1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.1 Description

1.1.1	General
A.	Switched interconnection service provides for access to the points in the Telephone Company's network where TCs can interchange traffic with the Telephone Company, specifically the line side of the end office switch (Meet Point C), trunk side of the end office switch (Meet Point A), Trunk side of the tandem switch (Meet Point B), Central Office Cross Connect Points (Collocation), and Out of Band Signaling (CCS/SS7 Arrangements).
B.	For purposes of this section, a carrier purchasing unbundled network elements is considered a facilities based carrier.
C.	**Limitations**
1.	Switched Interconnection Services may only be used for the termination of local calls to NXXs served on the Telephone Company's network, including calls redirected from the TC to the Telephone Company under Number Portability that otherwise meet the criteria described in Part B, Section 11. Facilities used to provide Switched Interconnection Services may be used to deliver toll, and/or interexchange traffic as provided in Section 1.7.3 following. Toll and Interexchange Switched Access Services that terminate on Switched Interconnection facilities will be rated under the appropriate State and/or Federal tariffs ("Feature Group Service"). Calls originating from TC end users who are assigned telephone numbers residing within that TC's NXX code and terminating to end users assigned telephone numbers residing within NXX codes that are not Telephone Company codes (e.g., other TCs, Wireless, Independent Telephone Companies' end offices) are not provided under this section, except as provided in Section 1.3.3 under Tandem Transit Service.
2.	Two-Way Meet Point RTET arrangements are not available with the following arrangements, services or options which are otherwise provided under this tariff:
a.	E911
b.	Directory Assistance and Operator Services
c.	Information Services
d.	Mass Announcement
e.	Meet Point C
f.	Unbundled Network Elements
D.	TC Switched Service provides termination of switched local traffic. Service termination rates described herein are applicable regardless of whether a TC has its own switching facilities or the TC is utilizing unbundled elements purchased from the Telephone Company. A separate Carrier Identification Code (CIC) is required to properly administer billing of this service arrangement. The CIC is either specified by the TC or assigned by the Telephone Company for its internal use in the billing process.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.1 Description

1.1.1	General
E.	Signaling for line side connections will utilize dial pulse/DTMF, loop or ground start. Signaling for trunk side connections should use CCS/SS7 protocol where available and Multi Frequency (MF) signaling where CCS/SS7 signaling is not available or appropriate.
1.	When CCS/SS7 signaling is used, service must conform to Technical Publications TR-TSV-000905 and TR-TSV-000962.
F.	This service provides the termination and transmission of local calls from the point of interconnection to the Telephone Company or other TC end users where the traffic terminates.
G.	TC Switched Service is provided as a terminating voice frequency transmission path composed of facilities determined by the TC. The voice frequency transmission path permits the transport of calls in the terminating direction from the TC's POT to the Telephone Company or other TC end users. All voice frequency transmission paths 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.
1.	The TC will determine whether the service is to be directly routed to a Meet Point A Arrangement, Meet Point B Arrangement, Meet Point C Arrangement or, when facilities permit, to Two-Way Meet Point A Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunk (RTET) or Two-Way Meet Point B RTET.
H.	Switched interconnection service will not be prorated to reflect shared use, or mixed use with any other services, except as provided for under the provisions for combined traffic.
I.	A TC interconnecting with the Telephone Company is required to deliver its originating traffic to each Telephone Company access tandem within the LATA.
1.	Signaling for these connections will use CCS/SS7 protocol (where available) and multi-frequency protocol where CCS/SS7 is not available. TC switched interconnection is available with Interface Groups 6 & 9.

1.1.2	Timing and Rating of Usage
A.	There are two types of rates and charges that apply to TC Switched Service provided under the Minutes of Use Schedule. These are usage rates and nonrecurring charges.
B.	When the TC uses combined trunk groups as described in Section 1.7.3, the rates and charges described below will only apply to the local traffic of the TC. The local traffic will be determined based on the data provided as described in Section 1.7 following
C.	Where credit adjustments apply, credit adjustments will be computed by apportioning the total intrastate usage associated with the honored claim into day, evening and night periods using the Time of Day distribution applicable to the CLEC. The usage is then multiplied by the appropriate day, evening and night rates.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.1 Description

1.1.2	Timing and Rating of Usage
D.	Time of day usage rates apply on a per access minute, per call basis and are based on the period of the day when the usage occurs. Time of day usage rates are accumulated over a monthly period. Time of day usage rates are applied to TC switched services. The time (standard or daylight savings) when the connection is established legally governs whether day, evening or night rates apply.
1.	Day rates apply Monday through Friday from 8AM to, but not including, 5PM.
2.	Evening rates apply Sunday through Friday from 5PM to, but not including, 11PM.
3.	Night rates apply Sunday through Thursday from 11PM to, but not including, 8AM and weekends (Friday through Sunday) from 11PM to, but not including, 5PM.
a.	On Christmas Day (December 25), New Year's Day (January 1), Independence Day (July 4), Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day, and on resulting legal holidays when Christmas, New Year's or Independence Day legal holidays fall on dates other than December 25, January 1, or July 4, respectively, the holiday rate applicable is the evening rate unless a lower rate would normally apply.
E.	Where usage begins in one rate period and ends in another, the rates in effect for the rate period in which such usage began will apply until the Telephone Company implements actual rate period billing (i.e., split rate period billing). When split rate period billing is available, usage which begins in one rate period and ends in another will be billed at rates applicable to each such rate period.
F.	**Proportionate Percentage of Use**—In utilizing Two-Way Meet Point A or B reciprocal traffic exchange trunk arrangements to carry its traffic, the TC will be responsible for payment of a portion of the appropriate monthly rates associated with the two-way arrangement. The payment will be based on the TC's percentage of use of the trunk group. However, the TC will be responsible for 50% of the applicable monthly rates during the first quarter of the RTET arrangement.
1.	In the second quarter and each quarter thereafter, the percentage of use will be calculated by the Telephone Company using actual traffic usage data collected over the preceding three months. The TC will determine the correct percentages for the TC in January, April, July and October of each year and notify the Telephone Company with the appropriate percentage of the monthly rate for which the TC is responsible and obtain the necessary agreement. The data will reflect actual usage accumulated over the preceding three months ending the last day of December, March, June and September. The data will serve as the basis for the next three months billing and will be effective on the bill date in the following month (i.e., February, May, August and November). If the TC does not have three months worth of usage at the time of the scheduled calculation, the proportionate percentage of use will remain at 50% until the next scheduled calculation.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.1 Description

1.1.3	Provisioning
A.	**Provisioning Two-Way Meet Point RTET Arrangements—**The Telephone Company and the TC will jointly use 64 clear channel capability where available. Additionally, the Telephone Company and the TC will work cooperatively in determining the following.
1.	The TC and the Telephone Company will jointly determine which trunk groups are to be converted and what quantity of trunks should be used;
2.	The TC and the Telephone Company will jointly determine new high usage end office trunk groups which the Telephone Company will request when the CCS load from a Telephone Company end office reaches the equivalent of one DS1;

1.1.4	Types of Termination
A.	The Telephone Company will provide end office (line side and trunk side) and access tandem interconnection for a TC to terminate its local traffic destined for the end users of the Telephone Company as described in Part C, Sections 1.2 and 1.3 following. The TC may choose the type of interconnection.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.2 Meet Point A

1.2.1	End Office Meet Point (Meet Point A) Arrangement
A.	This arrangement provides a TC with a trunk side point of interconnection at 1.544 Mbps (DS1 rate) (24 voice grade equivalent channels) in an end office switch of the Telephone Company. The end office will correspond to the information published and updated in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) by Bellcore. Calls received via Meet Point A Arrangements by the Telephone Company at an end office switch can only be terminated to end users of the Telephone Company whose local exchange service is provided from the same end office switch.

1.2.2	Two Way Meet Point A Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunk (RTET) Arrangement
A.	This arrangement provides a TC with a trunk side connection at 1.544 Mbps (DS1 rate) or 44.736 Mbps (DS3 rate) with CCSA/SS7 protocol to a point of termination located at the same V&H coordinates as that of the end office of the Telephone Company. The end office will correspond to the information published and updated in the LERG. 64 Clear Channel Capability is an available option with this arrangement
1.	Two Way Meet Point A RTET arrangements provide for the following terminations: (1) TC termination of its traffic from its point of termination to a Telephone Company end office; and (2) The Telephone Company termination of traffic from its end office to a TC point of interconnection over the same trunk group.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.3 Meet Point B

1.3.1	Tandem Meet Point (Meet Point B) Arrangement
A.	This arrangement provides a TC with a trunk side point of interconnection at 1.544 Mbps (DS1 rate) (24 voice grade equivalent channels) on the Telephone Company's access tandem switch for access only to the Telephone Company's end offices subtending that tandem switch. The end offices subtending tandem switches are listed in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) published by Bellcore.
1.	In addition, a TC can utilize this arrangement for the exchange of traffic with other TCs or an ITC through the use of Tandem Transit Service as set forth in Section 1.3.3.

1.3.2	Two Way Meet Point B Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunk (RTET) Arrangement
A.	This arrangement provides a TC with a trunk side connection at 1.544 Mbps (DS1 rate) or 44.736 Mbps (DS3 rate with CCSA/SS7 protocol to a point of termination located at the same V&H coordinates as that of the end office of the Telephone Company's access tandem switch for access only to the Telephone Company's end offices subtending that tandem switch. The end offices subtending tandem switches are published in the LERG. 64 Clear Channel Capability is an available option with this arrangement.
1.	Two-Way Meet Point B RTET provides for the following terminations: (1) TC termination of its traffic from its point of termination to a Telephone Company access tandem; and (2) The Telephone Company termination of traffic from its access tandem to a TC's point of interconnection over the same trunk group.

1.3.3	Tandem Transit Service (TTS)
A.	TTS provides for the exchange of POTS traffic between two TCs where the two TCs purchase a meet point B arrangement under this tariff from the same Telephone Company access tandem switch, or between TCs utilizing Dedicated Transport and unbundled local switching through a Telephone Company access tandem switch. TTS also provides for the exchange of local traffic between a TC and an ITC, or other carrier where the TC purchases a meet point B arrangement and the ITC is also connected to the same Telephone Company access tandem switch.
B.	When such calls are terminated to another TC, ITC or other carrier, the Telephone Company will record and transmit call details to the terminating TC, ITC or other carrier and will provide tandem switching and transport on these calls.
C.	Payment of terminating access charges and associated record processing charges for TTS calls are the responsibility of the originating TC. The Telephone Company and the terminating TC, ITC or other carrier will each bill its appropriate charges to the originating TC.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.4 Meet Point C

1.4.1	End Office Meet Point (Meet Point C) Arrangement
A.	This arrangement allows a TC to terminate traffic to a Telephone Company end office switch through a line side interconnection to that end office switch. The Meet Point C connection will support local traffic between the TC and the Telephone Company end office switch. Traffic over the Meet Point C connection must terminate within the interconnecting Telephone Company end office switch.
1.	Meet Point C lines will be provisioned with a channelized DS1 (1.544 Mbps) interface, providing the digital equivalent of blocks of 24 channelized lines. The standard arrangement will be provided with Dual Tone Multi Frequency ("DTMF") with ground start.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.5 Transport to the Interconnection POT

1.5.1	Description
A.	Where the TC orders terminating service to the Telephone Company's end office or tandem switch, for meet point A, meet point B or meet point C interconnection respectively, it is the responsibility of the TC to provide the transport facility from the TC's network to the point of termination at the Telephone Company location.
1.	At the TC's option, the Telephone Company will provide this transport facility where facilities are available under Dedicated Transport as set forth in Part B, Section 2.
2.	The TC also has the option of using an alternative transport facility provider other than the Telephone Company for this purpose, as long as separate trunk groups and billing account identities are maintained.
B.	The Meet Point A, B or C Arrangement may be provided to a TC through a collocation arrangement or any other technically feasible arrangement. The TC may provide its own transport from its premises to the meet point. At the TC's option, the Telephone Company will provide the transport from the TC's premises to the Meet Point A, Meet Point B, Two-Way Meet Point A, Two-Way Meet Point B and/or Meet Point C Arrangements at rates, terms, and conditions for Direct Trunked Transport, as set forth in NHPUC No. 3. (T)
C.	At the TC's option, a third party may be used by the TC to provide transport to the POT for Meet Point A, Meet Point B and/or Meet Point C Arrangements. When Meet Points A, B, or C are provided through a collocation arrangement, the TC may provide its own transport or select a third party to provide transport from its premises to the POT. Collocation cross-connect charges will apply.

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.6 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

1.6.1	Measuring TC Switched Interconnection Minutes
A.	TC traffic to meet point arrangements will be measured (i.e., recorded) by the Telephone Company at end office switches or tandem switches. Terminating calls will be measured by the Telephone Company to determine the basis for chargeable minutes. For terminating calls for TC switched interconnection service, the measured minutes are the chargeable minutes.
B.	TC switched 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.
C.	The measurement of terminating call usage over TC switched interconnection service ends when the terminating entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has disconnected, or the TC's network, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.
D.	For terminating calls over TC switched interconnection service, the measurement of minutes begins when the Telephone Company's terminating entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office, indicating the terminating end user has answered.
E.	On 800/888 calls originating access minutes of use will be measured from the time the call is set up in the IN SS7 network until the originating party disconnects.

1.6.2	Network Management
A.	The Telephone Company shall, where facilities permit, provide termination of intraLATA calls from end users of TC-provided local exchange services to the subscribers of the Telephone Company or end users of other TCs, or termination where both the originating TC and the terminating TC interconnect to the Telephone Company at a Telephone Company tandem, or termination where the originating TC local exchange service end user is assigned a telephone number residing within a TC NXX code or a Telephone Company NXX code where the TC has purchased unbundled switching from the Telephone Company and the Telephone Company's or other TC's local exchange service subscriber is assigned a telephone number residing within a Telephone Company NXX code or that TC's NXX code, and where both exchange services bear NPA-NXX designations corresponding to the same LATA.
B.	TC services provided under this tariff include Telephone Company communications facilities between a Telephone Company's end user and the point of termination at the end office or the access tandem for Meet Point A, B or C Arrangements and will be installed by the Telephone Company or its authorized vendor to such point of termination. Any additional facilities beyond such point of termination are the sole responsibility of the TC.
C.	The Telephone Company shall, where facilities permit, also provide (1) optional services provided in support of TC's obligations as a local exchange carrier, e.g., Access Tandem Subtending Arrangements, Tandem Transit Arrangements, Access to Information Services and Common Channel Signaling Access (CCS/SS7) using Signaling System 7 (SS7) where available (SS7 protocol certification testing required); (2) payment for termination of local calls to NXXs served on the network of a TC on a reciprocal basis at the rates described in Part M, Section 3 for the termination of local calls originating on the network of a TC to NXXs served on the network of the Telephone Company.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.6 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

1.6.3	Two-Way Meet Point A and Two-Way Meet Point B Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunks
A.	The Telephone Company will maintain control over all two way trunks.
B.	The Telephone Company will be responsible for installing and augmenting the trunk groups from the TC's POT to the Telephone Company's end office or access tandem switch.
C.	The Telephone Company will be responsible for identifying the tandem overflow trunk group requirement.
D.	The Telephone Company will be responsible for maintaining the trunk groups from the TC's POT to the Telephone Company switch in parity with the Telephone Company's maintenance procedures for other trunk groups.
E.	The Telephone Company will be responsible for using a B.01 design blocking objective on all final trunk groups.
F.	The Telephone Company will be responsible for initiating a request for the TC to order new groups and add trunks to existing groups based on standard engineering practices.

1.6.4	Interface Groups
A.	Interface groups are provided for terminating the local transport at the customer's premises. 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 are shown in Exhibits 1.6.4-1 and 1.6.4-2.
1.	**Interface Group 6** 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. Interface group 6 is provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling.
2.	**Interface Group 9** may be provided with individual transmission path bit stream supervisory signaling. Before the first point of switching, when analog switching utilizing analog termination is provided, the Telephone Company will provide multiplex 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 DS1 signals in D3/D4 format at the first point of switching.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.6 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

1.6.4	Interface Groups
B.	**CCSA Signaling Connection Premises of the CLEC's POT Interface Codes—** SS7 signaling and CCSA options are provided with CLEC switched services using interface groups 6 & 9. Interface group 6 provides a DS1 level of transmission for interface codes 04DS9-1S and 04DS9-15. Interface group 9 provides a DS3 level of transmission for interface codes 04DS6-44.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.6 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

1.6.4 Interface Groups

Exhibit 1.6.4-1
Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 6 (USOC–TTP6X)

Interface group 6 provides DS1 level digital transmission at the point of interface of the CLEC. 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.

Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS9-15, 4DS9-15L
CCS				4DS9-1S, 4DS9-15, 4DS9-15B, 4DS9-15K, 4DS9-15S

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.6 Responsibility of the Telephone Company

1.6.4 Interface Groups

Exhibit 1.6.4-2
Premises Interface Codes–Interface Group 9 (USOC–TTP9X)

Interface group 9 provides DS3 level digital transmission at the point of interface of the CLEC. 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 up to 672 voice frequency transmission paths.

Telephone Company Switch Supervisory Signaling				Premises Interface Code
RV	EA	EB	EC	4DS6-44, 4DS6-44L
LO	GO			4DS6-44, 4DS6-44L
CCS				4DS6-44

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.7 Responsibility of the TC

1.7.1	**General**
A.	It is the obligation of the TC properly size and order trunk groups for the termination of its traffic by end office or access tandem, and by service where appropriate.
B.	**Municipal Calling Service**—The CLEC shall work cooperatively with the Telephone Company to facilitate any public service obligations to provide its end users with toll-free municipal calling service. Such cooperation shall include the sharing of certain account and toll-free municipal codes on a daily or other mutually agreeable basis and working with other industry participants to satisfactorily resolve municipal calling service related measurement and billing issues associated with implementation of intraLATA presubscription.
C.	**Reciprocal Obligations for TCs Receiving Traffic from the Telephone Company**
1.	The TC has an obligation to update, in a timely and accurate manner, industry publications such as the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG), NECA No. 4 Tariff, etc. These publications must be provided or updated prior to activation of a TC NXX code in the Telephone Company network, in accordance with Central Office Code Guidelines.
2.	The TC must make available to the Telephone Company at least one point of termination per NPA in every LATA where the TC has an NXX code that may receive terminating traffic from the Telephone Company.
3.	Consistent with the PUC's end user local call rating policies, an NXX code cannot extend beyond existing geographic NPA boundaries in a given LATA, except for the offering of foreign exchange services.
D.	**Revenue Accounting Office (RAO) Obligations—**The TC must obtain a valid RAO number with a Centralized Message Data Systems (CMDS) host for that RAO for each of its NXXs in order to permit the exchange of usage data associated with Alternate Billing Services (e.g., third party billed) or carrier access billing under Tandem Subtending Arrangements. The RAO and the data transfers must comply with standard industry Exchange Message Record (EMR) format. Upon request, the Telephone Company will provide RAO sharing under contract.

1.7.2	**Two-Way Meet Point A and Two-Way Meet Point B Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunks**
A.	The TC will issue all orders for establishment of new groups, and augmentation of existing groups.
B.	The TC will respond to a request to add new or augment existing trunk groups.
C.	The TC will accept standard intervals for trunks installation as provided in Part A, Section 3.
D.	The TC will ensure that trunk quantities will be based on instructions from the Telephone Company.
E.	The TC will be available for quarterly meetings or conference calls to review trunking configurations.
F.	After the conversion of the existing trunk groups to Two-Way Meet Point A or B reciprocal traffic exchange trunks, the TC will be responsible to disconnect the remainder of their nonconverted trunks in the original trunk groups. If the nonconverted trunks are not disconnected, the Telephone Company will discontinue those nonconverted trunks at a time 60 days after the original date of conversion

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.7 Responsibility of the TC

1.7.3	Combined Traffic
A.	The TC may combine toll, interLATA, and interexchange traffic originating from the TC's own network, on the same trunk groups (combined trunks) as used for terminating local traffic.
1.	Where the TC chooses to combine such traffic, the TC must provide the Telephone Company with percentages of use of the local traffic on the combined trunk groups as follows.
a.	The TC can provide Calling Party Number (CPN) through SS7 signaling on a per call basis where available and technically feasible without material impairment of service performance for all traffic terminated on combined trunk groups.
b.	If the per call usage is not available, the TC must provide, on request with sufficient advance notification from the Telephone Company, all terminating call detail records for each month requested, in standard industry format for all local traffic terminated on the combined trunk groups, and a summary of those records by traffic type broken down by end office which shows the development of local usage percentage.
B.	**Incorrect Usage Reporting—**Where local usage percentages provided by the TC are found, upon review, to be incorrect, the Telephone Company may rerate the traffic based on accurate information and the TC will be backbilled or credited those amounts for a period retroactive to the date that the incorrect local usage percentage was reported, but not to exceed 24 months.
1.	Such backbilled amounts are subject to a late payment penalty and payment shall be made in immediately available funds, within 31 days after the bill day or by the following bill date, whichever is a shorter period. Interest will not apply to credited amounts which result from incorrect local usage percentages reported by the TC.
C.	The TC must work cooperatively with the Telephone Company to review the call records and provide them in a format and via the medium of information exchange selected by the Telephone Company.
D.	The Telephone Company will rate and bill all terminating traffic on the combined trunk groups for which it has not received complete call detail records or CPN in a timely manner under its appropriate switched access state and/or federal tariffs.

1.7.4	Segregated Traffic
A.	The TC may segregate its local traffic from all other traffic through the use of separate trunk groups, CIC codes and billing accounts. If the TC chooses this option, there are no requirements regarding provision of call detail records unless otherwise stated herein.
B.	When the TC chooses this arrangement, the TC shall keep sufficient detail from which the Telephone Company can verify that only specific TC's local traffic is terminated on the TC's trunks which have been purchased under this tariff.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.7 Responsibility of the TC

1.7.4	Segregated Traffic
B.	(Continued)
1.	The TC is responsible to keep detail for a period of at least one prior year and upon the request of the Telephone Company or its authorized agent, shall make such detail available for inspection. The TC shall supply the data within 30 calendar days of the Telephone Company's request.
a.	The Telephone Company will initiate such a request not more than once every six months, except that when the CLEC's terminating traffic increases by greater than 75% from the prior month. In the case of such traffic increases, the Telephone Company may request an immediate review.
2.	When as a result of its inspection, the Telephone Company determines that the TC has failed to demonstrate the accuracy and reasonableness of its traffic routing, the Telephone Company may backbill or credit the TC based upon these factors. Such backbilled amounts are subject to a late payment penalty and shall be made in immediately available funds, within 31 days after the bill day or by the following bill date, whichever is a shorter period. Interest will not apply to credited amounts.

1.7.5	Signaling
A.	The TC's facilities shall provide the necessary on-hook, off-hook, answer and disconnect supervision.
B.	Signaling for connections will use CCS/SS7 protocol where available or multifrequency (MF) signaling protocol where CCS/SS7 signaling is not available or where the use of CCS/SS7 is deemed inappropriate by the Telephone Company.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.8 800 Database Access

1.8.1	Description
A.	For the purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this section regarding 800 Database Access, except where otherwise specified, the term 800 Database Access Service shall include any of the following NPAs: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833 and 822 as they become available to the industry.
B.	800 database access allows a TC's 800 end user to originate and receive calls. The service provides for the processing of a query to the Telephone Company's database to determine the 800 service provider and/or terminating telephone number for call routing purposes. The call is forwarded to the appropriate 800 service provider based on the dialed 800 number. The 800 service provider has the option of having the dialed 800 number (e.g., 800–XXX–XXXX) or, if the 800 to POTS number translation feature is specified, a translated ten digit number (i.e. NPA–NXX–XXXX) delivered to the TC's premises for call processing.
C.	800 to POTS Translation is an optional feature that allows the 800 service provider to designate a 10 digit POTS telephone number to be routed from a specific 800 number to be delivered to the TC premises for routing to an end user. The TC will be unable to determine that such call originated as an 800 dialed call unless the TC also orders the SS7 charge number feature.
D.	Call Handling and Destination Feature Charge allows the 800 service provider to create call processing logic for 800–NXX–XXXX dialed calls. This feature may be used in combination with one or more routing options.

1.8.2	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company will implement network management controls such as ACG which will instruct the query coordinator (i.e., 800 TC) to reduce the number of queries sent to an overloaded 800 database. The Telephone Company will return an automatic code gap component in response to 800 access TC's queries when the 800 has reached an overload condition. ACG is applied uniformly to all users of the database.
B.	The Telephone Company will provide the TC with an SSP record for each completed 800 call in the industry standard format for calls originating on the Telephone Company network directed for TC end users, at the appropriate rates and charges.

1.8.3	Responsibility of the TC
A.	When the 800 TC receives an Automatic Code Gapping (ACG) response, the TC is expected to enter the six digit code (i.e., NPA–NXX) on a control list and follow the code gapping procedures outlined in GR–954–CORE. Once the overload condition is over, the response from the 800 database will no longer contain the ACG component and the six digit code should be removed from the TC's control list.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.8 800 Database Access

1.8.4	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	**800 Database 800 Service Provider Identification Charge** provides for the identification of the appropriate 800 service provider for 800 database access. This charge applies on a per query basis.
B.	**800 to POTS Translation Charge—** When the 800 service provider has requested the delivery of 800 to POTS number translation optional feature and there is no active call handling destination feature, TCs will be assessed this charge on a per query basis.
C.	**Call Handling and Destination Feature Charge—** A monthly rate applies on a per query basis when options of the call handling and destination feature are used for call routing information. When a combination of one or more of the options of the call handling and destination feature is used on the same call, only one such query rate applies.

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.9 Line Information Database (LIDB) Access Service

1.9.1	Description
A.	LIDB Access provides the TC the ability to query the Telephone Company's LIDB database. LIDB is provided via CCS/SS7 links from the TC's SPOI to the Telephone Company STP located with the LIDBs in LATA 132 in New York.
1.	LIDB Access can be obtained by the TC from a CCS/SS7 hub provider that has previously ordered CCS/SS7 and LIDB from the Telephone Company.
B.	LIDB Access provides the CLEC with billing validation data required to perform the following functions.
1.	Determination of billed lines as a public or PASL telephone line
2.	Determination of toll billing exception information for use with alternately billed calls (e.g., collect, third party)
3.	Provision of calling name delivery (CNAM) service
4.	Provision of service provider identification (SPID).
5.	Validation of Telephone Company or TC calling cards
C.	Proprietary information is that information which resides in the Telephone Company's LIDB and is protected from unauthorized access. Such information includes but is not limited to the following examples.
1.	Billed number personal identification numbers (PINx)
2.	Billed number screening indicators
3.	Information proprietary to the Telephone Company and related to billing for LIDB usage such as, Telephone Company end user records, LIDB usage statistics, and reports on LIDB usage
4.	Information proprietary to the TC such as, billed number, PIN number(s), interexchange carrier preference, originating station or equipment indicators and billed number screening
5.	Originating station or equipment indicators
6.	Primary interexchange carrier (PIC) information
7.	Reports on LIDB usage
8.	TC denial information
D.	The TC may not store data accessed from LIDB for purposes of future use.
E.	For LIDB Access Service, the TC shall specify, per access order, the LIDB Originating Point Codes and Location Identifier Code(s) that will access the Telephone Company LIDB. When the order is placed, the Telephone Company will provide NPA, NXX and Revenue Accounting Office Codes for the TC's use in populating global title translation tables.
1.9.2	**Regulations**
A.	**Liability—** In the event of a claim or suit, by the TC or by any others for damages associated with LIDB Access, including but not limited to, any claims or suits for damages associated with the accuracy of the billing validation data accessed by the TC from LIDB, the Telephone Company's liability shall be limited to the actual costs of access provided.

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.9 Line Information Database (LIDB) Access Service

1.9.2	Regulations
B.	Unless expressly authorized in writing by the TC and the Telephone Company, LIDB Access is not to be used for purposes other than those functions described in Section 1.9.1.
C.	LIDB is subject to provision of records requirements.
D.	Additional cooperative acceptance testing will be performed jointly between the TC and the Telephone Company (refer to TR-NWT-000954).

1.9.3	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company will implement network management controls such as automatic code gapping which will instruct the query coordinator (i.e., LIDB TC) to reduce the number of queries sent to an overloaded LIDB. The Telephone Company will return an automatic code gap component in the response to LIDB access TC's queries when the LIDB has reached an overloaded condition. Automatic code gap is applied uniformly to all users of the database.
B.	The Telephone Company performance standard for LIDB is set at an annual objective of no greater than twelve hours of down-time per LIDB.
C.	The average response time for a LIDB query is .5 seconds per query and should not exceed one second for 99% of all queries.
D.	The Telephone Company will conduct routine updates (i.e., adds, deletes, changes) of the Telephone Company LIDB on a daily basis, during normal business hours.
E.	When the TC places a LIDB access order, the Telephone Company will provide NPA, NXX and Revenue Accounting Office codes for the TC's used in populating global title translation tables.

1.9.4	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC shall provide, on a semi-annual basis, a LIDB network management report (refer to TR–NWT–000954).
B.	When the LIDB TC receives an automatic code gap response, the TC is expected to enter the six digit code (i.e., NPA–NXX) on a control list and follow the proper code gapping procedures. Once the overload condition is over, the response from the LIDB will no longer contain the automatic code gap component and the six digit code should be removed from the TC's control list.
C.	The TC shall specify, per access order, the LIDB Originating Point Codes and Location Identifier Code(s) that will access the Telephone Company LIBD.

1.9.5	Application of Rates and Charges
	Rates cam be found in Part M, Section 3.1.
A.	The LIDB SCP query charge provides for database look-up and response of the calling card, toll billing exception and public or Public Access Smart-pay Line (PASL) payphone performance data. The charge is applied on a per query basis.

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.10 LIDB Record Management

1.10.1	Description
A.	LIDB record management is provided to TCs who designate the Telephone Company as their LIDB provider. LIDB record management provides the TC with the ability to store certain records of their end users in the Telephone Company LIDB. The query capability is provided to TCs that request Telephone Company LIDB access as set forth in Part C, Section 1.9 preceding.
1.	LIDB record management does not include the provisioning of facilities over which to access the Telephone Company. The TC is responsible for making separate arrangements to obtain access to query functions.
B.	The storage of the TC's records in the Telephone Company LIDB will make the TC's records available for itself, and other TCs that order LIDB Access.
C.	The following methods are available for accessing LIDB.
1.	Direct correspondence with the Telephone Company service order point of entry
2.	Direct Customer Access System (DCAS) or its successor system
D.	TCs will send to the Telephone Company end user record data for inclusion in the LIDB. The TC is responsible for the accuracy of the end user records that it provides to the Telephone Company. The TC must provide a forecast of the number of records that will be forwarded to the Telephone Company annually for storage and the number of updates to be processed annually. All the TC's end users' line records must be included in the Telephone Company LIDB, whether screening is to be applied or not, for positive validation.
E.	The Telephone Company, at the direction of the TC, will input and update the following types of records to be stored in LIDB.
1.	Alternate billing/screening to support collect and third number calls
2.	Caller ID with customer listed names
3.	Calling card
F.	The TC must specify which type of record is requested to be interfiled to LIDB. The TC will be allowed to update, (i.e., add, change, or delete) their records in LIDB.

1.10.2	Regulations
A.	The TC is responsible for providing the Telephone Company with timely updates concerning the records that are stored in the LIDB. TC updates and storage will be subject to rates and charges. The minimum period for LIDB record management service is one year. This period begins when the first TC end user record is stored in LIDB.
B.	The accuracy of the data stored in LIDB is limited to the updates provided by the TC.
C.	TCs will send to the Telephone Company for input to the LIDB, terminating screening records associated with screening collect and bill to third number calls. The data that will be required by the TC is as follows.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.10 LIDB Record Management

1.10.2	Regulations
C.	(Continued)
1.	Customer Name
2.	Customer Identification Number
3.	Record Date
4.	Record Type
5.	Record Sequence
6.	Action Type (Add, Delete, & Change)
7.	End User Account Number (NPA/NXX/LINE)
8.	End User Name
9.	Class of Service
10.	Blocking Identifier
11.	**Blocking Option—** If no screening information is received from the customer, the Telephone Company will not provide blocking.
a.	**Option A—** Block both collect and bill to 3rd number
b.	**Option B—** Block bill to 3rd number and accept collect
c.	**Option C—** Block collect and accept bill to 3rd number
d.	**Option D—** Calling card denied
D.	TCs will send to the Telephone Company for input to the LIDB, terminating screening records indicating Caller ID with the listed name of their end users. The required data is as follows.
1.	Customer Name
2.	Customer Identification Number
3.	Record Date
4.	Record Type
5.	Record Sequence
6.	Action Type (Add, Delete, & Change)
7.	End User Account Number (NPA/NXX/LINE)
8.	End User Name
9.	Class of Service

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.10 LIDB Record Management

1.10.2	Regulations
D.	(Continued)
10.	Caller ID with Listed Name Edit Name (limited to 15 characters and the Telephone Company edit rules)
a.	Caller ID with customer listed name records are limited to 15 characters. As a result the name information provided in response to a query may not contain the full specifics associated with the TC's end user's listing information. Additional rules apply for the 15 character limit and are available upon request.
11.	Privacy Identifier
12.	Privacy Code (Y for Restricted; N for not Restricted)
E.	TCs will send to the Telephone Company for input to the LIDB, records associated with their end user calling cards. The required data is as follows.
1.	Customer Name
2.	Customer Identification Number
3.	Record Date
4.	Record Type
5.	Record Sequence
6.	Action Type (Add, Delete, & Change)
7.	End User Account Number (NPA/NXX/LINE)
8.	Fictitious Account Number (RAO/0/1XX/XXXX)
9.	End User Name
10.	Class of Service
11.	Pin Type (Restricted or Unrestricted)
12.	Pin (Limited to 4 digits within a specified range)
F.	The availability to interfile calling card records will require that the same monitoring and fraud procedures that apply to the Telephone Company records will apply to the TC's customer's records that are stored in the LIDB. The Telephone Company will not be liable for charges associated with fraudulent use of the TC's end user's calling cards. The Telephone Company will not be responsible for contacting the TC's end user.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.10 LIDB Record Management

1.10.3	Application of Rates and Charges
	Rates can be found in Part M, Section 3.1
A.	A LIDB record management charge provides for the storage of the TC's end user records in the Telephone Company LIDB. This fixed monthly rate will apply based on the number of the TC's records stored in the LIDB as of the end of the billing period, and will apply on a per record basis.
B.	The LIDB database load charge provides for the processing of the TC's data in a magnetic tape format. This rate applies on an hourly basis according to the level of records processed.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.11 Common Channel Signaling Network Interconnection (CCS/SS7)

1.11.1	Description
A.	CCS/SS7 provides for interconnection to the Telephone Company CCS network. The CCS/SS7 option is comprised of dedicated Telephone Company STP port, either TC-provided STP link or dedicated Telephone Company DS1 and DS1 to DS0 Multiplexer as unbundled Telephone Company IOF elements set forth in Part B, Sections 2 and 3.
1.	The STP signaling link and the STP port are dedicated to the TC.
2.	The TC shall specify the switching point codes and trunk circuit identification codes for trunks with the SS7 option and the STP point codes, signaling link codes, link type, signaling feature capability and the traffic estimate for each CCS/SS7 network interconnection and service functionality (e.g., CLASS and AIN) ordered.
B.	Each CCS/SS7 STP signaling link must provide for two-way digital transmission at a speed of 56 kbps. The connection to the Telephone Company STP can be made from either the TC's signaling point (SP) which requires two 56 kbps circuits (pair), or from the TC's STP which requires four 56 kbps circuits (quad). Both STPs in a pair must be accessed. The design requirements for CCS/SS7 STP links are described in technical reference TR-TSV-000905. Connection from a TC's SP, using two circuits, is referred to as an "A-Link". Connection from a TC's STP pair, using four circuits, is referred to as a "D-Link".
C.	STP locations are specified in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.
D.	When multiple STP pairs are deployed in a LATA, Telephone Company end offices or tandems are interconnected to only one STP pair. Under normal conditions, the TC must route terminating traffic to the STP pair that serves the end office or tandem switch where the call is to be terminated. Where capacity limitations exist, the Telephone Company reserves the right to choose which STP pair will be used. As further deployment of CCS/SS7 occurs, the new locations will be added to the NECA Tariff FCC No. 4 and may be provisioned in the same manner.
E.	The TC 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 TC will mutually agree to the TC'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, and it is no longer technically feasible to continue to provide CCS/SS7 as configured, the TC will be notified that its use of a single STP pair in the LATA is no longer permitted and that it must deploy CCS/SS7 links to each STP pair in the LATA.

1.11.2	Regulations
A.	When the TC utilizes Telephone Company facilities, the TC must order a 1.5 Mbps IOF with DS1 to DS0 multiplexing element to achieve the 56 kbps transmission level.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.11 Common Channel Signaling Network Interconnection (CCS/SS7)

1.11.2	Regulations
B.	**Cooperative Testing—** Interconnection to the Telephone Company CCS/SS7 network will require cooperative certification testing with the TC in compliance with GR–000905–CORE or a comparable Telephone Company test plan prior to service being activated. The Telephone Company reserves the right to determine what kind of certification testing is required.
C.	**Mileage Measurement—**The Common Channel Signaling Access STP Signaling Link is provisioned in accordance with the rates, terms, and conditions with respect to Direct Trunked Transport, also known as Dedicated Transport. The mileage to be used to determine the Dedicated Transport fixed and per mile monthly rates is calculated on the airline distance between the end office or access tandem where the call carried originated or terminated and the TC's premises or collocated interconnection location. It is billed on a fixed and per mile rate, per month. To determine the rate to be billed, first compute the mileage using the V & H coordinates method, as set forth in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4. If the calculation results in a fraction of a mile, always round up to the next whole mile before determining the mileage. Then multiply the mileage by the appropriate STP Signaling Link per mile rate. The amount to be billed shall be the product of this calculation plus the STP Signaling Link fixed rate.
1.	Mileage measurement for the CCSA STP Signaling Link will be calculated on an airline basis, using the V & H coordinates method, between the TC's Signaling Point of Interconnection (SPOI) and the Telephone Company STP

1. Switched Interconnection Services
1.12 Optional Services and Features

1.12.1	**Tandem Subtending Arrangements (TSA)**
A.	At the TC's option, the TC may subtend the Telephone Company access tandem(s). The Telephone Company will provide separate trunk terminations to the TC at Telephone Company access tandems for the origination and termination of carrier access calls between an interexchange carrier and a TC. These calls will be billed under appropriate sections of either the appropriate state or federal tariffs when more than one exchange telephone company is involved, depending on the jurisdiction of each call.
1.	The preferred billing method will be the single bill multiple tariff option, using the New York Intrastate Access Settlement Pool, Inc., or its successor, as the billing vendor. If this is not mutually agreed upon, other billing options may be utilized. Call detail records recorded by both parties will be send to the vendor for processing. The vendor will also collect and disburse the revenue in accordance with each company's access tariffs. Vendor expenses will be charged in proportion to revenues.
B.	**Responsibility of the Telephone Company**
1.	The Telephone Company will provide recording service in association with TSA when it provides SSP functions to the TC or makes terminating access records. Recording service includes recording of call details, assembly, editing, formatting, and sorting of detailed call records and transmission of these call records to the billing vendor in the standard industry format via first class U.S. Mail service, by magnetic tape or other suitable transmission medium mutually agreed to by the TC, the Telephone Company and the billing vendor.
2.	The Telephone Company, the TC and the billing vendor will work cooperatively in investigating claims or reconciling recorded information in routine record tracking. In the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct, no liability for damages to the purchasing TC shall attach to the Telephone Company for its action or conduct of its employees in providing recording service.
3.	The Telephone Company will determine the appropriate serving access tandem for the origination and termination of carrier access calls based on the NPA-NXX of the TC's end user.
C.	**Responsibility of the TC**
1.	The TC must provide the Telephone Company with the V&H coordinate location of each NPA-NXX for which the TC requests TSA.
2.	The TC must establish separate trunk groups for traffic handled under Tandem Subtending Arrangements. Separate trunk groups under TSA may be arranged on the same DS1 facility only when the total capacity required by the TC for its total traffic at that access tandem does not exceed the DS1 level. It is the TC's responsibility to order trunks for this arrangement. The Telephone Company will work with the TC to help determine, install and test the trunks for this purpose.
3.	The TC must provide a summary of call detail records in standard EMR industry format to the billing vendor for calls exchanged or completed under these arrangements which are recorded at their switches.
4.	The TC must update industry documents (e.g., LERG) to reflect such an arrangement after the Telephone Company's concurrence.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.12 Optional Services and Features

1.12.2	64 Kbps Clear Channel Capability (64CCC)
A.	64CCC provides a bipolar with eight zero substitution (B8ZS) encoding technique that allows a customer to transport voice or data signals over a 64 kbps channel with no constraint on the quantity or sequence of ones (mark) and zero (space) bits. The derived 64 kbps clear channels support superframe or extended superframe formatting. This feature is required for originating or terminating 64 kbps calls to an integrated services digital network. This is a nonchargeable optional feature, and is available in suitably equipped electronic end offices.

1.12.3	Supervisory Signaling
A.	Where the transmission parameters permit, and where signaling conversion is required by the TC to meet its signaling capability, the TC may order an optional supervisory signaling arrangement for each transmission path provided for digital interface group interconnection arrangements.

1.12.4	Multiplexing Arrangements
A.	Multiplexing converts 44.763 Mbps (DS3) transmission channels into twenty-eight 1.544 Mbps (DS1) channels. This is a chargeable optional feature at each location where the multiplexing function is performed.

1.12.5	SS7 Signaling Option
A.	SS7 signaling allows a TC to receive signals for call set-up out of band.
B.	Rates and charges apply only when a TCs signaling point or signal transfer point is connected with the Telephone Company signal transfer point (host STP) for call set up with other signaling points or signaling transfer points connected with that host signaling transfer point.

1.12.6	Charge Number (CN)
A.	CN provides for the automatic transmission of the 10-digit billing number of the calling station number and originating line information. CN is provided for digital interface when ordered with the SS7 signaling option, and is available when passed through by the originating carrier and any intermediate carriers. 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 the services directly related to the originating subscriber's call or transaction.
1.	The information provided shall not be reused or resold without first notifying the originating telephone subscriber and obtaining affirmative consent of the subscriber of reuse or resale.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.12 Optional Services and Features

1.12.6	Charge Number (CN)
B.	Information provided shall not be used for purposes other than the following, unless the originating subscriber has given consent for the reuse of resale.
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.
C.	Restrictions contained in Section 1.12.6B 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.

1.12.7	Calling Party Number (CPN)
A.	CPN provides for the automatic transmission of the calling party's ten digit telephone number to the TC's premises for calls originating in the LATA or from the TC's premises for calls terminating in the LATA. When the Telephone Company receives the number from the originating switch, it will be passed through to the subsequent carrier. The ten digit telephone number consists of the NPA plus the seven digit telephone number as the calling station's charge number.
B.	CPN is provided with a digital interface when ordered with the SS7 signaling option.
C.	The CPN parameter may not be modified by the TC. When CPN is included within an SS7 initial address message, the interconnecting network may not alter the information received within this parameter. This includes the setting of the CPN address presentation restriction indicator. When CPN is to be transmitted to another switch in the call path, this information element must be transmitted as received.
D.	For billing purposes, each TC shall pass CPN information on at least 95% of calls carried over the interconnection trunks.
1.	If the TC does not pass CPN on up to 5% of calls, the Telephone Company shall bill the TC the local traffic termination rates, intrastate exchange access rates, intrastate/interstate tandem transit traffic rates, or interstate exchange access rates applicable to each minute of traffic (as applicable and in accordance with the in effect rates and charges contained in the appropriate tariff), in direct proportion to the minutes of use of calls passed with CPN information.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.12 Optional Services and Features

1.12.7	Calling Party Number (CPN)
D.	(Continued)
2.	If the TC does not pass CPN on more than 5% of calls and the TC chooses to combine local and toll traffic on the same trunk group, the Telephone Company shall bill interstate exchange access rates for all traffic passed without CPN unless the parties agree that such other rates should apply to such traffic.
3.	If the Telephone Company lacks the ability to use CPN information to classify on an automated basis traffic delivered by the TC as either local traffic or toll traffic, the TC will supply PIU and PLU factors in accordance with appropriate timeframes. These factors may be updated on a quarterly basis.
4.	At such time as the Telephone Company has the ability to use such CPN information to classify on an automated basis traffic delivered by the TC as either local traffic or toll traffic, the Telephone Company shall bill the TC the local traffic termination rates, intrastate exchange access rates, or interstate exchange rates (as applicable and in accordance with the in effect rates and charges contained in the appropriate tariff), for each minute of traffic for which CPN is passed.
5.	The TC will supply an auditable Percent Local Use (PLU) factor on a quarterly basis, based upon the previous three months' traffic, and applicable to the following three months. If the TC also chooses to combine interstate and intrastate toll traffic on the same trunk group, the TC will supply an auditable PIU factor quarterly, based on the previous three months' terminating traffic, and applicable to the following three months. In lieu of the foregoing factors based on the previous three months' traffic, the parties may agree to provide and accept reasonable surrogate PLU and PIU factors for an agreed-upon interim period.
a.	The projected intrastate PLU must be provided in a whole number. For purposes of developing the projected PLU, the parties shall consider every call in which the calling and called party are physically located within the same local exchange area, as specified in NHPUC No.1, to be local exchange, and every call in which the calling and called party are physically located within the same LATA, but separate local exchange areas, to be intraLATA exchange access. (T)
b.	The PIU factor is applied to the total minutes of use to obtain the split of interstate and intrastate access minutes of use, as appropriate. The PLU factor is then applied to the intrastate access minutes of use to obtain the split of local and non-local (intrastate access) minutes of use. Effective on the first of January, April, July and October of each year, the TC must update the PLU. The TC shall forward to the Telephone Company, so as to be received no later than twenty calendar days after the first of each such month, a revised PLU showing the local percentage of use for the past three months ending with the last day of December, March, June and September respectively. No prorating or backbilling will be done based on the PLU.
c.	Failure to report a PLU factor at the time of ordering service will result in access charges being applied to all minutes of use until such factor is supplied.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.12 Optional Services and Features

1.12.8	Transactional Capabilities Application (TCAP)
A.	SS7 TCAP messages support non-circuit related information transfer between signaling nodes. TCAP provides a generic framework protocol for remote operations.
B.	The standard format of TCAP messages is defined in ANSI T1.114-1992 Telecommunications-Signaling System Number 7 (SS7)- Transaction Capability Application Part (TCAP). There are two categories of TCAP messages: (1) TCAP messages exchanged between local exchange network switches, end offices and tandems, in support of CLASS (Custom Local Area Switching Services) and (2) TCAP messages exchanged between local exchange network switches, end offices and tandems, and call related databases in support of industry wide services, such as 800/888 and LIDB, and AIN services.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.13 Application of Rates and Charges

1.13.1	Meet Point A and Two Way Meet Point A Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunks
A.	**MOU—** Local switching and port termination elements apply.
B.	**Billing Platform Configuration—** For two-way meet point A arrangements, a monthly charge applies per DS1 or DS3, to recover the cost of installing and maintaining the platform necessary for the delivery of two-way trunks with usage measurement.

1.13.2	Meet Point B and Two Way Meet Point B Reciprocal Traffic Exchange Trunks
A.	**MOU—** The local switching, port terminations, tandem switching and common transport elements apply.
B.	**Billing Platform Configuration—** For two-way meet point B arrangements, a monthly charge applies per DS1 or DS3, to recover the cost of installing and maintaining the platform necessary for the delivery of two-way trunks with usage measurement.
C.	**Tandem Transit Service—** For TTS, rates are assessed per minute.
1.	Where the Telephone Company records and transmits call details, a record processing charge is applied per record processed.

1.13.3	Meet Point C
A.	**MOU—** Local switching element applies.
B.	**Flat Rate—** A DS1 port termination rate applies to the termination at the CLEC's POT in the Telephone Company end office.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.13 Application of Rates and Charges

1.13.4	NRCs
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3) to meet point A, B and C ports and to two-way meet point A and B RTET arrangements.
1.	**Service Order** applies whenever service order activity or billing changes occur.
2.	**Manual Intervention Surcharge** (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate). This surcharge is not applicable on two-way meet point A and B arrangements.
3.	**Service Connection-Central Office Wiring** (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate). For two-way meet point A and B arrangements, 50% of the charge applies.
4.	**Service Connection-Other** (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate). For two-way meet point A and B arrangements, 50% of the charge applies.
5.	**Installation Charge**—Applies to each TC Switched Service installed. For TC Switched Service ordered on a per DS1 trunk basis, it is applied per DS1 trunk.
6.	Customer Not Ready
7.	Customer Misdirect-In
8.	Customer Misdirect-Out
9.	Dispatch-Out of Hours

1.13.5	Service Rearrangements
A.	All changes to existing services other than changes involving administrative activities only will be treated as a discontinuance of the existing service and an installation of a new service. The nonrecurring charge described in Part M will apply for this work activity.
B.	A move involves a change in the physical location of (1) the TC's POT or (2) the POT at the TC's premises where the TC purchases dedicated transport from the Telephone Company.
1.	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. 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. Moves to a different building will be treated as a discontinuance and start of service and all associated NRCs will apply.
2.	Moves or changes of point of termination at the TC's request, subsequent to the initial installation of the TC services, will be treated as new installations and disconnection and connection charges will apply.
C.	If the change involves the conversion of existing TC Switched Services with multi-frequency address signaling to TC Switched Service with the SS7 signaling option, an NRC will apply.
D.	If the change involves modification of SS7 signaling, a change of point code on TC Switched Service trunks with the SS7 signaling option, an NRC will apply.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.13 Application of Rates and Charges

1.13.5	Service Rearrangements
E.	**Administrative Changes**
1.	A service order charge will apply to the following types of administrative changes.
a.	Change of TC name
b.	Change of TC location address when the change of address is not a result of physical relocation of equipment (name, address, or contact name or telephone number)
c.	Change in billing date
d.	Change of agency authorization
e.	Change of TC circuit identification
f.	Change of billing account number
g.	Change of factors provided
F.	If the change involves a rearrangement of a TC meet point A arrangement to a meet point B arrangement, no charge will apply for the TC-requested rearrangement as long as the following conditions are met.
1.	The meet point B arrangement was not available to the TC at the time of TC interconnection.
2.	The TC was providing service in the relevant area prior to the availability of meet point B.
3.	The TC requested the rearrangement of its trunks from meet point A to meet point B within six months of the first availability of meet point B in that area.
4.	The TC orders, as meet point B, the equivalent capacity to replace the meet point A arrangement trunks.
G.	If the TC converts the two-way meet point A or B reciprocal traffic exchange trunk arrangement to the equivalent meet point A or B arrangement, this conversion activity is considered a service arrangement and 50% of the applicable NRC applies. The billing platform configuration charge will also apply.
H.	If the TC converts the meet point A or B arrangement to an equivalent two-way meet point A or B reciprocal traffic exchange trunk arrangement, this conversion activity is considered a service arrangement and 50% of the applicable NRC will apply. The billing platform configuration charge will also apply.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.13 Application of Rates and Charges

1.13.6	CCS/SS7 Application of Rates and Charges
A.	**Monthly Rates**
1.	The STP port provides for the point of interconnection to the signal switching capability of the STP. The STP port charge is a fixed monthly rate which is applicable per STP.
2.	The STP link per mile rate applies on a fixed and per mile, per month basis. In the case where the CCSA transport is not provided by the Telephone Company, the STP link rate does not apply, however the STP monthly port rate will apply. The STP link is provisioned in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions with respect to direct trunked transport, also known as dedicated transport.
3.	In cases where the STP Link(s) are provided by a collocated TC, service access charge (SAC) elements contained in Part E (collocation) also apply.
4.	Until such time as signaling usage can be measured on a per message basis, a usage component is included in the monthly recurring STP Port rate, based on an estimate of the average number of call attempts that would be handled at the dedicated STP port in the time frame of one month. Where a TC is instead using the Telephone Company's unbundled switching facilities and sharing the use of an STP port in the Telephone Company's signaling network, a flat rate monthly supplement will be applied to the TC's unbundled line port rate, based on an estimate of the average number of call attempts that would be handled at the unbundled line port in the time frame of one month. The flat rate charges will be removed when the signaling charge can be measured and assigned to the TC facility on a per message basis.
B.	**Usage—** The signaling usage rate applies for each call transaction delivered to the Telephone Company SS7 network through the TC STP port. Individual signaling messages will be aggregated for each call transaction, and rated according to the total number of bytes ('octets') contained in each. The usage rate applies per message.
C.	**NRCs—** The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Service order
D.	**Other NRCs**
1.	An STP order processing charge applies for each request for new interconnection to the Telephone Company SS7 signaling network or modification to existing SS7 network interconnection.
2.	An installation charge applies for the connection of the 56 kbps circuit at the STP port.

1. Switched Interconnection Services

1.13 Application of Rates and Charges

1.13.6	CCS/SS7 Application of Rates and Charges
D.	(Continued)
3.	A translation charge applies for the work to establish interconnection to the requested CCS/SS7 network features and will be calculated according to the following items. (T)
a.	The number of originating point codes interconnecting from the customer's network.
b.	The number of the Telephone Company STP ports accessed.
c.	The specific translation work required to establish each SS7 signaling feature.
4.	Additional charges apply for database dips and applications.
5.	Additional NRCs apply for translation work to integrate interconnecting TC switches into the Telephone Company switching network where TCAP routing and response are required, based upon the number of TC NPA-NXX codes being added to the Telephone Company switch translations.
6.	End office translation charges apply for the extra cost of translations in the Telephone Company end offices when TCAP features are established for a TC switch. The charge applies per end office modified.
7.	**Certification Testing and Set Up—** The basic test set-up charge applies and is calculated according to the SS7 signaling features being tested. This charge includes establishing test file updates and the development and distribution of a test script. This charge is made for subsequent testing activity to certify the new or reconfigured signaling feature capability. These charges are based on standard times required to do such testing, according to the number of interconnecting switch types and software generics, and the specific signaling features.
8.	**Rehome D-Link Conversion** charge applies when a customer's D-link termination to the Telephone Company network is moved to a different location.
9.	**A-Link to D-Link Conversion** charge applies when a customer migrates its interconnection configuration from an A-link interface to a D-link interface.
10.	**Change in Hub Provider** charge applies when the TC changes the SS7 network that supports its SS7 signaling transport.
11.	**Additional Charge per Ten Originating TC NPA-NXXs Input** charge applies for the support of TC NPA NXX codes in the Telephone Company network to process calls using TCAP signaling/CLASS features.
E.	**LIDB** access service per query charges may apply (refer to Part C, Section 1.7).

1.13.7	Optional Features and Functions
A.	**Multiplexing—** A monthly rate applies at each location where the multiplexing function is performed (refer to Part B, Section 3).

2. Optional Services

2.1 General

2.1.1	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC has the responsibility for properly sizing and ordering specified ports, via electronic means where available, and specific trunks between specific locations. Orders must be placed in writing to the Telephone Company. The Telephone Company may, at the TC's request, develop and implement customized services and network requirements for other optional services, such as operator, billing and database services for TCs.

2. Optional Services

2.2 E911 Services

Rates and charges for services explained herein are contained in Part M, Section 3.1.

2.2.1	General
A.	E911 allows the TC to interconnect to the Telephone Company's E911 hub/tandems and access the appropriate subtending Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). The TC shall comply with all applicable requirements of the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Communications (NHBEC). TC's interconnection for E911 access may be the following.
1.	A physical collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company E911 tandem office, or
2.	A virtual collocation in the Telephone Company E911 tandem office, or
3.	At the request of the TC, transport from various points listed below to the E911 ports.
a.	From the TC switch to the Telephone Company E-911 tandem
b.	From the TC operator when located in the same LATA to the Telephone Company E-911 tandem
c.	From the TC operator when located in the same LATA to the Telephone Company operator for E-911 back-up.
B.	E911 is subject to the software table limitation in the E911 tandem's selective routing data base (SRDB) which provides for each telephone number or emergency service number (ESN) in a sequential order.

2.2.2	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC is responsible for providing accurate information on customer name, address and telephone number, in the format required by the Telephone Company, on a daily basis to the E911 database and shall update such information daily.
1.	A TC provisioning line port in an unbundled local switching arrangement is responsible for providing accurate line port information to allow the Telephone Company to accurately populate the 911/E911 database.
B.	The TC must update databases via an electronic interface for its own NXX codes by inputting through Telephone Company systems into the ALI database and paying appropriate OSS charges as applicable.
C.	The Telephone Company is not responsible for errors or omissions in the data provided by the TC.
D.	A correct E911 service address must be provided by the TC for each customer utilizing Telephone Company E911 services.

2. Optional Services

2.2 E911 Services

2.2.3	Liability
A.	The Telephone Company's liability in furnishing E911 service is further set forth in Part A, Section 1 of this tariff. The Telephone Company assumes no liability for any infringement, or invasion of any right of privacy of any person or persons caused, or claimed to be caused, directly or indirectly by the use of E911.
B.	The TC agrees, except where the events, incidents, or eventualities set forth in this sentence are the result of the Telephone Company's gross negligence or willful misconduct, to release, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Telephone Company from any and all loss or claims whatsoever, whether suffered, made, instituted, or asserted by the TC or by any TC customer, for any personal injury to or death of any person or persons, or for any loss, damage, or destruction of any property, whether owned by the TC or others. The TC also agrees to release, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Telephone Company from any infringement or invasion of the right of privacy of any person or persons, caused or claimed to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by the installation, operation, failure to operate, maintenance, removal, presence, condition, occasion, or use of access to E911 service features and the equipment associated therewith, or by any services furnished by the Telephone Company in connection therewith, including, but not limited to, the identification of the telephone number, address, or name associated with the telephone number used by the party or parties accessing E911 services hereunder, and which arise out of the negligence or other wrongful act of the TC, its customers, or the employees or agents of any one of them, or which arise out of the negligence, other than gross negligence or willful misconduct, of the Telephone Company, its employees or agents.

2.2.4	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	A per trunk charge applies on a monthly basis. This charge is based on 1/24 of the monthly dedicated tandem trunk port charge.
B.	An inter-office mileage charge applies on a monthly basis.

2. Optional Services

2.3 Directory Listing Service

2.3.1	Description	
A.	The Telephone Company will provide the TC with one listing per end user in white pages directories, subject to the same regulations as the listings of the Telephone Company's end user as set forth in NHPUC No. 1.	(T)
B.	The Telephone Company will provide the TC with one yellow pages directory listing per business end user, subject to the same regulations as the listings of the Telephone Company's end users set forth in NHPUC No. 1.	(T)

2.3.2	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company will provide the TC's end user with one directory per line. The Telephone Company will provide a reasonable number of additional free directories to the TC's end user under the same terms and conditions as the Telephone Company makes additional directories available to its retail customers. The Telephone Company will ship the directories in a manner consistent with that used to ship directories to its own end users.
B.	At the option of the TC, the Telephone Company will include TC end users in the Telephone Company Directory Assistance database. The TC must provide the Telephone Company with its listings and updates of its listings for inclusion in the Telephone Company Directory Assistance database in the format and within the time frames required by the Telephone Company.
C.	**Directory Errors—** In the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct and except for the allowances stated hereinafter in Part B, Section 2.3.2(D)(1) through (D)3, no liability for damages arising from errors or mistakes in or omissions of directory listings, or error or mistakes in or omissions of listing obtainable from the directory assistance operator, including errors in the reporting thereof, shall attach to the Telephone Company.

2. Optional Services

2.3 Directory Listing Service

2.3.2	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
D.	An allowance for errors or mistakes in or omissions proven to be attributable to the Telephone Company, of published directory listing or for errors or mistake in or omissions of listing obtainable from the directory assistance operator shall be given as follows.
1.	**Free listings—**For free or no-charge published directory listings, credits shall be given at a rate of the monthly tariff rate for an additional or charge listing, for the life of the directory during which the error, mistake, or omission occurs.
2.	**Charge listings—**For additional or charge published directory listings, credit shall be given at the monthly tariff rate for each such listing for the life of the directory or the charge period during which the error, mistake or omission occurs.
3.	**Operator records—**For free or charge listings obtainable from records used by the directory assistance operator, upon notification to the Company of the error, mistake or omission in such records by the subscriber, the Company shall be allowed a period of three business days to make a correction. If the correction is not made in that time, credit shall be given at the rate of two-thirtieths (2/30) of the basic monthly rate for the line or lines in question for each day thereafter that the records remain incorrect. (Where Centrex attendant loops are involved, credit shall be given at the rate of 2/30 of the basic monthly rate for PBX trunks.)
4.	**Credit limitations—**The total amount of the credit provided for in the preceding paragraphs (1) through (3) shall not exceed, on a monthly basis, the total of the charges for each charge listing plus the basic monthly rate, as specified in paragraph (3) for the line or lines in question.
E.	**Definitions—**As used in paragraph (1) through (4) preceding, the terms “errors”, “mistake”, or “omission” shall refer to discrepancy in the directory listing or directory assistance records which the Company has failed to correct and where the error affects the ability to locate a particular subscriber’s correct telephone number. These terms shall refer to addresses only to the extent that error, mistake or omission relates to a street or in an incorrect community.
F.	**Notice—**Such allowances or credits as specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) preceding, shall be given upon notice to the Company by the subscriber that such error, mistake or omission has occurred; provided, however, that when the Company shall independently have knowledge of such error, mistake or omission, the Company shall give credit without the requirements of notifications by the subscribers.

2.3.3	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC must agree to abide by the privacy rules and principles adopted by the applicable regulatory bodies.
B.	The TC must provide the Telephone Company with its listings for inclusion in the Telephone Company's white pages directories and yellow pages directories in a format and within time frames required by the Telephone Company or its agent.

2. Optional Services

2.3 Directory Listing Service

2.3.4	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	Additional listings in the white pages directories and yellow pages directories will be provided at the rates set forth in NHPUC No. 1. (T)