstate 700, 800, and 900 traffic to identify the percentage of common line terminated traffic. When the Customer makes this report available to the COMPANY in advance of billing, these minutes of use will be charged on the current bill as originating minutes of use.

The PCL report will identify the percentage of common line terminated traffic (i.e., minutes that terminate in a Switched Access Service that is assessed Carrier Common Line), by originating 700, 800, and 900 access minutes for each LATA from which the Customer originates 700, 800, and 900 traffic.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.4.3 Percent Common Line Report (con't)**

The Customer will be required to update the PCL report effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year. The revised PCL report will provide the common line terminated percentage of use for the most recent three months for which data is available. The revised PCL report must be received no later than 15 business days after the first of each month specified above.

When a Customer does not supply a quarterly updated PCL report, the COMPANY will assume the percentages to be the same as those provided in the last quarterly report. If the initial PCL is not received from the Customer, the COMPANY will apply the terminating Carrier Common Line Charge rate to all originating 700, 800, and 900 access minutes.

If a billing dispute arises concerning the PCL report, the COMPANY may request the Customer to provide the data the Customer used to develop the report. The Customer shall supply the data within 30 days of the COMPANY's request.

The quarterly PCL revision will serve as the basis for the next three month's billing and will be effective on the bill date for that service. When the Customer makes this report available in advance of billing, these minutes will be charged on the current bill as originating minutes of use. No prorating or backbilling will be done based on the PCL.

**2.4.4 Disputes**

For Switched Access, if a billing dispute arises concerning the projected interstate percentage, the COMPANY may ask the Customer to provide the data the Customer uses to determine the projected interstate percentage. The COMPANY will not request such data more than once a year. The Customer shall supply the data within thirty (30) days of the COMPANY request.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**2.5 Minimum Period of Service**

The minimum period for which Access Service is provided and for which charges are applicable is one month.

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**2.6 DEFINITIONS**

Certain terms used herein and in N.E.C.A. F.C.C Tariff No. 5 are defined as follows:

**800 Data Base Access Service**

The term "800 Data Base Access Service" denotes a service, which uses a data base system to identify 800 access Customers on a 10-digit basis.

**Access Code**

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

**Access Minutes**

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

**Access Tandem**

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

**Add/Drop Multiplexing**

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

**Aggregator**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

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Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:  
John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: APR 20, 2000  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
SECTION 9 (1)

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Answer/Disconnect Supervision**

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

**Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)**

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

**Attenuation Distortion**

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

**Balance (100 Type) Test Line**

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

**Bit**

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

**Business Day**

The term "Business Day" denotes the times of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8:00 or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 or 6:00 p.m., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty-(40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location.

**Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)**

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

**Call**

The term "Call" denotes a Customer attempt for which complete address information (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000  
PRESIDENT TO 007 KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Carrier Identification Code (CIC)**

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

**Carrier or Common Carrier**

See Interexchange Carrier.

**CCS**

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call seconds, which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of a group of servers (e.g., trunks).

**Central Office**

See End Office.

**Central Office Maintenance Technician**

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

**Central Office Prefix**

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

**Channel(s)**

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

**Channel Service Unit**

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

**Channelize**

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

**Clear Channel Capability**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011,  
Effective Date: April 20, 2000

BY: Stephan Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****C-Usage Noise**

The term "C-Usage Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-usage, 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-usage frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

**Committed Information Rate**

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

**Common Channel Signaling**

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

**Common Line**

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

**Communications System**

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

**Customer(s)**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

**APR 20 2000**

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Customer Node**

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

**Customer Designated Premises**

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

**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-Usage Weighting**

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

**Decibel Reference Noise C-Usage Referenced to 0**

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Usage Referenced to 0" denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Usage Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

**Detail Billing**

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

**Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)**

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

**Digital Switched 56 Service**

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

**Direct-Trunked Transport**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO 307 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

BY Stephen D. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION



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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Directory Assistance (Interstate)**

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

**Directory Assistance Location (Interstate)**

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

**Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling**

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

**Echo Control**

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

**Echo Path Loss**

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

**Echo Return Loss**

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

**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.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 307 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

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Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****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 paths into a single path.

**End Office**

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

**End User**

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

**Enhanced Service**

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

**Entrance Facility**

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

**Entry Switch**

See First Point of Switching.

**Envelope Delay Distortion**

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

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Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: ~~April 20, 2000~~ **APR 20, 2000**

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE  
PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
By: Stephen D. Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Equal Level Echo Path Loss**

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

**Exchange**

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

**Exit Usage**

The term "Exit Usage" denotes an SS7 usage 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 Usage to an interexchange Customer.

**Expected Measured Loss**

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

**Extended Area Service**

See Exchange.

**Extended PVC**

The term "Extended PVC" denotes the interconnection of a port on a Telephone Company's frame relay network with a port on another interconnected Telephone Company's frame relay network.

**First Point of Switching**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Frame**

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

**Frame Relay Access Connection**

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

**Frame Relay Access Service**

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

**Frame Relay End User Port**

The term "Frame Relay End User Port" denotes the physical location in the Telephone Company switching office where the Special Access facility of the Customer connects to the Frame Relay Access Service network. It specifies how a frame relay switch sends and receives data from frame relay end user Customers LAN or other compatible CPE devices.

**Frame Relay Inter-network Connection**

The term "Frame Relay Inter-network Connection" denotes the physical facility, including the associated port, between the access Customer's frame relay network and the Telephone Company's frame relay switch.

**Frame Relay Inter-network Customer Port**

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

**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.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5011.

SECTION 9 (1)

BY Stephan D. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Host Central Office**

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

**Hub**

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

**Immediately Available Funds**

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

**Impedance Balance**

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

**Impulse Noise**

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

**Individual Case Basis**

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

**Initial Address Message**

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

**Inserted Connection Loss**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

Effective Date: ~~April 20, 2000~~ APR 20, 2000

John Greenbank, Vice President  
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Evansville, IN 47710

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephan O. Bue  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Installation and Repair Technician**

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

**Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier**

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

**Intermediate Hub**

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

**Intermodulation Distortion**

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

**Interstate Communications**

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

**Intrastate Communications**

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

**Legal Holiday**

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

**Line Side Connection**

The term "Line Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO KRS 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephan Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)**

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

**Local Area Network**

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

**Loss Deviation**

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

**Major Fraction Thereof**

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" denotes any period of time in excess of ½ of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service were 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.

**Network Control Signaling**

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

**Nonsynchronous Test Line**

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

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OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****North American Numbering Plan**

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

**Off-hook**

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

**On-hook**

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

**Open Circuit Test Line**

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

**Optical Carrier Channel**

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

**Optical Carrier Rate (OC-N)**

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

**Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated**

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

**Optical Line Termination**

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

**Originating Direction**

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User Premises to an IC Premises.

**Pay Telephone**

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semipublic place where Payphone Service Provider Customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO 207 KAR 5:011.  
SECTION 9 (1)

BY: Stephan D. Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Payphone Service Provider**

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

**Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC)**

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

**Phase Jitter**

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

**Point of Termination**

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

**Premises**

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

**Release Usage**

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

**Remote Switching Modules/Systems**

The term "Remote Switching Modules/Systems" denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an electronic Host Central Office. The Remote Switching Modules/Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks to an IC.

**Return Loss**

The term "Return Loss" denotes a measure of the similarity between the two impedance at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.

**Registered Equipment**

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the Customer's premise equipment, which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

**Service Access Code**

The term "Service Access Code" denotes a 3 digit code in the NPA format which is used as the first three digits of a 10 digit address and which is assigned for special network uses. Whereas NPA codes are normally used for identifying specific geographic areas, certain Service Access Codes have been allocated in the North American Numbering

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephan Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)**

Plan to identify generic services or to provide access capability. Examples of Service Access Codes include the 800 and 900 codes.

**Service Switching Point (SSP)**

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

**Serving Wire Center**

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

**Seven Digit Manual Test Line**

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

**Shortage of Facilities or Equipment**

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

**Short Circuit Test Line**

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

**Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio**

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

**Signaling Point (SP)**

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

**Signaling Point of Interface (SPOI)**

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

**Signaling Return Loss**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9(1)  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Signaling System 7 (SS7)**

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

**Signal Transfer Point (STP)**

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

**Signal Transfer Point (STP) Port**

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

**Special Order**

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

**Standard PVC**

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

**Study Area**

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

**Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem**

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

**Super Intermediate Hub**

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

**Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TO 207 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 1

BY: Stephen D. Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)**

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

**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)**

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

**Tandem Switched Transport**

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

**Terminating Direction**

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

**Terminus Hub**

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

**Throughput**

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

**Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder**

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011.

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

BY Stephan D. Bell  
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**2. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS****2.6 DEFINITIONS (con't)****Transmission Path**

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

**Trunk**

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

**Trunk Group**

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

**Trunk Side Connection**

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

**Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion**

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

**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.

**Wireless Switching Center**

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

**Wire Center**

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
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Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

PURSUANT TO KY KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
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**3. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES****3.1 Switched Access Service**

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their services to end users, provides a two-point communications path between a Customer designated premise and an end user's premise. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching, and trunking facilities as well as the use of common subscriber plant of the Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premise to a Customer designated premise, and to terminate calls from a Customer designated premise to an end user's premise in the LATA where it is provided. The COMPANY will provide Feature Group D (FGD) Switched Access Service to Customers.

**3.1.1 Description of Feature Group D (FGD)**

FGD Access, which is available to all Customers, provides trunk side access to the COMPANY's end office switches. FGD is provided at the COMPANY designated end office switch(s) whether routed directly or via an Exchange Telephone Company designated electronic access tandem switches. The COMPANY will designate the first point(s) of switching for FGD services where the COMPANY elects to provide equal access through a centralized equal access arrangement. Those Exchange Telephone Company offices providing equal access through centralized arrangements are identified in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4. FGD is provided as trunk side switching through the use of end office or access tandem switch trunk equipment. The switch trunk equipment is provided with wink start start-pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling. FGD switching is provided with multifrequency address signaling or out of band SS7 signaling. With multifrequency address signaling and SS7 signaling, up to 12 digits of the called party number dialed by the Customer's end user using dual tone multifrequency or dial pulse address signals will be provided by the COMPANY equipment to the Customer's premises where the Switched Access Service terminates. Such address signals will be subject to the ordinary transmission capabilities of the Local Transport provided. FGD switching, when used in the terminating direction, may be used to access valid NXXs in the LATA.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000  
BASED ON TO 200 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 4(1)

BY: Stephan D. Bell  
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**3. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES****3.1.2 Measuring Access Minutes**

Customer traffic to end offices will be recorded at end office switches or access tandem switches. Originating and terminating calls will be measured or derived to determine the basis for computing chargeable access minutes. In the event the Customer message detail is not available because the COMPANY lost or damaged tapes or incurred recording system outages, the COMPANY will estimate the volume of lost Customer access minutes of use based on previously known values. FGD access minutes or fractions thereof, the exact value of the fraction being a function of the switch technology where the measurement is made, are accumulated over the billing period for each end office, and are then rounded up to the nearest access minute for each end office.

**3.1.3 Rate Categories**

- A) **Carrier Common Line Access** - Carrier Common Line Access provides for the use of COMPANY provided common lines by Customers for access to end-users to furnish interstate communications. The rate elements for Carrier Common Line Access Service are the Carrier Common Line Charge (CCL) and the Primary Interexchange Carrier Charge (PICC).

The Carrier Common Line Charge (CCL) is a usage sensitive charge that applies to switched access minutes of use.

The Primary Interexchange Carrier Charge (PICC) is a flat monthly charge that applies to each end user's common line. For end users who have chosen a Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier (PIC), the Company shall assess the PICC to the chosen Interexchange Carrier. For end users who have not chosen a Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier, the Company shall collect the PICC directly from the end user. The PICC will be based on a monthly snapshot of end user accounts. The PICC will be applied based on the status of the Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier information at the time of the end user's billing period. No fractional debits or credits will be created.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

EFFICIENT TO 2007 KAR 5011.  
Effective Date: April 20, 2000

BY: Stephan D. Bell  
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**3. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES****3.1.3 Rate Categories (con't)**

B) **End Office Switching** - The COMPANY provides the local end office switching and end user termination functions necessary to complete the transmission of Switch Access communications to and from end users serviced by the local end office. This service includes Local Switching and Line Termination. The local switching element includes all features, functions, and capabilities of the local switch, including the basic switching function of connecting, lines to trunks, trunks to lines, and trunks to trunks. as well as vertical features such as CLASS features.

C) **End User Access** - The COMPANY will provide End User Access Service (End User Access) to end users who obtain local exchange service from the The COMPANY under its general and/or local exchange tariffs. This service provides for the use of an End User Common Line ("local loop") to originate or terminate intrastate long distance calls. End Users may select and designate to the COMPANY an interexchange carrier (IXC) to access for the placement of long distance calls without the use of an access code. If an End User fails, or declines, to designate an interexchange carrier, the COMPANY will require the End User to dial an access code - i.e. 10XXX - for all intrastate calls. After the End User's initial selection of a predesignated interexchange carrier, or the decline of a predesignated interexchange carrier, a non-recurring charge will apply for any future change in selection.

D) **Local Transport** - Local Transport service provides the transmission between an interexchange carrier (IXC) and the end office switch where the IXC's traffic is switched to originate or terminate the IXC's intrastate call. The Local Transport includes Tandem Transport and Interconnection Charges. The Tandem Transport rate includes the transmission of facilities between The COMPANY's end office and an end office that is switched through a tandem. The tandem transport rates consist of termination and facility rates. Termination and switching elements are usage sensitive. The local transport facility rates are distance sensitive. Interconnection Charge rate provides for certain switching capability and network operations type functions not assigned to other Switched Access rate elements. The Interconnection Charge is a usage sensitive rate.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: APR 20, 2000 5011,

SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephan B. Bell  
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**3. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICES****3.1.4 800 Service**

800 Service is a generic term for access services associated with toll free numbers. 800 Service, which is available to all Customers, is an originating offering which provides a carrier identification function for numbers using toll free service access codes (SACs) (e.g., 800 or 888-NXX-XXXX).

**3.1.5 Presubscription**

Presubscription is the process by which end user Customers may select and designate to the COMPANY an IC to access, without an access code, for interLATA, intrastate calls. This IC is referred to as the end user's Predesignated Interexchange Carrier (PIC).

PIC Verification Service enables an IC to obtain verification of its end user's PIC selection either manually or through an on-line electronic interface. A manual request may be initiated by the IC providing the telephone number that requires verification to the COMPANY by means of a telephone call or a written request.

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

BY: Stephan B. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**4. ACCESS ORDERING****4.1 General**

An Access Order is an order to provide the Customer with Switched Access or Access Related Service or to provide changes to existing services.

**4.1.1 Basic Switched Access Order**

A Customer may order any number of services of the same type and between the same premises on a single Access Order. All details for services for a particular order must be identical. The Customer shall provide to The COMPANY the following order information:

- Customer name and premise address (es).
- Bill name and address (when different from Customer name and address).
- Customer contact name(s) and telephone number(s) for provisioning activities such as order negotiation, order confirmation, interactive design, installation and billing.
- The number of BHMC from the Customer designated premises to the end office or Operator Transfer Service location by Feature Group and by type of BHMC, or
- The number of trunks desired between Customer designated premises and an entry switch or Operator Transfer Service location.
- The number of BHMC or trunks required for or to be converted to an SS7 signaling capability.
- Optional Features.
- Interim NXX Translation options.
- Operator Transfer Service option
- A projected Percentage of Interstate Use (PIU).

When BHMC information is provided it is used to determine the number of transmission paths as required. The BHMC may be determined by the Customer in the following manner: for each day (8 am to 11 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays), the Customer shall determine the highest number of minutes of use for a single hour (e.g., 55 minutes in the 10-11 a.m. hour). The Customer shall, for the same hour period (i.e., busy hour) for each of twenty consecutive business days, pick the twenty

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OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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**4. ACCESS ORDERING****4.1.1 Basic Switched Access Order (con't)**

consecutive business days in a calendar year which add up to the largest number of minutes of use. Both originating and terminating minutes shall be included. The Customer

shall then determine the average busy hour minutes of capacity (i.e., BHMC) by dividing the largest number of minutes of use figure for the same hour period for the consecutive twenty business day period by 20. This computation shall be performed for each end office the Customer wishes to serve. These determinations thus establish the forecasted BHMC for each end office.

**4.1.2 Meet Point Billing Ordering**

Each Telephone Company will provide its portion of the Access Service within its operating territory to an interconnection point(s) with the other Telephone Company(s). Billing Percentages will be determined by the Telephone Companies involved in providing the Access Service and listed in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. F.C.C. TARIFF NO. 4. Each Telephone Company will bill the Customer for its portion of the service as set forth in 2.3.2. All other appropriate charges in each Telephone Company tariff are applicable. For the service(s) ordered as set forth following, the Customer must also supply a copy of the order to the Telephone Company in whose operating territory a Customer designated premises is located and any other Telephone Company(s) involved in providing the service. Additionally, when service is provided through a centralized equal access provider, the Customer must supply a copy of the order to that provider.

**4.1.3 Access Order Charge**

The Access Order Charge is applied to all Customer requests for new Switched Access. In addition, the Access Order Charge is applicable to Customer requests for additions, changes or rearrangements to existing Access Services.

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EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephan B. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

**5. RATES AND CHARGES**

<b>5.1.1 Carrier Common Line</b>	<b><u>MRC Rates</u></b>
Terminating Per Access Minute	\$0.0000
Originating Per Access Minute	\$0.0000
<b>5.1.2 Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge</b>	
Primary Residence – Per Line	\$1.04
Non-Primary Residence – Per Line	\$2.53
Single Line Business – Per Line	\$1.04
Multi-line Business – Per Line or Trunk	\$4.31
<b>5.2.1 End User Common Line</b>	
End User Common Line (EUCL)– Residence -Individual line or trunk, each	\$3.50
End User Common Line (EUCL) – Single Line Business -Individual line or trunk, each	\$3.50
End User Common Line (EUCL) - Multi-line Business and Centrex; - Individual line or trunk, each	\$6.00
<b>5.3.1 Local Switching</b>	
Per Access Minute	\$0.04257

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OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephanie King

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

**5. RATES AND CHARGES**

**5.4.1 Local Transport**

**MRC Rates**

Tandem Switched Facility Per Access Minute/Per Mile	\$0.000189
Tandem Switched Termination Per Access Minute	\$0.000933
Interconnection Charge Per Access Minute	\$0.012515
Direct Trunk Transport	ICB
End Office Port Charge	ICB

**5.5.1 800 Data Base Access Service**

Per Query	\$0.0054
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**Non-Recurring Charge**

**5.6.1 Presubscription Charge**

Per PIC Change	\$5.00
Per Unauthorized PIC Change	\$35.65
Per PIC Verification-Manual	\$4.00

**5.7.1 Access Order Charge**

Per Order

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 007 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
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SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**5. RATES AND CHARGES**

**Non-Recurring  
Charge**

**5.8.1 Additional Engineering Charges**

Per Engineer

ICB

**5.9.1 Additional Labor Charges**

Per Technician

ICB

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: John Greenbank  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

**6. BILL NAME AND ADDRESS SERVICE****6.1 Billing Name and Address Service**

Billing Name and Address (BNA) Service is the provision of the complete billing name, street address, city or town, state and zip code for a telephone number assigned by the COMPANY.

BNA is provided for the sole purpose of permitting the Customer to bill its telephonic communications services to its End Users and may not be resold or used for any other purpose, including marketing activity such as market surveys or direct marketing by mail or telephone.

The Customer may not use BNA information to bill for merchandise, gift certificates, catalogs, or other services or products.

BNA Service will be provided on both a manual and mechanized basis. On a manual basis, the information will be provided by voice telecommunications, facsimile, or by mail, as appropriate.

BNA information is furnished for sent-paid, collect, bill to third number, 700 and 900 service usage and usage charged to a calling card that is resident in the COMPANY's data base.

**6.1.1 Undertaking of the Company**

A request for information on over 100 and up to 500 telephone numbers should be mailed to the COMPANY. The COMPANY will provide the response by first class U.S. Mail, or its equivalent, with ten (10) business days.

The COMPANY will specify the format in which requests and tapes are to be submitted. The BNA information will be provided for the calling number furnished to the extent a billing name and address exists in the COMPANY database, including non-published and non-listed numbers. If the billing name and address information for a specific calling number is confidential due to legal, national security, End User or regulatory imposed requirements, the COMPANY will provide an indicator on the confidential records. The COMPANY will provide the most current BNA information resident in its database. Due to normal End User account activity, there may be instances in which the BNA information is not the BNA that was applicable at the time the usage was originated.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
OF KENTUCKY  
EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

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1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

BY: Stephan B. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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**6. BILL NAME AND ADDRESS SERVICE****6.1.2 Obligations of the Customer**

With each order for BNA Service, the Customer shall identify the authorized individual and address to receive the BNA information.

The Customer shall institute adequate internal procedures to insure that BNA Service information, including that related to non-published and non-listed telephone numbers, is used only for the purpose set forth in this tariff and that BNA information is available only to those Customer personnel or agents with a need to know the information. The Customer must handle all billing name and address information designated as confidential by the COMPANY in accordance with the COMPANY's procedures concerning confidential information. The COMPANY will provide to the Customer a statement of its procedures concerning confidential information.

The Customer shall not publicize or represent to others that the COMPANY jointly participate with the Customer in the development of the Customer's End User's records, accounts, data bases or market data, records, files and data bases or other systems it assembles through the use of BNA Service.

**6.1.3 Rate Regulations**

Service Establishment Charges may apply for the initial establishment of BNA Service on a manual basis, for the initial establishment of BNA Service on a mechanized basis and for establishment of a Master BNA List for a Customer.

A charge applies for each request for BNA Service information for a telephone number or BTN Number on a manual basis. A charge applies for each usage processed to supply BNA Service information on a mechanized basis.

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EFFECTIVE

APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 007 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9(3)  
BY: Shirley G. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000



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**6. BILL NAME AND ADDRESS SERVICE****6.1.3 Rate Regulations (con't)**

When a Customer cancels an order for BNA Service after the order date, the Service Establishment Charge may apply.

**6.1.4 Rates and Charges**

## Manual Transaction

-Service establishment Charge	\$ 0.00
-Query Charge Per Number	\$ 1.00

## Mechanized Transaction

-Service Establishment Charge	\$2,000.00
-Query Charge per Number	\$ 1.00

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 9 (1)  
BY: Stephanie Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**7. SPECIAL ACCESS SERVICE**

Special Access Service will be offered by the COMPANY on an individual case basis (ICB), Customer specific contract, where facilities and operating conditions permit.

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5.011,  
SECTION 9(1)  
BY: Stephanie Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

---

Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000

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**8. RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE**

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APR 20 2000

PURSUANT TO 807 KAR 5:011,  
SECTION 8(1)  
BY Stephan B. Bell  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

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Issue Date: March 20, 2000

Issued by:

John Greenbank, Vice President  
1419 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47710

Effective Date: April 20, 2000