



December 26, 2011

Robin Ancona  
Director  
Telecommunications Division  
Michigan Public Service Commission  
6545 Mercantile Way  
P.O. Box 30221  
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Ms. Ancona:

RE: MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R  
TAM Transmittal No. 1

Enclosed is one copy of MECA's Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R revisions for filing with the Commission pursuant to Public Act 179 of 1991, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

This filing modifies Parts I & II (Local Transport and Termination Service) to introduce new provisions in compliance with the FCC's Intercarrier Compensation rule changes that become effective December 29, 2011.

The proposed revisions to Part I, Sheet 19 specify that in the absence of a negotiated interconnection agreement, between an interconnecting carrier and the Telephone Company addressing the treatment of Non-Toll Voice over Internet Protocol – Public Switched Telephone Network (VoIP-PSTN) traffic, the rates and charges for Local Transport and Termination Service specified in Part VI of the tariff will apply on all jurisdictionally intrastate Non-Toll VoIP-PSTN traffic.

This filing also revises Part 4.3 (Obligations of the Customer) to specify the call signaling information the customer is required to transmit on traffic handed off to the Telephone Company for termination to the Telephone Company's end user subscribers.

Finally, this filing makes a number of changes to existing definitions in Section 2.5 (Definitions) as well as to introduce a number of new definitions.

MECA M.P.S.C. Tariff No. 23 (R) can be viewed in its entirety at [www.telecommich.org/news/?newsid=163](http://www.telecommich.org/news/?newsid=163).

The sheets that contain changes can be viewed at [www.telecommich.org/Documents/23RTAMtransmittal1.pdf](http://www.telecommich.org/Documents/23RTAMtransmittal1.pdf).

The effective date of these changes is December 29, 2011.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact our office.

Yours truly,

Scott Stevenson  
President

SS/ma

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision</u>	<u>CHECK SHEETS</u>	
		<u>Page</u>	<u>Number of Revision</u>
Preface		Part II	
Title 1	1st		
2	17th	1	1st
3	1 <sup>st</sup>	2	Original
3.1	Original	3	Original
4	1st	4	Original
		5	Original
Part I		6	Original
1*	27th	7	Original
2*	2nd	8	Original
3	23rd	9	Original
4	1st	10	Original
5	1st	11	Original
6	1st	12	Original
7	1st	13	Original
8	1st	14	Original
9	1st	15	Original
10	1st	16	Original
11	Original	17	Original
12	Original	18	Original
13	1st	19	Original
14*	2nd	20	1st
15*	2nd	21*	2 <sup>nd</sup>
16	Original	21.1**	Original
17	Original	22*	1st
18	Original	23*	1st
19*	3rd	24	Original
		25	Original
		26	1st
		27	Original
		28*	1 <sup>st</sup>
		28.1*	Original
		29*	2 <sup>nd</sup>
		29.1*	Original
		30*	1st
		31*	2nd
		32	Original
		33*	1st
		34	Original
		35	Original

\* New or Revised Page

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
 MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

CHECK SHEETS (Cont'd)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Revision</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Revision</u>
PART III		PART IV	
1	Original	1	Original
2	Original	2	Original
3	Original	3	Original
4	1st	4	Original
5	Original	5	Original
6	Original	6	Original
7	Original	7	Original
8	Original	8	Original
9	Original	9	Original
10	Original	10	1st
		11	Original
		12*	2 <sup>nd</sup>
		12.1*	Original
		13	Original
		14	Original
		15	Original
		16	Original
		17	Original
		18	Original
		19	Original
		20	Original
		21	Original
		22	Original
		23	Original
		24	Original
		25	Original

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL  
484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- (C) - To signify changed regulation
- (D) - To signify discontinued rate or regulation
- (I) - To signify increase to a rate or charge
- (N) - To signify new rate or regulation
- (R) - To signify reduction to a rate or charge
- (T) - To signify a change in text but no change in rate or regulation

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AML - Actual Measured Loss
- ANI - Automatic Number Identification
- AP - Program Audio
- ASR - Access Service Request
- BHMC - Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity
- CCS - Common Channel Signaling
- CDP - Customer Designated Premises
- CI - Channel Interface
- CIP - Carrier Identification Parameter
- CIR - Committed Information Rate
- CNP - Charge Number Parameter
- CO - Central Office
- Cont'd - Continued
- CPE - Customer Provided Equipment
- CN - Charge Number (N)
- CPN - Calling Party Number
- CSP - Carrier Selection Parameter
- DA - Directory Assistance
- dB - Decibel
- dBrnC - Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting
- dBrnC0 - Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted O
- dc - direct current
- DDD - Direct Distance Dialing
- EAS - Extended Area Service
- EDD - Envelope Delay Distortion
- EML - Expected Measured Loss
- EPL - Echo Path Loss
- ERL - Echo Return Loss
- ESS - Electronic Switching System
- ESSX - Electronic Switching System Exchange
- f - frequency
- FCC - Federal Communications Commission
- FRAS - Frame Relay Access Service
- FTA - Federal Telecommunications Act
- HC - High Capacity
- Hz - Hertz
- IC - Interexchange Carrier
- ICB - Individual Case Basis
- ICL - Inserted Connection Loss
- Kbps - kilobits per second
- KHz - kilohertz

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL  
484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

LATA -Local Access and Transport Area  
LNP - Local Number Portability  
LTTS -Local Transport and Termination Services  
ma -milliamperes  
Mbps -Megabits per second  
mcs -Microsecond  
MTA -Michigan Telecommunications Act  
MHz -Megahertz  
MRC -Monthly Recurring Charge  
MT -Metallic  
MTS -Message Telecommunications Service(s)  
NPA -Numbering Plan Area  
NRC -Nonrecurring Charge  
NXX -Three-Digit Central Office Code  
OBF -Open Billing Forum  
PBX -Private Branch Exchange  
PIC -Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier  
PLU -Percent of Local Usage  
POT -Point of Termination  
PSTN - Public Switched Telephone Network (N)  
PVC -Permanent Virtual Connection  
SAC -Service Access Code  
SNAL -Signalling Network Access Line  
SP -Signalling Point  
SPOI -Signalling Point of Interface  
SRL -Singing Return Loss  
SSP -Service Switching Point  
SS7 -Signalling System 7  
STP -Signal Transfer Point  
SWC -Serving Wire Center  
TDM - Time Division Multiplexing (N)  
TG -Telegraph Grade  
TLP -Transmission Level Point  
VG -Voice Grade  
V & H-Vertical & Horizontal  
WATS -Wide Area Telecommunications Service(s)  
WSC -Wireless Switching Center  
WSO -WATS Serving Office

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

1. Application of Tariff

- 1.1 This tariff establishes an arrangement for the transport and termination of telecommunications for Intraexchange Telecommunications Traffic, Extended Area Service (EAS), Michigan Telecommunications Act ("MTA") Section 304(11) traffic which is considered local and other expanded local local exchange traffic. This tariff contains rates, terms and conditions applicable to the provision of local transport and termination services for this traffic hereinafter collectively referred to as "LTTS" or service(s). These services are provided to other providers of local exchange service by the Issuing Carriers of this tariff, hereinafter referred to as either the "Telephone Company" or "Company." The services provided pursuant to this tariff are exclusively for use by Telecommunications Carriers. This tariff also contains LTTS ordering regulations and charges that are applicable when these service(s) are ordered by the Customer. This tariff further contains reciprocal compensation provisions and local number portability provisions. (N)
- 1.2 This tariff is established pursuant to the MTA and the Federal Communications Act of 1934 as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the FTA") and subsequent amendments. It establishes a reciprocal compensation arrangement for the transport and termination of telecommunications in accordance with FTA Section 251 (b) (5) and the FTA Section 251 (f) exemption from the duty to negotiate and other interconnection unbundling, resale, notice and co-location duties set forth in FTA Section 251 (c). This tariff does not supercede any other tariffs of the Issuing Carriers including tariffs for the transport and termination of CMRS traffic, or any toll access tariffs. Those tariffs remain applicable to certain telecommunications traffic as specified therein.
- 1.2A The following provision applies to the treatment on Non-Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic pursuant to the Federal Communications Commission's Part 51 Interconnection Rules and in compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 96-45 and 01-92; GN Docket No. 09-51; WC Docket Nos. 03-109, 05-337, 07-135 and 10-90; and WT Docket No. 10-208, adopted October 27, 2011 and released November 18, 2011 (FCC 11-161). In the absence of an interconnection agreement between the Telephone Company and the customer specifying the treatment of Non-Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic, the Telephone Company will bill the customer the applicable LTTS rates and charges specified in Part VI, following, on all jurisdictionally intrastate voice traffic Identified as Non-Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic. (N)
- 1.3 The provision of such services by the Telephone Company as set forth in this tariff does not constitute a joint undertaking with the Customer for the furnishing of any service. (N)

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1



LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

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

Call

The term "Call" denotes an end user's attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 7 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

Calling Party Number (CPN)

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 signaling parameter that identifies The subscriber line number of directory number of the calling party.

(N)  
|  
(N)

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

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

\*Text on this page formerly appeared on 1<sup>st</sup> Revised Sheet 21.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan      Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1



LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office

See End Office.

Central Office Maintenance Technician

The term "Central Office Maintenance Technician" denotes a Company employee who performs installation and/or repair work, including testing and trouble isolation, within the Company Central Office.

Central Office Prefix

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

Channel(s)

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

Channel Service Unit

The term "Channel Service Unit" denotes equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format error, and remote loop back.

Channelize

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

Charge Number (CN)

The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 signaling parameter that identifies the billing telephone number of the calling party.

(N)  
|  
(N)

Clear Channel Capability

The term "Clear Channel Capability" denotes the ability to transport twenty-four 64 Kbps over a DS1 Mbps High Capacity service via a B8ZS line code format.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

The term "C-Notched Noise" denotes the C-Message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

Common Channel Signaling

The term "Common Channel Signaling" (CCS) denotes a high speed packet switched communications network which is separate (out of band) from the public packet switched and message networks. Its purpose is to carry addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuit and/or database related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network.

Common Line

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

Communications System

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

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which is subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including but limited to End Users, Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and other telecommunications carriers or providers originating or terminating Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic. (C)  
|  
(C)

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Interexchange Carrier or Interexchange Common Carrier (IC)

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate interexchange, interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more local calling areas or EAS areas, excluding local traffic.

Intermediate Hub

The term "Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for end users served by that wire center and wire centers that subtend the hub, as specified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff FCC No. 4.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

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

(N)

(N)

Interstate Communications

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

Intraexchange Telecommunications Traffic

The term "Intraexchange Telecommunications Traffic" means telecommunications traffic originating and terminating within the end user's home exchange.

Intrastate Communications

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

\*Certain material formerly found on this page now appears on Original Sheet 28.1.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Legal Holiday

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

Line Side Connection

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

\*Text on this page formerly appeared on Original Sheet 28.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Local Calling Area

The term "Local Calling Area" means a geographic area encompassing one or more local communities as described in maps, tariffs or rate schedules filed with and approved by the MPSC.

Local Number Portability

The term "Local Number Portability" means the capability for a local exchange end user at a particular location to change local service providers without a change in the end user's telephone numbers.

Local Tandem

The term "Local Tandem" denotes a Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for terminating local traffic between end offices and a customer designated premises.

Loss Deviation

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

LTTS Minutes

For the purpose of calculating chargeable usage, the term "LTTS Minutes" denotes Customer usage of exchange facilities in the provision of LTTS approved and authorized by the FCC. On the terminating end of an LTTS call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at the terminating end of an LTTS call will terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the terminating exchange.

Major Fraction Thereof

The term "Major Fraction Thereof" denotes any period of time in excess of ½ of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of 24 hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period in excess of 12 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of thirty-six hours and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two twenty-four hour periods for a total of forty-eight hours.

Message

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

\*Certain material formerly found on this page now appears on Original Sheet 29.1.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the end user's premises from the Company end office.

Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

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

(N)  
|  
(N)

Network Control Signaling

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

Non-Toll VoIP-PSTN Traffic

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

(N)  
|  
(N)

\*Certain text on this page formerly appeared on Original Sheet 29.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

North American Numbering Plan

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

Off-Hook

The term "Off-Hook" denotes the active condition of LTTS or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

On-Hook

The term "On-Hook" denotes the idle condition of LTTS or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of LTTS for the origination of calls from an End User Premises to a Customer's Premises. (C)

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless instrument provided in a public or semi-public place where payphone service providers' customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by (1) inserting coins into the equipment, or (2) using a credit card, or (3) third party billing the call or (4) calling collect.

Payphone Service Providers

The term "Payphone Service Providers" denotes an entity that provides pay telephone service.

Phase Jitter

The term "Phase Jitter" denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation within a customer-designated premises at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of LTTS ends.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Premises

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

Reciprocal Compensation

The term "Reciprocal Compensation" denotes the compensation to one carrier (e.g. the Requesting Telecommunications Carrier) from another carrier (e.g. the Company) for the transport and termination on the first carrier's network facilities of telecommunications traffic that originated on the network facilities of the other carrier when compensation is also paid to that carrier for similar traffic.

Release Message

The term "Release Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Switching Modules/Systems

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

(C)

Return Loss

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

Requesting Telecommunications Carrier

The term "Requesting Telecommunications Carrier" means the local exchange carrier that requests interconnection and reciprocal compensation from the Company.

Section 304(11)

A call made to a local calling area adjacent to the caller's local calling area shall be considered a local call and shall be billed as a local call.

Service Access Code

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

Service Switching Point (SSP)

The term "Service Switching Point" denotes an end office or tandem which, in addition to having SS7 and SP capabilities, is also equipped to query centralized data bases.

Serving Wire Center

The term "Serving Wire Center" denotes the wire center from which the end user designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Company.

Seven Digit Manual Test Line

The term "Seven Digit Manual Test Line" denotes an arrangement which allows the customer to select balance, milliwatt and synchronous test lines by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated access connection.

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1



LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Definitions (Cont'd)

Subtending End Office of a Tandem

The term "Subtending End Office of a Tandem" denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

Super-Intermediate Hub

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

Synchronous Test Line

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

Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" denotes transport from the local tandem to the end office, that is switched at a local tandem.

Telecommunications Carriers

The term "Telecommunications Carrier" means those persons who qualify as such as that term is defined by the FTA.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of LTTS for the completion of calls from an a Customer's premises to an End User Premises.

(C)

Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" denotes a wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed only for Customers served directly by the same wire center.

Throughput

The term "throughput" denotes the number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction per unit of time.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

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

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

4. LTTs (Cont'd)

4.2 Obligations of the Company (Cont'd)

4.2.6 Trunk Group Measurement Reports

Subject to availability, the Company will make available trunk group data in the form of usage in CCS, peg count and overflow, to the customer based on previously agreed to intervals.

4.3 Obligations of the Customer

In addition to the obligations of the customer set forth in Part II preceding, the Customer has certain specific obligations pertaining to the use of LTTs. These obligations are as follows:

4.3.1 Report Requirements

Customers are responsible for providing the following reports to the Company, when applicable.

(A) Certification Reports

When a Customer orders LTTs, the Customer is responsible for providing reports as set forth in 2.3.11 preceding.

4.3.2 Trunk Group Measurement Reports

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

4.3.3 Supervisor Signaling

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

4.3.4 NPA-NXX Codes

The Customer is responsible for requesting that its NPA-NXX codes be inputted by the Company in its network by using an ASR that complies with the provisions set forth in 3.1 preceding.

\*Certain material formerly found on this page now appears on Original Sheet 12.1.

---

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1

LOCAL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION SERVICES

4. LTTTS (Cont'd)

(N)

4.3 Obligations of the Customer (Cont'd)

4.3.5 Call Signaling

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

(A) Signaling System 7 (SS7) Signaling

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

(B) Multi-Frequency (MF) Signaling

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

(C) Internet Protocol (IP) Signaling

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

(N)

4.4 Rate Regulations

This section contains the specific regulations governing the rates and charges that apply for LTTTS.

4.4.1 Description and Application of Rates and Charges

There are two types of rates and charges that apply to LTTTS; recurring (usage and flat rates) and nonrecurring charges. These rates and charges are applied differently to the various rate elements as set forth following.

\*Certain text on this page formerly appeared on Original Sheet 29.

Issued: December 26, 2011

Effective: December 29, 2011

Issued under the authority of 1991 Public Act 179, as amended, MCL 484.2101 et seq.

By: Telecommunications Association of Michigan Lansing, Michigan  
MECA Tariff M.P.S.C. No. 23R-TAM Transmittal No. 1