
ACCESS TARIFF

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

ac	-	alternating current	
AML	-	Actual Measured Loss	
ANI	-	Automatic Number Identification	
AP	-	Program Audio	
AT&T	-	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	
CN	-	Charge Number	(N)
CNCC	-	Customer Network Control Center	
COCTX	-	Central Office Centrex	
Cont'd	-	Continued	
CPN	-	Calling Party Number	(N)
CSACC	-	Customer Service Administration Control Center	
Ctx	-	Centrex	
DA	-	Digital Data Access	
db	-	decibel	
dBrnC0	-	Decibel Reference Noise C- Message Weighted 0	
dc	-	direct current	
EML	-	Expected Measured Loss	
ESS	-	Electronic Switching System	
ESSX	-	Electronic Switching System Exchange	
f	-	frequency	
FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission	
FX	-	Foreign Exchange	
HC	-	High Capacity	
Hz	-	Hertz	
IC	-	Interexchange Carrier	
ICB	-	Individual Case Basis	
IP	-	Internet Protocol	(N)
kbps	-	kilobits per second	
kHz	-	kilohertz	

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONT'D)

LATA	-	Local Access and Transport Area	
LDMTS	-	Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service(s)	
Ma	-	milliamperes	
Mbps	-	Megabits per second	
MF	-	Multi-Frequency	(N)
MHz	-	Megahertz	
MOU	-	Minutes of Use	
MRC	-	Monthly Recurring Charge	
NB	-	Narrowband	
NECA	-	National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc.	
NHPUC	-	New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission	
NPA	-	Numbering Plan Area	
NRC	-	Nonrecurring Charge	
NTS	-	Non-Traffic Sensitive	
NXX	-	Three Digit Central Office Code	
PBX	-	Private Branch Exchange	
PCM	-	Pulse Code Modulation	
PLR	-	Private Line Ringdown	
POT	-	Point of Termination	
rms	-	root-mean-square	
SSN	-	Switched Service Network	
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center	
TDM	-	Time Division Multiplexing	(N)
TES	-	Telephone Exchange Service(s)	
TLP	-	Transmissional Level Point	
TSPS	-	Traffic Service Position System	
TV	-	Television	
USOC	-	Uniform Service Order Code	
VG	-	Voice Grade	
V & H	-	Vertical & Horizontal	
WATS	-	Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)	

REFERENCE TO OTHER TARIFFS

Whenever reference is made in this Tariff to other intrastate tariffs of the Telephone Company, the reference is to the tariffs in force as of the effective date of this Tariff, and to amendments thereto and successive issues thereof. Whenever reference is made in this Tariff to interstate tariffs of the Telephone Company, the reference is to the tariffs in force as of October 1, 1993.

ACCESS TARIFF

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report and Certification Requirements (Continued)

(C) Identification and Rating of Toll VoIP – PSTN Traffic

(N)

(1) Scope

This section governs the identification of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic that is required to be compensated at interstate access rates (unless the parties have agreed otherwise) as mandated by the Federal Communications Commission in its Report and Order in WC Docket Nos. 10-90, etc., FCC Release No. 11-161 on November 18, 2011 ("FCC Order"). Specifically, this section establishes the method of separating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic from the customer's traditional intrastate access traffic, so that such traffic can be billed in accordance with the FCC Order.

(2) Rate of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic identified in accordance with this tariff section will be billed at rates equal to the Telephone Company's applicable tariffed interstate switched access rates as specified in the Telephone Company's applicable federal access tariff.

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor

(a) The Telephone Company will determine the number of originating intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying an originating Percent VoIP Usage (PVU) factor to the total intrastate access MOU originated by a Telephone Company end user and delivered to the customer.

(b) The Telephone Company will determine the number of terminating intrastate Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic minutes of use (MOU) to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), preceding, by applying a terminating PVU factor to the total intrastate access MOU terminated by a customer to the Telephone Company's end user.

(N)

ACCESS TARIFF

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont.)

(C) Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic (Cont.)

(N)

(3) Calculation and Application of Percent-VoIP-Usage Factor (Cont.)

- (c) The Telephone Company will determine the portion of dedicated facilities to which interstate rates will be applied under (2), proceeding, by applying an average of the customer's originating and terminating PVU factors to the dedicated facilities between the Telephone Company and the customer.
- (d) The customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company an originating PVU factor (along with the supporting documentation as specified in (C)(3)(f) below) representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total originating intrastate access MOU that the customer receives from the Telephone Company and that is terminated in IP format and that would be billed by the Telephone Company as intrastate originating access MOU.
- (e) The customer will calculate and furnish to the Telephone Company a terminating PVU factor (along with the supporting documentation) representing the whole number percentage of the customer's total terminating intrastate access MOU that the customer sent to Telephone Company and which originated in IP format and that would be billed by the Telephone Company as intrastate terminating access MOU.
- (f) The customer shall not modify their reported PIU factor to account for VoIP - PSTN Traffic.
- (g) Both the customer provided originating PVU factor and the terminating PVU factor shall be based on information such as the number of the customer's retail VoIP subscriptions in the state (e.g. as reported on F.C.C. Form 477), traffic studies, actual call detail or other relevant and verifiable information.
- (h) The customer shall retain the call detail, work papers, and information used to develop the PVU factors for a minimum of two years.
- (i) If the Customer does not furnish the Telephone Company with a PVU factor, the Telephone Company will utilize a PVU factor equal to zero.

(N)

ACCESS TARIFF

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Continued)

2.3 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

2.3.11 Jurisdictional Report Requirements (Cont.)

(C) Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic (Cont.)

(N)

(4) Initial PVU Factor

- (a) If the customer provides the PVU factors to the Telephone Company by April 15, 2012, the Telephone Company will retroactively adjust the customer's bills to reflect the PVU as of December 29, 2011. If the Customer does not provide PVU factors by April 15, 2012, the Telephone Company will set the PVU factors equal to zero.
- (b) If the PVU factors cannot be implemented in the Telephone Company's billing system by December 29, 2011, once the factors can be implemented, the Telephone company will adjust the customer's bills retroactively to reflect the PVU factors provided by the customer to the Telephone Company prior to April 15, 2012.
- (c) The Telephone Company may choose to provide credits based on the reported PVU factors on a Quarterly basis until such time as billing system modifications can be implemented.

(5) PVU Factor Updates

The customer may update the PVU factors quarterly using the method set forth in subsection (3)(c) & (3)(d), preceding. Any updated PVU factors shall be forwarded to the Telephone Company no later than 15 days after the first day of January, April, July and/or October of each year. The revised PVU factors shall be based on data for the prior three months, ending the last day of December, March, June and September, respectively. The revised PVU factors will serve as the basis for future billing, and will be effective on the bill date of each such month, and shall serve as the basis for subsequent monthly billing until superseded by new PVU factors. No prorating or back billing will be done based on the updated PVU factors.

(N)

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

(6) PVU Factor Verification

- (a) Not more than four times in any year, the Telephone Company may request from the customer an overview of the process used to determine the PVU factors, the call detail records, description of the method for determining how the end user originates and terminates calls in IP format, and other information used to determine the customer's PVU factors furnished to the Telephone Company in order to validate the PVU factors supplied. The customer shall comply, and shall reasonably supply the requested data and information within 15 days of the Telephone Company's request.
- (b) The Telephone Company may dispute a customer's PVU factor in writing based upon:
 - A review of the requested data and information provided by the customer,
 - The Telephone Company's reasonable review of other market information, F.C.C. reports on VoIP lines, such as F.C.C. Form 477 or state level results based on the F.C.C. Local Competition Report or other relevant data.
 - A change in a reported PVU factor by more than five percentage points from the preceding submitted factor.
- (c) If after review of the data and information, the customer and the Telephone Company establish a revised PVU factor, the Telephone Company may apply the revised PVU factor retroactively to the beginning of the quarter.

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ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.3 **Obligations of the Customer** (Continued)

2.3.11 **Jurisdictional Report Requirements** (Cont.)

(C) **Identification and Rating of VoIP – PSTN Traffic** (Cont.)

(N)

(6) PVU Factor Verification (Continued)

- (d) If the dispute is unresolved, the Telephone Company may initiate an audit. The Telephone Company shall limit audits of the customer's PVU factor(s) to no more than twice per year. The customer may request that the audit be conducted by an independent auditor. In such cases the associated auditing expenses will be paid by the customer. The customer shall respond to the audit request within 15 days of the request.
- In the event that the customer fails to provide adequate records to enable the Telephone Company or an independent auditor to conduct an audit verifying the customer's PVU factor(s), the Telephone Company will bill the usage for all contested periods using the most recent undisputed PVU factor(s) reported by the customer. The PVU factor(s) will remain in effect until the audit can be completed.
 - During the audit, the most recent undisputed PVU factor(s) from the previous reporting period will be used by the Telephone Company.
 - The Telephone Company will adjust the customer's PVU factor(s) based on the results of the audit and implement the revised PVU factor(s) in the next billing period or quarterly report date, whichever is first. The revised PVU factor(s) will apply for the next two quarters before new factor(s) can be submitted by the customer.
 - If the audit supports the customer's PVU factor(s), the usage for the contested periods will be retroactively adjusted to reflect the customer's audited PVU factor(s).

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ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions**

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform five or seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual Customer. The five digit code has the form IOXXX, and the seven digit code has the form 950-OXXX or 950-IXXX.

Access Minutes

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

Access Tandem

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

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Automatic Number Identification

The term "Automatic Number Identification" denotes the Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling parameter that identifies the billing number of the calling party.

Bit

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

ACCESS TARIFF

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS (Continued)

2.6 Definitions (Continued)

Business Day

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

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

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

Call

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

Calling Party Number

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the subscriber line number or directory number of the calling party.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

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

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service Customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

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

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Channel(s)

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

Channelize

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

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 out band signaling parameter and the MF or other in band signaling parameters that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

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Coin Station

The term "Coin Station" denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where Telephone Company Customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

Conversation Minutes

The term "Conversation Minutes" denotes the measurement of minutes beginning when either answer supervision or an off-hook supervisory signal is received from the terminating End User's end office and ending when either disconnect supervision or an on-hook supervisory signal is received from the terminating End User's end office, indicating the called party has disconnected.

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including but not limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers (IC's), Toll Providers, local exchange providers, and other telecommunications carriers or providers of originating or terminating toll VoIP-PSTN traffic.

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Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

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

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to O

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

Detail Billing

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

Directory Assistance

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

Echo Path Loss

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

Echo Return Loss

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

Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Individual Case Basis

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

Inserted Connection Loss

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

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation, other than the Telephone Company, authorized by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, and engaged for hire in intrastate communications by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

The term "Internet (IP) Signaling" denotes a packet data-oriented protocol used for communicating call signaling information.

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Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

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

Legal Holiday

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

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Line Side Connection

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

Local Access and Transport Area

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

Local Calling Area

The term "Local Calling Area" denotes a geographical area in which an End User (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a local Telephone Company switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an End Office Switch.

Loss Deviation

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

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" is any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the Customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

The term "Message" denotes a Call as defined preceding.

Multi-Frequency (MF Signaling)

The term "Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling" denotes an in-band signaling method in which call signaling information is transmitted between network switches using the same voice band channel used for voice.

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ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Network Control Signaling

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

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-hook

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

On-hook

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

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access Service for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a customer's premises.

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Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes Telephone Company provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public and semipublic telephones, and coinless telephones.

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the demarcation point or network interface, at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends. The point of demarcation or network interface is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company communications facilities and Customer provided facilities as defined in Section 68.3 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations.

Premises

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

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

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

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(C)

Return Loss

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

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premises equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Service Access Code

The term "Service Access Code" denotes a 3 digit code in the NPA format which is used as the first three digits of a 10 digit address and which is assigned for special network uses. Whereas NPA codes are normally used for identifying specific geographical areas, certain Service Access Codes have been allocated in the North American Numbering Plan to identify generic services or to provide access capability. Examples of Service Access Codes include the 800 and 900 codes.

ACCESS TARIFF

2. **GENERAL REGULATIONS** (Continued)

2.6 **Definitions** (Continued)

Super Intermediate Hub

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

Synchronous Test Line

The term "Synchronous Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of access service for the completion of calls from a customer's premises to an End User.

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Terminus Hub

A wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served directly by the same wire center.

Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

The term "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" denotes a customer's interexchange voice traffic exchanged with the Telephone Company in Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) format over PSTN facilities, which originates and or terminates in Internet Protocol (IP) format. "Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic" originates and/or terminates in IP format when it originates from and/or terminates to an end user customer of a service that requires IP-compatible customer premise equipment.

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Traffic Type

The term "Traffic Type" denotes three major types of traffic identified as: Originating, Terminating and Directory Assistance. Originating Traffic type represents access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the End User to the Customer. Terminating Traffic type represents access capacity within a LATA for carrying traffic from the Customer to the End User. Directory Assistance Traffic type represents access within a LATA for carrying Directory Assistance traffic from the Customer to a Directory Assistance location.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

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

ACCESS TARIFF

6. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

6.1 General

Switched Access Service, which is available to Customers for their use in furnishing their services to End Users, provides a two-point communications path between a customer designated premises and an End User's premises. It provides for the use of common terminating, switching, and trunking facilities and for the use of common subscriber plant of the Telephone Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an End User's premises to a customer designated premises, and to terminate calls from a customer designated premises to an End User's premises in the LATA where it is provided. Specific references to material describing the elements of Switched Access Service are provided in 6.1.3 and 6.5 through 6.9.

Rates and charges for Switched Access Service depend generally on the specific Feature Group ordered by the Customer, e.g., for MTS or WATS services or MTS/WATS equivalent services, and whether it is provided in a Telephone Company end office that is equipped to provide equal or non equal access. Rates and charges for Switched Access Service are set forth in 17.2. The application of rates for Switched Access Service is described in 6.4. Rates and charges for services other than Switched Access Service, e.g., a Customer's intraLATA toll message service, may also be applicable when Switched Access Service is used in conjunction with these other services.

The following provision applies to the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the F.C.C.'s Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the F.C.C.'s Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 09-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135 and 10-90, and WT Docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161). In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the customer specifying the treatment of Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Telephone Company will bill the customer the applicable Interstate switched access rates on all jurisdictionally Intrastate voice traffic identified as Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic.

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ACCESS TARIFF

6. SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

6.3 Obligations of the Customer (Continued)

6.3.2 Trunk Group Measurement Reports

With the agreement of the Customer, trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow for its end of all access trunk groups, where technologically feasible, will be made available to the Telephone Company. These data will be used to monitor trunk group utilization and service performance and will be based on previously arranged intervals and format.

6.3.3 Supervisory Signaling

The Customer's facilities shall provide the necessary on-hook, off-hook, answer and disconnect supervision.

6.3.4 Short Duration Mass Calling Requirements

When a Customer offers service for which a substantial call volume is expected during a short period of time (e.g., 900 service media stimulated events), the Customer must notify the Telephone Company at least 48 hours in advance of each peak period. Notification should include the nature, time, duration, and frequency of the event, an estimated call volume, and the telephone number(s) to be used.

On the basis of the information provided, the Telephone Company may invoke network management controls, (e.g., call gapping and code blocking) to reduce the probability of excessive network congestion. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the Customer to determine the appropriate level of such control.

6.3.5 Call Signaling

Depending on the signaling system used by the customer in its network, the customer's facilities shall transmit the following call signaling information to the Telephone Company on traffic the customer's end users originate which is handed off for termination on the Telephone Company's network.

(A) Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling

When the customer uses SS7 signaling, it will transmit the Calling Party Number (CPN) or, if different from the CPN, the Charge Number (CN) information in the SS7 signaling stream.

(B) Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

When the customer uses MF signaling, it will transmit the number of the calling party or, if different from the number of the calling party, the Charge Number (CN) information in the MF Automatic Number Identification (ANI) field.

(C) Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

When the customer uses IP signaling, it will transmit the telephone number of the calling party or, if different from the telephone number, the billing number of the calling party.

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