

Verizon New England Inc.

6. Switched Access Service

6.1 Description

Switched Access service is billed at the rates and charges set forth in Section 30.6.

6.1.1 General	
A.	Switched access service, which is available to customers for their use in originating and terminating communications, provides a two point electrical communications path between a customer's premises and an end user's premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching and trunking facilities, and both common subscriber plant and unshared subscriber plant, (i.e., WALs*) of the Telephone Company. Switched access service provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premises to a customer's premises, and to terminate calls from a customer's premises to an end user's premises within the LATA.
6.1.2 Service Structure	
A.	Switched access service is provided in two service arrangements called, FGB, and FGD, which are differentiated by their technical characteristics, (e.g., line side vs. trunk side connection at the Telephone Company entry switch), and the manner in which an end user accesses them in originating calling, (e.g., with or without an access code). 800 database access service and 900 access service are available through the use of the trunk side feature groups. Section 6.3 describes each feature group as well as 800 database and 900 access service.
1.	Feature groups are arranged for either originating, terminating or two way calling, based on the customer end office switching capacity ordered. The Telephone Company will determine the type of calling to be provided unless the customer requests that a different type of directional calling is to be provided. In such cases, the Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the direction.
a.	Originating calling permits the delivery of calls from telephone exchange service locations to the customer's premises.
b.	Terminating calling permits the delivery of calls from the customer's premises to telephone exchange service locations.
c.	Two way calling permits the delivery of calls in both directions, but not simultaneously.
B.	Shared Use occurs when switched access service and/or CCSA is provided over a High Capacity Special Access facility service through a common interface. The regulations governing the provision of shared use facilities are set forth in The Verizon Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 7. Shared Use will be ordered, provisioned and rated only as special access service, regardless of whether individual channels of the Shared Use facility are used for special access service, switched access service, or any other type of service. The practice known as "ratcheting" (to apply non-special access rates on a proportional basis) shall not apply in any circumstance. Shared use of Switched Access facilities (i.e., Special Access Services provided over Switched Access facilities) is not allowed.

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6.1.2 Service Structure	
C.	Combined Use occurs when switched access service and high capacity 1.544 Mbps special access service are combined onto a DS3 interface (interface Group 9). When a customer has ordered a DS3 interface, the customer may request that the Telephone Company use spare capacity on the interface to terminate 1.544 Mbps high capacity special access service provisioned under Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 7. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine where such combined use is available. Where combined use is available, the Telephone Company will select the channel assignment for each such service.
D.	Local transport and local switching when combined to provide a complete access service is as illustrated in Exhibit 6.1.2-1.

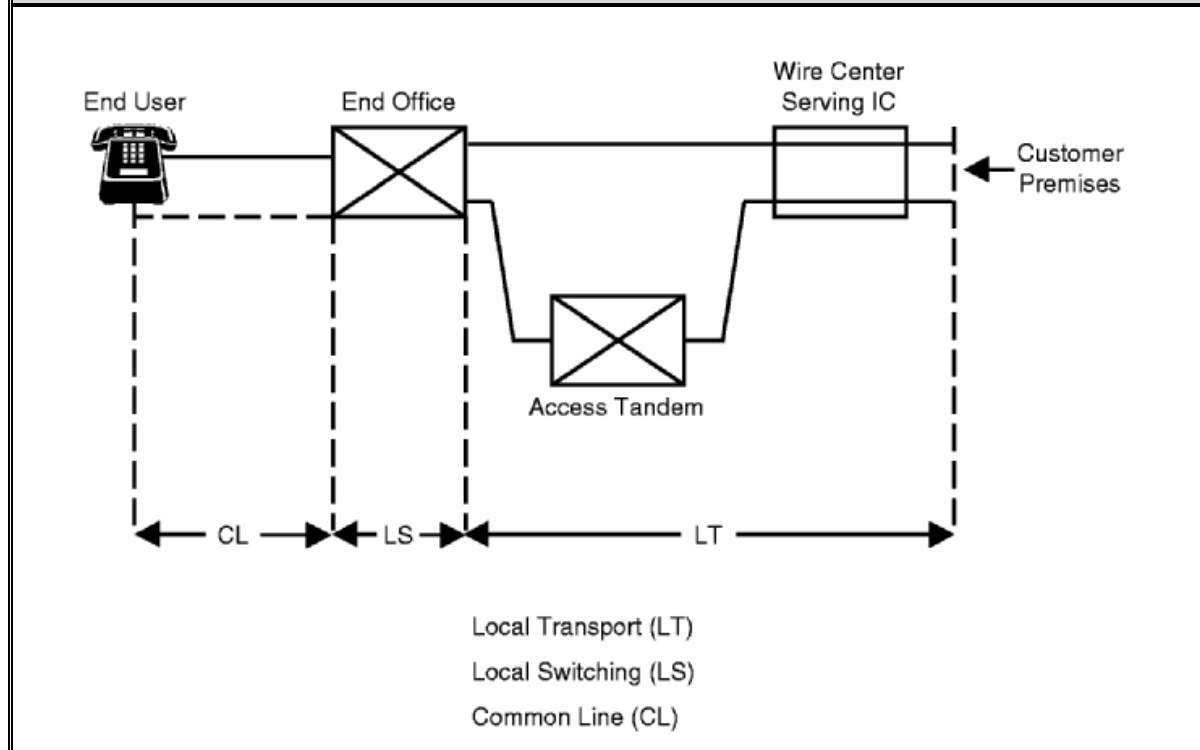
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6. Switched Access Service

6.1 Description

6.1.2 Service Structure

Exhibit 6.1.2-1
Switched Access Service



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6. Switched Access Service

6.1 Description

6.1.3 Manner of Provision	
A.	Lines, Trunks and Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMCs) — Switched access is furnished in either quantities of trunks, or in BHMCs. BHMCs and trunks are differentiated by type and directionality of traffic carried over a switched access service arrangement. Differentiation of traffic is necessary for the Telephone Company to properly design switched access service to meet the traffic carrying capacity requirement of the customer. 1. FGB access is furnished on a per trunk basis. 2. FGD access is furnished on a BHMC Basis. FGD may also be provided to customers on a per trunk basis as set forth in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 5.
B.	Transmission Specifications — There are three standard transmission specifications (i.e., Types A*, B and C) for the provision of feature groups. The specifications provided are dependent on the feature group, interface group and the routing of the service, (i.e., whether the service is routed directly to the end office or via an access tandem). Data transmission parameters are also provided with each feature group transmission path. Interface groups are described in Section 6.2.1. The applicable technical specification(s) and data transmission parameters for each feature group are identified in Section 6.3. Section 6.4 sets forth the responsibilities of the Telephone Company in relation to the transmission specifications.
C.	Facilities and Routing — Any customer may request that the facilities used to provide switched access service be specially routed. The regulations for special access facilities routing (i.e., avoidance, diversity and cable-only) are set forth in Section 11.
D.	Testing 1. At no additional charge, the Telephone Company will, at the customer's request, cooperatively test, at the time of installation, the following parameters. a. Loss b. C-Message Noise c. 3 Tone Slope d. dc Continuity and Operational Signaling e. When the local transport is provided with Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9 and the local transport termination is two wire (there is a four wire to two wire conversion in local transport), balance parameters (equal level echo path loss) may also be tested. 2. In addition to the preceding tests which are included with the installation of service, additional cooperative acceptance testing, automatic scheduled testing, cooperative scheduled testing, manual scheduled testing and nonscheduled testing will be provided as set forth in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 13.

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6.1.3 Manner of Provision	
D. (Continued)	
3.	When CCSA and/or the SS7 signaling option with FGD is ordered, network compatibility and other operational tests will be performed cooperatively by the Telephone Company and the customer. These tests will verify the capabilities as set forth in TR-TSV-000905.

6.1.4 Traffic Type	
A.	General — The two major traffic types are originating and terminating. When ordering capacity for FGB or FGD Access, the customer must at a minimum specify such access capacity in terms of originating traffic type and/or terminating traffic type. When ordering such types of access capacity, the FGD customer must specify domestic, 800, 900 or operator traffic type. When ordering domestic or 800 access capacity the FGB customer and the customer must specify domestic or 800 traffic type.
B.	Originating Traffic represents access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the end user to the customer. Because some customers will wish to further segregate their originating FGB or FGD traffic into separate trunk groups or because segregation may be required by technical limitations, originating traffic type is further categorized into domestic, 800, 900, and operator. - Domestic traffic type represents access capacity for carrying only domestic traffic other than 800, 900 and operator traffic. 800, 900 and operator traffic types represent access capacity, for carrying, respectively only 800, 900 or operator traffic.
C.	Terminating Traffic represents access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the customer to the end user.

6.1.5 Provisions For Other Services	
A.	WATS* Access Line Service is a type of special access service that is provided for use with FGB and/or FGD. WAL* service connects an end user premises with a WATS* or WATS* type Serving Office (WSO). This service is described and provisioned under Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 7. The WAL* optional feature, 10XXX capability, is described in Section 6.3.2J.

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport	
A.	Local transport provides the transmission facilities between the customer's premises and the end office switch(es) where the customer's traffic is switched to originate or terminate its communications. There are two components of Local Transport, Tandem Switched Transport and Dedicated Switched Transport, which are described below in 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.2. (C) (C)
B.	Local transport is a two way voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities determined by the Telephone Company.
1.	The two way voice frequency transmission path permits the transport of calls in the originating direction (from the end user end office switch to the customer's premises) and in the terminating direction (from the customer's premises to the end office switch), but not simultaneously.
2.	The voice frequency transmission path may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.
C.	The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer in determining the following.
1.	Whether the service is to be directly routed to an end office switch or through an access tandem switch
2.	The directionality of the service.
D.	
1.	
E.	
1.	
2.	

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport	
E. (Continued)	
F.	Interface Groups are provided for terminating the local transport at the customer's premises. Each interface group provides a specified premises interface (e.g. two wire, four wire, DS1, DS3, etc.). Where transmission facilities permit, the individual transmission path between the customer's premises and the first point of switching may, at the option of the customer, be provided with optional features described herein.
1.	As a result of the customer's access order and the type of Telephone Company transport facilities serving the customer's premises, the need for signaling conversions or two wire to four wire conversions, or the need to terminate digital or high frequency facilities in channel bank equipment may require that Telephone Company equipment be placed at the customer's premises. For example, if a voice frequency interface is ordered by the customer and the Telephone Company facilities serving the customer's premises are digital, then Telephone Company channel bank equipment must be placed at the customer's premises in order to provide the voice frequency interface ordered by the customer.
2.	Only certain premises interfaces are available at the customer's premises. The premises interfaces associated with the interface groups may vary among feature groups. The various premises interfaces which are available with the interface groups, and the feature groups with which they may be used are shown in Exhibits 6.2.1-1 through 6.2.1-5.
a.	Transmission Specifications— Interface Group 1 is provided with Type C transmission specification. Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9 are provided with Type A* or B transmission specifications depending on the feature group and whether the access service is routed directly or through and access tandem. All interface groups are provided with data transmission parameters. Compatibility and interface requirements for use of switched access Interface Group 9 are in accordance with the guidelines set forth in CB119/TA34.
b.	Signaling— Interface Groups 1 and 2 are provided with loop supervisory signaling. When the interface is associated with FGB or FGD, such signaling, except for two way calling (which is E&M Signaling), will be reverse battery** signaling. Interface Groups 6, 7 and 9 are provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling. (T)

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** Reverse battery may not be provided over fiber facilities and is only available where suitable facilities exist. (T)

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport	
F.2. (Continued)	
c.	The SS7 signaling option is provided with FGD. These trunks may be provided using Interface Groups 1, 2, 6 and 9. CCSA Signaling connections are provided using Interface Group 6. Premises Interface Code 04DS9–15 is available for signaling connections as a function of CCSA level (DS1) of digital transmission.
G.	Non Chargeable Optional Features— Where transmission facilities and/or parameters permit, and where signaling conversion is required by the customer to meet its signaling capability, the Telephone Company will provide the customer Supervisory Signaling arrangement for each transmission path, or other optional features, as follows. The optional Supervisory Signaling arrangements are not available in combination with the SS7 Signaling option. 1. Interface Groups 1 and 2 a. DX Supervisory Signaling, E&M Type 1 Supervisory Signaling, E&M Type 2 Supervisory Signaling, or E&M Type 3 Supervisory Signaling. 2. Interface Groups 2 a. SF Supervisory Signaling 3. Interface Groups 6,7 and 9 a. These interface groups at the option of the customer, may be provided with individual transmission path SF supervisory signaling where such signaling is available in Telephone Company central offices. Generally such signaling is available only where the entry switch provides an analog, (i.e., non digital) interface to the transport termination and a portion of the facility between the analog entry switch and the customer's premises is analog. 4. Customer Specified Entry Switch Receive Level allows the customer to specify the receive transmission level at the first point of switching. The range of transmission levels which may be specified is described in TR–NPL–000334. This is available with Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9 for FGB. 5. Customer Specification of Local Transport Termination allows the customer to specify, for FGB routed directly to an end office or access tandem, a four wire termination of the local transport at the entry switch in lieu of a Telephone Company selected two wire termination. This is available only when the FGB arrangement is provided with Type B transmission specifications. 6. Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling option allows the customer to receive signals for call setup out of band. This option is only available with FGD. The option is provided with charge number, carrier selection parameter and calling party number features. In addition, carrier identification parameter is available as a chargeable optional feature. (refer to Section 6.2.6)

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport	
H.	Chargeable Optional Features
1.	Common Channel Signaling Access provides interconnection to the Telephone Company CCS network using a dedicated STP link and a dedicated STP port. The STP Link provides the connection with the customer designated premises to the Telephone Company STP. The STP port provides access to the Telephone Company SS7 network. The STP links and the STP port are dedicated to the customer. Shared use (refer to Section 6.1.2) may also be provided.
a.	Each CCSA STP link provides for two way digital transmission at a speed of 56 kbps. The connection to the Telephone Company STP can be made from either the customer's SP which requires two 56 kbps circuits or from the customer's STP which requires four 56 kbps circuits. The design requirements for CCSA STP Links are as set forth in TR-TSV-000905.
b.	The STP locations are set forth in the NECA Tariff FCC No. 4. As further deployment of CCSA occurs, the new locations will be added to the NECA Tariff FCC No. 4 and will be provisioned in the same manner.

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport

Exhibit 6.2.1-1 Premises Interface Codes—Interface Group 1 (USOC TTP1X)

Unless specified otherwise, Interface Group 1 provides two wire voice frequency transmission at the point of termination at the customer's premises. The interface is capable of transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. Interface Group 1 is not provided in association with FGD when the first point of switching is an access tandem. Interface Group 1 is not provided in association with FGB or FGD when the first point of switching provides only four wire terminations. The transmission path between the point of termination at the customer's premises and the first point of switching may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the stated frequency bandwidth.

Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group				
RV	EA	EB	EC	2DX3		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4EA3-E		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4EA3-M		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	6EB3-E		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	6EB3-M		B	D		
	EA	EB	EC	6EC3			D		
RV				2RV3-0		B	D		
RV				2RV3-T		B	D		
CCS				2N02			D		

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport									
Exhibit 6.2.1-2 Premises Interface Codes—Interface Group 2 (USOC TTP2X)									
Interface Group 2 provides four wire voice frequency transmission at the point of termination at the customer's premises. The interface is capable of transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. The transmission path between the point of termination at the customer's premises and the first point of switching may be comprised of any form or configuration of plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of voice and associated telephone signals within the stated frequency bandwidth.									
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group				
RV	EA	EB	EC	4SF2		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4SF3		B			
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DX2		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DX2		B			
RV	EA	EB	EC	6EA2-E		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	6EA2-M		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	8EB2-E		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	8EB2-M		B	D		
	EA	EB	EC	8EC2-M			D		
RV				4RV2-0		B	D		
RV				4RV2-T		B	D		
RV				4RV3-0		B			
RV				4RV3-T		B			
CCS				4N02			D		

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport									
Exhibit 6.2.1-3 Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 6 (USOC–TTP6X)									
Interface Group 6 provides DS1 level digital transmission at the point of termination at the customer's premises. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at a nominal 1.544 Mbps, with the capability to channelize up to 24 voice frequency transmission paths. Before the first point of switching, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide multiplex and channel bank equipment to derive 24 transmission paths of a frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D3/D4 format.									
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group				
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS9-15		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS9-15L		B	D		
CCS				4DS9-15			D		

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport									
Exhibit 6.2.1-4 Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 7 (USOC–TTP7X)									
Interface Group 7 provides DS1C level digital transmission at the point of termination at the customer's premises. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at a nominal 3.152 Mbps, with the capability to channelize up to 48 voice frequency transmission paths. Before the first point of switching, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide multiplex and channel bank equipment to derive up to 48 voice frequency transmission paths of a frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D3/D4 format.									
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group				
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS9-31		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS9-31L		B	D		

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport									
Exhibit 6.2.1-5 Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 9 (USOC–TTP9X)									
Interface Group 9 provides DS3 level digital transmission at the point of termination at the customer's premises. The interface is capable of transmitting electrical signals at a nominal 44.736 Mbps, with the capability to channelize up to 28 DS1 transmission paths or 672 voice frequency transmission paths. Before the first point of switching, when analog switching utilizing analog terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide multiplex and channel bank equipment to derive up to 672 transmission paths of a frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz. When digital switching or analog switching with digital carrier terminations is provided, the Telephone Company will provide, at the first point of switching, DS1 signals in D3/D4 format.									
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group				
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS6-44		B	D		
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS6-44L		B	D		
CCS				4DS6-44			D		

6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1 Local Transport	
Exhibit 6.2.1-6 Field Identifiers (FIDs) for Optional Features—Local Transport	
Optional Feature	FID
DX Supervisory Signaling Arrangement	NCI++DX++
SF Supervisory Signaling Arrangement	NCI++SF++
E&M Type 1 Supervisory Signaling Arrangement	NCI++EA+
E&M Type 2 Supervisory Signaling Arrangement	NCI++EB+
E&M Type 3 Supervisory Signaling Arrangement	NCI++EC+
Customer Specification of the Receive Transmission Level at 1st Point of Switching	TLV
Customer Specification of Local Transport Termination	NC S+T+

6.2.1.1 Tandem Switched Transport	
A.	The following rate elements apply to Tandem Switched Transport:
1.	Tandem Switching — For 800 database access service originating access minutes, the Tandem Switching rate provides for tandem transport, tandem transmission and tandem switching. No other Tandem Switched Transport usage charges will be assessed for 800 database access service originating access minutes. For Other Than 800 database access service access minutes, the Local Transport** Tandem Switching provides for the use of the Telephone Company tandem switching facilities.
2.	Local Transport Facility — The Local Transport Facility provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path between the end office and the access tandem, or the host office serving a remote switch and the access tandem, or the end office and FGA* Dial Tone Office. Mileage is calculated as set forth in 6.4.10.
3.	Dedicated Tandem Port — The Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port provides for the termination of a voice frequency transmission path into the serving wire center side of an access tandem.

6.2.1.2 Dedicated Switched Transport	
A.	The following rate elements apply to Dedicated Switched Transport:
1.	Voice Grade Entrance Facility — A Voice Grade Entrance Facility provides voice frequency transmission capability in the nominal frequency range of 300 to 3000 Hz and may be terminated two-wire or four-wire. A Voice Grade Entrance Facility is provided between a customer-designated premises and the serving wire center of the customer premises.
2.	Direct Trunked Transport (Voice Grade, DS1 and DS3) — Direct Trunked Transport provides the transmission path from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to an end office, or from the serving wire center to a tandem, or, in the case of voice grade service used for FGA*, from the serving wire center to the Dial Tone Office (DTO), or from the serving wire center to the facility hub office. This transmission path is dedicated to the use of a single customer. Mileage is calculated as set forth in 6.4.10.

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** Issued in compliance with the Order of the Federal Communications Commission in WC Docket No. 18-156, In the Matter of 8YY Access Charge Reform, FCC 20-143, released October 9, 2020.

6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.1.2 Dedicated Switched Transport		(N)
A. (Continued)		
3.	DS1 Entrance Facility — A DS1 Entrance Facility provides for the transmission of up to 24 Voice Grade equivalent channels. The actual bit rate and framing formats are a function of the channel interface selected by the customer. A DS1 Entrance Facility is provided between a customer-designated premises, multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement and the serving wire center of the customer premises, multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement.	
4.	DS1 to Voice Grade Multiplexing — The DS1 to Voice Grade Multiplexing optional feature allows for a DS1 facility to be channelized into 24 Voice Grade or Voice Grade equivalent services.	
5.	DS3 Entrance Facility — A DS3 Entrance Facility provides for the transmission of up to 672 Voice Grade equivalent channels on digital optical equipment and lightwave facilities selected by the Telephone Company. A DS3 Entrance Facility is provided between the customer-designated premises, multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement and the serving wire center of the customer premises, multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement.	
6.	DS3 to DS1 Multiplexing — The DS3 to DS1 Multiplexing optional feature allows for a DS3 facility to be channelized into 28 DS1 services.	(N)

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.2 Local Switching	
A.	Local switching provides the functions necessary to complete the transmission of switched access communications to and from end users served by the local end office. The functions included are listed as follows.
1.	Local End Office Switching — The common switching functions associated with the various switched access feature groups. The rates are further differentiated based upon the directionality of the traffic carried over the Switched Access Service.
2.	Transport Termination — The line or trunk side arrangements which terminate the local transport facilities at end offices.
3.	Intercept — The termination of a call at a Telephone Company intercept operator or recording.
4.	Line Termination — The termination for the end user lines (common lines and WALs**) terminating in the end office.
B.	WAL service** terminations are differentiated by line side vs. trunk side terminations. The standard WAL service** arrangement is available with a line side termination.
1.	There are various types of originating, terminating and two way line side terminations depending on the type of signaling associated with the WAL service** (i.e., loop start or ground start***). Line side terminations are available with either dial pulse or dual tone multifrequency address signaling.
2.	There are also various types of originating only or terminating only WAL service** trunk side terminations that are available in lieu of standard line side terminations. Trunk side terminations are provided only in association with certain WAL service** termination optional features.
C.	The local switching rate category includes usage rates and chargeable and non chargeable optional features. Application of these rates is set forth in Section 6.6.
D.	The Dedicated End Office Trunk Port provides for the termination of Direct Trunked Transport trunks at an end office. The Dedicated End Office Trunk Port rate, set forth in Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 31.6.2(B)(1), applies per activated trunk for all trunkside services terminating at either analog or digital end offices.*
E.	The Shared End Office Trunk Port provides for the termination of Tandem Switched Transport and/or FGA** or CSL BSA access minutes at an end office. Access minutes for all Switched Access Service subject to the Shared End Office Trunk Port will be multiplied by the applicable originating or terminating per-minute rate set forth in Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 31.6.2(A).
F.	Composite Terminating End Office Charge (CTEOC) — The composite terminating end office charge applies to all terminating access minutes of use.

* This rate applies to the portion associated with originating usage.

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*** Ground start may not be provided over fiber facilities and is only available where suitable facilities exist.

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6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.3 Local Switching Common Switching Optional Features	
A.	Alternate Traffic Routing–End Office Alternate Routing When Ordered in Trunks provides an alternate routing arrangement for customers who order in trunks and have access for a particular feature group to an end office via two routes: one route via an access tandem and one direct route. The feature allows the customer's originating traffic from the end office to be offered first to the direct trunk group and then overflow to the access tandem group. It is provided in suitably equipped end offices and is available with FGB and FGD. It is not available with FGD provided from designated electromechanical end offices.
B.	Alternate Traffic Routing–Multiple Customer Premises provides the capability of directing originating traffic from an end office (or appropriately equipped access tandem) to a trunk group (the high usage group) to a customer designated premises until that group is fully loaded, and then delivering additional originating traffic (the overflowing traffic) from the same end office or access tandem to a different trunk group (the final group) to a second customer designated premises. The customer shall specify the last trunk CCS desired for the high usage group. It is provided in suitably equipped end office or access tandem switches and is available with FGB and FGD.
C.	Automatic Number Identification 1. ANI provides the automatic transmission of a seven or ten digit number and information digits to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA, to identify the calling station. The ANI telephone number is the listed telephone number of the customer and is not the telephone number of the calling party. a. The seven digit ANI telephone number is available with FGB. With this feature group, technical limitations may exist in Telephone Company switching facilities which require ANI to be provided only on a directly trunked basis. ANI will be transmitted on all calls except those originating from multiparty lines and public telephone service lines using FGB or when an ANI failure has occurred. b. The ten digit ANI telephone number is only available with FGD provided with multifrequency address signaling. The ten digit ANI telephone number consists of the Numbering Plan Area (NPA) plus the seven digit ANI telephone number. The ten digit ANI telephone number will be transmitted on all calls except those identified as multiparty line or ANI failure, in which case only the NPA will be transmitted (in addition to the information digit described below). 2. The ANI feature is an end office software function which is associated on a call by call basis with either of the following provisions. a. All individual transmission paths in a trunk group routed directly between an end office and a customer's premises, or b. Where technically feasible, with all individual transmission paths in a trunk group between an end office and an access tandem, and a trunk group between an access tandem and a customer's premises. 3. Where ANI cannot be provided, (e.g., on calls from four and eight party services), information digits will be provided to the customer. The information digits are available with FGB and FGD and identify the following. a. Telephone number is the station billing number no special treatment required b. Multiparty line–telephone number is a four or eight party line and cannot be identified; number must be obtained via an operator or in some other manner c. ANI failure has occurred in the end office switch which prevents identification of calling telephone; number must be obtained by operator or in some other manner

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.3 Local Switching Common Switching Optional Features	
C.3. (Continued)	
d.	Hotel/motel originated call which requires room number identification
e.	Coinless station, hospital, inmate (etc.), call which requires special screening or handling by the customer
f.	Call is an Automatic Identified Outward Dialed (AIOD) call from customer premises equipment.
4.	The following additional ANI information digits are available with FGD only and will be transmitted as agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company.
a.	They include InterLATA restricted–telephone number is identified line
b.	InterLATA restricted–hotel/motel line
c.	InterLATA restricted–coinless, hospital, inmate (etc.), line.
5.	When the SS7 signaling option is specified, the customer will be provided an ANI equivalent, the charge number feature (refer to Section 6.2.3D).
D.	Band Advance Arrangement for Use With WAL Service* which is provided in association with two or more WAL service* groups, provides for the automatic overflow of terminating calls to a WAL service group, when that group has exceeded its call capacity, to another WAL service* group with a band designation equal to or greater than that of the overflowing WAL service* group. This arrangement does not provide for call overflow from a group with a higher band designation to one with a lower one. This option is available with FGD. (N) (N) (N) (N)
E.	End Office End User Line Service Screening for Use With WAL Service* provides the ability to verify that a customer has dialed a called party address (by screening the called NPA and/or NXX on the basis of geographical bands selected by the Telephone Company) which is in accordance with that end user's service agreement with the customer, (i.e., WATS*). This option is provided in all Telephone Company electronic end offices and, where available, in electromechanical end offices in which WAL service* is provided. It is available with FGD. (N) (N) (N)
F.	Hunt Group Arrangement for Use With WAL Service* provides the ability to sequentially access one of two or more WAL services* (i.e. 800 service access lines) in the terminating direction, when the hunting number of the WAL service* group is forwarded from the customer to the Telephone Company. This feature is provided in all Telephone Company end offices in which WAL service* is provided. It is available with FGB and FGD. (N) (N) (N) (N)

* Please refer to Section 16, for limitations on the availability of WATS Access Line (WAL).

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Verizon New England Inc.

6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.3 Local Switching Common Switching Optional Features	
G.	Nonhunting Number for Use With Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service* provides an arrangement for an individual WAL service* within a multiline hunt or uniform call distribution group that provides access to those WAL services* within the hunt or uniform call distribution group when it is idle or provides busy tone when it is busy, when the nonhunting number is dialed. Where available, this feature is only provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices in which WAL service* is provided. It is available with FGB and FGD.
H.	Routing of IntraLATA Calls to the Telephone Company for Use With WAL Service* which is available with either, originating only WAL service* not equipped with the end office end user line service screening optional feature, or with two way WAL service*, provides that intraLATA calls originating over such services by the end users dialing valid NXX codes in the LATA, time or weather announcement services of the Telephone Company, community information services of an information service provider, local operator assistance (0- and 0+), service codes (911), and directory assistance (555-1212) will be routed to the facilities of the Telephone Company for completion. Calls placed by the end user's dialing the 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX will be directed to the FGB customer. This option is available with FGD.
I.	Service Class Routing provides the capability of directing originating traffic from an end office to a trunk group to a customer designated premises, based on the line class of service (e.g., coin, multiparty or hotel/motel), service prefix indicator (e.g., 0- or 0+) or service access code (e.g., 800 or 900). It is provided in suitably equipped end office or access tandem switches and is available with FGD.
J.	Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service* provides a type of multiline hunting arrangement which provides for an even distribution of terminating calls among the available WAL services* in the hunt group. Where available, this feature is only provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices in which WAL service* is provided. It is available with FGB and FGD.
K.	Up to Seven Digit Outpulsing of Access Digits To Customer provides for end office capability of providing up to seven digits of the uniform access code (950-0XXX or 950-1XXX) to the customer premises. The customer can request that only some of the digits in the access code be forwarded. The access code digits would be provided to the customer's premises using multifrequency signaling, and transmission of the digits would precede the forwarding of ANI if that feature were provided. It is available with FGB.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.3 Local Switching Common Switching Optional Features	
Exhibit 6.2.3-1 Field Identifiers (FIDs) for Optional Features–Local Switching Common Switching	
Optional Feature	FID
Alternate Traffic Routing Multiple Customer Premises and End Office	ARTG
Automatic Number Identification	ANI
Band Advance Arrangement for Use with WAL Service*	BAAD
End Office Customer Line Service Screening for Use With WAL Service*	BAND
Hunt Group Arrangement for Use With WAL Service*	HML/HTG
Nonhunting Number for Use With Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service*	NHN
Routing of IntraLATA Calls to the Telephone Company for Use With WAL Service*	BAND
Service Class Routing	SRCT
Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service*	HTY UD
Up to 7 Digit Outpulsing of Access Digits to Customer	USDO

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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.4 Local Switching Transport Termination Optional Features	
A.	Operator Trunk Assist Feature provides the operator functions available in the end office to the customer's operator. These functions are: operator released and operator attached. It is available with FGD and is provided as a trunk type of transport termination. This option is not available with the SS7 signaling option.
B.	Operator Trunk Full Feature provides the operator functions available in the end office to the customer's operator for interLATA use. These functions are: operator released, operator attached, coin collect, coin return and ringback. It is available with FGD and is provided as a trunk type of transport termination. This option is not available in combination with the SS7 signaling option.
C.	Rotary Dial Station Signaling provides for the transmission of called party addresses signaling from rotary dial stations to the customer's premises for originating calls. This option is provided in the form of a specific type of transport termination. It is available with FGB, only on a directly trunked basis.

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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.4 Local Switching Transport Termination Optional Features	
Exhibit 6.2.4-1 Field Identifiers (FIDs) for Optional Features—Local Switching Transport Terminations	
Optional Feature	FID
Operator Trunk Assist Feature Arrangement (trunk side)	TTC AF
Operator Trunk, Coin, Non Coin or Combined Coin and Non Coin (trunk side)	TTC CO
Operator Trunk Full Feature Arrangement (trunk side)	TTC FF
Rotary Station Signaling Trunk (trunk side)	TTC RD
Standard Trunk for Originating, Terminating or 2 Way Operation (trunk side)	TTC SO, ST, TY

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.5 Local Switching WAL Service* Terminations Optional Features	
A.	The following are available only in end offices designated as WSOs.
1.	Answer Supervision provides for equipment at the end user premises that indicates that the called end user has answered, when such indication is provided by the interexchange carrier. When Answer Supervision is provided with two wire WAL service*, Reverse Battery** type Supervisory Signaling is also provided. This option is available with originating only two wire WAL service* for use with FGB and FGD. (T)
2.	E&M Supervisory Signaling provides for E&M Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 Supervisory Signaling in lieu of Loop Start or Ground Start**Supervisory Signaling. When E&M Supervisory Signaling is provided, Answer Supervision is also provided for originating traffic. This option is available with four wire originating, terminating and two way only WATS Access Line service*, for use with FGB and FGD. (T)

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** Ground Start and Reverse Battery may not be provided over fiber facilities and are only available where suitable facilities exist. (T)

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.5 Local Switching WAL Service* Terminations Optional Features	
Exhibit 6.2.5-1 Field Identifiers (FIDs) for Optional Features–Local Switching WAL Service* Terminations	
Optional Feature	FID
2W Originating Only Loop Start/DP (line side)	NC++AN
2W Originating Only Loop Start/DTMF (line side)	NC++AR
2W Originating Only Ground Start**/DP (line side)	NC++AP (T)
2W Originating Only Ground Start**/DTMF (line side)	NC++AS (T)
2W Terminating Only Loop Start (line side)	NC++AU
2W Terminating Only Ground Start** (line side)	NC++AV (T)
2W Two Way Loop Start/DP (line side)	NC++AA
2W Two Way Loop Start/DTMF (line side)	NC++AF
2W Two Way Ground Start/DP** (line side)	NC++AE (T)
2W Two Way Ground Start/DTMF** (line side)	NC++AG (T)
4W Originating Only Loop Start/DP (line side)	NC++BN
4W Originating Only Ground Start**/DP (line side)	NC++BP (T)
4W Originating Only Loop Start/DTMF (line side)	NC++BR
4W Originating Only Ground Start**/DTMF (line side)	NC++BS (T)
4W Terminating Only Loop Start (line side)	NC++BU
4W Terminating Only Ground Start** (line side)	NC++BV (T)
4W Two Way Loop Start/DP (line side)	NC++GA
4W Two Way Loop Start/DTMF (line side)	NC++GF
4W Two Way Ground Start/DP** (line side)	NC++GE (T)
4W Two Way Ground Start/DTMF** (line side)	NC++GG (T)
2W Originating Only Answer Supervision (RV)/DP (trunk side)	NC++AY
2W Originating Only Answer Supervision (RV)/DTMF (trunk side)	NC++AM

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** Ground start and Reverse battery may not be provided over fiber facilities and are only available where suitable facilities exist.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.5 Local Switching WAL Service* Terminations Optional Features	
Exhibit 6.2.5-1 Field Identifiers (FIDs) for Optional Features–Local Switching WAL Service* Terminations	
Optional Feature	FID
2W Terminating Only - DNIS (RV) (trunk side)	NC++AT
4W Originating Only E&M/DP (trunk side)	NC++BC
4W Originating Only E&M/DTMF (trunk side)	NC++BD
4W Terminating Only E&M (trunk side)	NC++BX
4W Two Way, E&M/DP (trunk side)	NC++GJ
4W Two Way, E&M/DTMF (trunk side)	NC++GH

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Verizon New England Inc.

6. Switched Access Service

6.2 Functional Components of Service

6.2.6 SS7 Signaling Options	
A.	The following options are available. Their specific protocols are contained in TR-TSV-000905.
1.	Calling Party Number (CPN) provides for the automatic transmission of the calling party's ten digit telephone number to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA or from the customer's premises for calls terminating in the LATA. The ten digit telephone number consists of the NPA plus the seven digit telephone number, which may or may not be the same number as the calling station's charge number. This feature is provided with FGD when ordered with the SS7 signaling option.
2.	Charge Number (CN) provides for the automatic transmission of the ten digit billing number of the calling station number and originating line information. This feature is provided with FGD when ordered with the SS7 signaling option.
3.	Carrier Selection Parameter (CSP) provides for the automatic transmission of a signaling indicator which signifies to the customer whether the call being processed originated from a presubscribed end user of that customer. This feature is provided with FGD when ordered with the SS7 signaling option.
4.	Carrier Identification Parameter provides for the transmission of carrier identification code information to customers on originating FGD service. CIP is available from suitably equipped end offices and access tandems, when the SS7 signaling option is specified. When CIP is provided, the switch will transmit, to the customer premises, the 3 or 4 digit CIC of the presubscribed line, or the CIC selected when the end user places a call using 10XXX or 101XXXX dialing. CIP is available on an originating basis as a chargeable optional feature with originating or two-way FGD trunk groups.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.1	Feature Group B (FGB)
A.	FGB, which is available to all customers, provides trunk side access to Telephone Company end office switches with an associated uniform 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX access code for non 800 access services traffic, for the customer's use in originating and terminating communications. FGB when directly routed to an end office (i.e., provided without the use of an access tandem switch), is provided at appropriately equipped Telephone Company electronic end office switches. When provided via Telephone Company designated electronic access tandem switches, FGB switching is provided at Telephone Company electronic and electromechanical end office switches.
B.	FGB is provided as trunk side switching through the use of end office or access tandem switch trunk equipment. The Telephone Company will establish a trunk group or groups for the customer at end office switches or access tandem switches where FGB switching is provided. When required by technical limitations, a separate trunk group will be established for each type of FGB switching arrangement provided. Different types of FGB or other switching arrangements may be combined in a single trunk group at the option of the Telephone Company.
C.	Uniform Access— The access code for non 800 access services FGB switching is a uniform access code. The form of the uniform access code is 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX for carriers. One uniform access code will be assigned to the customer for the customer's domestic communications and another will be assigned to the customer for its international communications, if required. These uniform access codes will be the assigned access numbers of all non 800 access services FGB service provided to the customer by the Telephone Company.
D.	Terminating Access— FGB switching when used in the terminating direction, may be used to access valid NXXs in the LATA, time or weather announcement services of the Telephone Company, community information services of an information service provider and other customers' services (by dialing the appropriate digits). 1. When directly routed to an end office, only those valid NXX codes served by that end office may be accessed. 2. When routed through an access tandem, only those valid NXX codes served by end offices subtending the access tandem may be accessed. 3. The customer will also be billed additional non access charges for calls to certain community information services for which rates are applicable under Telephone Company exchange service tariffs, (e.g., 976 DIAL-IT network service). 4. Non access charges will also be billed for calls from a FGB trunk to another customer's service in accordance with that customer's applicable service rates when the Telephone Company performs the billing function for that customer. 5. Calls in the terminating direction will not be completed to 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX access codes, local operator assistance (0- and 0+), directory assistance (555-1212), service codes (911 where available) or 10XXX access codes. FGB may not be switched, in the terminating direction, to FGB and FGD.

Verizon New England Inc.

6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.1 Feature Group B (FGB)	
E.	Signaling — The switch trunk equipment is provided with wink start start pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling. FGB switching is provided with multifrequency address signaling in both the originating and terminating directions. Except for FGB switching provided with ANI or rotary dial station signaling arrangements, any other address signaling in the originating direction, if required by the customer, must be provided by the customer's end user using inband tone signaling techniques. Such inband tone address signals will not be regenerated by the Telephone Company and will be subject to the ordinary transmission capabilities of the local transport provided.
F.	Intercept Announcement — When all FGB switching arrangements are discontinued at an end office and/or in a LATA, an intercept announcement is provided. This arrangement provides, for a limited period of time, an announcement that the service associated with the number dialed has been disconnected.
G.	Transmission Specifications — FGB is provided with either Type B or Type C transmission specifications. The specifications for the associated parameters are guaranteed to the end office when routed directly or to the first point of switching when routed via an access tandem. - Type B is provided with Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9. - Type C transmission specifications are provided with Interface Group 1. - Type DB data transmission parameters are provided with FGB to the first point of switching.
H.	Testing Capabilities — FGB is provided, in the terminating direction where equipment is available, with seven digit access to balance (100 type) test line and milliwatt (102 type) test line, nonsynchronous or synchronous test line, automatic transmission measuring (105 type) test line, data transmission (107 type) test line, loop around test line, short circuit test line and open circuit test line.
I.	Provisions for Other Services — When a WAL service* is provided in conjunction with FGB switched access service the IC will be provided with routing of intraLATA calls to the Telephone Company for use with WAL service* option.
J.	FGB Optional Features Common Switching - Alternate Traffic Routing - Automatic Number Identification (ANI) - Hunt Group Arrangement for Use with WAL service* - Non-hunting Number for Use with Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use with WAL service* - Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use with WAL service*

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Verizon New England Inc.

6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.1 Feature Group B (FGB)	
E.	Signaling — The switch trunk equipment is provided with wink start start pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling. FGB switching is provided with multifrequency address signaling in both the originating and terminating directions. Except for FGB switching provided with ANI or rotary dial station signaling arrangements, any other address signaling in the originating direction, if required by the customer, must be provided by the customer's end user using inband tone signaling techniques. Such inband tone address signals will not be regenerated by the Telephone Company and will be subject to the ordinary transmission capabilities of the local transport provided.
F.	Intercept Announcement — When all FGB switching arrangements are discontinued at an end office and/or in a LATA, an intercept announcement is provided. This arrangement provides, for a limited period of time, an announcement that the service associated with the number dialed has been disconnected.
G.	Transmission Specifications — FGB is provided with either Type B or Type C transmission specifications. The specifications for the associated parameters are guaranteed to the end office when routed directly or to the first point of switching when routed via an access tandem. - Type B is provided with Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9. - Type C transmission specifications are provided with Interface Group 1. - Type DB data transmission parameters are provided with FGB to the first point of switching.
H.	Testing Capabilities — FGB is provided, in the terminating direction where equipment is available, with seven digit access to balance (100 type) test line and milliwatt (102 type) test line, nonsynchronous or synchronous test line, automatic transmission measuring (105 type) test line, data transmission (107 type) test line, loop around test line, short circuit test line and open circuit test line.
I.	Provisions for Other Services — When a WAL service* is provided in conjunction with FGB switched access service the IC will be provided with routing of intraLATA calls to the Telephone Company for use with WAL service* option.
J.	FGB Optional Features Common Switching - Alternate Traffic Routing - Automatic Number Identification (ANI) - Hunt Group Arrangement for Use with WAL service* - Non-hunting Number for Use with Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use with WAL service* - Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use with WAL service*

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.1 Feature Group B (FGB)	
J.1.	(Continued)
f.	Up to 7 Digit Outpulsing of Access Digits to Customer
2.	Transport Termination
a.	Rotary Dial Station Signaling
3.	Local Transport
a.	Customer Specified Entry Switch Receive Level
b.	Customer Specification of Local Transport Termination
c.	Supervisory Signaling (as set forth in Section 6.2.1).
4.	WATS Access Line Service* Termination
a.	Answer Supervision
b.	E&M Supervisory Signaling
5.	Other Features
a.	Curb-A-Charge, a feature which may be available in connection with FGB is provided under PUC RI No. 15.

6.3.2 Feature Group D (FGD)	
A.	FGD which is available to all customers, provides trunk side access to Telephone Company end office switches with an associated uniform 10XXX access code for non 800 and non 900 access services traffic, for the customer's use in originating and terminating communications. To originate non 800 and non 900 intraLATA calls the 10XXX access code must be dialed. FGD is provided at Telephone Company designated end office switches whether routed directly or via Telephone Company designated access tandem switches. For FGD with the SS7 signaling option, the CCSA Signaling connection is provided to Telephone Company designated STPs.
B.	FGD is provided as trunk side switching through the use of end office or access tandem switch trunk equipment. The Telephone Company will establish a trunk group or groups for the customer at end office switches or access tandem switches where FGD switching is provided. When required by technical limitations, a separate trunk group will be established for each type of FGD switching arrangement provided. Different types of FGD or other switching arrangements may be combined in a single trunk group at the option of the Telephone Company.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.2 Feature Group D (FGD)	
C.	Uniform Access— The access code for FGD switching is a uniform access code of the form 10XXX. A single access code will be the assigned number of all FGD access provided to the customer by the Telephone Company. No access code is required for calls which originate from a WAL service*.
1.	Where no access code is required or available, the number dialed by the end user shall be a seven to eleven digit number for calls in the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). The form of the numbers dialed by the end user is NXX-XXXX, 0 or 1+NXX-XXXX, NPA+NXX-XXXX or 0 or 1+NPA+NXX-XXXX.
2.	When the 10XXX access code is used, FGD switching also provides for dialing the digit "0" for access to the customer's operator, 911 for access to, or the end of dialing digit (#) for cut-through access to the customer's premises
3.	Calls originating over a WAL service* by the end user's dialing 800+NXX-XXXX, 900+NXX-XXXX, 1+800+NXX-XXXX or 1+900+NXX-XXXX will be routed to the Switched Access service of the 800 or 900 service provider. Calls originating over a WAL service* by the end user's dialing unassigned NXXs, local operator assistance (0-), service codes (911), directory assistance and 10XXX access codes will not be completed. All other calls originating over a WAL service* will be routed over the particular customer's FGD service used to provision the WAL service*.
4.	These dialing provisions apply for WAL service* not equipped with the option of, routing of intraLATA calls to the Telephone Company for use with WAL service*.
D.	Terminating Access— FGD switching, when used in the terminating direction, may be used to access valid NXXs in the LATA, time or weather announcement services of the Telephone Company, community information services of an IP, and other customers' services (by dialing the appropriate codes) when the services can be reached using valid NXX codes.
1.	When directly routed to an end office, only those valid NXX codes served by that office may be accessed. When routed through an access tandem, only those valid NXX codes served by end offices subtending the access tandem may be accessed.
2.	The customer will also be billed additional non access charges for calls to certain community information services, for which rates are applicable under PUC RI No. 15 exchange service tariff, (e.g. 976 DIAL-IT network services).
3.	Non access charges will also be billed for calls from a FGD trunk to another customer's service in accordance with that customer's applicable service rates when the Telephone Company performs the billing function for that customer.
4.	Calls in the terminating direction will not be completed to 950-0XXX or 950-1XXX access codes, local operator assistance (0- and 0+), service codes (911 where available) and 10XXX access codes. Calls will not be completed to directory assistance (555-1212). FGD may not be switched in the terminating direction, to switched access service FGB or FGD.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.2 Feature Group D (FGD)	
E.	Redirection of End User Dialed Calls— When a customer has had FGB access in an end office and subsequently replaces the FGB access with FGD access, at the customer's request and where facilities permit, the Telephone Company will, for a period of ninety days, direct calls dialed by the customer's end users using the customer's previous FGB access code to the customer's FGD access service. The customer must be prepared to handle normally dialed FGD calls as well as calls dialed with the FGB access code which require the customer to receive additional address signaling from the end user. Such calls will be rated as FGD.
F.	Signaling— The switch trunk equipment is provided with wink start start pulsing signals and answer and disconnect supervisory signaling or without signaling when the SS7 signaling option is specified. FGD may be provided with multifrequency address signaling or common channel signaling. With multifrequency address signaling up to twelve 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 Telephone 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.
1.	With common channel signaling, up to twelve 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 Telephone Company equipment to the customer's designated premises via a CCSA circuit. The SS7 signaling option requires the customer to order CCSA links (refer to Section 6.2.1H).
G.	Transmission Specifications— FGD is provided with either Type A, B or Type C Transmission Specifications. When routed directly to the end office, either Type B or C is provided. When routed to an access tandem, only Type A is provided.
1.	Types A and B are provided with Interface Groups 2, 6, 7 and 9. Type A is provided on the transmission path from the access tandem to the end office.
2.	Type C is provided with Interface Group 1.
3.	Type DA data transmission parameters are provided for the transmission path between the customer's premises and the access tandem and between the access tandem and the end office. Type DB data transmission parameters are provided with FGD for the transmission path between the customer's premises and the end office when routed directly to the end office.
H.	Testing Capabilities— FGD is provided, in the terminating direction where equipment is available, with seven digit access to balance (100 type) test line, milliwatt (102 type) test line, nonsynchronous or synchronous test line, automatic transmission measuring (105 type) test line, data transmission (107 type) test line, loop around test line, short circuit test line and open circuit test line.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.2 Feature Group D (FGD)	
I.	FGB Optional Features
1.	Common Switching
a.	Alternate Traffic Routing (not available in designated electromechanical end offices)
b.	Automatic Number Identification (ANI)
c.	Band Advance Arrangement for Use with WAL Service*
d.	End Office End User Line Service Screening for Use With WAL Service*
e.	Hunt Group Arrangement for Use with WAL Service*
f.	Multiple Trunk Routing
g.	Nonhunting Number for Use with Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use with WAL Service*
h.	Routing of IntraLATA Calls to the Telephone Company for Use with WAL Service*, Service Class Routing
i.	Uniform Call Distribution for Use with WAL Service*
j.	Carrier Identification Parameter
2.	Transport Termination
a.	Operator Trunk Assist Feature Arrangement
b.	Operator Trunk Full Feature Arrangement
3.	Local Transport
a.	CCSA
b.	SS7 signaling option
c.	Supervisory Signaling (as set forth in Section 6.2.1)
4.	WATS Access Line Service* Termination
a.	Answer Supervision
b.	E&M Supervisory Signaling

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6. Switched Access Service**6.3 Description of Switched Access Services**

6.3.2 Feature Group D (FGD)	
J. Other Optional Features	
1. WATS Access Line Service* 10XXX Capability—	(FID=PROX) is available with either originating only or two way WAL service not equipped with the optional feature, end office end user line service.
a.	Screening provides the capability for end users of such service to originate calls to FGD by dialing the appropriate 10XXX access code. These calls will be routed to the switched access service customer so designated which provides FGD to the end office (WSO) from which the WAL service* is provided. When the 10XXX access code is used, FGD switching also provides for the end of dialing (#) for cut-through access to the FGD customer's premises.
6.3.3 800 Database Access Service	
A. General—	For purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this tariff regarding the provisions of 800 database access service, except where otherwise specified, the term 800 database access service shall include any of the following NPAs as they become available to the industry.
1.	800
2.	822
3.	833
4.	844
5.	855
6.	866
7.	877
8.	888
9.	other NPAs
B.	800 database access service is a LATA-wide offering utilizing originating trunk side switched access service. The service provides for the forwarding of end user dialed 800+NXX-XXXX calls to a Telephone Company switching point which will initiate a query to the database to perform the carrier identification function. The customer has the option of having the dialed 800 number (i.e., 800-NXX-XXXX) or, if the Toll Free number translation feature is specified, a translated ten digit telephone number in NANPA format delivered to the customer premises switch capable of performing the carrier identification function. Based on the NXX, the call is forwarded to the appropriate IC.
1.	An 800 customer identification charge applies to customers who obtain 800 database access service.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.3 800 Database Access Service	
C.	No access code is required for 800 database access service. When a 1+800+NX-XXXX call is originated by an end user, the Telephone Company will perform the customer identification function based on the dialed digits to determine the customer location to which the call is to be routed. The customer identification function will be available at suitably equipped end offices or access tandem switches. If the call originates from an end office switch not equipped to provide the customer identification function, the call will be routed to the nearest office at which the function is available. Once customer identification has been established, the call will be routed to the customer. Calls originating from an end office switch to which the customer has not ordered 800 database access service will not be completed.
D.	The provision of 800 database access service requires direct access by the customer or other authorized party, to the 800 SMS.
E.	The manner in which 800 database access service is provisioned is dependent on the status of the end office from which the service is provided, and/or the status of the customer (i.e., MTS/WATS* provider or MTS/WATS* type provider). 800 database access service is provisioned as FGD.
1.	Unless prohibited by technical limitations (e.g. different dialing plans), the customer's 800 database access service traffic, may at the option of the customer, be combined in the same trunk group arrangement with the customer's non 800 access service traffic for the same end office and of the same feature group type. Combining 800 database access service traffic with the customer's direct routed switched access service arrangement type will be allowed only when the end office is equipped to perform the customer identification function. When required by technical limitations, a separate trunk group must be established for 800 database access service.
F.	800 traffic carried over direct end office routed trunks is available only at end offices equipped with 800 access SSP functionality. 888 traffic carried over direct end office routed trunks is available only at end offices equipped with 888 access SSP functionality. All such traffic originating from end offices not equipped with the appropriate SSP function must be routed via an access tandem at which the function is available and the 800 access service must be ordered accordingly. SSP locations are identified in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.3 800 Database Access Service	
G. Optional Features	
1. Call Handling and Destination Feature	allows the customer to create call processing logic for 800-NXX-XXXX dialed calls. In the manner the 800 database access service can be customized to meet individual requirements. The feature may be used in combination with one or more routing options based upon customer specification and technical switch limitations. The customer may segment the 800 calls based on the following options to choose different terminating destinations and/or multiple carriers.
a. NPA/NXX or Specific Telephone Number of the Calling Party—	When based on NPA/NXX or specific telephone number of the calling party, this feature will be based on the ANI associated with the call. When based on the specific telephone number of the calling party, the availability of this feature is subject to the Telephone Company's ability to obtain full ten digit ANI of the calling party.
b. Time of Day	
c. Day of Week	
d. Specific Days of the Year (e.g., December 25)	
e. Percentage of Traffic (in 1% increments)	
2. Toll Free number translation	allows customers to designate a ten digit telephone number in NANPA format to be translated from a specific 800 number to be delivered to the customer premises. If the Toll Free number translation feature is ordered, the customer will be unable to determine that such calls originated as 800 dialed calls unless the customer also orders the ANI optional feature.
6.3.4 900 Access Service	
A.	900 access service is a LATA-wide offering utilizing originating trunk side switched access service. The service provides for the forwarding of end user dialed 900+NXX-XXXX calls to a Telephone Company switch capable of performing a customer identification function. Based on the NXX, the call is forwarded to the appropriate customer.
B.	No access code is required for 900 access service. When a 1+900+NXX-XXXX call is originated by an end user, the Telephone Company will perform the customer identification function based on the dialed digits to determine the customer location to which the call is to be routed. The customer identification function will be available at suitably equipped end offices or access tandem switches. If the call originates from an end office switch not equipped to provide the customer identification function, the call will be routed to the nearest office at which the function is available. Once customer identification has been established, the call will be routed to the customer.
C.	Calls originating from a LATA to which the customer has not ordered 900 access service will not be completed.

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6. Switched Access Service**6.3 Description of Switched Access Services**

6.3.4 900 Access Service	
D.	All 900 access service will be provisioned as FGD.
E.	Unless prohibited by technical limitations (e.g. different dialing plans), the customer's 900 access service traffic, may at the option of the customer, be combined in the same trunk group arrangement with the customer's non 900 utilizing FGD. When required by technical limitations, a separate trunk group must be established for 900 access service.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

In addition to the obligations in Section 2, the following Telephone Company obligations pertain to the provision of switched access service.

6.4.1 Transmission Specifications	
A.	The Telephone Company will, upon notification by the customer that the data parameters are not being met, conduct tests independently or in cooperation with the customer, and take any necessary action to insure that the data parameters are met.
B.	The Telephone Company will maintain existing transmission specifications on service configurations installed prior to the effective date of this tariff. The Telephone Company will maintain transmission specifications at performance levels specified in TR-NPL-000334. The transmission specifications contained in this Section are immediate action limits. Acceptance limits are set forth in TR-NPL-000334. Transmission specifications for CCSA signaling connections are set forth in TR-TSV-000905.
6.4.2 Network Management	
A.	The Telephone Company will administer its network to insure the provision of acceptable service levels to all telecommunications users of the Telephone Company's network services. Generally, service levels are considered acceptable only when both end users and customers are able to establish connections with little or no delay encountered within the Telephone Company network.
B.	The Telephone Company maintains the right to apply protective controls, (i.e., those actions such as call gapping, which selectively cancel the completion of traffic), over any traffic carried over its network, including that associated with a customer's switched access service. Generally, such protective measures would only be taken as a result of occurrences such as failure or overload of Telephone Company or customer facilities, natural disasters, mass calling or national security demands.
1.	In the event that the protective controls applied by the Telephone Company result in the complete loss of service by the customer, the customer will be granted a credit allowance for service interruption as set forth in Section 4.2.
6.4.3 Design and Traffic Routing of Switched Access Service	
A.	For switched access service which is ordered on a BHMC basis, the Telephone Company shall design and determine the routing of switched access service, including the selection of the first point of switching and the selection of facilities from the interface to any switching point and to the end offices where BHMC are ordered.
1.	The Telephone Company shall also decide if capacity is to be provided by originating only, terminating only, or two way trunk groups

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.3 Design and Traffic Routing of Switched Access Service	
A. (Continued)	
2.	The Telephone Company will decide whether trunk side access will be provided through the use of two wire or four wire trunk terminating equipment.
B.	Selection of facilities and equipment and traffic routing of the service are based on standard engineering methods, available facilities and equipment, and the Telephone Company traffic routing plans.
1.	If the customer desires routing or directionality different from that determined by the Telephone Company, the Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer in determining whether the service is to be routed directly to an end office or through an access tandem switch and also in determining the directionality of the service.
C.	For switched access service which is ordered on a per trunk basis, the customer desired trunk directionality and/or traffic routing of the switched access service between the customer's premises and the entry switch are specified on the customer's order for service.
1.	The Telephone Company will determine the optimal network configuration based on the capacity ordered.
2.	If the customer desires routing or directionality different from the optimal configuration determined by the Telephone Company, the Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer in determining whether the service is to be routed directly to an end office or through an access tandem switch and also in determining the directionality of the service before establishing a firm order.
D.	Design Layout Report — At the request of the customer, the Telephone Company will provide to the customer the makeup of the facilities and services provided from the customer's premises to the first point of switching. This information will be provided in the form of a design layout report. The design layout report will also be provided for WAL service* when specifically requested by the customer. The design layout report will be provided to the customer at no charge, and will be reissued or updated whenever these facilities are materially changed.

6.4.4 Provision of Service Performance Data	
A.	Subject to availability, end to end service performance data available to the Telephone Company through its own service evaluation routines, may also be made available to the customer based on previously arranged intervals and format.
1.	These data provide information on overall end to end call completion and non-completion performance, (e.g., customer equipment blockage, failure results and transmission performance).
2.	These data do not include service performance data which are provided under other tariff sections, (e.g., testing service results).

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.4 Provision of Service Performance Data	
A. (Continued)	
3.	If data is to be provided in other than paper format, the charges for such provisions will be determined on an individual case basis.

6.4.5 Trunk Group Measurement Reports	
A.	Subject to availability, trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow, will be made available to the customer, based on previously agreed to intervals. Regulations pertaining to this report are also contained in Section 6.5.

6.4.6 Determination of Number of Transmission Paths	
A.	The Telephone Company will determine the number of switched access service transmission paths to be provided for FGD BHMC ordered. For FGB which is ordered on a per trunk basis, and FGD when ordered on a per trunk basis, the customer specifies the number of transmission paths in the order for service.
1.	A transmission path is a communication path within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz or a derived communications path of a frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz provided over a high frequency analog facility or a high speed digital facility between a customer's premises and a Telephone Company location.
2.	The number of transmission paths will be developed using the total BHMC by type (as described in Section 6.1.3) for the end offices for each feature group ordered from a customer's premises. The total BHMC by type for the feature group end office will be converted to transmission paths using standard Telephone Company traffic engineering methods. The number of transmission paths provided shall be the number required based on the use of access tandem switches and end office switches, or the use of end office switches only, or the use of tandem switches only.
3.	For CCSA signaling connections, the number of transmission paths must be ordered in multiples of two or four. If the CCSA signaling connection is ordered to a customer's STP, a multiple of four transmission paths must be ordered. If the CCSA signaling connection is ordered to a customer's signaling point, a multiple of two transmission paths must be ordered.

6.4.7 Determination of Number of End Office Transport Terminations	
A.	For analog entry switches, a termination will be provided for each transmission path provided. For digital entry switches, an equivalent termination will be provided for each transmission path provided.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.8 Design Blocking Probability	
A.	General— The Telephone Company will design the facilities used in the provision of switched access service to meet the blocking probability criteria contained herein.
B.	For FGB non 800 access services no design blocking criteria apply.
C.	For FGD, the design blocking objective will be no greater than one percent between the point of termination at the customer's premises and the end office switch, whether the traffic is directly routed without an alternate route or routed via an access tandem. Standard traffic engineering methods as set forth in Special Report SR-EOP-000191, Issue No. 1, Trunk Traffic Engineering Concepts and Applications will be used by the Telephone Company to determine the number of transmission paths required to achieve this level of blocking. In the event of 900 access service media stimulated calling, the design blocking objective of no greater than one percent cannot be guaranteed.
1.	All service configurations will conform to the blocking objectives in this tariff except where Telephone Company facility conditions cannot support the blocking objectives contained in this tariff; in such cases, blocking objectives that can be supported will be uniformly applied to all customers.
D.	The Telephone Company will perform routine measurement functions for the capacity ordered, whether ordered in lines, trunks or BHMCS, in accordance with Telephone Company design blocking criteria, to assure that an adequate number of transmission paths are in service. The Telephone Company will recommend that additional capacity (i.e., BHMC, lines or trunks), be ordered by the customer when additional paths are required to reduce the measured blocking to the designed blocking level.
E.	Excessive Trunk Group Blocking— For the FGD capacity ordered, the design blocking objective is assumed to have been met if the routine measurements show that the measured blocking does not exceed the thresholds listed in Exhibit 6.4.8-1 and Exhibit 6.4.8-2. Excessive trunk group blocking occurs when the blocking thresholds are exceeded. The customer will be notified by the Telephone Company to increase its capacity (busy hour minutes of capacity or quantities of trunks) when excessive trunk group blocking occurs on groups carrying FGD traffic. If the order for sufficient additional capacity to handle the customer's traffic has not been received by the Telephone Company within 15 days of the notification, the Telephone Company will bill the customer for each overflow in the excess of the chargeable thresholds.
1.	Chargeable Thresholds For Trunk Groups as Specified in Exhibit 6.4.8-1
a.	For trunk group size 1–2 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 18.
b.	For trunk group size 3–4 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 19.
c.	For trunk group size 5–6 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 13.
d.	For trunk group size 7–40 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 10.
e.	For trunk group size 41–139 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 09.

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6. Switched Access Service
6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.8 Design Blocking Probability	
E.1. (Continued)	
f.	For trunk group size 140–500 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 08.
g.	For trunk group size 501+ the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 07.
2. Chargeable Thresholds For Trunk Groups as Specified in Exhibit 6.4.8-2	
a.	For trunk group size 1–4 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 10.
b.	For trunk group size 5–6 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 08.
c.	For trunk group size 7–125 the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 06.
d.	For trunk group size 126+ the allowable overflows per trunk, per month are 05.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.8 Design Blocking Probability				
Exhibit 6.4.8-1 Measured Blocking Thresholds in the Time Consistent Busy Hour for the Number of Average Business Day Measurements Per Trunk Group				
For transmission paths carrying only first routed traffic direct between an end office and a customer's premises without an alternate route, and for paths carrying only overflow traffic, the measured blocking thresholds are as follows.				
Number of Transmission Paths Per Trunk Group	15-20 Meas.	11-14 Meas.	7-10 Meas.	3-6 Meas.
2	.070	.080	.090	.140
3	.050	.060	.070	.090
4	.050	.060	.070	.080
5-6	.040	.050	.060	.070
7 or more	.030	.035	.040	.060

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.8 Design Blocking Probability				
Exhibit 6.4.8-2 Measured Blocking Thresholds in the Time Consistent Busy Hour for the Number of Average Business Day Measurements Per Trunk Group				
For Transmission paths carrying first routed traffic between an end office and a customer's premises via an access tandem, the measured blocking thresholds are as follows.				
Number of Transmission Paths Per Trunk Group	15-20 Meas.	11-14 Meas.	7-10 Meas.	3-6 Meas.
2	.045	.055	.060	.095
3	.035	.040	.045	.060
4	.035	.040	.045	.055
5-6	.025	.035	.040	.045
7 or more	.020	.025	.030	.040

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.9 Measuring Access Minutes	
A.	Customer traffic to end offices will be measured (i.e., recorded or assumed) by the Telephone Company at end office switches or access tandem switches. Originating and terminating calls will be measured by the Telephone Company to determine the basis for computing chargeable access minutes.
B.	All Feature Groups— For terminating calls over FGB and FGD, and for originating calls over FGB non 800 and FGD, the measured minutes are the chargeable access minutes derived from recorded minutes in the following manner. - Obtain recorded originating minutes and messages (measured as described in Section 6.4.10E) from the appropriate recording data. - Obtain the total attempts by dividing the originating measured messages by the Completion Ratio (CR). CRs are obtained separately for the major call categories such as DDD, operator and 800 from a sample study which analyzes the ultimate completion status for the total attempts which receive acknowledgment from the customer. - Measured Messages divided by CR equals Total Attempts. - Obtain the total Non Conversation Time Additive (NCTA) by multiplying the total attempts by the NCTA per attempt ratio. The NCTA per attempt ratio is obtained from the sample study identified above by measuring the non conversation time associated with both completed and incompletd attempts. The NCTA is the time on a completed attempt from customer acknowledgment of receipt of call to called party answer (set up and ringing) plus the time on an incompletd attempt from customer acknowledgment of call until the access tandem or end office receives a disconnect signal (ring no answer, busy or network blockage). - Total Attempts times Non Conversation Time per Attempt Ratio equals Total NCTA. - Obtain total chargeable originating access minutes by adding the total NCTA to the recorded originating measured minutes. - Measured Minutes plus NCTA equals Chargeable Originating Access Minutes. - When Measured Minutes is 7,000, Measured Messages is 1,000, Completion Ratio is .75 and NCTA per Attempt is .4. Example Calculation— $.4(1000 \div 75) + 7000 = 7,533.33$
C.	FGB and 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.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.9	Measuring Access Minutes
D.	When assumed minutes are used, the assumed minutes are the chargeable access minutes. Assumed minutes are used for FGB services which originate or terminate in end offices not equipped with measurement capabilities and are subject to the peak rate time period. The assumed average access minutes for FGB are as follows.
1.	When FGB service arranged for two way calling is provided where neither the originating nor terminating access minutes are recorded, the assumed average intrastate access minutes are 3798 access minutes. 1449 access minutes are assumed to be originating and 2349 access minutes are assumed to be terminating. When a FGB service arranged for two way calling is provided where recording capability exists for either originating or terminating usage, but not both, the number of access minutes per two way service will be an assumed 3798 or the recorded usage, whichever is greater. If the usage in the measured direction exceeds 3798 access minutes, it will be assumed that there is zero usage in the unmeasured direction. If the measured usage is less than 3798 access minutes, the usage in the unmeasured direction will be assumed to be 3798 access minutes minus the measured usage, (e.g., 3798 minus 1000 measured equals 2798 assumed in the unmeasured direction).
2.	When FGB service arranged for originating only switched access service is provided where the originating access minutes are not recorded, the assumed average originating access minutes are 1449 access minutes and no terminating access minutes will apply.
3.	When FGB service arranged for terminating only switched access service is provided where the terminating access minutes are not recorded, the assumed average terminating access minutes are 2349 access minutes and no originating access minutes will apply.
E.	Feature Group B Usage Measurement
1.	For non 800 originating calls over FGB, usage measurement begins when the originating FGB entry switch receives answer supervision forwarded from the customer's point of termination, indicating the customer's equipment has answered.
2.	The measurement of originating non 800 call usage over FGB ends when the originating FGB entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating end user's end office, indicating the originating end user has disconnected, or the customer's point of termination whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.
3.	For terminating calls over FGB, usage measurement begins when the terminating FGB entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has answered.
4.	The measurement of terminating call usage over FGB ends when the terminating FGB entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has disconnected, or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

6. Switched Access Service**6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company**

6.4.9 Measuring Access Minutes	
E.	(Continued)
5.	When any or all the usage over an unmeasured FGB trunk originates from or terminates to a WAL service* and the total FGB usage recorded at the WSOs exceeds the assumed usage(s), the recorded usage will be billed to the customer in lieu of the assumed usage.
F.	Feature Group D Usage Measurement— For originating calls over FGD except for FGD with the SS7 signaling option, usage measurement begins when the originating FGD entry switch receives the first wink supervisory signal forwarded from the customer's point of termination. The measurement of originating call usage over FGD ends when the originating FGD entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating end user's end office, indicating the originating end user has disconnected, or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.
1.	For terminating calls over FGD, the measurement of access minutes begins when the terminating FGD entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has answered.
2.	The measurement of terminating call usage over FGD ends when the terminating FGD entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has disconnected, or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.
3.	For originating calls over FGD with the SS7 signaling option, usage measurement for direct trunks begins when the FGD entry switch sends an initial address message. Usage measurement for tandem trunks begins when the FGD entry switch receives an exit message.
6.4.10 Determining Mileage	
A.	Mileage is calculated based on airline distance utilizing the V&H coordinates method. This method is set forth in the NECA Tariff FCC No. 4. If the calculation results in a fraction of a mile, a round up to the next whole mile occurs before determining the mileage.

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6. Switched Access Service

6.4 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

6.4.10 Determining Mileage	
B. Mileage Measurement Rules	
1. For non-remote switches, Tandem Switched Transport (TST) Local Transport Facility mileage for Feature Groups B and D tandem-routed minutes is calculated from the end office to the access tandem.	
2. For remote switches, TST Local Transport Facility mileage for Feature Groups B and D tandem-routed minutes is calculated from the host office to the access tandem.	
3. For FGA* in the originating direction that terminates within the LATA, TST Local Transport Facility mileage is calculated from the end office switch where the Feature Group A* switching dial tone is provided and the end office which serves the called party. TST Local Transport Facility mileage will not be applicable for access minutes which terminate outside the originating LATA.	(N)
4. If Direct Trunked Transport (DTT) is ordered to an end office, the mileage measurement is calculated from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to the end office.	(N)
5. If DTT is ordered to a host office serving a remote switch, the mileage measurement is calculated from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to the host office.	
6. If DTT is ordered to a tandem, the mileage measurement is calculated from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to the tandem.	
7. If DTT is ordered through a facility hub office, separate mileage measurements are calculated from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to the facility hub office and from the facility hub office to the end office, host office, or tandem.	
8. If DTT is ordered to a FGA* Dial Tone Office (DTO), the mileage measurement is calculated from the serving wire center of the customer's premises to the FGA* DTO.	(N)
9. Mileage measurement for the CCSA STP link transport will be calculated on an airline basis using the V&H coordinates method between the serving wire center of the customer's SPOI and the Telephone Company's STP.	(N)

* Please refer to Section 16, for limitations on the availability of Feature Group A (FGA).

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6. Switched Access Service

6.5 Responsibility of The Customer

6.5.1 Report Requirements	
A.	Customers are responsible for providing the following reports or notification to the Telephone Company, when applicable.
1.	Jurisdictional Reports — When a customer orders switched access service for both interstate and intrastate use, the customer is responsible for providing jurisdictional reports, from which charges will be apportioned (refer to Section 2.5.10).
2.	Code Screening Reports — When a customer orders service class routing, the report must indicate the number of trunks and/or the appropriate codes to be instituted in each end office or access tandem switch, for each of the arrangements ordered.
3.	900 Access Service Reports — The Telephone Company will administer its network in such a manner that the impact of traffic surges due to peaked 900 access service traffic on other access service traffic is minimized. The Telephone Company may, at its option implement network management controls. (e.g., call gapping) to ensure acceptable service levels (defined in Section 6.4.2).
a.	In order to ensure deployment of adequate protective controls, customers must provide notice of 900 media stimulated calling events to the Telephone Company's Network Management Center at least two business days prior to the event. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the appropriate level of such controls. A customer's failure to notify the Telephone Company as stated above, may result in a discontinuance of service as specified in Section 2.4.2.
4.	Trunk Group Measurement Reports — With the agreement of the customer, trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow for its end of all access trunk groups, where technologically feasible, will be made available to the Telephone Company. These data will be used to monitor trunk group utilization and service performance and will be based on previously arranged intervals and format. Regulations pertaining to this report are also contained in Section 6.4.5.
6.5.2 Supervisory Signaling	
A.	The customer's facilities shall provide the necessary on hook, off hook, answer and disconnect supervision.
6.5.3 Design of Switched Access Services	
A.	When a customer orders switched access service on a per trunk basis, the customer shall take reasonable steps to assure that sufficient access services have been ordered to handle its traffic.

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6.6 Rate Regulations

6.6.1 General	
A.	Rates and charges for switched access service provided under this tariff apply to originating, terminating and two way FGB and FGD and 800 database and 900 access service. Rates and charges for services other than switched access service, (e.g., a customer's intrastate toll message service), may also be applicable when switched access service is used in conjunction with these other services (refer to Sections 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, and 6.3.4).
6.6.2 Monthly Rates	
A.	Monthly rates are flat recurring rates that apply each month or fraction thereof that a specific rate element is provided. For billing purposes, each month is considered to have 30 days.
6.6.3 Usage Rates	
A.	Usage rates apply only when a specific rate element is used. They are applied on a per access minute basis determined by the actual conversation time of each call measured in one second increments. Access minute charges are accumulated over a monthly period.
6.6.4 Nonrecurring Charges (NRCs)	
A.	Installation of Service — NRCs apply to each switched access service installed. For switched access service which is ordered on a per trunk basis, the charge is applied per trunk. For switched access service which is ordered on a BHMC basis, the charge is also applied on a per trunk basis but the charge applies only when the capacity ordered requires the installation of an additional trunk(s).
B.	Installation of Optional Features — If a separate NRC applies for the installation of an optional feature, the charge applies whether the feature is installed coincident with the initial installation of service or at any time subsequent to the initial installation of service.
C.	Service Rearrangements are changes to existing services installed which do not result in either a change in the minimum period requirements as set forth in Section 2.2.5 or a change in the physical location of the point of termination at the customer's premises or the customer's end user's premises. Changes which result in the establishment of new minimum period obligations are treated as discontinuances of existing service, and installations of new service. Changes in the physical location of the point of termination are treated as moves. The charge to the customer for the service rearrangement is dependent on whether the change is administrative only or involves an actual physical change to the service. The following administrative changes will be made without charge to the customer.
1.	Change of Customer Name

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6.6 Rate Regulations

6.6.4 Nonrecurring Charges (NRCs)	
C. (Continued)	
2.	Change of customer or customer's end user premises address when the change of address is not a result of a physical relocation of equipment
3.	Change in billing data (name, address or contact name or telephone number)
4.	Change of agency authorization
5.	Change of customer circuit identification
6.	Change of billing account number
7.	Change of customer test line number
8.	Change of customer or customer's end user contact name or telephone number
9.	Change of jurisdiction
10.	If, due to the technical limitations of the Telephone Company, it was impossible to combine 800 database or 900 access service traffic with a customer's other trunk side switched access services, no charge shall be applied to combine the trunk groups when it becomes technically possible.
11.	To redirect traffic from direct routed to tandem routed for 800 database service, where the service is initially available only at the tandem will not be assessed a NRC. In addition, when 800 database service becomes available at end offices subtending a tandem to which customers have redirected their 800 traffic, customers will be allowed to rearrange their 800 traffic from tandem routed to direct routed at no charge provided the same customer premises is maintained.
D.	All Other Service Rearrangements will be charged for as follows.
1.	If the change involves the addition of an optional feature which has a separate NRC, that NRC will apply.
2.	If the change involves a modification to a FGB or FGD to include the initial provision of 900 access service in addition to non 900 access service traffic, a charge equal to one half the local transport NRC (i.e., installation) will apply for service rearrangements on the existing trunks.
3.	Subsequent to the initial installation of 900 access services, any change involving the addition or deletion of a 900 NXX code will be subject to the subsequent order NRC.
4.	If the change involves the rearrangement of existing switched access services from one interface group to another (i.e., change a digital interface group to one capable of a greater bit rate), a digital to digital rearrangement charge will apply. No charge applies to the individual switched services provided within the interface group unless the customer changes the service type or changes only a portion of the individual services from one interface group to another, in which case, the appropriate NRC for each change will apply.

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6.6 Rate Regulations

6.6.4 Nonrecurring Charges (NRCs)	
D. (Continued)	
5.	If the change involves the conversion of existing FGD services with multifrequency address signaling to FGD with the SS7 signaling option, the service rearrangement charge (SS7 signaling option conversion) will apply for each additional trunk ordered and converted at the same time.
6.	If the change involves a change of point code on FGD with the SS7 signaling option, the service rearrangement charge (SS7 signaling option conversion) will apply on a first and additional basis for all orders placed at the same time, between the same two points and for the same due date.
7.	If the change involves the addition of an optional feature which has a separate NRC, that NRC will apply.
8.	For all other changes, including the addition of, or modifications to, optional features without separate NRCs, a charge equal to one-half the local transport NRC (i.e., installation charge) will apply. When an optional feature is not required on each transmission path, but rather for an entire transmission path group, an end office or an access tandem switch, only one such charge will apply (i.e., it will not apply per transmission path).
E. Moves	
1.	A move involves a change in the physical location of one of the following.
a.	The point of termination at the customer's
b.	The customer's end user's premises, or, the customer's premises.
2.	The charges for the move are dependent on whether the move is to a new location within the same building or to a different building.
a.	Moves Within the Same Building— When the move is to a new location within the same building, the charge for the move will be an amount equal to one half of the NRC for the capacity affected. There will be no change in the minimum period requirements.
b.	Moves to a Different Building— Moves to a different building will be treated as a discontinuance and start of service and all associated NRCs will apply. New minimum period requirements will be established for the new service. The customer will also remain responsible for satisfying all outstanding minimum period charges for the discontinued service.

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6.6 Rate Regulations

6.6.4 Nonrecurring Charges (NRCs)	
F.	Discontinuances of Existing Service and Installations of New Service— Changes from one type of feature group to another, including changes to dedicated 900 access service trunks, will be treated as a discontinuance of one type of service and a start of another. Full NRCs (i.e., installation) will apply, with the following exceptions.
1.	When a customer upgrades a FGB to a FGD, the NRCs will not apply if the following conditions are met.
a.	The same customer premises is maintained.
b.	The orders for the disconnect of the FGB service and the start of the FGD service are placed with the Telephone Company at the same time.
c.	The customer requests the same effective date for both the disconnect of service and start of service orders, or the customer requests the FGB service be disconnected no more than 135 days after an end office is equipped with equal access capabilities.
2.	When the effective dates for the disconnect and start of service are the same, minimum period obligations will not change (i.e., the time elapsed in the existing minimum period obligations will be credited to the minimum period obligations for FGD). When the effective dates for the disconnect and start of service are different, new minimum period obligations will be established for FGD service. For all other changes from one type of feature group to another, new minimum period obligations will also be established.

6.6.5 Application of Rates and Charges	
A.	Time Periods— Except for 800 database and 900 access service, local transport termination, local transport facility and local switching rates are subject to time differentiated rate periods. The local transport termination, local transport facility and local switching rates for non 800 and non 900 access service are subject to peak and off peak time periods and discounts. The date, day and time, when the initial connection occurs and when each additional minute begins determine the application of rates.
1.	Peak Rates apply Monday through Friday 7AM to, but not including, 9PM.
2.	Off Peak Rates (discounted access minute rates) apply Monday through Thursday from 9PM to, but not including, 7AM and from 9PM Friday to, but not including, 7AM Monday.
a.	On Christmas Day (December 25), New Year's Day (January 1), Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November) and Labor Day, the holiday discount is the off peak discount.
B.	Local Transport
1.	Local Transport Termination rate applies per access minute.

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6.6 Rate Regulations

6.6.5 Application of Rates and Charges	
B. (Continued)	
2.	Local Transport Facility rate applies per mile, per access minute. When the local transport facility mileage is zero (i.e., the end office switch or WSO, as appropriate, and the customer's serving wire center are collocated), the local transport facility rate does not apply. However, the local transport termination rate will apply.
3.	
C.	Local Switching
1.	FGB and FGD — Rates are applied based on traffic direction, on a per access minute basis, subject to time periods.
2.	800 Database and 900 Access Service — Rates are applied based on traffic direction, on a per access minute basis.
D.	800 Customer Identification Charge — In addition to the rates and charges associated with the functional components of service described in Section 6.2 which are applicable to all switched access service, the 800 database access service customer identification charge applies for the identification of the appropriate customer for 800 database access service. The charge is assessed to the customer on a per query basis.
E.	Optional Features
1.	CCSA is comprised of a STP termination rate, a signaling transfer point link transport rate, and a signaling transfer point port rate. The NRC for CCSA STP Links is applied per link connection.
a.	The STP link termination rate provides for the connection from the customer designated premises to the serving wire center.
b.	The STP link transport rate provides for the transmission facilities between the serving wire center of the customer designated premises and the Telephone Company STP.
c.	The STP port rate provides for the point of termination to the signal switching capability of the STP.

(D)

6.6.6 Local Information Delivery Services	
A.	Calls over switched access in the terminating direction to certain community information services will be rated under the applicable rates for switched access service. In addition, the charges per call as specified under PUC RI No. 15 (e.g., 976 DIAL-IT network services), will also apply.