

ORIGINAL

NHPUC No. 85

N.H.P.U.C. Case No. DT 06-067
Exhibit No. 7 - DELVECCHIO
Witness DARREN WINSLOW

Access Service
Section 6
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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Rate Categories

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.
B.	Local transport is a two way voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities specified by the customer or, for tandem switched transport, determined by the Telephone Company. <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.3. The circuits and equipment used for local transport may be dedicated to a single customer (direct trunked transport), used in common by multiple customers (tandem switched transport) or a combination of the two.4. The customer has the option of a 2-wire voice grade, 4-wire voice grade, DS1 or DS3 entrance facility for local transport from the customer designated premises to the serving wire center of such customer designated premises. For collocation, the customer has the option of a DS1 or DS3 entrance facility for local transport from the customer's collocated premises to the serving wire center of such collocated premises.5. The customer has the option of voice grade, DS1 or DS3 direct trunked transport from the customer's serving wire center to designated end offices or access tandems.6. The local transport rate category provides for DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to voice grade multiplexing optional features.7. At the customer's option, multiplexing functions may be performed at the serving wire center of the customer premises, at a terminus, intermediate or super intermediate hub, at end offices or at Telephone Company access tandems. Channel mileage rates and a mid-link NRC will apply if multiplexing functions are performed between two Telephone Company hubs located in different wire centers.8. DS1 to voice grade multiplexing is not available at end offices.
C.	The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer in determining the following. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Whether the service is to be directly routed to an end office switch or through an access tandem switch.2. Whether the service is to be routed through a traffic operator position system tandem switch.

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6.2.1 Local Transport	
C. (Continued)	
3.	The directionality of the service.
D.	The local transport mileage for access minutes which originate (i.e., FGD) from or terminate (i.e., FGB and FGD) to a WAL service will be calculated on an airline basis, using the V&H coordinates method as set forth in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4 for wire center interconnection information, between the WSO at which the WAL service terminates and the customer premises serving wire center for the FGB or FGD service provided.
1.	For purposes of determining local transport mileage, distance will be measured from the wire center that normally serves the customer to the end office switch(es). Exceptions to the mileage measurement rules are set forth in Section 6.4.5.
2.	When FGB usage originating from or terminating to a WAL service is transported over a FGB trunk for which assumed minutes of use are billed, the local transport mileage for such usage will be calculated in accordance with the V&H coordinates method.
E.	The local transport rate category is comprised of the following.
1.	Entrance Facility — Comprised of a standard channel termination rate for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path from the customer premises to the serving wire center of the customer premises.
a.	The customer must order or have in place an entrance facility from the customer premises to the serving wire center of the customer premises for direct trunked transport or tandem switched transport.
b.	An office channel termination rate will apply in lieu of the standard channel termination for each local transport entrance facility terminated at a customer's collocated premises as referenced in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11. Telephone Company facilities or services will not be provided to connect collocated premises in different serving wire centers.
2.	Interconnection Charge — Provides for interconnection with the Telephone Company switched access network.
F.	Direct Trunked Transport — The local transport rate category, when provided as direct trunked transport, is comprised of a channel mileage rate which provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path from the serving wire center of the customer premises directly to an end office or an access tandem.

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6.2.1 Local Transport	
G.	The local transport rate category, when provide as tandem switched transport, is comprised of the following.
1.	Local Transport Termination — Provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path at either the serving wire center of the customer premises or at the access tandem and the end office switch for traffic that is switched at an access tandem. Local transport termination provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path at a host end office and an RSS or an RSM.
2.	Local Transport Facility — Provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path from either the serving wire center of the customer premises or the access tandem to an end office for traffic that is switched at an access tandem. Local transport facility provides for that portion of the voice frequency transmission path from the host end office to an RSS and an RSM.
3.	Local Transport Tandem Switching — Provides for the use of the Telephone Company tandem switching facilities. An operator passthrough charge and multiplexer charge will apply as appropriate.
H.	The Telephone Company will provide end users with access to the operators of a customer for operator assisted call completion as desired. If the customer provides operator services for its end users for calls originating from within the LATA and is capable of receiving calls passed through to it in the LATA by the Telephone Company, the customer will be assessed an operator passthrough charge that will include the costs associated with handling the operator services traffic.
I.	CCSA provides for interconnection to the Telephone Company common channel signaling network using dedicated STP links and STP ports.
J.	Interface Groups — Descriptions as well as regulations pertaining to interface groups which are applicable to the switched access feature groups, with the exception of FG2A, offered under this tariff are the same as those set forth in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11. FG2A is provided with interface groups as detailed in Exhibits 6.2.1-1 through 6.2.1-4.
K.	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.
1.	Interface Groups 1 and 2 — DX supervisory signaling, E&M Type 1 supervisory signaling, E&M Type 2 supervisory signaling, or E&M Type 3 supervisory signaling.
2.	Interface Group 2 — SF supervisory signaling or tandem supervisory signaling.

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6.2.1	Local Transport
K.	(Continued)
3.	Interface Groups 6, 7 and 9 — 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-NWT-000334. This is available with interface groups 2, 6, 7 and 9 for FGA and 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.	SS7 Signaling — Provided with FGD or FG2A. These trunks may be provided using interface groups 1, 2, 6 and 9. Premises interface codes 04DS9-1S, 04DS9-15 and 04DS6-44 are available for signaling connections as a function of CCSA level (DS1) of digital transmission.
a.	The SS7 option allows the customer to receive signals for call setup out of band. This option is available with FGD or FG2A. The option is provided with calling party number, charge number, and carrier selection parameter. In addition, carrier identification parameter is available as a chargeable optional feature.
L.	Chargeable Optional Features
1.	CCSA provides interconnection to the Telephone Company common channel signaling network using a dedicated STP link and a dedicated STP port. The STP link provides the connection from the customer designated premises to the Telephone Company STP. The STP port provides the customer access to the Telephone Company SS7 network. The STP links and the STP port are dedicated to the customer.
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 described in TR-TSV-000905.
b.	The STP locations are set forth in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.

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6.2.1 Local Transport	
L.1. (Continued)	
c.	Where multiple STP pairs are deployed in a LATA, Telephone Company end offices or tandems are interconnected to only one STP pair. The customer must route terminating traffic to the STP pair that serves the end office or tandem switch where the call is terminated. The customer may request that all of its terminating traffic in a LATA be routed to a single STP pair, using the Telephone Company's SS7 signaling network to provide the connection to the other STP pair in the LATA. If available capacity exists within the Telephone Company SS7 signaling network and where technically feasible, the Telephone Company and the customer will mutually agree to the customer's use of a single STP pair in the LATA. In the event that the Telephone Company SS7 signaling network may be impaired as a result of changes in traffic requirements, the customer will then be notified that its use of a single STP pair in the LATA is no longer permitted and that it must order CCSA links to each STP pair in the LATA.

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6.2.1 Local Transport								
Exhibit 6.2.1-1 Premises Interface Codes-Interface Group 1 (USOC TTP1X)								
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group			
CCS				2N02			2A	

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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.1 Local Transport								
Exhibit 6.2.1-2 Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 2 (USOC TTP2X)								
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group			
	EA	EB	EC	4SF2			2A	
	EA	EB	EC	4SF3			2A	
	EA	EB	EC	4DX2			2A	
CCS				4N02			2A	

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6.2.1 Local Transport								
Exhibit 6.2.1-3 Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 6 (USOC TTP6X)								
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code	Feature Group			
	EA	EB	EC				2A	
				4DS9-15			2A	
CCS				4DS9-15			2A	
CCS				4DS9-15B			2A	
CCS				4DS9-1S			2A	
CCS				4DS9-15K			2A	
CCS				4DS9-15S			2A	

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6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.1 Local Transport							
Exhibit 6.2.1-4 Premises Interface Codes—Interface Group 9 (USOC TTP9X)							
Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code		Feature Group	
CCS				4DS6-44		2A	

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6.2.2 Local Switching	
A.	Local switching provides for the use of common lines and the local end office switching and end user termination functions necessary to complete the transmission of switched access communications to the end users served by the local end office. The local switching functions are as follows.
1.	Local Access provides for the use of end office switching equipment. Following are the two local access functions.
a.	Common Switching provides the local end office switching functions associated with the various feature group switching arrangements. The common switching arrangements provide for originating, terminating or two way FGA, FGB, and FGD. Included as part of common switching are optional features which the customer can order to meet the customer's specific communications requirements.
b.	Transport Termination provides for the line or trunkside arrangements which terminate the local transport facilities. Included as part of transport termination are various nonchargeable optional termination arrangements. The number of transport terminations provided will be determined by the Telephone Company as set forth in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 6.5.6.
2.	Line Termination provides the terminations for the end user lines terminating in the local end office.
3.	Intercept provides for the termination of a call at a Telephone Company intercept operator or recording. The operator or recording tells a caller why a call, as dialed, could not be completed, and if possible, provides the correct number.

6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
A.	Optional Features as described herein are available in lieu of, or in addition to the features provided with the feature groups. Optional features are provided as common switching, transport termination or WAL service terminations.
B.	Alternate Traffic Routing—End Office Alternate Routing When Ordered in Trunks— A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.

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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
C.	Alternate Traffic Routing—Multiple Customer Premises — A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.
D.	ANI — A common switching feature that 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 feature is an end office software function which is associated on a call by call basis with all individual transmission paths in a trunk group routed directly between an end office and a customer's premises, or 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where ANI cannot be provided, (e.g., on calls from four and eight party services), information digits will be provided to the customer. 2. 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. 3. The ten digit ANI telephone number is only available with FGD with multifrequency address signaling. The ten digit ANI telephone number consists of the NPA plus the seven digit ANI telephone number. The ten digit ANI telephone number will be transmitted on all calls except those identified as multi-party line or ANI failure, in which case only the NPA will be transmitted (in addition to the information digit described below). The information digits identify the following information. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

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6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
D.	(Continued)
4.	The ANI telephone number is the listed telephone number of the customer and is not the telephone number of the calling party. These ANI information digits are available with FGB and FGD.
5.	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.	InterLATA restricted telephone number is identified line
b.	InterLATA restricted hotel/motel line
c.	InterLATA restricted coinless, hospital, inmate, etc., line.
6.	ANI is provided as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.
7.	When the SS7 signaling option is specified, the customer will be provided an ANI equivalent, the charge number feature.
E.	Band Advance Arrangement for Use With WAL Service — A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGD.
F.	Call Denial on Line or Hunt Group — A common switching feature that allows for the screening of terminating calls within the LATA, and for the completion only of calls to 411, 911, 800, 555-1212 and a Telephone Company specified set of NXXs within the Telephone Company local exchange calling area of the dial tone office in which the arrangement is provided. All other toll calls are routed to a reorder tone or recorded announcement. This feature is provided in all Telephone Company end offices. It is available with FGA.
G.	Calling Party Number — An SS7 signaling option that 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 and FG2A when ordered with the SS7 signaling option. The specific protocols are contained in TR-TSV-000905.

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6. Switched Access Service
6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
H.	Carrier Identification Parameter — An SS7 signaling option that provides for the transmission of CIC information to customers on originating FGD service. CIC is available from suitably equipped end offices and access tandems, when the SS7 signaling option is specified. When CIC 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. CIC is available on an originating basis as a chargeable optional feature with originating or two-way FGD trunk groups.
I.	Carrier Selection Parameter — An SS7 signaling option that 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 and FG2A when ordered with the SS7 signaling option.
J.	<p>Charge Number— An SS7 signaling option that 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 and FG2A when ordered with the SS7 signaling option. The specific protocols are contained in TR-TSV-000905. The information digits shall only be used for billing and collection, routing screening, and completion of the originating subscriber's call or transaction or for services directly related to the originating subscriber's call or transaction. The information provided shall not be reused or resold without first notifying the originating telephone subscriber and obtaining affirmative consent of the subscriber for reuse or resale. Unless the originating subscriber has given consent for the reuse or resale, any information provided shall not be used for any purpose other than those specified in Section 6.2.3V1 thru 6.2.3V4. The restrictions contained herein shall not prevent the subscriber to the CN feature from using information acquired from a CN feature, such as the telephone number and billing information or information derived from analysis of the characteristics of calls received through the CN feature, to offer a product or service that is directly related to the products or services previously purchased by a customer of the CN feature subscriber.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performing the services or transactions that are the subject of the originating subscriber's call 2. Ensuring network performance security, and the effectiveness of call delivery 3. Compiling, using and disclosing aggregate information 4. Complying with applicable laws

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6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
K.	End Office End User Line Service Screening for Use With WAL Service— A common switching feature that 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 end offices in which WAL service is provided. It is available as a nonchargeable option with FGD.
L.	Hunt Group Arrangement— A common switching feature that provides the ability to sequentially access one of two or more line side connections in the originating direction, when the access code of the line group is dialed. This feature is provided in all Telephone Company end offices. It is available with FGA. FGA services provided by multiple customers to the same end user may not be combined in a single hunt group unless the local transport facility mileage is the same for each customer (i.e., the distance between each customer's serving wire center and the first point of switching (dial tone office), to which the FGA services are ordered) is the same.
M.	Hunt Group Arrangement for Use With WAL Service— A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.
N.	Nonhunting Number for Use With Hunt Group Arrangement or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service— A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.
O.	Nonhunting Number for Use With Hunt Group or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement— A common switching feature that provides an arrangement for an individual line within a multiline hunt or uniform call distribution group that provides access to that line 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 provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices only. It is available with FGA.

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6.2 Rate Categories

6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
P.	Operator Trunk Assist Feature — A transport termination feature that 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 in combination with the SS7 signaling option.
Q.	Operator Trunk Full Feature — A transport termination feature that 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.
R.	Rotary Dial Station Signaling — A transport termination feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB, only on a directly trunked basis.
S.	Routing of IntraLATA Calls to the Telephone Company for Use With WAL Service — A common switching feature that 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 (611, 911), and directory assistance (411, 555-1212 and NPA+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. Additionally, this option provides that interLATA calls originating from such services by the end user's dialing 0- will be directed to the FGD switched access service of the customer providing the interLATA operator services. This option is available as a nonchargeable option with FGD.
T.	Service Class Routing — A common switching feature that 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). It is provided in suitably equipped end office or access tandem switches and is available as a nonchargeable option with FGD.
U.	Service Code Denial on Line or Hunt Group — A common switching feature that allows for the screening of terminating calls within the LATA, and for disallowing completion of calls to 0- and N11. This feature, where available, is provided in all Telephone Company end offices. It is available with FGA.

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6.2.3 Local Switching Optional Features	
V.	Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement — A common switching feature that provides a type of multiline hunting arrangement which provides for an even distribution of calls among the available lines in a hunt group. Where available, this feature is provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices only. It is available with FGA.
W.	Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement for Use With WAL Service — A common switching feature that 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB and FGD.
X.	Up to Seven Digit Outpulsing of Access Digits To Customer — A common switching feature that provides for the 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 as a nonchargeable option with FGB.
Y.	WAL Service Terminations — Available only in end offices designated as WSOs.
1.	E&M Supervisory Signaling provides for E&M Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 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 WAL service, for use with FGB and FGD.
2.	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 IC. 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.

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6. Switched Access Service
6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.1 General	
A.	Descriptions of the switched access feature groups provided under this tariff are the same as those described in Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 6.3. In addition, a WAL service when ordered from Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, Section 7 may at the option of the customer be provided for use with FGB and FGD.

6.3.2 Feature Group 2A (FG2A)	
A.	FG2A is available to wireless carriers exclusively, and provides trunk side access to Telephone Company end office switches and local service providers end office switches with an associated seven or ten digit access code for the wireless carrier's use in originating and terminating intraLATA communications.
1.	FG2A is provided at appropriately equipped Telephone Company designated electronic access tandems.
2.	For FG2A with the SS7 signaling option, the CCSA signaling connection is provided to Telephone Company designated STPs.
B.	FG2A may have access to a trunk group or groups at an access tandem switch, designated by the Telephone Company, where switching is provided.
C.	Billing Options — The following billing option is available to the FG2A wireless carrier(s). (C)
1.	Charges are billed to the FG2A wireless carrier and end user.
a.	For calls in the terminating direction, the wireless carrier will be billed all terminating access charges in accordance with the tariff.
b.	For calls in the originating direction, the end user will be billed applicable local or MTS usage charges from NHPUC No. 83.

(C)

(D)

(D)

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6. Switched Access Service
6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.2 Feature Group 2A (FG2A)	
D.	Terminating Access — FG2A switching, when used in the terminating direction, may be used to access valid NXXs in the LATA served by the end offices subtending the access tandems. Calls in the terminating direction will not be completed to local operator service (0- and 0+), directory assistance service, 911 emergency reporting service, exchange telephone repair, time or weather announcement services, 800 database and 900 services and community information services of an information service provider. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FG2A may not be switched in the terminating direction to switched access FGB. 2. FG2A intraLATA usage will not be switched by the Telephone Company in the terminating direction to FGD.
E.	Originating Access — At the option of the wireless carrier, a group of seven digit numbers assigned by the Telephone Company is provided for LATA access to FG2A in the originating direction.
F.	Signaling — FG2A provides trunk side switching through the use of access tandem switch trunk equipment. The switch trunk equipment is provided with multifrequency address signaling. FG2A may be provided, at the customer's option, with multifrequency address signaling in both the originating and terminating directions as specified in technical reference TR-NPL-000145 or common channel signaling utilizing the SS7 protocol. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With common channel signaling, up to 12 digits of the called party number dialed by the customer's end user using dual tone multifrequency or dial pulse address signals will be provided by Telephone Company equipment to the customer's designated premises via a CCSA connection. The SS7 signaling option requires the customer to order CCSA links (refer to Section 6.2.1).
G.	Intercept Announcement — When all FG2A switching arrangements are discontinued in a LATA, an intercept announcement is provided for a limited period of time. This arrangement provides an announcement that the service associated with the numbers dialed has been disconnected.

6.3.3 800 Data Base 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 800 2. 822 3. 833 4. 844

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6.3 Description of Switched Access Services

6.3.3 800 Data Base Access Service	
A.	(Continued)
5.	855
6.	866
7.	877
8.	888
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 800 to POTS number translation feature is specified, a translated ten digit POTS number (i.e., NPA-NXX-XXXX) is 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 carrier identification charge (described in Section 6.6.2), applies to customers who obtain 800 database access service.
C.	No access code is required for 800 database access service. When a 1+800+NXX-XXXX call is originated by an end user, the Telephone Company will perform the carrier identification function based on the dialed digits to determine the IC location to which the call is to be routed. The carrier 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 carrier identification function, the call will be routed to the nearest office at which the function is available. Once carrier identification has been established, the call will be routed to the IC. Calls originating from an end office to which the IC 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 IC's 800 database access service traffic may, at the option of the IC, be combined in the same trunk group arrangement with the IC's non-800 access service traffic. When required by technical limitations, a separate trunk group must be established for 800 database access service.

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6.3.3 800 Data Base 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 the NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.
G.	<p>Optional Features</p> <p>1. Call Handling and Destination Feature— Allows the IC to create call processing logic for 800–NXX–XXXX dialed calls. In this 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 IC specification and technical switch limitations. The IC may segment the 800 calls based on the following options to choose different terminating destinations and/or multiple carriers.</p> <p>a. NPA/NXX or specific telephone number of the calling party based on the ANI associated with the call or 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).</p> <p>b. Time of Day</p> <p>c. Day of Week</p> <p>d. Specific days of the year (e.g., December 25)</p> <p>e. Percentage of traffic (in 1% increments)</p> <p>f. 800 to POTS Translation which allows ICs to designate a ten digit POTS telephone number to be translated from a specific 800 number to be delivered to the ICs premises. If the POTS number translation feature is ordered, the IC will be unable to determine that such calls originated as 800 dialed calls unless the IC also orders the ANI optional feature.</p>