1. Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs)

1.1 Description

1.1.1	General
A.	**Network Elements** are a facility or equipment used in the provision of a telecommunications service. Network elements also include features, functions, and capabilities that are provided by means of such facility or equipment, including subscriber numbers, databases, signaling systems, and information sufficient for billing and collection or used in the transmission, routing, or other provisioning of a telecommunications service.
1.	In accordance with, but only to the extent required by 47 U.S.C. § 251(c)(3) and 47 C.F.R. Part 51, the Telephone Company shall make such routine network modifications as are necessary to permit access by a TC to the loop, dedicated transport, or dark fiber transport facilities where such facilities have already been constructed. Routine network modifications, may include, but are not limited to: rearranging of in-place cable at existing splice points; adding an apparatus case; adding a range extender; placing a new channel unit; line and station transfers; activating dead copper cable; clearing a defective pair; deploying a new multiplexer or reconfiguring an existing multiplexer; removal of bridged taps; and removal of load coils. When such network modifications are required, it is the TC's obligation to cancel the service order if it does not wish to proceed and pay for such modifications. When such network modifications are undertaken, standard provisioning intervals do not apply. Routine network modifications do not include the construction of a new loop, trenching or the installation of new aerial or buried cable. The Telephone Company will make such routine network modifications at the rates and charges set forth in Part M, which are described in Part A, Section 3.3.2.
B.	The Telephone Company provides non-discriminatory access to UNEs where deployed and to the extent technically feasible such that a requesting TC will be able to lease and interconnect to whichever of the network elements the TC requests. The TC may combine such elements itself to provide telecommunications services. This enables the TC to provide local exchange and exchange access to the public.

1. Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs)

1.1 Description

1.1.2	Timing and Rating of Usage
A.	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 unbundled network elements. 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.
B.	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.

(T)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1	General
A.	The Telephone Company provides access to unbundled common transmission facilities between the following central office points.
1.	End offices and tandems
2.	End offices and end offices
3.	End offices and TC switches
B.	Unbundled common transport between an end office and tandem or between two Telephone Company end offices may only be purchased in connection with Telephone Company unbundled switching. It allows a TC access to unbundled common transmission facilities, routing on the same basis that the Telephone Company routes and delivers its own traffic. A diagram of unbundled common transport is shown in Exhibit 2.1.1-1.
1.	For purposes of this Part B, Section 2, the terms "dedicated transport" and "dedicated IOF transport" are synonymous and are as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(1) and the term "route" is as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e) (introductory paragraph).
2.	For purposes of this Part B, Section 2, the terms "business line," "fiber-based collocator," and "wire center" shall have the meanings set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 51.5, as in effect on and after March 11, 2005.
C.	**DS1 Dedicated Transport -** This Part B, Section 2.1.1.C implements certain provisions of the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), the regulations promulgated by the FCC pursuant to that order, and certain provisions of Order No. 24,598 issued by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission on March 10, 2006, in Docket Nos. DT 05-083 and DT 06-012.
1.	**Limitations on Unbundling Obligation –**
a.	Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, and subject to Part B, Section 2.1.1.C.1.b, below, the Telephone Company will not provide unbundled access to DS1 dedicated transport, as defined in the introductory paragraph of 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(ii), to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(ii)(A), as in effect on and after March 11, 2005. Moreover, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(ii)(B) as in effect on and after such date, a requesting CLEC may not obtain more than 10 unbundled DS1 dedicated transport circuits on each route where DS1 dedicated transport is available on an unbundled network element basis.
b.	Beginning March 11, 2005, any DS1 dedicated transport network element that a CLEC leases from the Telephone Company between any of the Tier 1 wire centers set forth in Part B Section 21, but which the Telephone Company is not obligated to unbundle pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(ii), shall be available for lease from the Telephone Company at a rate equal to 115 percent of the rate set forth in Part M, Section 2.2.1 of this tariff for the UNE DS1 dedicated transport element.

(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1	General
D.	**DS3 Dedicated Transport**. - This Part B, Section 2.1.1.D implements certain provisions of the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), the regulations promulgated by the FCC pursuant to that order, and certain provisions of Order No. 24,598 issued by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission on March 10, 2006, in Docket Nos. DT 05-083 and DT 06-012.
1.	**Limitations on Unbundling Obligation –**
a.	Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, and subject to Part B, Section 2.1.1.D.1.b, below, the Telephone Company will not provide unbundled access to DS3 dedicated transport, as defined in the introductory paragraph of 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(iii), to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(iii)(A), as in effect on and after March 11, 2005. Moreover, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(iii)(B) as in effect on and after such date, a requesting CLEC may not obtain more than 12 unbundled DS3 dedicated transport circuits on each route where DS3 dedicated transport is available on an unbundled network element basis.
b.	Beginning March 11, 2005, any DS3 dedicated transport network element that a CLEC leases from the Telephone Company between any of the Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 wire centers set forth in Part B Section 21, but which the Telephone Company is not obligated to unbundle pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(e)(2)(iii), shall be available for lease from the Telephone Company at a rate equal to 115 percent of the rate set forth in Part M, Section 2.2.1 of this tariff for the UNE DS3 dedicated transport element.
E.	**Reserved for Future Use** (T)
F.	**Reserved for Future Use** (T) (X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1	General
G.	Unbundled dedicated IOF transport provides TC exclusive use of a point-to-point transmission facility between central offices in the same LATA. The Telephone Company provides access to unbundled dedicated transmission facilities between the following points.
1.	Telephone Company central offices
2.	Telephone Company central offices and those of TCs
3.	Existing collocation nodes
4.	Telephone Company point of interface and TC point of interface
a.	This includes, at a minimum, interoffice facilities between end offices and serving wire centers, serving wire centers and interexchange carriers' points of presence (IXC POP), tandem switches and serving wire centers, end offices or tandems (including Traffic Operator Position System [TOPS] tandem) of the Telephone Company and the wire centers of the Telephone Company and the TC.
b.	When unbundled dedicated transport terminates in a Telephone Company central office, it must terminate in a collocation node. Access to these elements where collocation may not be required may be found in Part B, Sections 13 and 15 following relating to certain network element combinations.
H.	The network elements must be ordered individually and may be recombined by the TC as part of a network plan.
1.	IOF unbundled network elements are as follows: DS1, DS3, STS-1, OC-3 (point-to-point, not rings,) OC-12 (point-to-point, not rings), Multiplexing (DS3 to DS1 and DS1 to DSO).

(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1	General
I.	The following digital connections which are provided through unbundled dedicated IOF transport are differentiated by bit rate and are offered with an electrical interface. Diagrams of unbundled dedicated DS1 and DS3 IOF transport are shown in Exhibits 2.1.1-2 and 2.1.1-3.
1.	**Unbundled Dedicated DS1 IOF Transport—** A high capacity channel for the transmission of digital data at the rate of 1.544 Mbps.
2.	**Unbundled Dedicated DS3 IOF Transport—** A high capacity channel for the transmission of digital data at the rate of 44.736 Mbps.
J.	**Optical Carrier (OC) Levels (SONET)—**Provide a range of bandwidths as specified in GR-253-CORE and associated ANSI standards. A diagram of unbundled dedicated OC-n IOF transport is shown in Exhibit 2.1.1-4. The Telephone Company will provide interfaces at the following OC Levels.
1.	**OC-3—**155.52 Mbps.
2.	**OC-12—**622.08 Mbps.
K.	The physical interface for all optical carrier rates is optical fiber. The characteristics of this interface are also specified in GR-253-CORE.
L.	**Synchronous Transport Signal - Level 1 (STS-1)—** Provides a total bandwidth of 51.84 Mbps, including both overhead and payload. The interface must conform with GR-253–CORE which defines SONET requirements.

(X)

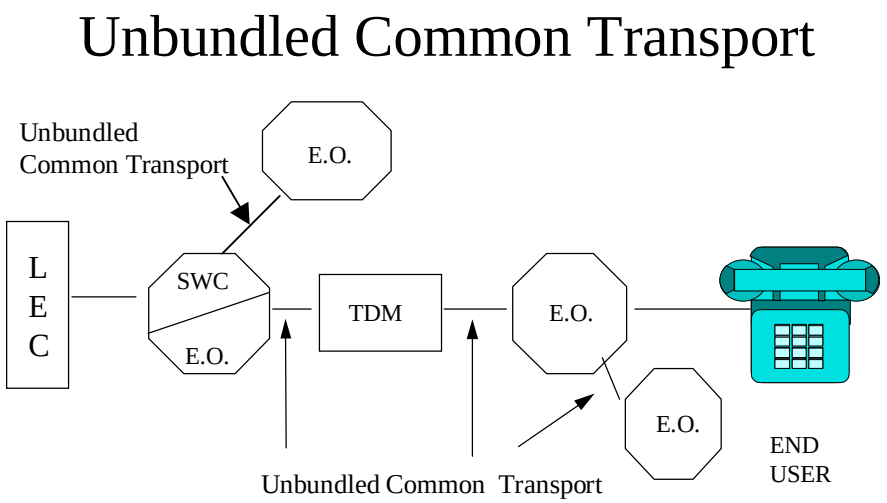
(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1 General

Exhibit 2.1.1-1
Unbundled Common Transport



Calls routed on unbundled common trunks will be billed an unbundled common transport charge (UTCTC) by minutes of use (MOU), rated from the originating TC node to a Telephone Company end office based on a composite rate which includes directly routed traffic and tandem routed traffic. The formula for calculation of this charge may be found in Part B, Section 6.3. The MOU charge will be aggregated at the Telephone Company end office switch and rounded up to the next whole minute each month.

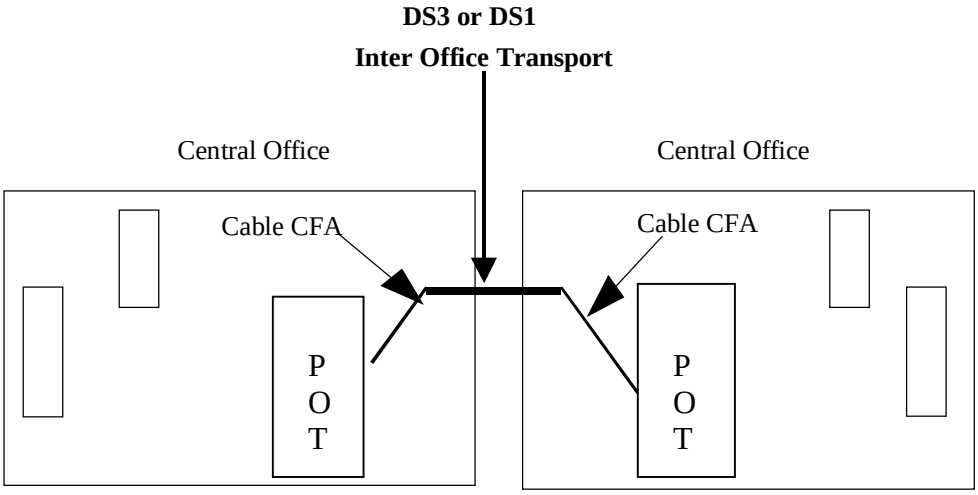
(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport
2.1 Description

2.1.1 General

Exhibit 2.1.1-2
Unbundled Dedicated DS1 or DS3 IOF Transport
Between Central Offices in the Same LATA



DS1 or DS3 IOF between Central Offices can be used in conjunction with transport between end offices; transport between an end office and a serving wire center; or transport between a tandem switch and end office.

Recurring	Nonrecurring
DS1 = Yes	DS1 = Yes
Fixed Mileage	
Per Mile	
SAC = Yes	SAC = No
(2 SAC charges are applicable, 1 at each POT bay)	
DS3 = Yes	DS3 = Yes
Fixed Mileage	
Per Mile	
SAC = Yes	SAC = No
(2 SAC charges are applicable, 1 at each POT bay)	

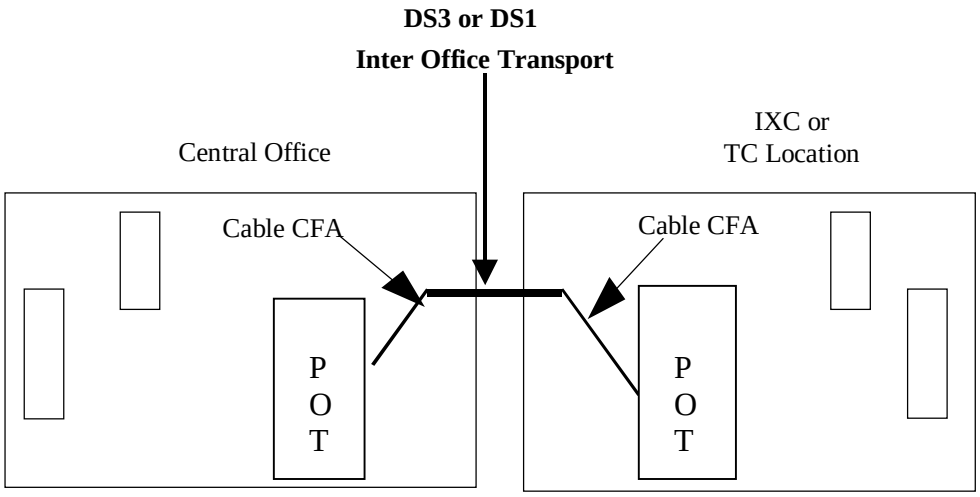
The heavy line and/or bold element outlined in the diagram is the unbundled network element that is being provisioned. Therefore, applicable NRCs are required for the installation of the UNE. (X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport
2.1 Description

2.1.1 General

Exhibit 2.1.1-3
Unbundled Dedicated DS1 or DS3 IOF Transport
Between Existing POT Bay and IXC or TC Location



DS1 or DS3 IOF between existing POT bay and IXC or TC location can be used in conjunction with transport between an end office or serving wire center and the IXC POP; between an end office or serving wire center and a TC location; between a tandem switch and an IXC POP; between a tandem switch and a TC location; between a Telephone Company point of interconnection and a TC location; or between a tandem point of interconnection and a TC location.

Recurring	Nonrecurring
DS1 = Yes	DS1 = Yes
Fixed Mileage	
Per Mile	
POT Bay SAC Charge = Yes (1 SAC at POT bay)	POT Bay SAC Charge = No
DS3 = Yes	DS3 = Yes
Fixed Mileage	
Per Mile	
POT Bay SAC Charge = Yes (1 SAC at POT bay)	POT Bay SAC Charge = No

The heavy line and/or bold element outlined in the diagram is the unbundled network element that is being provisioned. Therefore, applicable NRCs are required for the installation of the UNE. (X)

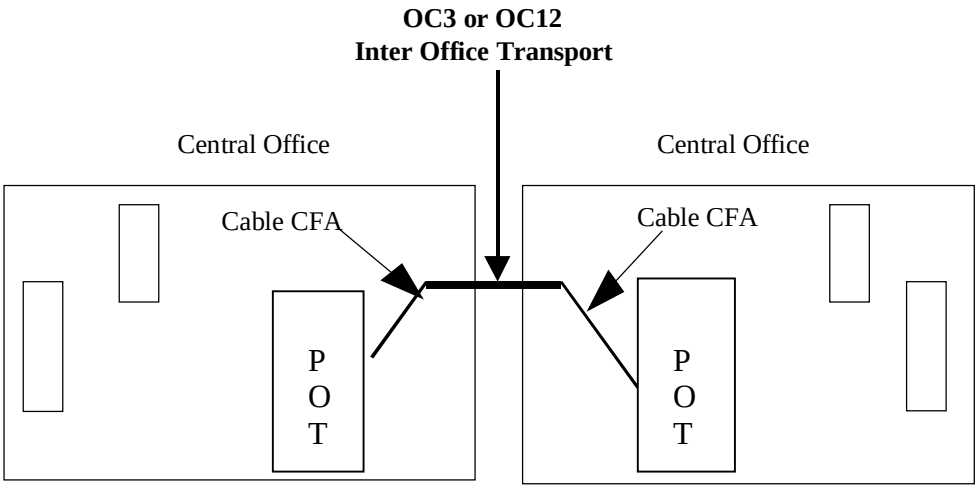
(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.1 General

Exhibit 2.1.1-4
Unbundled Dedicated OC3 or OC12 IOF Transport
Between Existing Collocation Arrangements in Central Offices (FDF to FDF)



OC-n between existing collocation arrangements in central offices (FDF to FDF) can be used in conjunction with transport between end offices; transport between an end office and a serving wire center; and transport between a tandem switch and end office.

Recurring	Nonrecurring
OC-n = Yes	OC-n = Yes
Fixed Mileage	
Per Mile	
POT Bay SAC Charge = Yes	POT Bay SAC Charge = No

IAC will be applicable for virtual collocation node connection in place of POT Bay SAC when connecting to virtual.

The heavy line and/or bold element outlined in the diagram is the unbundled network element that is being provisioned. Therefore, applicable NRCs are required for the installation of the UNE.

(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.1 Description

2.1.2	Description
A.	The purpose of unbundled IOF is for use with other unbundled network elements for the provision of telephone exchange and associated exchange access services. Rates are used in connection with the provision of interconnection services as discussed in Part C.
1.	Rates associated with channel mileage apply monthly on a fixed and per mile basis.
B.	The Telephone Company will provide interconnection to the transmission capabilities of the interoffice network at the following physical access points.
1.	**Manual Digital Cross-Connects—**Metallic access to digital transport and multiplexing will be provided at the Telephone Company's DSX-n bays or at the collocation arrangement dedicated to the individual TC. Where POT bays are used, cabling between the POT bay and the Telephone Company DSX must meet appropriate shielding and construction requirements for the application (e.g., ABAM for DS1 and coaxial cable for DS3). DSX panels at the POT bays are provided at the DS1 and DS3 interface rates. Interface rates above DS3 may require a different panel at the POT bay depending upon the transmission requirements and the cabling limitations of these transport rates.
2.	**Main Distributing Frames (MDF)—**In general, the MDF will not be used for digital interoffice facilities access. The MDF is designed to provide manual cross-connection of voice-grade transmission and may not meet the requirements for digital transmission.
3.	**Fiber Distribution Frames (FDF)—**Fiber access to optical transport will be provided at the Telephone Company fiber distributing frame (FDF) bays at a fiber point of termination (POT) bay dedicated to the individual TC.
a.	The TC's collocation arrangement must be equipped to handle an optical handoff (i.e., fiber cross connections from the POT bay to the Telephone Company FDF). If the collocation site is not so equipped, it must be augmented with the proper cross connects before the TC submits its request for unbundled Ocn IOF transport.
b.	Where a POT bay is used, interconnection between the POT and the Telephone Company FDF will be via standard single-mode 72 fiber cables at both ends. The LGX shelf on the POT bay is an interconnect bay with direct connection between the TC's fibers at the fiber POT bay and the Telephone Company FDF. The Telephone Company has standardized the SC/PC connector for use in its network because of its superior cost/performance characteristics; therefore, the TC will need to match this connector on their side of the POT using a 72 fiber breakout cable.
C.	The Telephone Company will not provide unbundled SONET rings.
D.	Dedicated IOF is provided as a point to point facility where both ends of the circuit are at the same transmission rate.
E.	Dedicated IOF is not provided with mid span meets.
F.	The Telephone Company is not required to construct new transport facilities to meet specific TC point to point demand for facilities that the Telephone Company has not deployed for its own use.

(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.2 Application of Rates and Charges

2.2.1	Channel Mileage
A.	The mileage measurement to be used to determine the fixed and per mile monthly rates is calculated on the airline distance between the following locations.
1.	Central office to another central office
2.	Central office to a serving wire center
3.	Tandem to central office
4.	Tandem to serving wire center
5.	Central office or serving wire center and the serving wire center of the interexchange carrier point of presence
6.	Central office or serving wire center and the TC location or the interexchange carrier point of presence
7.	Tandem to the serving wire center of the interexchange carrier point of presence
8.	Tandem to the TC location or the interexchange carrier point of presence
B.	To determine the rate to be billed, first compute the mileage using the V&H coordinates method, as set forth in the 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 per mile rate. The amount to be billed will be the product of this calculation plus the fixed rate.

2.2.2	NRCs
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3).
1.	Service Order (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
3.	Service Connection-Other (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
4.	Engineering Query – applies on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
5.	Engineering Work Order – applies on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
6.	Multiplexer – 1/0 – Installation
7.	Multiplexer – 1/0 – Reconfiguration
8.	Multiplexer – 3/1 – Installation
9.	Multiplexer – 3/1 – Reconfiguration
10.	Multiplexer – Other – Installation

(X)

(X)

2. Unbundled IOF Transport

2.2 Application of Rates and Charges

2.2.2	NRCs
A.	Continued
11.	Cross-Connection – Existing Fiber Facility
12.	Line Card – Installation
13.	Other Required Modifications

2.2.3	Other Charges
A.	When accessing unbundled dedicated IOF transport from a collocation arrangement, appropriate collocation cross connect charges will apply.
B.	A recurring service access charge (SAC) element will apply for the demarcation connection to a Node or POT bay.
C.	A recurring interconnection access charge (IAC) element will apply for the demarcation connection to a Node or POT bay.
D.	There will be a recurring charge for a multiplexer at each location where the multiplexing function is performed. Multiplexing can be performed for DS3 to DS1 and DS1 to DS0.
E.	SS7 translation charges may apply for new interoffice facilities.

(X)

3. Unbundled Multiplexer

3.1 Description

3.1.1	General
A.	The unbundled multiplexer provides the TC exclusive use of the multiplexing function for both the higher-speed channel and the lower-speed channels that terminate (via appropriate collocation cross-connections) at the TC's collocation arrangement, in the same central office. A diagram of unbundled multiplexer is shown in Exhibit 3.1.1-1.
1.	**DS3 to DS1 (3/1)**
2.	**DS1 to DS0 (1/0)**
B.	DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to DS0 Multiplexer can be used in conjunction with transport between the following locations.
1.	End office or serving wire center and an IXC POP
2.	End office or serving wire center and a TC location
3.	Tandem switch and an IXC POP
4.	Tandem switch and a TC location
5.	Telephone Company point of interconnection and a TC location
6.	Tandem POI and a TC location

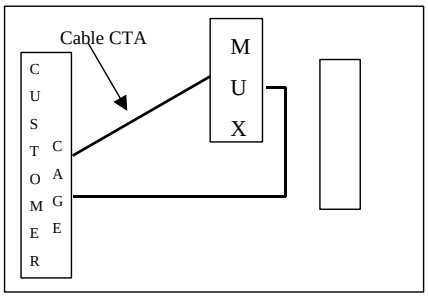
(X)

3. Unbundled Multiplexer

3.1 Description

Exhibit 3.1.1-1
DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to DS0 Multiplexer
Connected to existing TC Customer Cage (POT Bay)

Central Office



DS3 to DS1or DS1 to DSO Multiplexer

Recurring	Nonrecurring
DS3/1 Mux = Yes - POT Bay SAC Charge = Yes (1 DS3 POT Bay SAC Charge applies; 28 DS1 POT Bay SAC Charges apply)	DS3/1 Mux = No - POT Bay SAC Charge = No
DS1/0 Mux = Yes - POT Bay SAC Charge = Yes (1 DS1 POT Bay SAC Charge applies; 24 DS0 POT Bay SAC Charges apply)	DS1/0 Mux = No - POT Bay SAC Charge = No

IAC will be applicable for virtual collocation node connection in place of POT Bay SAC when connecting to virtual.

(X)

(X)

3. Unbundled Multiplexer

3.2 Application of Rates and Charges

3.2.1	Monthly
A.	A monthly charge applies for each multiplexer at each location where the multiplexing function is performed. This charge is in addition to charges for individual channels activated.
B.	IAC will be applicable for virtual collocation node connection in place of POT bay SAC when connecting to virtual.

3.2.2	NRCs
A.	The following NRCs apply as set forth in Part A, Section 3.
1.	Service Order

(X)

4. Tandem Switching

4.1 Description

4.1.1	General
A.	The tandem switching network element consists of the following components.
1.	**Dedicated Tandem Trunk Ports** have a DS1 bandwidth capable of supporting twenty-four 56 kbps or 64 kbps clear channel trunks and include associated signaling and transmission options. Dedicated trunk ports are rated using a flat monthly (recurring) rate as well as NRCs.
2.	**Shared Tandem Trunk Ports** provide tandem connectivity by routing customer's traffic over the Telephone Company's unbundled common transport interoffice facility (IOF) infrastructure. Shared trunk ports are rated on a minutes of use (MOU) basis.
3.	**Tandem Usage** is recorded for purposes of unbundled element billing for usage traversing a Telephone Company tandem. The tandem usage charge is measured as MOU.
a.	Tandem transit and tandem subtending arrangements are provided elsewhere in this tariff.

4. Tandem Switching

4.2 Regulations

4.2.1	Description
A.	All preordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and billing requests will be handled through the use of the Telephone Company Direct Customer Access Service (DCAS) system or its successor system.
B.	Prior to the ordering of any unbundled trunk ports, the TC must initiate a Network Design Request (NDR). From the NDR and working with the TC, the Telephone company will identify the routings of the TC's traffic and the resulting necessary translations. The NDR process concludes when the TCs network is in place to enable the activation of unbundled end office switching.
1.	The description and charges for the NDR process are set forth in Part B, Section 6.1.6H and Part M, Section 2.6.1.
C.	Dedicated trunk port features cannot be ordered on shared tandem trunk ports.
D.	When TCs purchase dedicated tandem trunk ports, they are expected to purchase sufficient tandem trunk ports to reach industry standard blocking levels. Overflow to Telephone Company shared/common trunks is not allowed.

4. Tandem Switching

4.3 Application of Rates and Charges

4.3.1	Description
A.	Monthly rates apply.
B.	Usage charges apply.
C.	SS7 translations charges may apply for new tandem switching facilities.
D.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Manual Intervention Surcharge (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
3.	Service Connection-Other (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.1 Two Wire Links

5.1.1	Description
A.	Links provide a transmission facility between a distribution frame, or its equivalent, in the Telephone Company's central office, and the network interface device at the end user's premises. Links are always provisioned with a Telephone Company provided NID.
B.	**Two Wire Links—** Available for the transmission of analog or digital signals between the Telephone Company's central office and the network interface device at the end user's premises.
1.	**Analog (Basic Link)—** Provides a channel for the transmission of analog signals with an approximate bandwidth of 300-3000 Hz from an end user's premises to a point of interconnection at a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office or from an end user's premises to a Telephone Company's multiplexing arrangement as set forth in Section 13. To avoid unacceptable network interference, the analog two wire link should not be used in the provision of xDSL services. In the case of UNE-Platform service as set forth in Section 15, the two-wire link is provided from an end user to a Telephone Company line port. Where the Telephone Company has utilized integrated digital loop carrier (IDLC) in the network, requests for two-wire links will be provisioned where alternate facilities exist, without the need for a BFR from the TC..
2.	**Digital (Premium Link)—** Provides an enhanced channel, equivalent to a two-wire loop less than 18,000 feet with total bridge tap less than 6,000 feet, from an end user's premises to a point of interconnection at a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's serving central office or from an end user's premises to a Telephone Company's multiplexing arrangement as set forth in Section 3. Digital two wire link facilities are equivalent to those used by the Telephone Company to support the Telephone Company's ISDN Basic Service which operates digital signals at 160 kbps. In the case of UNE-Platform service as set forth in Section 15, the digital two-wire link is provided from an end user to a Telephone Company Basic ISDN port.

5.1.2	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company will make trouble report status available to the TC.
B.	The suspension/termination of a TC's link for non-payment or for a cause other than non-payment will result in the suspension/termination of the link. The Telephone Company will notify the TC prior to the termination date.

5.1.3	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC is responsible for coordinating with the Telephone Company to ensure that the unbundled element is installed in accordance with the TC's request.
B.	The TC is responsible for initiating, testing and sectionalizing (isolating) all end user trouble reports. The Telephone Company is responsible for testing, if necessary, with the TC to clear a trouble when the trouble has been previously sectionalized to the link.
C.	The TC is responsible for providing a contact number that is readily accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Telephone Company's report time starts when the Telephone Company receives the trouble report from the TC.

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.1 Two Wire Links

5.1.4	Regulations
A.	All preordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and billing requests will be handled through the use of the Telephone Company's Direct Customer Access Service (DCAS) system or its successor system.
B.	A change from one TC to another is considered a disconnect of the two-wire link from the original TC and a connect of a two-wire link with the new TC.
C.	A conversion from a two-wire link to full service will be considered a disconnect from a TC and a connect to a Telephone Company end user.

5.1.5	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Service Order (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring
3.	Service Connection-Other
4.	Manual Intervention Surcharges (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
5.	Installation Dispatch Out
6.	Customer Misdirect-In
7.	Customer Misdirect-Out
8.	Customer Not Ready-Out
9.	Dispatch Out of Hours
10.	Engineering Query Charge - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
11.	Line and Station Transfer - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
12.	Clear Defective Pair
13.	Reassignment of Non-Working Cable Pair
14.	Binder Group Reassignment
15.	Repeater – Installation
16.	Apparatus Case – Installation
17.	Range Extenders – DS0 Installation
18.	Channel Unit to Universal/Cotted DLC System (Existing)
19.	Serving Terminal-Installation/Upgrade

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.1 Two Wire Links

5.1.5	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	Continued
20.	Activate Dead Copper
21.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Installation
22.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Reconfiguration
23.	Multiplexer – Other – Installation
24.	Move Drop
25.	Copper Rearrangement
26.	Central Office Terminal – Installation
27.	IDLC Only Condition
28.	Other Required Modifications
29.	Remove Bridged Taps - applies on a single and multiple basis, and on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
30.	Remove Load Coils - applies on an initial and additional occurrence basis, and on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate, and varies depending upon the length of the loop.
31.	Addition of ISDN Loop Extension Electronics
B.	Geographically deaveraged monthly rates apply per link.
C.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)
5.2 Four Wire Links

5.2.1	Description
A.	Four-wire links are available for the transmission of analog or digital signals using separate transmit and receive paths between the Telephone Company's central office and the network interface device at the end user's premises. Following are the types of four-wire links provided by the Telephone Company.
1.	**Basic Four-Wire Link—** An analog four-wire link provides for the transmission of analog signals with an approximate bandwidth of 300–3000 Hz from a NID at an end user's premises to a POI at a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office using separate transmit and receive paths or from a NID at an end user's premises to a Telephone Company multiplexing arrangement as set forth in Section 3.
2.	**56 kbps Digital (56 KD) Link—** A digital four-wire link provides for the simultaneous two-way transmission of digital data at a synchronous rate of 56 kbps. The 56 KD link physically consists of a subscriber loop facility that extends from the central office distribution frame (e.g., MDF) to the end user customer premises network interface device. The 56 KD link is provided using four-wire non-loaded copper (2 pairs) with no intermediate electronics, or universal digital loop carrier with 56 KD dataport transport capability. Technical specifications are described in TR-72574, Issue No. 3.

5.2.2	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company is responsible for making trouble report status available when requested by the TC. The Telephone Company's report time starts when the Telephone Company receives the trouble report from the TC.
B.	When the Telephone Company suspends or terminates a TC's link for reasons of non-payment or for other just cause, the Telephone Company will notify the TC prior to the termination/suspension date.
C.	The Telephone Company is responsible for testing, if necessary, with the TC to clear a trouble when the trouble has been sectionalized to the link.

5.2.3	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC is responsible for providing a contact number that is readily accessible twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week (24x7).
B.	The TC is responsible for coordinating with the Telephone Company to ensure that four-wire links are installed in accordance with the TC's request.
C.	The TC is responsible for initiating, testing and sectionalizing (isolating) all end user trouble reports.

5.2.4	Regulations
A.	A change from one TC to another is considered a disconnect of the four-wire link from the original TC and a connect of a four-wire link with the new TC.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.2 Four Wire Links

5.2.5	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Service Order (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring
3.	Service Connection-Other
4.	Manual Intervention Surcharges (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
5.	Installation Dispatch Out
6.	Customer Misdirect-In
7.	Customer Misdirect-Out
8.	Customer Not Ready-Out
9.	Dispatch Out of Hours
10.	Engineering Query Charge - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
11.	Line and Station Transfer - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
12.	Clear Defective Pair
13.	Reassignment of Non-Working Cable Pair
14.	Binder Group Reassignment
15.	Repeater – Installation
16.	Apparatus Case – Installation
17.	Range Extenders – DS0 Installation
18.	Channel Unit to Universal/Cotted DLC System (Existing)
19.	Serving Terminal-Installation/Upgrade
20.	Activate Dead Copper
21.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Installation
22.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Reconfiguration
23.	Multiplexer – Other – Installation
24.	Move Drop

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.2 Four Wire Links

5.2.5	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	Continued
25.	Copper Rearrangement
26.	Central Office Terminal – Installation
27.	IDLC Only Condition
28.	Other Required Modifications
29.	Remove Bridged Taps - applies on a single and multiple basis, and on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
30.	Remove Load Coils - applies on an initial and additional occurrence basis, and on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate, and varies depending upon the length of the loop.
B.	Geographically deaveraged monthly rates apply per link.
C.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.3 High Capacity Links

5.3.1	Description
A.	For purposes of this Part B, Section 5, the terms "business line," "fiber-based collocator," and "wire center" shall have the meanings set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 51.5, as in effect on and after March 11, 2005.
B.	**DS1 Loops -** This Part B, Section 5.3.1.B implements certain provisions of the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), the regulations promulgated by the FCC pursuant to that order, and certain provisions of Order No. 24,598 issued by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission on March 10, 2006, in Docket Nos. DT 05-083 and DT 06-012.
1.	**Limitations on Unbundling Obligation –**
a.	Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, and subject to Part B, Section 5.3.1.B.1.b, below, the Telephone Company will not provide unbundled access to DS1 loops to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(4)(i), as in effect on or after March 11, 2005. Moreover, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(4)(ii), as in effect on or after such date, a requesting TC may not obtain more than 10 unbundled DS1 loops to any single building in which DS1 loops are available as unbundled network elements.
b.	Beginning March 11, 2005, any DS1 loop network element that a TC leases from the Telephone Company, but which the Telephone Company is not obligated to unbundle pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(4), shall be available for lease from the Telephone Company at a rate equal to 115% of the rate set forth in Part M, Section 2.5.3 of this tariff for the UNE DS1 loop element. Set forth in Part B Section 21 of this tariff is a listing of wire centers where the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission determined CLECs are not impaired without access to UNE DS1 loops but where the Telephone Company is required to provide access to DS1 loops on an unbundled basis at a rate equal to 115% of the UNE DS1 loop rate.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.3 High Capacity Links

5.3.1	Description
C.	**DS3 Loops -** This Part B, Section 5.3.1.C implements certain provisions of the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), the regulations promulgated by the FCC pursuant to that order, and certain provisions of Order No. 24,598 issued by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission on March 10, 2006, in Docket Nos. DT 05-083 and DT 06-012.
1.	**Limitations on Unbundling Obligation –**
a.	Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, and subject to Part B, Section 5.3.1.C.1.b, below, the Telephone Company will not provide unbundled access to DS3 loops to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(5)(i), as in effect on or after March 11, 2005. Moreover, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(5)(ii), as in effect on or after such date, a requesting TC may not obtain more than a single unbundled DS3 loop to any single building in which DS3 loops are available as unbundled network elements.
b.	Beginning March 11, 2005, any DS3 loop network element that a TC leases from the Telephone Company, but which the Telephone Company is not obligated to unbundle pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(a)(5), shall be available for lease from the Telephone Company at a rate equal to 115% of the rate set forth in Part M, Section 2.5.3 of this tariff for the UNE DS3 loop element. Set forth in Part B Section 21 of this tariff is a listing of wire centers where the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission determined CLECs are not impaired without access to UNE DS3 loops but where the Telephone Company is required to provide access to DS3 loops on an unbundled basis at a rate equal to 115% of the UNE DS3 loop rate.
D.	**Reserved For Future Use**
E.	**Reserved For Future Use**
F.	A digital high capacity link provides a two-point digital channel which provides for simultaneous two-way transmission of serial, bipolar, return-to-zero, isochronous digital signals at a transmission speed of 1.544 Mbps; or for simultaneous two-way transmission of serial, bipolar, return-to-zero, isochronous digital electrical signals at a transmission rate of 44.736 Mbps + 20 ppm.
G.	Digital high capacity links conditioned for 1.544 Mbps are called 1.5 Mbps links when they are terminated at the TC's collocation presence in the Telephone Company central office where the end user is served or from an end user's premises to a Telephone Company's multiplexing arrangement as set forth in Part B, Section 3. 1.5 Mbps links are furnished on a full-time basis.
1.	1.544 Mbps links are designed to provide an average performance of at least 95% error-free transmission, measured over a continuous 24 hour period, between the Telephone Company's interfaces using a Telephone Company test channel service unit properly optioned at the time of the test.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.3 High Capacity Links

5.3.1	Description
H.	Digital high capacity links conditioned for 44.736 Mbps (also called 45 Mbps) links and are terminated at the TC's collocation presence in the Telephone Company central office where the end user is served or from an end user's premises to a Telephone Company's multiplexing arrangement as set forth in Section 3.
1.	44.736 Mbps links are designed to provide an average performance of at least 98% error-free seconds transmission, measured over a continuous 24 hour period at the Telephone Company interfaces.
2.	44.736 Mbps links are provided on digital optical equipment and lightwave facilities selected by the Telephone Company and are provided only from serving wire centers equipped to furnish such service within a LATA. 45 Mbps links are subject to the availability of suitable lightwave facilities between the serving wire center and the TC's end user's premises.

5.3.2	Regulations
A.	It is the responsibility of the TC (or any other party of interest, such as the applicant for service, the owner or operator of the premises or the builder) to provide in a manner satisfactory to the Telephone Company, and without cost to the Telephone Company, a means of entrance for the cable into the building; space for mounting the necessary terminals and equipment; power necessary for the terminals and equipment; and where required, a means to reach each floor and each suite or office on each floor where telephone service is required.
B.	High capacity links which are furnished on a full time basis are available on a two-point basis.
C.	For 44.736 Mbps links, the TC's end user's equipment must comply with the jitter mask for a DS3 signal in both transmit and receive directions as specified in ANSI T1.102.
D.	The Telephone Company undertakes to maintain and repair only the facilities which it furnishes hereunder. The TC or TC's end user may not rearrange, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair any equipment installed by the Telephone Company without prior written consent of the Telephone Company.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.3 High Capacity Links

5.3.3	1.544 Clear Channel Capability Option
A.	This option is available only between locations which are equipped for sending and receiving signals with B8ZS coding/decoding capabilities.
1.	TC-provided equipment must be capable of transmitting and decoding B8ZS signals as described in ANSI T1.102.
B.	TCs must agree to out-of-service periods required to add this feature to an existing circuit. No credit allowance will be made for the periods of interruption.
C.	Regulations for 1.5 Mbps links continue to apply except for the TC signal constraints of no more than 15 consecutive zeros and at least three pulses in any 24 bit interval.

5.3.4	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Service Order (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate)
3.	Service Connection-Other (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate)
4.	Manual Intervention Surcharges (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
5.	Installation Dispatch Out
6.	Customer Misdirect-In
7.	Customer Misdirect-Out
8.	Customer Not Ready-Out
9.	Dispatch Out of Hours
10.	Line and Station Transfer (DS1 only) - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
11.	Clear Defective Pair (DS1 only)
12.	Reassignment of Non-Working Cable Pair (DS1 only)
13.	Binder Group Reassignment (DS1 only)
14.	Repeater – Installation (DS1 only)
15.	Apparatus Case – Installation (DS1 only)
16.	Range Extenders – DS1 Installation
17.	Serving Terminal-Installation/Upgrade
18.	Activate Dead Copper (DS1 only)

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.3 High Capacity Links

5.3.4	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	Continued
19.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Installation
20.	Multiplexer 1/0 – Reconfiguration
21.	Multiplexer 3/1 – Installation
22.	Multiplexer 3/1 – Reconfiguration
23.	Multiplexer – Other – Installation
24.	Move Drop (DS1 only)
25.	Cross-Connection – Existing Fiber Facility
26.	Line Card – Installation
27.	Copper Rearrangement (DS1 only)
28.	Central Office Terminal – Installation (DS1 only)
29.	IDLC Only Condition
30.	Other Required Modifications
31.	Remove Bridged Taps (DS1 only) - applies on a single and multiple basis, and on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
32.	Remove Load Coils (DS1 only) - applies on an initial and additional occurrence basis, and on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate, and varies depending upon the length of the loop.
B.	For 1.544 Mbps links, geographically deaveraged monthly rates apply per link. For 44.736 Mbps links, monthly rates apply on a fixed and per 1/4 mile basis per link.
C.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.1	Description
A.	xDSL links provide transmission technologies capable of supporting the following DSL technologies.
1.	Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)
2.	High-Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line (HDSL)
3.	Symmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)
4.	Integrated Digital Subscriber Line (IDSL)
5.	Other DSL technologies to the extent that standards are identified and approved by ANSI (T1E1). These xDSL technologies are provisioned on qualified facilities, which include twisted pair copper loop plant, and use line codes as specified in ANSI standards.
B.	**Digital Two-Wire Link (including ADSL, HDSL, SDSL and IDSL)—** Provides a channel equivalent to a two-wire, non-loaded, twisted copper pair loop from an end user's premises to a POI at a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office. These links are provisioned in accordance with the technical specifications approved and adopted by ANSI.
1.	The digital two-wire link is available where qualified facilities exist. The Telephone Company will not construct new copper facilities to provide these links.
2.	Only non-loaded and non-repeated twisted cable pairs that do not exceed a technical length limitation as specified in ANSI documentation can support xDSL capabilities.
C.	**Digital Four-Wire Link (including HDSL)—** Provides a channel equivalent to two two-wire, non-loaded, twisted pair copper from an end user's premises to a point of interconnection at a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office. These links are provisioned in accordance with the technical specifications approved and adopted by ANSI.
1.	The digital four-wire link is available where copper facilities exist. The Telephone Company will not construct new copper facilities to provide these links.
2.	Only non-loaded and non-repeated twisted cable pairs that do not exceed a technical length limitation as specified in ANSI documentation can support xDSL capabilities.
D.	**Digital Designed Links—** At the option of the TC, the Telephone Company will condition links. The Telephone Company will also add ISDN range extensions to the copper portion of a two-wire digital ISDN capable link, if requested. Requests for link designs other than the standard options listed below, will be handled on a Bona Fide Request basis as specified in Part A, Section 2.
1.	Two-wire digital ADSL conditioned designed metallic link with total loop lengths of 18,000 to 30,000 feet, no load coils, with standard bridged tap of less than 6,000 feet.
2.	Two-wire ADSL qualified link of less than 18,000 feet with bridged tap removed.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.1	Description
D.	(Continued)
3.	Two-wire ADSL qualified link of less than 12,000 feet with bridged tap removed.
4.	Two-wire HDSL qualified link of less than 12,000 feet with bridged tap removed.
5.	Four-wire HDSL qualified link of less than 12,000 feet with bridged tap removed.
6.	Two-wire digital designed metallic ISDN-capable link with Telephone Company placed ISDN loop extension electronics.
7.	Two-wire SDSL qualified link with bridged tap removed.
8.	Two-wire IDSL qualified link of less than 18,000 feet with bridged tap removed.
E.	The two-wire and four-wire link regulations set forth in Part B, Sections 5.1 and 5.2 preceding apply to Digital Designed Links based on the underlying link associated with the Digital Design Link Ordered.

5.4.2	Ordering Service
A.	The TC must specify the xDSL technology to be provided over the DSL loop to allow the Telephone Company to identify and manage various advanced services technologies within binder groups.
B.	xDSL links must be pre-qualified to ensure that the loop being provisioned meets the technical characteristics of a link able to support compatible DSL technologies that meet applicable ANSI standards.
1.	**Mechanized Loop Qualification Database—** The TC must utilize this database in advance of submitting an order to determine whether a given loop is qualified for xDSL per Telephone Company standards. The information provided includes total metallic loop length (including bridged taps), presence of load coils (yes or no), presence of digital loop carrier (yes or no), presence of interferors (yes or no), presence of digital single subscriber carrier (DSSC), and qualification for xDSL per Telephone Company standards (yes or no). This additional information may be used by the TC when ordering a digital designed link. This database is currently being built on a central office by central office basis.
a.	In some cases, based on the information returned on the query, the TC may submit an order for conditioning a loop to make it xDSL compatible as a digital designed link.
b.	At the option of the TC, the TC may obtain loop pre-qualification information "in bulk." Under this alternative, the Telephone Company posts, to a server, files of the working telephone numbers in central offices that have been qualified for DSL, along with associated loop length information. TCs may download the files after first requesting an ID and password from the Telephone Company.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.2	Ordering Service	
B.	(Continued)	
c.	At the option of the TC, the TC may also utilize the pre-ordering interfaces to obtain access to the limited loop make-up information available in the GESW. The Loop Make-Up (LMU) Inquiry Transaction is currently available at no additional charge. LMU information in GESW is only available on a small number of terminals, and represents the make-up of a single loop in the terminal but does not necessarily represent the characteristics of any other loops in that terminal. If the information in response to an LMU Inquiry Transaction is available in GESW, a response will be provided over the same interface utilized to initiate the transaction. This response may include the composition of the loop, the existence, location and type of any electronic or other equipment on the loop, the loop length - including the length and location of each type of transmission media - the wire gauge(s) of the loop, the electrical parameters of the loop and engineering work in progress on the cables housing the loop. When loop make-up information is not available in GESW details about the type of facility (e.g. copper of DLC) is provided.	(T) (T) (T) (T)
2.	**Manual Loop Qualification—** The TC may request manual loop qualification where the mechanized loop qualification database is not available. The information provided includes total metallic loop length (including bridged taps), presence of load coils (yes or no), presence of digital loop carrier (yes or no), presence of interferors (yes or no), presence of digital single subscriber carrier (DSSC), and qualification for xDSL per Telephone Company standards (yes or no). This additional information may be used by the TC when ordering a digital designed link.	
a.	The TC may submit an order for conditioning a loop to make it xDSL compatible as a digital designed link.	
3.	**Engineering Query—** The TC may request information about a link from Telephone Company records beyond that supplied by the mechanized prequalification database or by manual loop qualification. Information such as length, number and location of bridged taps, number and location of load coils, location of digital loop carrier, or cable gauge at specific locations from Telephone Company cable records may be requested.	
4.	**Engineering Work Order—** When the TC orders digital designed links, an engineering work order is required in order to verify facilities availability, write the work order, and prepare the special bill generated as a result of construction.	(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.3	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company is responsible for providing trouble report status when requested by the TC.
B.	The suspension/termination of a TC's link for non-payment or for a cause other than non-payment will result in the suspension/termination of the link. The Telephone Company will notify the TC prior to the termination date.
C.	The Telephone Company reserves the right to take the following actions if the TC's link creates interference or impairment with other Telephone Company facilities or services.
1.	Locate another loop that will not create interference or impairment and perform a pair swap; or
2.	Demonstrate to the PUC that the original loop cannot be conditioned to adequately eliminate interference or impairment with other Telephone Company facilities or services, and that there is no alternative loop available to which the TC's data service can be moved.

5.4.4	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC is responsible for coordinating with the Telephone Company to ensure that the unbundled element is installed in accordance with the TC's request.
B.	The TC is responsible for initiating, testing and sectionalizing (isolating) all end user trouble reports. The Telephone Company is responsible for testing, if necessary, with the TC to clear a trouble when the trouble has been previously sectionalized to the link.
C.	The TC is responsible for providing a contact number that is readily accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Telephone Company's report time starts when the Telephone Company receives the trouble report from the TC.

5.4.5	Regulations
A.	All preordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and billing requests will be handled through the use of the Telephone Company's Direct Customer Access Service (DCAS) System or its successor system.
B.	A change from one TC to another is considered a disconnect of the xDSL qualified link from the original TC and a connect of an xDSL qualified link with the new TC.
C.	At the request of the TC, the Telephone Company will provide continuity testing with the TC.

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.6	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.3).
1.	Service Order (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring
3.	Service Connection-Other
4.	Manual Intervention Surcharges (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
5.	Installation Dispatch Out
6.	Customer Misdirect-In
7.	Customer Misdirect-Out
8.	Customer Not Ready-Out
9.	Dispatch Out of Hours
10.	Manual Loop Qualification
11.	Addition of ISDN Loop Extension Electronics
12.	Remove Load Coils – applies on an initial and additional occurrence basis, and on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate, and varies depending upon the length of the loop.
13.	Remove Bridged Taps – applies on a single and multiple basis, and on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
14.	Engineering Query Charge - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
15.	Engineering Work Order - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
16.	Line and Station Transfer - applies on a standard basis, or an expedited basis, as appropriate.
17.	Clear Defective Pair
18.	Reassignment of Non-Working Cable Pair
19.	Binder Group Reassignment
20.	Apparatus Case – Installation

(X)

(X)

5. Links (Local Loops)

5.4 xDSL Qualified and Digital Designed Links

5.4.6	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	Continued
21.	Range Extenders – DS0 Installation
22.	Channel Unit to Universal/Cotted DLC System (Existing)
23.	Serving Terminal-Installation/Upgrade
24.	Activate Dead Copper
25.	Multiplexer 1/0 - Installation
26.	Multiplexer 1/0 - Reconfiguration
27.	Multiplexer – Other – Installation
28.	Move Drop
29.	Copper Rearrangement
30.	Central Office Terminal - Installation
31.	IDLC Only Condition
32.	Other Required Modifications
B.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies.
C.	A recurring Wideband Test Access charge applies for xDSL qualified loops.
D.	Mechanized Loop Qualification Charge—Monthly
E.	Cooperative Testing - NRC

(X)

6. Local Switching
6.1 Line Ports

The local switch element consists of a line port, line port features, trunk port, trunk port features, group routings and usage.

6.1.1	Description
A.	**DS0 Local Circuit Switching -** This Part B, Section 6.1.1.A implements certain provisions of the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), and of the regulations promulgated by the FCC pursuant to that order.
1.	**Limitations on Unbundling Obligation -** Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, but subject to the transition plan described in Part B, Section 6.1.1.A.2, below, the Telephone Company will not provide access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis to requesting CLECs for the purpose of serving end-user customers using DS0 capacity loops ("DS0 Local Circuit Switching"), regardless of the number of such DS0-capacity loops provided at any given location or to any particular customer.
2.	**Transition Arrangements**
a.	Each requesting CLEC shall migrate its embedded base of end-user customers off of the unbundled DS0 Local Circuit Switching element to an alternative arrangement by March 10, 2006.
b.	Notwithstanding Part B, Section 6.1.1.A.1, above, for a 12-month period from March 11, 2005, the Telephone Company shall provide access to DS0 Local Circuit Switching on an unbundled basis for a requesting carrier to serve its embedded base of end-user customers. For purposes of this Part B, Section 6.1.1.A.2.b, serving a CLEC's embedded base does not include placing orders for new unbundled DS0 Local Circuit Switching arrangements, whether or not used to serve existing customers, nor does it include "moves" that involve the disconnection of an existing DS0 Local Circuit Switching arrangement and the re-establishment of such arrangement at a different location. The price for unbundled DS0 Local Circuit Switching in combination with unbundled DS0 capacity loops and shared transport obtained pursuant to this paragraph shall be the higher of: (A) the rate at which the requesting CLEC obtained that combination of network elements on June 15, 2004 plus one dollar, or (B) the rate the Commission establishes, if any, between June 16, 2004, and March 11, 2005, for that combination of network elements, plus one dollar. Requesting CLECs may not obtain new DS0 Local Circuit Switching as an unbundled network element on or after March 11, 2005.
3.	**CLEC Options Following the Transition Period -** CLECs that have unbundled DS0 Local Circuit Switching arrangements in place as of March 11, 2005 must discontinue such arrangements or convert them to alternative serving arrangements. Orders for such discontinuance or conversion must be placed early enough, in light of the applicable provisioning intervals, to ensure that the orders can be fulfilled by the end of the transition period. If the CLEC does not place timely orders to discontinue or convert any such DS0 Local Circuit Switching arrangements, the arrangements will be discontinued by the Telephone Company at the end of the transition period.

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6. Local Switching
6.1 Line Ports

6.1.1	**Description**
A.	**(Continued)**
4.	**Related Elements** - Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, the Telephone Company will not provide elements related to the unbundled DS0 Local Circuit Switching element to a requesting CLEC to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(d)(4), as in effect on and after March 11, 2005.
5.	**Limitations Related to Enterprise Switching Preserved -** Nothing in this Part B, Section 6.1.1.A overrides or alters in any way the limitations on the Telephone Company's obligation to provide unbundled access to certain types of "enterprise" local switching and related elements, as set forth in Part B, Section 6.1.1.B, below.
B.	In accordance with the Commission Order No. 24,237 dated November 10, 2003 and with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking released on August 21, 2003 in CC Docket Nos. 01-338, 96-98, and 98-147 (the "Triennial Review Order"), and notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, after August 22, 2004, the Telephone Company will no longer provision new orders for any of the arrangements set forth in Section 6.1.1.B.1, whether alone or in combinations or platforms with other network elements, except as otherwise required under an effective interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the TC. Notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, any of the arrangements set forth in Section 6.1.1.B.1 that are in service will be replaced with alternative arrangements after August 22, 2004, except as otherwise required under an effective interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the TC.
1.	Primary Rate ISDN Port (ISDN PRI Port) Primary Rate ISDN Port Features Local Switching Dedicated or Shared Trunk Ports for use with Primary Rate ISDN Port Local Switched Usage, including Common (Shared) IOF Transport, for use with Primary Rate ISDN Port UNE-P Combination – ISDN PRI UNE-P Combination – ISDN PRI and Foreign Exchange Platform DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port Interface for the Termination of Digital PBX Systems (DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port) DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port Features Local Switching Dedicated or Shared Trunk Ports for use with DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port Local Switched Usage, including Common (Shared) IOF Transport, for use with DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port UNE-P Combination – DS1 DID/DOD/PBX UNE-P Combination – DS1 DID/DOD/PBX and Foreign Exchange Platform As used in this Section 6.1.1.B.1, "UNE-P Combination – Primary Rate ISDN" includes, but is not limited to, UNE-P Combination – Primary Rate ISDN and UNE-P Combination – Local Switching Line Primary Rate ISDN. As used in this Section 6.1.1.B.1, "DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port" includes, but is not limited to, DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port Interface for the Termination of Digital PBX Systems and DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.1	Description
C.	The line port which is terminated at a collocation arrangement represents the physical interface to the switch that terminates the loop from the customer premises. The Telephone Company will provide the following types of line ports.
1.	**Analog Line Port—** Provides a 2-wire electrical interface to the local switch. The analog line port provides access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, including line supervision, dial tone, ringing, digit reception and interpretation, a network address (the local directory number) billing recording, the ability to pre-subscribe to a primary carrier of interLATA and, where available, intraLATA toll and Region to Region calls.
a.	Analog line ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office and are subject to service access charges.
2.	**Basic Rate ISDN Port—** Provides a 2-wire electrical interface to the local switch for the provision of basic rate ISDN capabilities. The basic rate ISDN interface will support a digital subscriber line comprised of two 64 kbps bearer channels and a single 16 kbps out-of-band signaling channel (2B + D). The basic rate ISDN port provides access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, including ISDN voice, and circuit switched data.
a.	Basic rate ISDN line ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office and are subject to service access charges.
3.	**Primary Rate ISDN Port—** Provides a DS1 level electrical interface to the local switch for the provision of primary rate ISDN which supports 64 kbps bearer channels (B-channels) and standardized out-of-band signaling (on the D-channel). The primary rate ISDN is configured to provide either 23 B-channels and 1 D-channel or 24 B-channels under control of a D-channel in another primary rate ISDN. The primary rate ISDN port provides access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, including ISDN voice and circuit switched data functions.
a.	Primary rate ISDN line ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office subject to the DS1 SAC.
b.	Telephone numbers will be assigned at the customer's request to primary ISDN ports in sequential blocks of 100 numbers according to the charges identified in NHPUC Tariff No. 1.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.1	Description
C.	(Continued)
4.	**Integrated Digital Loop Carrier Port (TR-08 interface)—**Provides the capability to terminate compatible integrated digital loop carrier remote terminal equipment on the local switch for the provision of POTS. The integrated digital loop carrier port adheres to Technical Reference TR–NWT–008, which defines the technical interface standard. The integrated digital carrier port supports the termination of an interface group comprised of four DS1s. Individual line capabilities will be provisioned and/or rearranged on the associated DS0 channels within the DS1 interface.
a.	TR-08 line ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office subject to the DS1 SAC.
5.	**Electronic Key Telephone Port (EKTP)—**EKTP provides a two-wire electrical interface to support the unique in-band signaling requirements of customer provided electronic keysets. EKTP is available on compatible switching systems.
a.	EKTP (analog) ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office subject to the DS0 SAC.
b.	EKTP is provided on a negotiated interval.
6.	**Coin Telephone Port—** Provides a two-wire electrical interface to the local switch. The coin port provides access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, including line supervision, dial tone, ringing, digit reception and interpretation, a network address (the local directory number) billing recording, the ability to pre-subscribe to a primary carrier of interLATA and intraLATA toll.
a.	Network-based coin functionality (i.e., local coin call rating, coin deposit, coin return signaling, and standard recorded announcements) is included.
b.	The coin port is designed to support the use of “dumb” pay telephone CPE.
c.	The coin port generates payphone-specific ANI II codes on calls originating from the coin port. These codes allow carriers to identify calls originating from pay telephones.
7.	**Public Access Line (PAL) Port—** Provides a two-wire electrical interface to the local switch. The PAL port provides access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, including line supervision, dial tone, ringing, digit reception and interpretation, a network address (the local directory number) billing recording, the ability to pre-subscribe to a primary carrier of interLATA and intraLATA toll.
a.	The PAL port is designed to support the use of “smart” pay telephone CPE.
b.	The PAL port generates unique ANI II codes. These codes allow carriers to identify calls originating from pay telephones.
c.	The PAL port also includes Outward Call Screening. This feature is designed to prevent a PAL user from obtaining service through an operator when such service is billed to systems that the call is originating from a PAL port and may require special handling and billing treatment.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.1	Description
C.	(Continued)
8.	**DS1 DID/DOD/PBX Port Interface—**Provides a trunk side DS1 level electrical interface to the local switch for the termination of digital PBX systems. The interface supports an in-band signaling control and line-side capabilities to terminate digital PBX switch trunks on the local switch. Individual capabilities will be provisioned and/or rearranged on associated DS0 channels within the DS1 interface. DS1 DID/DOD/PBX line ports can be interconnected on a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office subject to the DS1 SAC.
a.	Telephone numbers will be assigned at the customer's request to DS1 DID/DOD/PBX ports in sequential blocks of 100 numbers.
9.	**Simplified Message Desk Interface II (SMDI II)—** Enables a line port to connect a system via a data link to a central office switch. The data link is usually used by a provider of telemessaging or voice messaging. The line port is used to access the telemessaging or voice messaging service. When a call is placed to a line port, the data link simultaneously transmits the following information: the called number (client's telephone number), the calling number (if originated from within the same central office switch), and the type of call forwarding or a direct call indication. An audible message waiting indication may be activated or deactivated via SMDI II to indicate to the line port that a message has been taken. When the message waiting indication is activated, the line port receives an audible stutter dial tone for approximately two seconds when the receiver is lifted.
a.	SMDI II ports can be interconnected to a collocation arrangement in the Telephone Company's central office subject to the DS0 SAC.
D.	Unbundled line ports provide access to the functions and capabilities of the local switch, such as line supervision, dial tone, ringing, digit reception and interpretation, a network address (the local directory number), billing recording, access to switch usage and routings, basic intercept and the ability to presubscribe to a primary carrier of interLATA and, where available, intraLATA toll and Region to Region calls.
E.	Individual lines on unbundled ports will be provisioned as logical members of a TC's previously defined and implemented virtual network. The common attributes of this virtual network will include a routing plan that provides access to shared and dedicated trunking as defined by the TC.
F.	Since the Telephone Company is recovering its costs for terminating usage on local and toll calls to an unbundled line port through charges to the originating party, the TC will incur no additional costs for the transport and termination of calls to such line ports and will not be eligible for reciprocal compensation from the Telephone Company for such calls. On terminating access calls from inter-exchange carriers, the TC will be billed unbundled local switching charges. The TC will be responsible for billing access charges to the interexchange carrier.

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6. Local Switching
6.1 Line Ports

6.1.2	**Line Port Features**
The various unbundled line port features are translations in the switch that support the following capabilities.	
A.	**Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) Triggers—**Line ports provisioned with AIN triggers will be able to use AIN triggers in a particular central office switch when and where AIN facilities, Telephone Company SCP or Telephone Company SSP are available. Specific triggers will be assigned to specific TC AIN services subject to the TC AIN service certification process and associated rates and charges.
1.	AIN triggers initiate AIN messages (queries) over the Telephone Company SS7 network between the following points.
a.	The Telephone Company's unbundled local switch and the Telephone Company AIN service control point.
b.	A TC designated signaling point of interconnection and the Telephone Company AIN service control point.
2.	When a TC subscribes to this option, line ports ordered will be able to access AIN triggers in a particular central office switch when and where it is technically feasible. This feature is not available with coin telephone ports.
3.	Specific AIN triggers shall be assigned to specific TC AIN services subject to TC AIN service certification testing processing and associated rates and charges.
B.	**Anonymous Call Rejection—**Redirects incoming calls for which calling name and number display has been suppressed through the use of per-call blocking or line blocking, to an announcement indicating that the line is not presently accepting such calls. This option may be activated and deactivated by dialing a code. (Initially, the feature will be in the deactivated state.)
C.	**Call Forwarding, Call Forwarding Busy, Call Forwarding Don't Answer, Call Forwarding Busy Line/Don't Answer—**Permits the line port to direct incoming calls so that they may be answered at another line port. When a TC with more than one central office line grouped for incoming service has the call forwarding transfer in effect on a line in the series, a calling party will receive a busy signal if the number to which calls are being transferred is busy. The call will not be completed to the next available line in the incoming service series. When the call forwarding transfer is discontinued, the incoming service grouping will be restored to normal operation. Calls cannot be transferred to an international direct distance dialing number.
D.	**Call Waiting ID Deluxe-Number Only—**An augmented form of Caller ID-Number Only which also allows a line which is off-hook on an existing call to receive Caller ID-Number Only information for a new, incoming call and to handle the new call by any of the following methods. (Lines equipped with Call Waiting ID Deluxe-Number Only will also be automatically equipped with the anonymous call rejection option. The line must be equipped with call waiting to take full advantage of this option.)
1.	Forwarding to a call answering service
2.	Including in conferencing

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6. Local Switching
6.1 Line Ports

6.1.2	**Line Port Features**
D.	(Continued)
3.	Routing to a message announcement
4.	Drop first/last caller
E.	**Call Waiting ID Deluxe—**An augmented form of Caller ID which also allows a line which is off-hook on an existing call to receive Caller ID name and number information for a new, incoming call and to handle the new call by any of the following methods. (Lines equipped with Call Waiting ID Deluxe will also be automatically equipped with the anonymous call rejection option. The line must be equipped with call waiting to take full advantage of this option.)
1.	Forwarding to a call answering service
2.	Including in conferencing
3.	Routing to a message announcement
4.	Drop first/last caller
F.	**Call Return—** When activated by dialing a special code this option either automatically returns the most recent incoming call (even if it is not answered), or receives an audible announcement of the telephone number, date and time of the last incoming call and has the option of having the call automatically returned by dialing another code. If the called number is busy, the call will be attempted for a maximum of thirty minutes without tying up the end-user's telephone. Should the line become idle during this process and the call return customer's line is available to complete the call, then a distinctive ringing signal will alert the call return line that the call can be completed.
G.	**Call Waiting—** Provides a tone signal to indicate to a line port already connected on a telephone call that a second call is waiting. It also permits the line port to hold the first call, answer the second call, and then alternate between both calls. Standard answering bureau equipment does not have a switchhook or a recall button to depress, therefore a call waiting call cannot be picked up on a subscriber's line which is being answered. When a line is equipped for both call waiting and call forwarding, the call waiting feature does not operate when a call is being forwarded or when a forwarded call has been connected to the forwarding point. When two lines both served by the same central office machine and equipped for call waiting, have a call in progress, only one line may receive a call over call waiting. Any incoming call to the other line receives a busy signal, and the TC will not receive the tone signal indicating that a call is waiting.
H.	**Call Waiting ID and Call Waiting with Name—** An augmented form of Caller ID designed for use by call waiting equipped ports to indicate that a line port that is off hook on an existing call is to receive Caller ID information (number only or number with name) for a new incoming call.
I.	**Caller ID-Number Only—**Provides the telephone number from which the call originates (the calling number) from suitably equipped end offices, including telephone numbers associated with nonpublished and nonlisted service, to the called party. The calling number is transmitted from the port to be displayed on suitable equipment. Ports equipped with Caller ID-Number Only will also be provided with anonymous call rejection. Anonymous call rejection will be provided in the inactive state and will have no effect until it is activated through the use of a dialing code.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.2	Line Port Features
J.	**Caller ID—**Provides the name and number associated in the Telephone Company's records with the line from which an incoming call originated, including names and numbers associated with nonpublished and nonlisted service. For lines not subscribed to the Telephone Company's nonpublished and nonlisted service, the name displayed is the primary name that is listed for that line in the white pages. The name and the calling number are transmitted by the port to be displayed on a suitable customer provided premises equipment attached to the port.
K.	**Centrex Intercom Dialing—** Provides the basic switch capability to allow four digit dialing between line port members of a TC defined centrex group.
L.	**Customized Intercept—** Allows the TC to arrange for a non-standard intercept announcement to be played when a call is routed to intercept as part of processing a call to a telephone number served by the TC.
M.	**Customized Ringing—** Allows a distinctive ring on calls routed to an alternate telephone number on a line.
N.	**Direct Inward Dialing (DID)—** Allows an incoming exchange call to be dialed directly to a station associated with a switching system located on the subscriber's premises. The ports equipped with DID outpulse dial-pulse, multifrequency or dual tone multifrequency type digits to the switching equipment on the subscriber's premises. The number of digits out-pulsed will be uniform for both the listed number to the attendant's console and for the stations associated with the switching equipment.
O.	**Hunting Groups—** Provides the ability to sequentially access two or more line side connections in the originating direction, when the access code of the line group is dialed. This feature is provided in all Telephone Company end offices. All lines in the hunt group must be provided in the same manner.
1.	**Uniform Call Distribution Arrangement—** Provides a type of multiline hunting arrangement which provides for an even distribution of calls among the available lines in a hunt group. Where available this feature is provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices only. All lines in the multiline hunting arrangement must be provided in the same manner.
2.	**Nonhunting Number for Use with Hung Group or Uniform Call Distribution Arrangements—** Provides an arrangement for an individual line within a multi-line hunt or uniform call distribution group that provides access to that line within the hunt or uniform call distribution group when it is idle or provides busy tone when it is busy, when the nonhunting number is dialed. Where available this feature is provided in Telephone Company electronic end offices only.
P.	**Originating Call Usage Recordings—** Makes available the provision of call usage recording information as pertaining to originating call traffic on a particular line port.
Q.	**Per Call Blocking—** Prevents display for a single call of the calling number to another line equipped with Caller ID-Number Only, Call Waiting ID, or Call Waiting ID Deluxe-Number Only, and of the calling name and number to another line equipped with Caller ID, Call Waiting ID with Name, or Call Waiting ID Deluxe. In order to activate the feature for a particular call a special code must be dialed on the line port.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.2	Line Port Features
R.	**Busy Redial—**Automatically redials the telephone number of the most recent outgoing call. This option is activated by a special dialing code. If the re-dialed telephone number is busy, the call will be attempted for a maximum of thirty minutes. Should the line become idle during this process and the busy redial line is available to complete the call, then a distinctive ringing signal will alert the busy redial line that the call can be completed. The following types of calls cannot be automatically redialed.
1.	Calls to 800 or 900 service numbers
2.	Calls preceded by an IC access code
3.	Calls to directory assistance
4.	Calls to 911
5.	International direct distance dialed calls
S.	**Speed Dialing—**Permits frequently dialed numbers to be dialed by means of an abbreviated code.
T.	**Remote Forwarding—**Permits the TC to request calls be forwarded from an initial telephone number to a second telephone number specified by the TC. The initial telephone number will be afforded a directory listing at no additional charge. Use of the network to process the call from the initial telephone number to the second telephone number will be charged back to the TC associated with the initial telephone number.
U.	**Three-way Calling—**Permits an existing call to be held and second telephone call to be established and added to the connection.
V.	**All Call Blocking—**Prevents display of the calling number to a line equipped with Caller ID-Number Only, Call Waiting ID, Call Waiting ID Deluxe-Number Only, and of the calling name and number to a line equipped with Caller ID, Call Waiting ID with Name, or Call Waiting ID Deluxe on all calls made from a particular line. The feature can be disabled as to its effect on the name and number display for a single call by dialing the “un-block code” on the line before dialing the number being called.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.3	Responsibility of the Telephone Company
A.	The Telephone Company shall not be held responsible when the TC fails to provide sufficient, accurate, and timely information or updates in order that the Telephone Company populate the 911/E911 databases.

6.1.4	Responsibility of the TC
A.	The TC must specify the features required on a line at the time the line port is ordered. Changes which may be requested by the TC after the time the line port is ordered are subject to feature charges.
B.	The TC is responsible to ensure feature compatibility in the switch.
C.	The TC is responsible for providing sufficient and accurate information at the time the line port is ordered in order to enable the Telephone Company to accurately populate the 911 database, or the E911 database when the Telephone Company deploys E911 services.
1.	The TC is also responsible for providing information updates should the E911 address associated with the line port change.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.5	Regulations
A.	For the multi-channel ports of BRI, PRI, DS1 DID/DOD/PBX and TR-08 the customer can request that some or all of the channels be activated at installation. Channels that are activated after the initial installation will incur NRCs.
B.	DID is only available with a DS1 DID/DOD/PBX, or Primary Rate ISDN line ports.
C.	Prior to the ordering of any unbundled line ports, the customer must submit a network design request (NDR). From the NDR and working with the TC, the Telephone Company will identify the routings of the TC's traffic from the unbundled line ports. Any requirements for customized routings will be identified. The NDR process concludes with the installation of any customized routings and TC specific line class code per end office. This line class code must be provided on all orders requesting unbundled line ports.
D.	The Telephone Company will provide one basic white page listing, one basic yellow page (for business) equivalent directory listing, and one directory assistance listing per primary telephone number. Directory Listing information is contained in Part C, Section 2.3 of this tariff. Non-published treatment will be provided at an additional monthly recurring charge.
E.	**Coin Telephone Ports and PAL Ports** are subject to the following provisions.
1.	The TC is responsible for all rates and charges originating from or accepted at this service.
2.	Telephone equipment used with the coin port must be registered in compliance with Part 68 of the FCCs registration program.
3.	The TC must conform to any applicable rules and regulations established by the PUC.
F.	Timing and rating of calls by the end users of coin ports will be based on the common timing and rating table.
G.	**Line Port Traffic Study**—The Telephone Company will perform a study to determine blocking levels on the TC's line ports.

6.1.6	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	A monthly charge applies for each line port type and for certain features. In addition, a monthly E911 infrastructure rate applies per telephone number
B.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3.).
1.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring
2.	Manual Intervention Surcharges
3.	Service Connection-Other
4.	Customer Not Ready-In
5.	NRCs for an integrated digital loop carrier port (TR-08 interface) will be determined on an individual case basis.

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6. Local Switching
6.1 Line Ports

6.1.6	**Application of Rates and Charges**
C.	When the TC requests the suspension or restoral of a line port, a feature charge applies.
D.	When the TC requests activation of one or more features on an established line, a line port feature charge applies.
1.	When a line port is activated, a line port service charge applies.
2.	When the activation of a line port requires new CO wiring, a line port installation charge applies in addition to the service charge.
E.	Nonrecurring feature charges apply per port, per feature for call forwarding busy, call forwarding don't answer, call waiting, centrex intercom dialing, customer ringing, speed calling and three way calling.
F.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies.
G.	When the TC requests activation of an additional channel or telephone number on an established line port, the channel activation subsequent to port installation charge and port feature charge apply.
H.	The NDR will be billed according to the amount of time used to develop the NDR plan and install the necessary routings and line class codes. Work activities that must be performed during the NDR process include the following.
1.	Defining network plan for the TC's virtual network
a.	Number of entities
b.	Types of services to be supported
c.	Blocking requirements
d.	E911 planning when the Telephone Company deploys E911 services
e.	Operator/DA support
2.	Defining line class codes for each entity to support the TC's traffic
3.	Building line class codes per switching entity
4.	Downloading line class codes to each entity
5.	Engineering any dedicated trunk groups
I.	**Line Port Traffic Study—** NRCs apply per set up and per week.
J.	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.

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6. Local Switching

6.1 Line Ports

6.1.6	Application of Rates and Charges
K.	**Coin Telephone Port** rate includes the port and its standard features. A service charge applies when coin port features are changed or when the feature is the only service being provided. It does not apply if the features are provided at the same time another service is being provided for which the service charge applies.
1.	A conversion from a coin full service to a coin port service will be considered a disconnect from the full service and new connect for the port service. A conversion from a coin port service to a full coin service will be considered a disconnect from the port service and a new connect for the full coin service. Service charges and NRCs apply for the individual services.
L.	**AIN Trigger—**The AIN trigger feature is subject to an AIN trigger charge which applies per occurrence (query). An AIN SS7 message transport for AIN message charge also applies on a per occurrence (query) basis each time an AIN query is originated over the Telephone Company's SS7 network to a Telephone Company SCP.
1.	Where the AIN query originates from a CLEC's signaling point of interconnection, a per message rate adjustment will apply to account for any SS7 signaling resources that are utilized that may have been previously purchased by the CLEC on a dedicated basis.

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6. Local Switching

6.2 Trunk Ports

There are two types of trunk ports – dedicated trunk ports and shared trunk ports.

6.2.1	Dedicated Trunk Port
A.	A Dedicated Trunk Port is a switch termination that is dedicated to the use of the ordering TC for the transport of local, toll or access traffic to other Telephone Company, IXC or TC switches. A dedicated Trunk Port is terminated at a collocation arrangement.
B.	A dedicated trunk port supports the following capabilities.
1.	Cabling to the Telephone Company trunk frame on the trunk side
2.	1.544 Mbps bandwidth capable of supporting twenty-four, 56 kbps trunks
3.	Access to equipment for terminating exchange traffic
4.	Access from associated equipment for originating exchange traffic

6.2.2	Dedicated Trunk Port Features
A.	**Multifrequency or SS7 Signaling—**Standard feature with one way or two way traffic directionality.
B.	**ANI—** An optional feature that provides for the automatic transmission of a seven or ten digit number and information digits over a port for calls originating in the LATA to identify the calling station.
C.	**64CCC—** An optional feature that provides 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 kpbs clear channel supports superframe or extended superframe formatting. This feature is required for originating or terminating 64 kbps calls to an ISDN network. This feature is available in suitably equipped electronic end offices as specified in NECA Tariff FCC No. 4.
D.	**Operator and DA Signaling—**An optional feature that provides the signaling necessary to support the provision of operator and DA services.

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6. Local Switching

6.2 Trunk Ports

6.2.3	Shared Trunk Port
A.	A shared trunk port is a Telephone Company provided trunk termination on the end office switch that is used for the transport of the Telephone Company, TC or other party local, toll or IXC traffic from the local switch to other Telephone Company, TC or IXC switches.

6.2.4	Regulations
A.	A TC may not specify features, interconnection design, routing or transmission on a shared trunk port.

6.2.5	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	A monthly rate applies for each dedicated trunk port and for the 64CCC feature.

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6. Local Switching

6.2 Trunk Ports

6.2.5	Application of Rates and Charges
B.	Usage charges apply for shared trunk ports.
C.	The following NRCs apply (refer to Part A, Section 3).
1.	Manual Intervention Surcharge (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
2.	Service Connection-Central Office Wiring (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
3.	Service Connection-Other (on a standard basis or an expedited basis, as appropriate).
D.	A service access charge element contained in Part E (collocation) applies.

(X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

6.3.1	Determination of Chargeable Minutes of Use
A.	TC traffic supporting unbundled arrangements will be measured (i.e. recorded) by the Telephone Company at end office switches or access tandem switches. Originating unbundled calls will be measured by the Telephone Company to determine the basis for computing chargeable access minutes. For originating calls where the off-hook supervisory signal is provided by the customer's equipment, the measured minutes are the chargeable minutes. For originating unbundled calls where the off-hook supervisory signal is forwarded by the customer's equipment when the called party answers, chargeable TC originating unbundled minutes are derived from recorded minutes as follows.
1.	**Step 1—** Obtain recorded originating minutes and messages, where the off-hook supervisory signal is forwarded by the customer's equipment when the called party answers, from the appropriate recording data.
2.	**Step 2—** Obtain total attempts by multiplying the originating measured messages by the attempts per message factor. The attempts per message factor is obtained from a sample study which analyzes the number of attempts on the network divided by the number of revenue producing messages (completion). This number is always greater than one. Measured messages times attempts per message factor equals total attempts.
3.	**Step 3—** Obtain total nonconversation time additive (NCTA) by multiplying the total attempts by the NCTA per attempt factor. The NCTA per attempt factor is obtained from the sample study described in step 2 by measuring the elapsed time during call setup for each network attempt that starts with the completion of a customer (or operator) dialing and ends when the called party answers or the call is abandoned (expressed as a decimal portion of one minute). Total attempts times NCTA per attempt factor equal total NCTA.
4.	**Step 4—** Obtain total chargeable originating access minutes by adding the total NCTA to the recorded originating measured minutes. Measured minutes plus total NCTA equal chargeable originating minutes.
B.	The following is an example which illustrates how the chargeable originating access minutes are derived from the measured originating minutes using this formula.
1.	Where: Measured Minutes (M. Min.) = 7,000
2.	Measured Messages (M. Msg.) = 1,000 (T)
3.	Attempts per message = 1.3333
4.	NCTA per Attempt = .4
a.	(1) 1,000 (M. Msg.) x 1. 3333 (Attempt per message) = 1,333 (Total Attempts) (T)
b.	(2) 1,333 (Total Attempts) x .4 (NCTA per Attempt) = 533 (Total NCTA)
c.	(3) 7,000 (M. Min) + 533 (Total NCTA) = 7,533 Total Chargeable Originating Minutes (X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

6.3.2	Application of Rates and Charges
A.	For the switching and shared transport of calls that originate from an unbundled line port, usage rates will apply according to the Telephone Company network resource that is used. Usage is affected by the following factors.
1.	The number of recorded minutes is adjusted for such things as usage of the switch and facilities for calls that are not completed, using the non-conversation time additive calculations described following.
2.	The rates applied are time of day sensitive.
B.	**Unbundled Local Switching Charge (ULSC)—**Applies for each originating minute of use of the TC's call through the local switch. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine rateable minutes. An intra-entity call will be assessed two ULSC elements per minute to recover the originating and terminating usage of the switch.
C.	**Unbundled Shared Trunk Port Charge (USTPC)—**Applies per minute of use to recover the costs associated with the TC's use of a shared end office trunk port. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine the rateable minutes. This element applies when the associated trunks carry both access and local/toll usage, or as part of the unbundled local common transport charge or unbundled toll common transport charge.
D.	**Unbundled Shared Tandem Transport Charge (UTTC)—**Applies per minute of use to recover the use of shared transport between the end office and the tandem switch. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine the rateable minutes. This element applies when the associated trunks carry both access and local/toll usage, or as part of the unbundled local common transport charge or unbundled toll common transport charge elements.
E.	**Composite Local Switching, Tandem Switching and Transport Resource Charge**
1.	**Unbundled Common Transport Charge (UCTC)—**This charge recovers the cost of delivering a local call from the originating end office to a terminating switch. The rate is applied per minute of use and does not vary according to distance or whether the call was direct or tandem routed. Use of the originating shared trunk port, shared IOF and weighted tandem costs are also recovered. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine rateable minutes. This charge applies when a TC utilizes the existing Telephone Company network on a shared basis to transport local calls.
2.	**Unbundled Toll Common Transport Charge (UTCTC)—**This charge recovers the cost of delivering a toll call from the originating end office to a terminating switch. The rate is applied per minute of use and does not vary according to whether the call was direct or tandem routed. Use of the originating shared trunk port, shared IOF and weighted tandem costs are also recovered. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine the rateable minutes. This charge applies when a TC utilizes the existing Telephone Company network on a shared basis to transport toll calls.

(X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

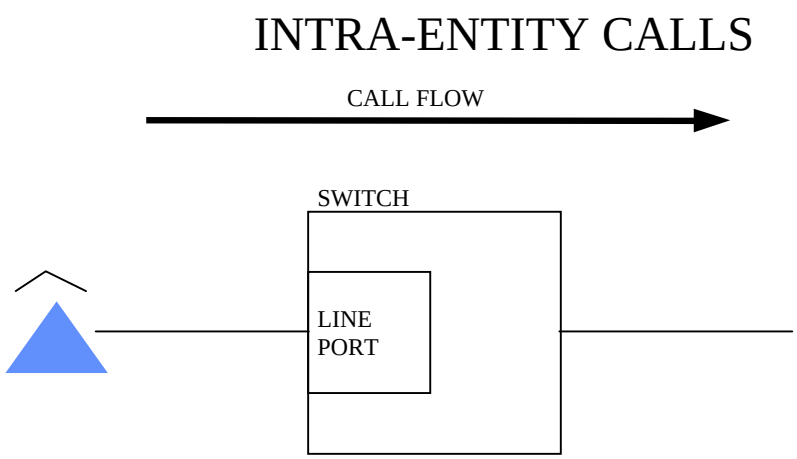
6.3.2	Application of Rates and Charges
E.	(Continued)
3.	**Tandem Transit Switching Charge (TTSC)—**This charge recovers the cost of two shared tandem trunk ports and tandem switching. Non-conversation time and attempt additives will be added to the recorded conversation time to determine the rateable minutes. This charge is applied when the involved trunks carry both access and local/toll usage, or as part of the unbundled common transport charge or unbundled toll common transport charge.
4.	**Unbundled Telephone Company Reciprocal Compensation Charge (UNRCC)—**When a local call from a TC's unbundled line port terminates to a Telephone Company switch, Meet Point A reciprocal compensation charges apply to recover the costs of terminating that call to an end user. When a toll call from an unbundled line port terminates to a Telephone Company switch, carrier access charges apply pursuant to NHPUC No. 3. (T)
5.	**Unbundled TC Reciprocal Compensation Charge (UCRCC)—**When a call from an unbundled line port terminates to a TC switch, this charge will be assessed to the originating line port minute in order for the Telephone Company to recover the reciprocal compensation charges that will be assessed to the Telephone Company by the terminating TC. When a toll call from an unbundled line port terminates to a Telephone Company switch, carrier access charges apply pursuant to NHPUC No. 3. (T)
F.	Use of the local switch by the TC's end user will be recorded on the same basis that the Telephone Company records calls for its own customers. Where available, recordings will be utilized to bill local switching usage to the TC and will be provided to the TC for their use in billing their end users.
1.	Rates and charges will apply for record processing, per record processed, and per record transmitted. In lieu of or in addition to data transmission, the TC has the option of obtaining a tape or cartridge. When a tape or cartridge is provided in lieu of data transmission, data transmission charges are not applicable and a per tape or per cartridge charge applies. If a tape or cartridge is requested in addition to data transmission, both the per tape and cartridge charge and the per data transmission charge apply.
G.	Exhibit 6.3.2-1, Exhibit 6.3.2-2, Exhibit 6.3.2-3 and Exhibit 6.3.2-4 contain diagrams showing the application of usage sensitive charges for intra-entity calls, inter-entity calls–local, inter-entity calls-toll and inter-entity calls-access, respectively. (X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

Exhibit 6.3.2-1
Application of Usage Sensitive Charges
Intra-Entity Calls



- Two (one originating and one terminating) Unbundled Local Switching Charges (ULSC) assessed to TC that leases originating line port regardless of whether call terminates to a telephone company or other TC line port

(X)

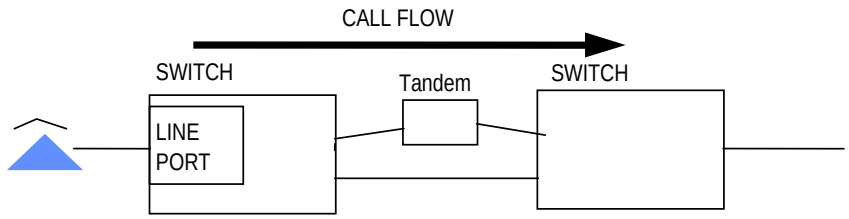
(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

Exhibit 6.3.2-2
Application of Usage Sensitive Charges
Inter-Entity Calls - Local

INTER-ENTITY CALLS-LOCAL



Shared Transport End-to-End

- Unbundled Local Switching Charge (ULSC), Unbundled Local Common Transport Charge (UCTC) and UNRCC assessed to TC that leases originating line port.
  - Charges do not vary whether call direct or tandem routed.
  - Where call terminates to Telephone Company switch, UNRCC applies.
  - Where call terminates to a TC switch, UCRCC applies.

Dedicated Transport to Tandem-Shared Transport from tandem to terminating end office.

- ULSC and Meet Point B reciprocal Compensation* assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

Dedicated Transport to Tandem-Dedicated Transport from tandem to terminating end office.

- ULSC, TTSC and Meet Point A reciprocal Compensation assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

* This charge found in Part C.

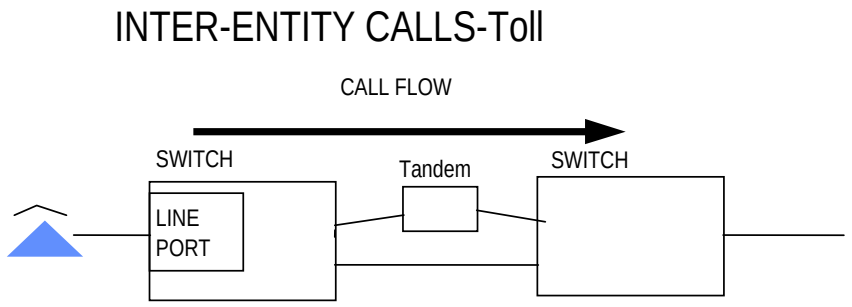
(X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

Exhibit 6.3.2-3
Application of Usage Sensitive Charges
Inter-Entity Calls - Toll



Shared Transport End-to-End

- Unbundled Local Switching Charge (ULSC), Unbundled Toll Common Transport Charge (UTCTC), state access tariff local switching and state access tariff common line assessed to TC that leases originating line port.
  - Charges do not vary whether call direct or tandem routed.
  - Where call terminates to a Telephone Company switch, Telephone Company local switching, transport termination and common line state access charges apply.
  - Where call terminates to a TC switch, a composite charge will be assessed that reflects a weighted average of TC local switching and common line state access charges..

Dedicated Transport to Tandem-Shared Transport from tandem to terminating end office.

- ULSC and state access charges (for tandem routed access call) assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

Dedicated Transport to Tandem-Dedicated Transport from tandem to terminating end office.

- ULSC, TTSC and state access charges (for a directly routed access call) assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

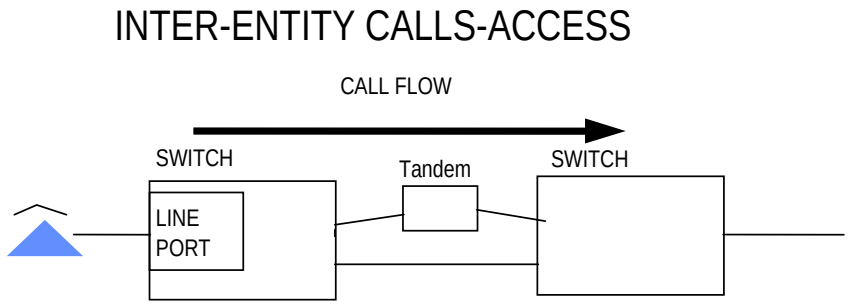
(X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.3 Usage

Exhibit 6.3.2-4
Application of Usage Sensitive Charges
Inter-Entity Calls-Access



Access Over Direct Route to IXC

- Unbundled Local Switching Charge (ULSC) and Unbundled Shared Trunk Port Charge (USTPC) assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

Access Over Tandem Route to IXC

- Unbundled Local Switching Charge (ULSC), Unbundled Shared Trunk Port Charge (USTPC), two Unbundled Tandem Transport Charges (UTTCs)* and Tandem Transit Switching Charge (TTSC) assessed to TC that leases originating line port.

* As of July 1998, only one Unbundled Tandem Transport Charge (UTTC) will apply in accordance with the FCC's Universal Service Order in Docket CC 96-262 released May 16, 1997.

(X)

(X)

6. Local Switching

6.4 Group Routings

6.4.1	General
A.	Group routings are the translations, routings and screening that the Telephone Company must perform at its end offices and tandems to make the customer's network operate according to the customer's specifications. A request for standard group routings results in the TC's traffic being routed in the same manner as the Telephone Company's equivalent class of traffic. Customized routings allow the TC's traffic to be routed differently than the Telephone Company's traffic.
B.	The TC's routing assignments are identified and implemented through the NDR process. The hourly wage rate applies for performing this work.

(X)

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.0 Limitation on Unbundling Obligation

7.0.1	Limitation on Unbundling Obligation
A.	Pursuant to the *Order on Remand* issued by the Federal Communications Commission on February 4, 2005, in WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338 (the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*"), and notwithstanding any other provision of this tariff, the Telephone Company will not provide Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases as an unbundled network element to a requesting CLEC to an extent beyond that required by 47 C.F.R. § 51.319(d)(4), as in effect on and after March 11, 2005.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.1 General

7.1.1	Description
A.	The Telephone Company will provide unbundled access to databases and associated signaling necessary for call routing and completion. TCs obtain access to the Telephone Company's network through their signaling points using CCS/SS7 protocol. TCs may launch queries to the Telephone Company's databases (including LIDB, 800 and AIN) to retrieve call routing and completion information to process their calls. For requesting TCs who do not opt to launch queries from their signaling points, but whose calls are routed through the Telephone Company's network, the Telephone Company will offer to launch those queries from its network, as technically feasible, to its databases and thereby complete the processing of the call.
B.	Preordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and billing requests will be handled through the use of the Direct Customer Access Service (DCAS) System or its successor system.
1.	Initial requests for SS7 signaling interconnection for new installation and for modification of existing installation must be referred to the Telephone Company account manager; subsequent portions of the SS7 order will be handled through DCAS or its successor system.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.2 Line Information Database (LIDB) Access

7.2.1	Description
A.	LIDB Access can be ordered under the terms, conditions and rates contained in Part C, Section 1. 9 of this tariff.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.3 LIDB Record Management

7.3.1	Description
A.	LIDB record management can be ordered under the terms, conditions and rates contained in Part C, Section 1.10 of this tariff.
B.	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.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.4 800 Database Access Service

7.4.1	Description
A.	800 access service can be ordered under the terms, conditions and rates contained in Part C, Section 1.8 of this tariff.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.5 Common Channel Signaling (CCS/SS7)

7.5.1	Description
A.	Signaling System 7 signaling can be ordered under the terms, conditions and rates contained in Part C, Section 1.11 of this tariff.
B.	This option, which is available where transmission facilities permit, allows a TC to receive out of band signals for call set up.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.6 Service Management System (SMS)

7.6.1	Description
A.	The Telephone Company will provide the TC with a process to create and test AIN-based services on the Telephone Company's Service Creation Platform.
1.	After the Telephone Company has tested the TC's new AIN based service for interoperability on the Telephone Company's network, the Telephone Company will make the AIN-based service available on its AIN service control point (SCP) for access from the TC's own network and from the TC's unbundled local switching ports and will provide a process for the TC to create and modify its own end user customer records.
B.	Line or switch triggers initiate the call processing query to the AIN SCP. It is the responsibility of the TC to either order appropriate AIN triggers from the Telephone Company or provide them in their own network. These are available as optional line port features (AIN triggers) as part of unbundled local switching.
C.	**Service Creation—** AIN service creation is unique to each TC. Development of the service logic by the TC is customer specific. Use of the AIN Service Creation Environment (SCE) is subject to the procedures outlined in the Advanced Intelligent Network Service Creation User guide. The SCE may be accessed either remotely via scheduled use of a BRI ISDN connection or through the scheduled use of physical facilities on Telephone Company premises.
D.	**Certification Testing—**Once the service is created, certification testing is required to ensure network and feature capability. After passing certification, the feature logic will be loaded on the AIN SCP for use solely by the TC.
E.	**AIN Customer Record Administration—** TC customer specific call processing records are maintained in the AIN SCP. The Telephone Company will provide a process for the TC to create and modify these records as required. Quarter hourly notes for SCP Record Provisioning will apply for Telephone Company personnel to load the records in the Telephone Company SCP. In addition, a monthly SCP and Record Charge will apply for each individual record established in the SCP.

7. Access to Signaling Systems and Call Related Databases

7.6 Service Management System (SMS)

7.6.1	Description
F.	**AIN Service Queries—** Queries are launched to the AIN SCP to access the service logic applications for call processing information. The AIN SCP will return a response to the querying switch with the call processing instruction. The queries and responses utilize SS7 protocol. A trigger is required at the end office to initiate the query to the AIN SCP. It is the TC's responsibility to provide the trigger from its own network or it may be ordered from the Telephone Company when unbundled switch ports are utilized. Triggers are provided subject to TC AIN service certification process.
1.	One AIN SCP query and response message charge will apply for each query and response launched to the Telephone Company's AIN SCP which utilizes AIN SCP processing equivalent to an AIN Call Unit (ACU). An ACU is equivalent to an 800 Database query. Queries utilizing more than one ACU will be charged additional AIN SCP query and response message charges equivalent to the amount of ACUs required. In addition, an AIN Trigger per query rate will apply for each query initiated by an AIN Trigger within the Telephone Company network.
G.	**Help Desk Support—** Telephone Company Help Desk personnel will be available during normal business hours to answer generic questions related to the operation of the SCE, the AIN network and related components in the Telephone Company network. Quarter hourly rates for the Help Desk support will apply.
H.	**SS7 Transport—** An SS7 transport for AIN message charge will be billed for each query initiated to the SCP. This charge will also apply for each query initiated to a TC database by a Telephone Company AIN trigger.

7.6.2	Application of Rates and Charges
	Rates can be found in Part M, Section 2.7.1.
A.	**AIN Development—** The following rates and charges apply as appropriate.
1.	**NRC—** Service Establishment, per account established
2.	**Monthly—** Service Creation Access Port
a.	**Service Creation Usage—** Applies per 24 hour calendar day of usage.
b.	**Certification and Testing—** Applies per 15 minute increment.
c.	**Help Desk Support—** Applies per 15 minute increment.
d.	**AIN SCP Record Provisioning—** Applies per 15 minute increment for Telephone Company personnel to load the records in the Telephone Company SCP
B.	**AIN Service Deployment—** The following rates and charges apply as appropriate.
1.	AIN SCP and Record Charge (monthly) for each individual record established in the SCP
2.	AIN SCP Query and Response Message Charge (per query, per ACU)