1. Tariff Information and General Regulations
1.2 Referencing

1.2.1	Reference to Other Tariffs
A.	Whenever reference is made in this tariff to other tariffs of the Telephone Company, the reference is to the tariffs in force as of the effective date of this tariff, and to amendments thereto and successive issues thereof. The regulations, rates and charges contained herein are in addition to the applicable regulations, rates and charges specified in other tariffs of the Telephone Company which are referenced herein.

1.2.2	Reference to Other Publications
A.	Technical Reference documents (referenced as NIP−XXXX, NTR−XXXX) can be obtained from Manager, Technology Selection Management, Network and Technical Planning, 1166 Avenue of the Americas, Room 11015, NY, NY 10036.
B.	PUB AS No. 1, Issue II and Addendum can be obtained from National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Director−Tariff and Regulatory Matters, 100 S. Jefferson Rd., Whippany, NJ 07981 and the FCCs commercial contractor.
C.	NECA Tariff FCC No. 4 can be obtained from the FCCs commercial contractor.
D.	Other Technical publications (referenced as PUB, TR−NPL, TR−TSV, TR−TSY, BR, CB, GR or SR) can be obtained from Bell Communications Research, Inc. Distribution Storage Center, 60 New England Ave., Piscataway, NJ 08854.
E.	American National Standards Institute standards publications can be obtained from ANSI, 1430 Broadway, NY, NY 10018 or on the internet at www.ansi.org/public/std_info.html.

1.2.3	Trademarks and Service Marks
A.	Refer to DTE MA No. 10 and DTE MA No. 15 tariffs.

1.2.4	Reference to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLEC) and Telecommunications Carriers (TC) as Customers
A.	When the following terms are used in this tariff, the use of one term versus another is based upon the specific service offering being described, and the context of the situation under which the service is provided. The customer's use of one term over another is not meant to indicate that regulations, rates and charges contained through this tariff do not apply to the customer should the customer interchangeably use these terms when assigning reference to themselves.
1.	**Competitive Local Exchange Carrier**—A facilities based carrier that meets all of the following criteria.
a.	Is authorized by the DTE to provide local exchange services as a facilities based carrier

1. Tariff Information and General Regulations
1.2 Referencing

1.2.4	Reference to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLEC) and Telecommunications Carriers (TC) as Customers
A. 1.	(Continued)
b.	Provides reciprocal interconnection arrangements under tariff or contract to all local exchange carriers upon request
c.	Complies with industry standards on all matters such as technical interconnection standards and billing standards
d.	Participates in intercarrier compensation arrangements and provides data for such arrangements required according to industry standards and practices.
2.	**Telecommunications Carrier (TC)**—Synonymous with the term CLEC.

1. Tariff Information and General Regulations
1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.1 Abbreviations	
ADSL	Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line
BFR	Bona Fide Request
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
DCAS	Direct Customer Access System
HDSL	High-Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line
IC	Interexchange Carrier
ITC	Independent Telephone Company
NDR	Network Design Request
POT	Point of Termination
SCP	Service Control Point
SS7	Signaling System 7
STP	Signal Transfer Point
TC	Telecommunications Carrier
USOC	Universal Service Order Code

1.3.2 Definitions
800 Service Provider—Any telecommunications service provider, (i.e., Interexchange Carrier, Telecommunications Carrier, Local Exchange Carrier), that provides 800 database access service to an end user.
Access Code—A sequence of numbers which, when dialed, will connect the caller to the provider of services associated with that sequence. An access code denotes a uniform five or seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual CLEC. The five digit code has the form 10XXX and the seven digit code has the form 101XXXX.
Access Tandem—A switching system that provides traffic concentration and distribution functions for interexchange traffic originating/terminating within a LATA. The access tandem provides the interexchange carrier with access to more than one end office within the LATA. More than one access tandem may be required to provide access to all end offices within a LATA.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Act—The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and as, from time to time, interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations of the FCC or a Commission within its state of jurisdiction.
Affiliate—As Defined in the Act means a person or entity that (directly or indirectly) owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another person or entity, whereby "own" means to own an equity interest (or the equivalent thereof) of more than 10 percent.
Answer/Disconnect Supervision—The transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.
Bona Fide Request Process—The process that prescribes the terms and conditions pursuant to which a requesting telecommunications carrier can request that the Telephone Company provide it with unbundled network elements that the Telephone Company has not already offered by tariff or through its state commission-approved interconnection agreements.
Carrier Identification Code—A three or four digit number used by the Telephone Company to provide terminating local exchange service access to a CLEC and implement appropriate measurement capabilities associated with CLEC switched interconnection services.
Channel—An electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic-based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.
Cross Connection—A connection provided pursuant to collocation at the digital signal cross connect, main distribution frame or other suitable frame or panel between the collocating party's equipment and the equipment or facilities of the Telephone Company. Cross connection can be between two network elements not related to collocation or interconnection per se.
Digital Signal Level—One of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
Digital Signal Level 0 (DS0)—The 64 kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. The effective transport rate of a DS0 signal may be less than 64 kbps as a result of technology limitations. A DS0 provides the digital equivalent of an analog voice grade channel.
Digital Signal Level 1 (DS1)—The 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS1 is the initial level of multiplexing. A DS1 traditionally provides twenty-four DS0 channels, each of which provides the digital equivalent of an analog voice grade channel.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Digital Signal Level 3 (DS3)—The 44.736 Mbps third-level in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS3 is defined as the third level of multiplexing. A DS3 traditionally provides twenty-eight DS1 channels, each of which provides the digital equivalent of twenty-four analog voice grade channels, resulting in a DS3 having the equivalent capacity of 672 equivalent voice grade channels.
Direct Customer Access System—An electronic interface system provided by the Telephone Company to facilitate the ordering, provisioning and maintenance of various competitive offerings provided to telecommunications carriers, including: interconnection arrangements, unbundled network elements, resale of retail services at wholesale rates, and many other offerings.
Directory Assistance—The provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operator location is accessed by TC end users by sending the appropriate signals, e.g., offhook, 411, 555–1212 or NPA + 555–1212.
Directory Assistance Location—A Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a TC's premises and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.
End Office—An exchange Telephone Company switching system or facility interconnection node located in an NXX serving area where telephone exchange service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks or other dedicated customer station loops also served out of that switching system or facility interconnection node. Included are remote switching modules and remote switching systems served by a host office in a different wire center.
End User—Any customer of an intrastate telecommunications service that receives dial tone from the Telephone Company or CLEC to originate calls for termination into the public switched network and is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an end user to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes.
Exchange Access—The offering of access to telephone exchange services or facilities for the purposes of the origination or termination of telephone toll services.
Exchange Telephone Company—The Telephone Company, CLECs, or independent telephone company.
Group Routings—The translations, routings and screenings the Telephone Company must perform at its end offices and tandems to make the customer's network operate according to the customer's specifications.

1. Tariff Information and General Regulations
1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions
Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier—With respect to an area, the local exchange carrier that (a) on the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, provided telephone exchange service in such area; and (b)(1) on such date of enactment, was deemed to be a member of the exchange carrier association pursuant to section 69.601(b) of the FCC's regulations (47 C.F.R. 69.601(b)); or (b)(2) is a person or entity that, on or after such date of enactment, became a successor or assign of a member described in clause (1). For purposes of this tariff, the Telephone Company is the ILEC in the current areas of the state in which it presently provides local exchange service.
Interconnection—As described in the Act and refers to the connection of network, equipment, or facilities of the Telephone Company with the network, equipment, or facilities of another TC for the purpose of transmission and routing of telephone exchange service traffic and exchange access traffic.
InterLATA Service—As defined in the Act means telecommunications between a point located in a LATA and a point outside such area.
Local Exchange Service—Also referred to as Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS), this is a service that supplies the end user with local dial tone and a telephone connection to the public switched telecommunications network and provides the end user a unique telephone number address on the public switched network.
Local Traffic—Any intrastate call which is originated and terminated within a local calling area as defined in DTE MA No. 10, Part A, Section 6.
Network Design Request—A procedure that establishes the TC's initial presence in a switch. A project manager coordinates the meeting which will be attended by the TC's technical and administrative team and representatives from each Telephone Company department involved in developing the technical, administrative, and legal/regulatory requirements. Time frames for completion will be negotiated between the account team and the TC. An NDR is required prior to a TC ordering any unbundled line ports.
Point of Termination—The demarcation point in an NXX serving area at which the Telephone Company's provision of service ends. The point of demarcation is the point of interconnection between Telephone Company communications facilities and CLEC provided facilities. The Telephone Company's designated point of termination for CLEC traffic terminated to the Telephone Company shall be the point of termination bay for a collocated interconnection node or a comparable alternative arrangement provided under an individual case basis arrangement located in the terminating end user's end office or its designated serving access tandem.
Point of Termination Bay—The intermediate distributing frame system which serves as the point of demarcation for physically collocated interconnection.

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1.3.2 Definitions
Port—A line card (or equivalent) and associated peripheral equipment on an end office switch which serves as the interconnection between individual loops or individual customer trunks and the switching components of an end office switch and the associated switching functionality in that end office switch. Each port is typically associated with one (or more) telephone number(s) which serves as the customer's network address. The port element is part of the provision of the unbundled local switching element
POTS Traffic—IntraLATA exchange service traffic (local calls, toll calls, and 800 dialed calls with POTS translated numbers) which originates at the valid NXXs served by a CLEC's network and terminates at the NXXs served by the Telephone Company's network. Operator, directory, 500, 700, 900, 911 and interLATA traffic are not considered to be POTS traffic for purposes of this tariff. IntraLATA calls carried by a CLEC that do not originate from that CLEC's valid NXX in the LATA are also not included in this definition. Moreover, this definition does not include exchange access, cellular and other wireless traffic. Exchange service shall be a service which supplies the user with local dial tone and a telephone connection to, and a unique telephone number address on the public switched telecommunications network (e.g., basic exchange lines, basic exchange trunks, digital PBX trunks, Centrex or Centrex-type station lines).
Requesting TC—A TC that has placed an order for the purchase of services under this tariff, and has the appropriate legal authority to utilize such services in the offering of telecommunications services to its own customers.
Service Control Point—A component of the signaling network that acts as a database to provide information to another component of the signaling network (i.e., service switching point or another SCP) for processing or routing certain types of network calls. A query/response mechanism is typically used in communicating with an SCP.
Signaling System Seven—An internationally standardized, general purpose common channel signaling protocol.
Signaling System Seven Network—A digital data network carrying signaling information which interfaces with the Telephone Company voice/data network for services using the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) signaling protocol.
Signal Transfer Point—A component of the SS7 signaling network that performs message routing functions and provides information for the routing of messages between signaling network components. An STP transmits, receives and processes CCS messages and it is a packet switch that utilizes the SS7 protocol.
Signaling Point—A switch that is capable of supporting SS7 signaling.
Signaling Point of Interconnection—The customer designated location, in the same LATA as the Telephone Company STP, where SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the TC.

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1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions
Strapping—The act of installing a permanent connection between a POT bay and a collocated party's physical collocation node.
Switched Exchange Access Service—The offering of transmission or switching services to TCs for the purpose of the origination or termination of telephone toll service. Switched exchange access services, which are offered under DTE MA No. 15 and Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies Tariff FCC No. 11, include Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800/888 access, 900 access and their successors or similar switched exchange access services.
Tandem—The customer designated location, in the same LATA as the Telephone Company STP, where SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the telecommunications carrier. Tandem switches are Class 4 switches which provide interconnection between other switches in the network. While the physical switch(es) may serve an end office function, the tandem functionality is strictly that which provides interconnection between end offices. It does so in cases where direct trunk groups are not economically justified, or when the network configuration indicates alternate routing is economically justified.
Technically Feasible Points—Points at which it is technically or operationally feasible or possible to interconnect with or access the Telephone Company network without either creating a legitimate threat to the reliability or security of the Telephone Company's network or precluding the Telephone Company from maintaining responsibility for the management, control, and performance of its network.
Telecommunications—As defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the transmission between or among points specified by the user of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.
Telecommunications Act—The Telecommunications Act of 1996 and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.
Telecommunications Service—As defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users and to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used to transmit the telecommunications service.
Telephone Company—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company unless otherwise stated. New England Telephone and Telegraph Company does business under the names Bell Atlantic-Massachusetts and Bell Atlantic-New England. Advertising and billing of customers are done under the name Bell Atlantic-New England.

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1.3 Tariff Terminology

1.3.2 Definitions
Telephone Exchange Service—As defined in the Act means: (a) service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge, or (b) comparable service provided through a system of switches, transmission equipment, or other facilities (or combination thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a telecommunications service.
Telephone Exchange Service Call—A call completed between two telephone exchange service customers of two local exchange carriers located in the same LATA, originated on one party's network and terminated on the other party's network where such call was not carried by a third party as either a presubscribed call (1+) or a casual dialed (101XXXX) call. Telephone exchange service traffic is transported over traffic exchange trunks.
Telephone Toll Service—As defined in the Act means telephone service between stations in different exchange areas for which there is a separate charge not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service. For purposes of this tariff, all calls for which toll dialing parity applies are considered telephone toll service calls and all calls for which toll dialing parity does not apply are not considered as telephone toll service calls.
Trunk—A transmission path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.
Universal Service Order Code—A three or five character alphabetic, numeric, or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Telephone Company's billing system to generate recurring rates and NRCs.