

1. Tariff Information**1.1 General****1.1.1 Concurring, Connecting and Other Participating Carriers**

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| A. | Concurring Carrier is Richmond Telephone Company. |
| B. | There are no Connecting or Other Participating Carriers. |

1.1.2 Page Revisions

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| A. | Issued and Effective Dates— As a result of regulatory initiatives tariff pages are revised and filed with the DTC on a continual basis. When tariff pages are filed, they show an issued and effective date (see page bottom). The issued date is the day upon which the pages were filed. The effective date is 30 days following the Issued date, or the date upon which the pages have been ordered to become effective. | (T) |
| B. | Page Identity— Each tariff page displays unique page identification information (see page top right). The first issuance of a page is labeled as the Original. Future revisions are issued sequentially as follows, First Revision, Second Revision, Third Revision, etc. Revised pages cancel effective pages. The effective page is the foundation upon which all revisions are made. | |
| C. | Supplement Numbers— Tariff pages are occasionally issued as supplements. This occurs when the page being filed is already pending DTC decision in another regulatory initiative. When the pending page becomes effective and the supplement page becomes effective as well, it becomes necessary to incorporate the revisions contained on the supplement page into a standard number tariff page. The incorporation will generally occur in the next regulatory initiative in which that page is involved. | (T) |

1.1.3 Tariff Codes

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| A. | Appearing in the right margins of tariff pages are alphabetical characters enclosed in parenthesis. These characters represent a coding mechanism to explain the modification that has been made from one page revision to the next. They are as follows. |
| 1. | (C) A change in regulation |
| 2. | (D) A deletion due to discontinuance of a rate or regulation |
| 3. | (I) A rate that has been increased |
| 4. | (N) A new regulation or rate |
| 5. | (R) A rate that has been decreased |
| 6. | (S) The incorporation of approved material issued under a Supplement |
| 7. | (T) Text that has changed without causing a change in regulation |
| 8. | (X) Text that has been moved from one page to another |

Verizon New England Inc.

1. Tariff Information
1.2 Referencing

1.2.1 Reference to Other Tariffs	
A.	Whenever reference is made in this tariff to other tariffs/product guide of the Telephone Company or the MA Product Guide, the reference is to the tariffs or Guide in force as of the effective date of this tariff, and to amendments thereto and successive issues thereof. The regulations, rates and charges contained herein are in addition to the applicable regulations, rates and charges specified in the Product Guide or in other tariffs of the Telephone Company which are referenced herein
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1.2.2 Reference to Other Publications	
A.	Technical Reference documents referenced as NTR-XXXX can be obtained from Manager, Information Management, Telesector Resources Group, Product Engineering, 441 Ninth Avenue, Fl. 2, NY, NY 10001.
B.	PUB AS No. 1, Issue II and Addendum can be obtained from NECA Inc., Director-Tariff and Regulatory Matters, 100 S. Jefferson Rd., Whippany, NJ 07981 and the FCCs commercial contractor.
C.	NECA Tariff FCC No. 4 can be obtained from the FCCs commercial contractor.
D.	Other technical publications (referenced as PUB, TR-NPL, TR-TSY, CB, or SR) can be obtained from Bell Communications Research, Inc. Distribution Storage Center, 60 New England Ave., Piscataway, NJ 08854.
1.2.3 Trademarks and Service Marks	
A.	Many of the designations used by the Telephone Company to distinguish its products and services are claimed as trademarks or service marks. Rather than printing a trademark symbol with every occurrence of a trademarked or service marked product name as it is used throughout this tariff, let it be stated that when using the names of the Telephone Company products and services herein, such use is in an editorial fashion. Following are the proper use names of the Telephone Company trademarks and service marks that are referred to herein in terms of product and service offerings.
B.	Registered Service Marks
1.	DIGIPATH®
2.	INFOPATH®
C.	Registered Trademark/Service Marks
1.	
	(T) (D)

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

1. Tariff Information
1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.1 Abbreviations	
OTPL	Zero Level Transmission Point
ac	Alternating Current
AC	Access Concentrator
AML	Actual Measured Loss
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AT&T-C	AT&T Communications
BAN	Billing Account Number
BD	Business Day
BHMC	Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
CAROT	Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks
CCITT	International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCSA	Common Channel Signaling Access
CFA	Connecting Facility Assignment
CI	Changes Interface
CIC	Carrier Identification Code
CIP	Carrier Identification Parameter
CO	Central Office
COCTX	Central Office Centrex
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CTX	Centrex

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1.3.1 Abbreviations	
DA	Directory Assistance
dB	Decibel
dBrnC	Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting
dBrnC0	Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted 0
dBv	Decibels Relative to 1 Volt (reference)
dBvl	Decibels Relating to 1 Volt (reference)
dc	Direct Current
DCE	Data-Circuit Terminating Equipment
DTE	Department of Telecommunications and Energy
DTN	Data Terminal Number
EDD	Envelope Delay Distortion
ELEPL	Equal Level Echo Path Loss
EML	Expected Measured Loss
EPL	Echo Path Loss
ERL	Echo Return Loss
ESS	Electronic Switching System
ESSX	Electronic Switching System Exchange
f	Frequency
FID	Field Identifier
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FX	Foreign Exchange
HC	High Capacity

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1.3.1 Abbreviations	
Hz	Hertz
IC	Interexchange Carrier
ICB	Individual Case Basis
ICL	Inserted Connection Loss
kbps	Kilobits per second
kHz	Kilohertz
LAPD	Link Access Procedure-D
LATA	Local Access and Transport Area
Ma	Milliamperes
Mbps	Megabits
MHz	Megahertz
MMUC	Minimum Monthly Usage Charge
MRC	Monthly Recurring Charge
MTS	Message Telecommunications Service(s)
NANP	North American Numbering Plan
NB	Narrowband
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NRC	Nonrecurring Charge
NTS	NonTraffic Sensitive
NXX	Three Digit Central Office Code
PBX	Private Branch Exchange

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1.3.1 Abbreviations	
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PIU	Percentage(s) of Interstate Usage
PLR	Private Line Ringdown
POT	Point of Termination
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
rms	Root Mean Square
RSM	Remote Switching Modules
RSS	Remote Switching Systems
SAC	Service Access Code
SMS	Service Management System
SPOI	Signaling Point of Interconnection
SRL	Singing Return Loss
SS7	Signaling System 7
SSN	Switched Services Network
SWC	Serving Wire Center
TCIC	Trunk Circuit Identification Code
TES	Telephone Exchange Service(s)
TLP	Transmission Level Point
TSPS	Traffic Service Position System
TV	Television
USOC	Uniform Service Order Code
VG	Voice Grade

Tariff Information**1.3 Tariff Terminology**

1.3.1 Abbreviations	
V&H	Vertical & Horizontal
WAL	WATS Access Line*
WATS	Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)*
WD	Wideband Digital

1.3.2 Definitions	
800 Data Base Access Query —A database look up which returns a valid identification code.	
800 Data Base Access Service —A service which uses a data base system to identify 800 access customers on a 10-digit basis. For purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this tariff regarding the provision of 800 database access, except where otherwise specified, the term 800 database access shall include 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833 and 822 NPAs.	
800 Service Management System (800 SMS) —The main operations support system used to create and update 800 service records in the national 800 data base.	
800 Service Provider —A telecommunications company, including exchange carriers and ICs or resellers of exchange or interexchange services, that offers 800 service to end users.	
Access Code —A uniform five or seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer. The five digit code has the form 10XXX and the seven digit code has the form 950–XXXX or 950–1XXX.	
Access Concentrator —The network equipment which collects customer data information from many access lines, multiplexes the data onto trunks for delivery to the packet switch and vice versa. The access concentrator improves the efficiency of a communications circuit by combining a number of low-speed inputs into a single, higher speed output.	
Access Minutes —That usage of exchange facilities in intrastate service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the Telephone Company to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an intrastate call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating ends of an intrastate call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.	

* Effective February 13, 2026, this service is no longer available to new customers. Moves, changes or modifications to this service will no longer be supported. Service modifications for customers with existing contracts are subject to the terms of their contracts. For wire centers specific service withdrawal information, please refer to Section 21 of this Tariff.

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1. Tariff Information

1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions
Access Tandem —A Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's premises.
Address Code —A code up to six alphanumeric characters, which identifies Information Providers.
Answer/Disconnect Supervision —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.
Asynchronous —A form of communication whereby each data character is individually synchronized by means of start and stop elements.
Attenuation Distortion —The difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.
Balance (100 Type) Test Line —An arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.
Bill Message —An informational or advertising narrative developed by the IC and approved by the Telephone Company that appears on the IC's bill, and/or invoice to be used with manual and/or mechanized bill message service.
Bill Message Service —Consists of the preparation of mechanized and/or manual bill messages for an IC end user customer's bill and/or invoice. Manual bill message service is used for an IC end user customer's bill and mechanized bill message service is used for an IC end user customer's invoice.
Bit —The smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.
Bursty Traffic —Communications traffic characterized by short periods of high intensity separated by fairly long intervals of little or no utilization.
Business Day —The time of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 8AM or 9AM to 5PM or 6PM, respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty-hour work week. However, business day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on Telephone Company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours for an individual company, or company location, that company should be contacted.
Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC) —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 8AM to 11PM period for the feature group and/or directory assistance service ordered. This customer furnished 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 —A customer attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0–, 911, or ten digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Call Request Packet —The first packet in each session which contains the call request information.
Carrier or Common Carrier —See Interexchange Carrier.
CCS —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 —A local Telephone Company switching system where telephone exchange service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.
Central Office Data Voice Multiplexer (CDVM) —A device attached to an exchange service line at the serving wire center which allows for the expansion of the channel to permit simultaneous or independent transmission of data and voice.
Central Office Prefix —The first three digits (NXX) of the seven digit telephone number assigned to a customer's telephone exchange service when dialed on a local basis.
Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing —A type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.
Centrex CO —A central office based offering that provides customers with such services as intercom calling, direct inward dialing, access to private facilities, route selection and station billing details.
Channel(s) —An electrical (or photonic, in the case of fiberoptic based transmission systems), communications path between two or more points of termination.
Channel Service Unit —Equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: [a] termination of a digital facility, [b] regeneration of digital signals, [c] detection and/or correction of signal format error and [d] remote loop back.
Channelize —The process of multiplexing-demultiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower bandwidth or lower speed channels.
C-Message Noise —The C-message frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500 type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.
C-Notched Noise —The C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.
Common Channel Signaling Access —The capability which allows customer access to the Telephone Company SS7 signaling network.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Common Line—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.
Common Transport—The use of circuits and equipment for transport by multiple customers.
Communications System—Channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.
Conversation Minutes—The measurement of minutes beginning when either answer supervision or an off hook supervisory signal is received from the terminating end user's end office and ending when either disconnect supervision or an on hook supervisory signal is received from the terminating end user's end office, indicating the called party has disconnected.
Customer(s)—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 ICs, end users and cable TV companies.
Data-Circuit Terminating Equipment—Telephone Company network channel terminating equipment that interfaces with customer-provided data terminal equipment.
Data Terminal Equipment—Terminals or computers that interface with the packet network or ISDN.
Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line—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—A unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.
Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting—Noise power measurements with C-message weighting in decibels relative to a power measurement with C-message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90db below one milliwatt.
Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0—Noise power in decibel reference noise C-message weighting referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.
Dedicated Transport—The use of circuits and equipment for transport by a single customer
Detail Billing—The listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to a customer are due on a bill prepared by the Telephone Company.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Direct Trunked Transport —Transport of switched access service, over facilities dedicated to the use of a single customer, without switching at the tandem, either between the serving wire center and the end office, or between two customer designated Telephone Company offices.
Directory Assistance —The provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer by dialing (NPA) 555-1212.
Directory Assistance Location —A Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment first receives the directory assistance call from a customer's premises and selects the first operator position to respond to the directory assistance call.
Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling —A type of signal that is an optional feature of switched access FGA*. It may be utilized when FGA* 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 control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.
Echo Path Loss —The measure of reflected signal at a four wire point of termination without regard to the send and receive transmission level point.
Echo Return Loss —A frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2,500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.
Effective Two-Wire —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 two wire channels may be terminated with two-wire or four-wire interfaces.
Effective Four-Wire —A condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective four-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective four-wire channels may be terminated with a two-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated two-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two-wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.
End Office Switch —A local Telephone Company switching system where telephone exchange service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks. Included are remote switching modules and remote switching systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

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1. Tariff Information**1.3 Tariff Terminology****1.3.2 Definitions**

End User—Any customer of an intrastate telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier other than a telephone company shall be deemed to be an end user when such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes and a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a private reseller shall be deemed to be an end user.

Entrance Facility—Transport from the customer designated premises to the serving wire center of the customer premises or to an alternate wire center negotiated with the Telephone Company.

Entry Switch—See First Point of Switching.

Envelope Delay Distortion—A measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss—The measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). $ELEPL = EPL - TLP(\text{send}) + TLP(\text{receive})$.

Exchange—A unit generally smaller than a LATA, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given LATA.

Exit Message—A Signaling System 7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company's tandem switch to mark the carrier connect time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an initial address message to an IC.

Expected Measured Loss—A calculated loss which specified the end to end 1004 Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Field Identifier—Two to four characters that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected field identifiers are used in Telephone Company billing systems to generate NRCs.

First Come-First Served—A procedure followed when a shortage of facilities or equipment occurs, such that an access service ordered cannot be installed. The orders delayed by the shortage of facilities will be prioritized according to the sequence in which they were received. That is, when facilities or equipment become available, the first order received will be the first order processed.

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

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1.3.2 Definitions
Frequency Shift —The change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.
Grandfathered —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 FCCs rules and regulations.
Host Customer —A customer who authorizes a service user to connect a special access, switched access or CCSA service(s) to its multiplexed high capacity service under the terms and conditions specified in this tariff for the shared billing arrangement.
Host Office —An electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more remote switching modules or remote switching systems.
Impedance Balance —The method of expressing echo return loss and singing return loss at a four wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the four wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.
Impulse Noise —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 —A condition in which the regulations, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.
Initial Address Message —A Signaling System 7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.
Inserted Connection Loss —The 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.
Interexchange Carrier or Interexchange Common Carrier —Any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation, other than the Telephone Company, certified by or registered with the DTE and engaged for hire in the intrastate communications by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.
Intermediate Hub —A wire center that provides multiplexing which can serve itself and one or more wire centers within the LATA. In an intermediate hub (wire center), a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed and the individual switched access channels terminated at customer designated end office or access tandem switch(es) within the local serving area of that wire center. The individual special access channels are terminated at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of that wire center. Individual special access channels can be extended through any designated wire center(s) subtending the intermediate hub within the LATA to terminate at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of each wire center.

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1.3.2	Definitions
	Intermodulation Distortion —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).
	Internetwork Carrier —Any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, government entity or corporation engaged for hire in transport of packet data between packet networks.
	Interstate Communications —Both interstate and foreign communications.
	Intrastate Communications —Any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.
	Invoice —End user billing media containing among other things, IC rated messages, bill messages, promotional message, other charges, other charge messages and associated taxes calculated by the IC.
	Invoice Billing Data Files —Invoice, adjustment and text data files which contain, among other things, information regarding IC end user customer taxes, rated messages, adjustments, other charges, bill messages, promotional messages and other charge messages.
	Kilopacket —1000 packets.
	Link Access Procedure-D Protocol —An international protocol that defines the interface between the customer's equipment and packet network data terminating equipment and between packet networks. LAPD protocol is also a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the CCITT.
	Legal Holiday —Days other than Saturday or Sunday on which the Telephone Company is normally closed. These include New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.
	Line-Side Connection —A connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.
	Local Access and Transport Area —A geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.
	Local Calling Area —A geographical area as defined in the MA Product Guide, in which an end user (telephone exchange service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.
	Local Tandem Switch —A local Telephone Company switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an end office switch.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Logical Channel —A virtual communications channel through the network that allows simultaneous transmission of sequenced data packets through the network.
Loop Around Test Line —An arrangement utilizing a Telephone Company central office to provide a means to make certain two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two central office terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone numbers and does not require any specific customer premises equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer.
Loss Deviation —The variation of the actual loss from the designed value.
Major Fraction Thereof —Any period of time in excess of one-half of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of 36 hours and 15 minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two 24 hour periods for a total of 48 hours.
MA Product Guide —The Verizon New England Inc. Commonwealth of Massachusetts Product Guide as posted on Verizon's website.
Message —A call.
Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line —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 Address —Numeric characters used to identify the origination or destination point of each virtual call within a packet network. The term network address is synonymous with data terminal number.
Network Control Signaling —The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which performs 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 reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.
Network Controller —The central computer system used with Network Reconfiguration service to control the reconfiguration of customer private line networks provisioned through digital cross connect system devices.
Network Controller Access —A method for the customer to access the centrally located network controller which provides customers with the management and control function for NRS.
Network Map —The complete configuration of a customer's frame relay port connections and permanent virtual circuits as defined by the interconnectivity of network addresses and logical channels.
Nonrecurring Charge —A one time charge that applies for a specific work activity (i.e., installation or change to an existing service).

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1.3.2 Definitions
Nonsynchronous Test Line —An arrangement in step by step end offices which provides operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.
North American Numbering Plan —A three digit area (numbering plan area) code and a seven digit telephone number made up of a three digit central office code plus a four digit station number.
Octet —A continuous sequence of eight binary digits of information.
Off Hook —The active condition of switched access or a telephone exchange service line.
On Hook —The idle condition of switched access or a telephone exchange service line.
Open Circuit Test Line —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.
Operator Services Provider —The interstate provider of operator services to which an end user placing an operator assisted call is connected when the end user's presubscribed Interexchange Carrier designates a provider of operator services to handle its operator traffic.
Originating Direction —The use of switched access service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to an IC premises.
Other Charges —Credits or debits that appear on an IC end user customer's invoice accompanied by an explanatory text.
Other Charge Message —A message for an IC end user customer's invoice that describes an IC charge or credit and is accompanied by an IC determined debit or credit amount.
Packet —A continuous sequence of information usually in binary form, which is switched through a packet network as an integral unit. A packet may include customer data, transmission or routing information and error control information.
Packet Switch —The component of the packet switching network that performs the routing and switching functions.
Payphone Service Provider —An end user that subscribes to public telephone service under the Telephone Company's general and/or local exchange service tariffs.
Permanent Virtual Circuit —A circuit that is the electronic equivalent of a private line between two destination network addresses.
Phase Jitter —The unwanted phase variations of a signal.
Point Code —A unique nine digit numeric identifier that identifies a customer's Signaling System 7 capable switch and other SS7 network elements or nodes.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Point of Termination —The demarcation point or network interface, at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of access service ends. The point of demarcation or network interface is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company communications facilities and customer provided facilities as defined in Section 68.3 of the FCC's rules and regulations.
Port Connection —A communications interface provided by the Telephone Company through which the customer or an authorized user is connected to the network.
Premises —A building, or a portion of a building in a multi tenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except railroad right of way, etc.).
Promotional Message —A message for an IC end user customer's invoice that describes an IC promotional program and is accompanied by an IC determined credit or debit amount.
Protocol —A set of rules and procedures that permit the orderly exchange of information within and across a network.
Registered Equipment —The customer's premises equipment which complies with and as been approved within the registration provisions of Part 68 of the FCC's rules and regulations.
Remote Node —A Telephone Company building in which remote switching modules and/or remoted switching systems are located.
Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems —Small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS type host office and cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.
Return Loss —A measure of the similarity between the two impedance's at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.
Service Access Code —A three digit code that takes place of an NPA in the dialing sequence. Particular services provided by a customer, BOC or independent telephone company, may include but are not limited to 700 (IC services), 800 (800 access service) and 900 (national DIAL-IT network communications service). Service access codes are associated with switched access services that may be ordered by a customer as part of the access services tariff. A Telephone Company may screen calls and route to a customer specified point of presence based upon the service access code dialed.
Service Control Point —The Signaling System 7 node where Telephone Company databases reside.
Service User —A customer who connects a special access, switched access or CCSA service(s) to the multiplexed high capacity service of a host customer under the terms and conditions specified in this tariff for a shared billing arrangement.
Seven Digit Manual Test Line —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.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

1. Tariff Information

1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2	Definitions
Short Circuit Test Line	—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 ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-notched noise.
Signaling Point	—A switch that is capable of supporting SS7 Signaling.
Signaling Point of Interconnection	—The customer designated location, in the same LATA as the Telephone Company STP, where Signaling System 7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the customer.
Signaling System 7 Network	—A digital data network carrying signaling information which interfaces with the Telephone Company voice/data network for services using the ANSI CCS7 signaling protocol.
Signaling Transfer Point	—A signaling point which routes and/or transfers signaling messages through the common channel signaling network.
Singing Return Loss	—The frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2,500 to 3,200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.
Special Order	—An order for a billing and collection service or an order for a directory assistance service.
Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem	—An end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.
Super-Intermediate Hub	—A wire center that serves itself and/or subtending wire centers in an entire LATA or within one or more specific NPA(s) in a LATA for the provision of multiplexing (DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to voice). In this super-intermediate hub (wire center) a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed and the individual channels terminated at customer designated end office or access tandem switches, or at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of this super-intermediate hub. The individual channels can be extended through its subtending wire center(s) to terminate at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of each subtending wire center.
Switched Virtual Circuit	—A communications channel (logical channel) established on a switched basis as a result of the call establishment procedure via one network address calling another network address. The communications channel exists until the call is terminated by either the calling or called party.
Switching Point Code	—A unique nine character, numeric code that identifies a switch that is supported by SS7 Signaling. (See Point Code)
Switching Systems	—The hardware and/or software utilized by the Telephone Company for the establishment and maintenance of a given central office.

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1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions
Synchronous —A form of communications whereby data characters are sent in a continuous stream to the destination.
Synchronous Test Line —An arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring tipping functions.
Tandem Switched Transport —Transport of switched access service to an end office that includes switching at the tandem.
Terminating Direction —The use of switched access service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an end user premises.
Terminus Hub —A wire center in which a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed into individual channels. A terminus hub serves only customers in the wire center in which the multiplexing is performed.
Text File —The data file transmitted by the IC which will consist of the bill messages, promotional messages and other charge messages for invoice billing
Throughput —The amount of information that can be moved through a port connection to and from a customer's computer or terminal during a specified time interval. High throughput occurs at transmission rates of 9.6 or 56 kbps. Low to medium throughput occurs at transmission rates of up to 9.6 kbps.
Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder —An arrangement in an end office which provides far end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.
Transmission Path —An electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, (e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz). A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.
Trunk —A transmission path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end to end connection.
Trunk Circuit Identification Code —The number assigned to each switched trunk to identify it to the SS7 signaling system.
Trunk Group —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 connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system.
Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion —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).

Verizon New England Inc.

1. Tariff Information

1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2	Definitions
	Uniform Service Order Code —A three or five character alphabetic, numeric or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. USOCs are used in the Telephone Company billing system to generate recurring rates and NRCs.
	V and H Coordinates Method —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.
	Vertical Service —A service which is provided in conjunction with (or vertical to) special access service at a Telephone Company hub. The function of vertical service is to connect two or more special access services to create a two-point special access service between customer designated premises.
	Virtual Circuit —A logical channel established as a result of the call establishment procedure to a network address that exists for a period of time until either end of the circuit initiates the call clearing procedures.
	WATS Serving* Office —A Telephone Company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed end of WATS* or WATS* type services.
	Wire Center —A building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of telephone Exchange services are located.
	X.25 Protocol —An international protocol that defines the interface between the customer's equipment and a public packet network data circuit terminating equipment for public packet switched networks. It is a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the CCITT where this particular type of protocol generally monitors electrical interface, error checking, etc.
	X.75 Protocol —An international protocol that defines the interface between public packet data networks. The X.75 protocol is also a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the CCITT where this particular type of protocol generally monitors electrical interface, error checking, etc.

* Effective February 13, 2026, this service is no longer available to new customers. Moves, changes or modifications to this service will no longer be supported. Service modifications for customers with existing contracts are subject to the terms of their contracts. For wire centers specific service withdrawal information, please refer to Section 21 of this Tariff.

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