2. General Conditions

The provisions in this section apply only to services defined in this Guidebook, with the exception of services in Part 5, Sections 5.4, 5.5, 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10. (C) (C)

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company

2.1.1 Scope

(A) The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages under this Guidebook.

(B) The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation and maintenance of the services it provides. Telephone Company facilities are to be used only for Telephone Company provided services or equipment.

(C) The Telephone Company shall, for maintenance purposes, test its services only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear trouble.

(D) Services are provided 24 hours daily, seven days per week except as set forth in other sections of this Guidebook.

(E) The provision of such services by the Telephone Company as set forth in this Guidebook does not constitute a joint undertaking with the customer for the furnishing of any service.

(F) Facilities utilized by the Telephone Company to provide service under the provisions of this Guidebook shall remain the property of the Telephone Company.

(G) The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this Guidebook and specifically referenced technical publications.

(H) The conditions set forth in this Guidebook shall apply to access services ordered by a customer.

2.1.2 Limitations

(A) The customer may not assign or transfer the use of services provided under this Guidebook; however, where

there is no interruption of use or relocation of the services, such assignment or transfer may be made to:

(1) another customer, whether an individual, partnership, association or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such services, and the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any; or

(2) a court appointed receiver, trustee or other person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any.

In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer which acknowledgment shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notification. All terms and conditions contained in this Guidebook shall apply to such assignee or transferee. The assignment or transfer of services does not relieve or discharge the assignor or transferor from remaining jointly or severally liable with the assignee or transferee for any obligations existing at the time of the assignment or transfer.

(B) The conditions for the installation and restoration of Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) system services shall be subject to Part 64.401, Appendix A, of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Conditions, and the appropriate tariff, which specifies the priority system for such activities.

(C) Subject to compliance with the rules mentioned in Section 2.1.2(B), the services offered herein will be provided to customers on a first-come, first-served basis. (T) (T)

2.1.3 Liability

(A) The Telephone Company's liability for it's willful misconduct, if any, is not limited by this Guidebook. With respect to any other claim or suit, by a customer or by any others, for damages associated with the installation, provision, preemption, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of service, and subject to the provisions of Sections 2.1.3(B) through (H), the Telephone Company's liability, if any, shall not exceed an amount equal to the proportionate charge for the service for the period during which the service was affected. This liability for damages shall be in (T)

addition to any amounts that may otherwise be due the customer under this Guidebook as a credit allowance for a service interruption.

(B) The Telephone Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service, nor shall the Telephone Company for its own act or omission hold liable any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service.

(C) Where an exchange telephone company, that jointly provides access service with the Telephone Company, is incapable of denying such service in compliance with its tariffs, without the cooperation of the Telephone Company, the Telephone Company will assist that exchange telephone company in denying joint access service to the customer as long as that exchange telephone company indemnifies, defends and holds harmless the Telephone Company from and against any and all liability, loss, damages, costs, claims or expenses of any kind arising out of the Telephone Company's assistance in the denial of service. Service denial for such joint access service will only include calls which originate or terminate within, or transit, the operating territory of the exchange telephone company(ies) initiating the service denial.

(D) The Telephone Company is not liable for damages to the customer's premises resulting from the furnishing of a service, including the installation and removal of equipment and associated wiring, unless the damage is caused by the Telephone Company's negligence.

(E) When a customer is provided service under this Guidebook, the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer against any claim, loss or damage arising from the customer's use of services offered under this Guidebook, involving:

(1) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from the customer's own communications;

(2) Claims for patent infringement arising from the customer's acts combining or using the service furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the customer; or

(3) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using services provided pursuant to this Guidebook.

(F) The Telephone Company does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to its services when used in an

explosive atmosphere. The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer from any and all claims by any person relating to the customer's use of the services so provided.

(G) No license under patents (other than the limited license to use) is granted by the Telephone Company or shall be implied or arise by estoppel, with respect to any service offered under this Guidebook. The Telephone Company will defend the customer against claims of patent infringement arising solely from the services offered under this Guidebook and will indemnify such customer for any damages awarded based solely on such claims.

(H) The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain services under this Guidebook shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control. However, credit allowance for service interruptions as specified in Section 2.5.6 will apply. (T) (D)

2.1.4 Provision of Services

(A) The Telephone Company will provide to the customer, upon reasonable notice, services offered in this Guidebook at the specified rates and charges, to the extent that such services are or can be made available with reasonable effort and after provisions have been made for the Telephone Company's Telephone Exchange Service.

In the event that the customer's request cannot be fulfilled with existing facilities and equipment or the request is not consistent with the Telephone Company's Guidebooks and technical references contained therein, alternative designs may be provided by the Telephone Company. Additionally, the Telephone Company will work with the customer to reach an agreeable solution.

(B) The services provided under this Guidebook are provided over such routes and facilities as the Telephone Company may elect.

(C) The services in this Guidebook (not including Expanded Interconnection) will be provided as follows:

(1) The service will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wiring or as set forth in Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Conditions.

(2) The service will be installed by the Telephone Company to such point of termination. Access Service is provided with only one Point of Termination per customer request, the Telephone Company will provide additional Points of Termination at an additional charge. The charge for additional points of termination will include the cost of additional materials and labor. The labor rates, as set forth in Section 13will apply.

(D) Moves involving the point of termination at the customer's premises for Access Services offered under this Guidebook are discussed in the appropriate section of this Guidebook.

(E) Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to F.C.C. Part 68 Condition at 47 C.F.R. Section 68.110(b), the Telephone Company may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business:

(1) Substitute, change or rearrange any facilities used in providing service under this Guidebook, including but not limited to:

- substitution of different metallic facilities,
- substitution of carrier or derived facilities for metallic facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities, and
- substitution of metallic facilities for carrier or derived facilities used to provide other than metallic facilities;

(2) Change minimum network protection criteria;

(3) Change operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities; or

(4) Change operations or procedures of the Telephone Company.

(F) The Telephone Company shall not be responsible if any such substitution, change or rearrangement renders any customer furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, as described in (E), change or rearrangement materially affects the operating characteristics of the facility, the Telephone Company will provide reasonable notification to the customer in writing. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics. The Telephone Company will work

cooperatively with the customer to determine reasonable notification requirements.

(G) The Telephone Company will provide the customer reasonable notification of service-affecting activities that may occur in normal operation of its business. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, equipment or facilities additions, removals or rearrangements, routine preventative maintenance and major switching machine change-out. Generally, such activities are not individual customer service specific, but affect many customer services. No specific advance notification period is applicable to all service activities. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to determine the notification requirements.

(H) The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to develop network contingency plans in order to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

2.1.5 Operation and Maintenance

(A) Maintenance of Service

The services provided under this Guidebook shall be maintained by the Telephone Company. The customer or others may not rearrange, move, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair any facilities provided by the Telephone Company, other than by connection or disconnection to any interface means used, except with the written consent of the Telephone Company.

Customer owned inside wire maintenance is the customer's responsibility, but may be maintained by the Telephone Company at the customer's request, on a deregulated basis. When trouble on an Access Service is caused by facilities, equipment or wiring owned by the customer, a charge will apply on a deregulated basis.

(B) Availability of Testing

The services provided under this Guidebook shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the services in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. No credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

(C) Interference or Impairment

The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company and associated with the facilities utilized to provide services under this Guidebook shall not interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company, its affiliated companies or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services, cause damage to their plant, impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities or create hazards to the employees of any of them or the public.

The Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the customer that temporary discontinuance of the use of a service may be required, except as provided for equipment or systems subject to F.C.C. Part 68 Rules in 47 C.F.R. Section 68.108, if such characteristics or methods of operation are not in accordance with Section 2.1.5(A). Where prior notice is not practicable, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to preclude the Telephone Company's right to temporarily discontinue forthwith the use of a service if such action is reasonable under the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance, the customer will be promptly notified and afforded the opportunity to correct the condition which gave rise to the temporary discontinuance. During such period of temporary discontinuance, allowance for interruption of services as set forth in Section 2.5.6.

2.1.6 Refusal and Discontinuance of Services

The Telephone Company may refuse additional applications for service or discontinue the provision of services as set forth in Sections 2.1.6(A)(1) and 2.1.6(A)(2), unless the provisions of Sections 2.1.5(C) or 2.3.2 apply, when the customer fails to comply with the provisions set forth in Sections 2.1.5(B), (D)
2.2.2, 2.3.4, 2.3.7, 2.4, or 2.5 (including any payments to be made by the customer on the dates and times herein specified).

(A) The Telephone Company may initiate any or all of the actions described in Sections 2.1.6(A)(1) and 2.1.6(A)(2) on fifteen (15) calendar days written notice for failure to comply with the bill payment provisions in Section 2.5.3 if:

(i) the Telephone Company has sent the subject bill to the customer within seven(7) business days of the

(i) bill date; or

(ii) the Telephone Company has sent the subject bill to the customer more than thirty (30) calendar days before notice under this section is given.

The 15 day notice will be made by Overnight Delivery to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, such notice period to start the day after the notice is sent.

For all other compliance failures not qualifying for 15 day notice, the Telephone Company will give thirty (30) calendar days written notice by Overnight Delivery or Certified U.S. Mail (return receipt requested) to the person designated by that customer to receive such notices of noncompliance, such notice period to start the day after the notice is sent. The Telephone Company will maintain records sufficient to validate the date upon which a bill was sent to a customer.

Overnight Delivery under this section shall be performed by a reputable carrier such as the U.S. Postal Service Express Mail, Airborne, United Parcel Service, or Federal Express.

(1) The Telephone Company may refuse additional applications for service and/or refuse to complete any pending orders for service by the noncomplying customer at anytime thereafter. The Telephone Company may also refuse to accept and process any requests from end users or from the customer to designate that customer as the end user's Primary Interexchange Carrier (PIC).

If an end user contacts the Telephone Company to designate the customer as the end user's PIC, the end user will be given the choice of either remaining with the end user's existing PIC or selecting a new PIC other than the customer. If the Telephone Company does not refuse additional applications for service or PIC changes to the customer on the date specified in the fifteen (15) or thirty (30) days notice, and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Telephone Company's right to refuse additional applications for service to the noncomplying customer or PIC changes to the customer without further notice.

(2) The Telephone Company may discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying customer. If the Telephone Company discontinues service, it will no longer route any switched access traffic that uses the customer's Carrier Identification Code(s) (CIC). In the case of such discontinuance, all applicable charges,

including termination charges, shall become due. If the Telephone Company does not discontinue the provision of the services involved on the date specified in the notice and the customer's noncompliance continues, nothing contained herein shall preclude the Telephone Company's right to discontinue the provision of the services to the noncomplying customer without further notice.

The Telephone Company will not initiate any of the actions described in Sections 2.1.6(A)(1) and (2) as to disputed bill amounts where the customer does not pay disputed bill amounts by the bill due date as specified in Section 2.5.3, and the Telephone Company has not rendered a decision on the dispute. The dispute process is outlined in Section 2.5.3(B).

(B) When access service is provided by more than one telephone company, the companies involved in providing the joint service may individually or collectively deny service to a customer for nonpayment. Where the telephone companies affected by the nonpayment are incapable of effecting discontinuance of service without cooperation from the other joint providers of Switched Access Service, such other telephone companies will, if technically feasible, assist in denying the joint service to the customer. Service denial for such joint service will only include calls which originate or terminate within, or transit, the operating territory of the telephone companies initiating the service denial for nonpayment. When more than one of the joint providers must deny service to effectuate termination for nonpayment, in cases where a conflict exists in the applicable Guidebook provisions, the Guidebook conditions of the telephone company where the customer end office is located shall prevail for joint service discontinuance provisions.

(D)

(D)

(D)

(D)

2.1.7 Provision and Ownership of Telephone Numbers

The Telephone Company reserves the reasonable right to assign, designate or change telephone numbers, any other call number designations associated with Access Services or the Telephone Company serving central office prefixes associated with such numbers, when necessary, in the conduct of the Telephone Company's business. Should it become necessary to make a change in such numbers, the Telephone Company will furnish to the customer, by Certified U.S. Mail on six (6) months' notice, the effective date and an explanation of the reasons for such changes.

2.1.8 Technical References

The Telephone Company will publish Technical References which

the customer can obtain as an aid in selecting the appropriate service interface and feature arrangements.

Upon request, the Telephone Company will furnish network interface information.

2.1.9 Not in use

2.1.10 Installation and Termination of Services

The services provided under this Guidebook will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wire or intra building network cable to that point where provision is made for termination of the Telephone Company's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location, and will be installed by the Telephone Company to such point, designated as the Network Interface. Technical parameters of services provided under this Guidebook shall be measured at a Point of Termination to be referred to as the Service Interface (SI). The Service Interface shall be located at the Network Interface or may be extended at the customer's request. Wire and equipment required to extend Access Service facilities will be provided by the Telephone Company, at the customer's request, on a deregulated basis. This wire and equipment may also be provided by the customer. In either case, the customer shall own the wire and equipment beyond the Network Interface. For some services, Telephone Company provided equipment may be placed at an extended SI, causing the customer owned inside wire to be inter positioned. Access Service has only one Point of Termination (Service Interface) per customer premises. Any additional termination beyond such Point of Termination is the sole responsibility of the customer.

2.2 Use

2.2.1 Assignment and Transfer of Facilities

(A) The customer may not assign or transfer (e.g., mergers, acquisitions, consolidations) the use of services provided under this Guidebook except, where there is no interruption of use or relocation of the services, such assignment or transfer may be made to:

(1) Another customer, whether an individual, partnership, association or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such services, the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any; or

(2) A court appointed receiver, trustee or other

person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such services, if any.

(B) In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer and such acknowledgment shall be made within fifteen (15) days from the receipt of notification. The assignee or transferee (new customer) shall provide to the Telephone Company the written release of the use of such services from the assignor or transferor (former customer). All conditions, conditions and applicable charges, as set forth in this Guidebook, shall apply to such assignee or transferee.

(C) The assignment or transfer of services does not relieve or discharge the assignor or transferor from remaining jointly or severally liable with the assignee or transferee for any obligations existing at the time of the assignment or transfer.

2.2.2 Unlawful and Abusive Use

(A) The services provided under this Guidebook shall not be used for an unlawful purpose or used in an abusive manner.

Abusive use includes:

(1) The use of the service of the Telephone Company for a call or calls, anonymous or otherwise, in a manner reasonably expected to frighten, abuse, torment or harass another; or

(2) The use of the service in such a manner as to interfere unreasonably with the use of the service by one or more other customers.

(B) The Telephone Company shall, upon written request from a customer, another exchange telephone company or lawful authority, terminate service to any subscriber or customer identified as having utilized service provided under this Guidebook in the completion of abusive or unlawful telephone calls. Service shall be terminated by the Telephone Company as provided for in its General Exchange Tariffs.

(C) In such instances when termination occurs, as in (B) preceding, the Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer or any other exchange telephone company or party against any claim, loss or damage arising from the Telephone Company's actions in terminating such service, unless caused by the Telephone Company's negligence. (M) (M)

Some material on this page previously appeared on original Page 12.

2.2.3 Commingling (N)

(A) Except as provided in Section 51.318 of the Federal Communications Commission's rules, telecommunications carriers who obtain unbundled network elements (UNEs) or combinations of UNEs pursuant to a Statement of Generally Available Terms, under Section 252 of the Act, or pursuant to an interconnection agreement with the Telephone Company, may connect, combine, or otherwise attach such UNEs or combinations of UNEs to Access services purchased under this Guidebook except to the extent such agreement explicitly:

(1) prohibits such commingling; or

(2) requires the parties to complete the procedures set forth in the agreement regarding change of law prior to implementing such commingling.

(B) The rates, terms, and conditions of this Guidebook will apply to the Access Services that are commingled. As clarification, but not to modify the foregoing sentence, any Access Services purchased pursuant to rates, terms or conditions provided in any agreement that modifies or varies from the rates, terms and conditions of this Guidebook are not available for commingling, except to the extent such agreement explicitly allows commingling.

(C) UNEs or combinations of UNEs that are commingled with Access Services are not included in the shared use provisions of this Guidebook. (N)

2.3 Obligations of Customer

2.3.1 Design of Customer Services

Subject to the provisions set forth in Sections 2.1.4(F) and (G), the customer shall be solely responsible, at its own expense, for the overall design of its services and for any redesigning or rearrangement of its services which may be required because of changes in facilities, operations or procedures of the Telephone Company, minimum network protection criteria, operating or maintenance characteristics of the facilities. (T)

2.3.2 Connections

Equipment and/or systems (i.e., termination equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched and Special Access Service furnished by the Telephone Company, where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Reference Publication AS No. 1, Issue II and in Section 2.1. (T)

2.3.3 Equipment, Space and Power

The customer shall furnish, or arrange to have furnished, to the Telephone Company, at no charge, an environment conducive to the operation of equipment, as well as the space and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide services under this Guidebook at the points of termination of such services. The selection of AC or DC power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, testing, repairing or removing services of the Telephone Company.

2.3.4 Balance

All signals for transmission over the services provided under this Guidebook shall be delivered by the customer balanced to ground except for ground start, duplex (DX) and McCulloh-Loop type signaling and DC telegraph transmission at speeds of 75 baud or less.

2.3.5 Coordination with Respect to Network Contingencies

The customer shall, in cooperation with the Telephone Company, coordinate in planning the actions to be taken to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

The customer shall provide the Telephone Company notification of media stimulated mass calling events (e.g., 800, 900, opinion polls, POTS, etc. calls placed in response to television and radio advertising).

2.3.6 References to the Telephone Company

The customer may advise end users that certain services are provided by the Telephone Company in connection with the service the customer furnishes to end users. However, the customer shall not represent that the Telephone Company jointly participates in the customer's services.

2.3.7 Damages

The customer shall reimburse the Telephone Company for damages to the Telephone Company facilities utilized to provide services under this Guidebook caused by the negligence or willful act of the customer or resulting from the customer's improper use of the Telephone Company facilities, or due to malfunction of any facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company. Nothing in the foregoing provision shall be interpreted to hold one customer liable for another customer's actions. Upon reimbursement for damages, the Telephone Company will cooperate with the customer in prosecuting a claim against the person causing such damage. The customer shall be subrogated to the right of recovery by the Telephone Company for the damages to the extent of such payment.

2.3.8 Claims and Demands for Damages

(A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the services provided under this Guidebook, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the customer.

(B) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against any suits, claims and losses or damages, including punitive damages, attorneys fees and court costs by third persons, arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance or removal of the customer's circuits, facilities or equipment connected to the Telephone Company's services provided under this Guidebook including, without limitation, Workmen's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of program material, libel and slander actions based on the content of communications transmitted over the customer's circuits, facilities or equipment, d proceedings to recover taxes, fines or penalties for failure of the

customer to obtain or maintain, in effect, any necessary certificates, permits, licenses or other authority to acquire or operate the services provided under this Guidebook, provided; however, the foregoing indemnification shall not apply to suits, claims and demands to recover damages for damage to property, death or personal injury unless such suits, claims or demands are based on the tortuous conduct of the customer, its officers, agents or employees.

2.3.9 Customer Provided Reports

Customers may be required to provide the following reports in connection with the provision of access service:

- Percentage of Interstate Use (PIU) (T)
- Certification Requirements (T)

2.4 Jurisdictional Reports

Special Access circuits (lines) are classified as interstate or intrastate based upon the percentage of interstate use as set forth in Certification Requirements below.

Expanded Interconnection is classified as interstate or intrastate based upon the percentage of interstate use as set forth in Certification Requirements below.

Initial customer provided PIU factors for Special Access Services must be furnished on the Access Service Request used to establish the service.

Certification Requirements

(A) Special Access Service

(1) Pursuant to Federal Communications Commission FCC 89-224 adopted June 29, 1989 and released July 20, 1989, Special Access Services are to be classified as interstate when the services carry more than a de minimis amount of interstate traffic. Interstate traffic is deemed more than de minimis when the interstate traffic amounts to greater than ten percent (10%) of the total traffic on a Special Access Service.

(2) Special Access circuits (lines)(each leg of a multipoint circuit is equal to one line) are classified as interstate [percent interstate usage (PIU) = 100%] and provided in accordance with this Guidebook when the Special Access line(s) carry more than ten percent interstate traffic. When the percent of interstate usage is less than or equal to ten percent, the Special Access line(s) will be provided in accordance the appropriate intrastate tariff or Guidebook.

(3) The customer shall certify whether or not interstate traffic is greater than ten percent of the total traffic carried on the Special Access line(s). This certification will be provided to the Telephone Company by the customer as follows:

(a) Via the Access Service Request (ASR) form when ordering the line(s), or
(b) In the form of written correspondence with clear identification of each line involved and the customer designated jurisdiction associated with each line at the time that the line(s) are ordered other than by ASR form.

(4) With respect to billing disputes regarding the jurisdiction of Special Access circuits (lines), the customer shall be required to provide to the Telephone Company general information on system design and function that is used by the customer to determine the jurisdiction of Special Access circuits (lines). (D)

(D)

(B) Expanded Interconnection

(1) Expanded Interconnection, except for the cross connect, is classified as interstate {percent interstate usage (PIU) = 100%} and provided in accordance with this Guidebook when the expanded interconnection arrangement carries more than ten percent interstate traffic. A separate calculation shall be made for each expanded interconnection arrangement.

The jurisdiction for each expanded interconnection cross connect and switched transport connection shall be determined by the conditions applicable to the Special Access Service, to which that expanded interconnection cross connect is connected and provided accordingly.

(2) When the interconnector orders a new expanded interconnection arrangement, the interconnector shall certify whether or not interstate traffic is greater than ten percent of the total traffic carried on the expanded interconnection arrangement. For an existing expanded interconnection arrangement, or at any time the interconnector issues an order that would, in any way, affect the jurisdiction of traffic over its arrangement, it is the responsibility of the interconnector to determine whether or not the interstate affic is greater than ten percent of the total traffic carried on the expanded interconnection

2.5 Billing Conditions

2.5.1 Advance Payments – AR, KS, MO, OK, TX

A customer may be required to pay in advance a portion of the estimated installation or construction costs where the provision of facilities involve an unusual investment. The amount of the advance payment will be credited to the customer's account as applying to the indebtedness of the customer for the services and facilities provided.

2.5.2 Deposits and other payments

To protect itself from the risk of non-payment, the Telephone Company may require a customer to provide a cash deposit in those instances specified in Section 2.5.2(A). (T)

(A) There is a proven history of late payments or the customer has not demonstrated established credit. A proven history of late payments is defined as two (2) or more occasions within the preceding 12 months in which payment(s) for the undisputed charges of that month's total billings (sum of all bills sent in that month for all accounts for all services provided under this Guidebook by the Telephone Company) was

(1) not received within 3 business days following the payment due date and
(2) the payment(s) not received within 3 business days represented at least 10% of the month's total billings for all accounts for all services provided under this

for all accounts for all services provided under this Guidebook by the Telephone Company.

Example for January 2005 billings:

Assume:
$100 payment for a January billing received on the due date
$100 payment for a January billing received 1 business day late
$100 payment for a January billing received 4 business days late

Total January billings for all accounts for all services provided under this Guidebook by the Telephone Company sum to $300. There are no disputes.

One payment is recognized as being late since it is beyond 3 business days late and it represents 33% of the monthly billings. This would represent the first occasion of a monthly late payment.

Disputed billed amounts for the sake of this section are disputed via the process outlined in Section 2.5.3(B)(1). (T)

In the event that a customer has a history of late payments or has not demonstrated established credit, the Telephone Company may require the customer to pay a two-month deposit based on the total charges billed and rendered by the Telephone Company for the most recent two months of service. In the event the customer has not received two months of service from the Telephone Company, the two-month deposit will be based on charges estimated by the Telephone Company for the initial two-month period.

The Telephone Company will provide the customer written notice by Overnight Delivery as described in Section 2.1.6(A) if a deposit is required under this section. The customer must pay the two-month deposit within 15 business days following the date the written notice is sent to the customer. Such notice period will begin the day after the notice is sent. If the customer fails to pay the deposit by the due date, as described above, the Telephone Company may send the customer a written notice by Overnight Delivery stating that if the deposit is not received within 15 calendar days of the original deposit due date, the Telephone Company may take any or all of the actions specified in Section 2.1.6(A).

Simple interest at a rate set forth in Section 2.5.2(A)(1) will (T)
accrue on cash deposits. Simple interest will be applied for the number of days from the date the customer deposit is received by the Telephone Company to and including the date such deposit is credited to the customer's account or the date the deposit is refunded by the Telephone Company.

The cash deposit will be returned, with any accrued, uncredited interest within 15 business days of when a customer with a history of late payments or no established credit history demonstrates a one-year prompt payment record (undisputed billed balances are paid within the bill payment requirements outlined in Section 2.5.3. (T)

In the event the provision of all service to the customer is terminated and the Telephone Company maintains a cash deposit from the customer, the deposit and any accrued, uncredited interest will be applied to any outstanding sums owed to the Telephone Company, and any remaining balance will be returned to the customer.

(1)

State	Interest Rate
Arkansas Kansas Missouri Nevada Oklahoma Texas	In the case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the Telephone Company, the customer will receive simple interest at the rate of 1.5% per month (.0004931 per day) or 18% annually.
Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	The lower of: (i) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, applied on a simple interest basis for the number of days from the payment due date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company, or (ii) 0.000493 per day, (annual percentage rate of 18.0%) applied on a simple interest basis for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company.
California	The customer will receive simple interest at the rate of 1.5 percent per month (18% per year) for each month or portion thereof that a deposit is held.

2.5.3 Payment of Rates and Charges

For services provided under this Guidebook, the Telephone Company will bill in the following manner:

- Charges or credits due to the customer for services established or discontinued during the preceding billing period will be billed on a current basis,

- Recurring rates and charges for services to be provided during the next billing period will be billed in advance, and

- Usage charges and charges associated with services provided to the Federal Government will be billed in arrears.

- End User Service in the Illinois Exchanges of,

  Belleville
  East St. Louis
  Edgemont
  Granite City

  will be billed in arrears. (T)

All bills are due when rendered and shall be paid no later than 30 days (AR, MO, KS, OK, TX); 31 days (IN, IL, OH, MI, WI, CA, NV) of (D) the bill date or by the next bill date, as set forth in (A) following, whichever is sooner.

If the payment date would cause payment to be due on Saturday, Sunday or Legal Holiday, payment for such bills will be due from the customer as follows:

- If the payment date falls on a Sunday or on a Legal Holiday which is observed on a Monday, the payment date shall be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Legal Holiday.

If the payment date would cause payment to be due on Saturday, Sunday or Legal Holiday, payment for such bills will be due from the customer as follows:

- If the payment date falls on a Sunday or on a Legal Holiday which is observed on a Monday, the payment date shall be the first non-Holiday day following such Sunday or Legal Holiday.

- If the payment date falls on a Saturday or on a Legal Holiday which is observed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, the payment date shall be the last non-Holiday day preceding such Saturday or Legal Holiday.

(D)
(D)
(D)

Adjustments for the quantities of services established or discontinued in any billing period beyond the minimum period set forth for services in other sections of this Guidebook will be prorated to the number of days or fraction thereof based on a 30 or 31 day month. (See above billing cycle).

Further, if any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company after the payment date as set forth in (a) preceding, or if any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone Company, then a late payment penalty shall be due to the Telephone Company. The late payment penalty shall be the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor.

When a rate as set forth in this Guidebook is shown to more than two decimal places, the charges will be determined using the rate shown. The resulting amount will then be rounded to the nearest penny (i.e., rounded to two decimal places).

Ordering and provisioning procedures may vary, and therefore Meet-Point rate elements and charges may not be applicable, when the other ILEC involved in the Meet-Point arrangement is an AT&T ILEC.

(A) Past Due Charges

Bills are considered past due 30 or 31 days (see previous billing cycle) after the bill date or by the next bill date (i.e., same date as the bill date in the following month), whichever occurs first, and are payable in immediately available funds.

A late payment charge will apply to the unpaid balance less disputed amounts when any portion of the payment is received by the Telephone Company after the payment due date or if any portion of the payment is made in funds which are not immediately available to the Telephone company.

State	Late payment charge
AR, KS, OK	The late payment charge shall be simple interest at the rate of 1.5% per month (.0004931 per day) or 18% annually. (D)
MO	The late payment charge shall be simple interest at the rate of 1.5% per month (.0004931 per day) or 18% annually. Until such time as the Telephone Company receives authorization to assess late payment charges, late payment charges will not apply to services purchased by the government of the State of Missouri.
TX	The late payment charge shall be simple interest at the rate of 1.5% per month (.0004931 per day) or 18% annually. Until such time as the Telephone Company receives authorization to assess late payment charges, late payment charges will not apply to services purchased by the government of the State of Texas, including service to an agency in any branch of government.
IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	The late payment penalty shall be the portion of the payment not received by the payment date times a late factor. The late factor shall be the lesser of: (i) the highest interest rate (in decimal value) which may be levied by law for commercial transactions, applied on a simple interest basis for the number of days from the payment due date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company, or (ii) 0.000493 per day, (annual percentage rate of 18.0%) applied on a simple interest basis for the number of days from the payment date to and including the date that the customer actually makes the payment to the Telephone Company.

CA, NV	The late payment charge shall be calculated at 1.5% per month or portion thereof for the period from the due date until the payment is received.

(D)
(D)

(1) Exceptions

(a) In Illinois a late payment charge of 1.5 percent per month shall apply to End User Service and Presubscription Service charges shown on a monthly bill which remains unpaid after the due date except that the charge is not applicable as specified in the following:

(1) The late payment charge will be waived for residential customers once in each calendar year.

(2) This charge does not apply to:

- amounts which are in dispute at the time the late payment charge would otherwise be applied;
- federal excise tax or any other taxes levied by law directly on the customer;
- accounts of the federal, state, county or local government.

(b) In the Michigan Operating Company a late payment charge of 1.5 percent shall apply to End User Service and Presubscription Service charges shown on a monthly bill for business class of services which remain unpaid after the due date. This charge does not apply in circumstances listed above in (a)(2).

(A) Billing Disputes

In the event that a billing dispute occurs concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Telephone Company the

In the event that a billing dispute occurs concerning any charges billed to the customer by the Telephone Company the following conditions will apply.

(1) A good faith dispute requires the customer to provide a written claims to the Telephone Company. Instructions for submitting a dispute can be obtained by calling the billing inquiry number shown on the customer's bill. Such claim must identify in detail the basis for the dispute, the account number under which the bill has been rendered, the date of the bill and the specific items on the bill being disputed, to permit the Telephone Company to investigate the merits of the dispute.

(2) The date of the dispute shall be the date on which the customer furnishes the Telephone Company the account information required by Section 2.5.3(B)(1). (D)

(3) The date of resolution shall be the date on which the Telephone Company completes its investigation of the amount of the dispute resolved in the customer's favor to the customer's bill.

(4) If the dispute is decided to be in favor of the Telephone Company, then the resolution date will be the date upon which a written decision on this dispute is sent to the customer.

(C) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Telephone Company

In the event that a billing dispute is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, any payments withheld pending settlement of the dispute shall be subject to a late payment charge determined in accordance with Section 2.5.3(A) and applied to such disputed charges. (T) (D)

(1) AR, KS, MO, OK, TX, IL, IN, MI, OH, WI, NV

Any payments withheld pending settlement of the dispute shall be subject to a late payment charge determined in accordance with Section 2.5.3(A) and applied to such disputed charges. (T)

(2) CA
Payment of the withheld amount is due on the payment due date shown on the next customer bill rendered by the Telephone Company following the date of resolution. A late payment charge, as indicated at Section 2.5.3(A) will apply to the withheld amount if payment of the withheld amount is not received by such payment due date. (T)

(D) Billing Disputes Resolved in Favor of the Customer

In the event that a billing dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, no late payment charge will apply to the disputed amount and the customer will receive a credit equal to the overcharged amount.

(1) Interest Credit – Disputed amount previously paid

The customer will receive an interest credit if all the conditions in Sections 2.5.3(B)(1),(2) and (3) are met and the customer paid the total amount billed in dispute. (T)

(2) Interest Credit Period

(a) AR, KS, MO, OK, TX

When a claim is filed within 130 days from the bill date, the period covered by the interest credit shall begin on the date that the Telephone Company receives payment in immediately available funds. When a claim is filed more than 130 days after the bill date, the period covered by the interest credit shall begin on the date of the claim or the date of overpayment, whichever is later. The period covered by the interest credit shall end on the date that the customer's account is credited.

(b) CA, NV

The interest credit period has the same provisions as preceding paragraph (a) with the exception that the claim filing period is 90 days.

(c) IL, IN, MI, OH, WI

The interest credit period has the same provisions as (a) with the exception that the claim filing period is 6 months.

(3) Calculation of Interest Credit

Interest credit shall be calculated based upon the portion of the disputed amount resolved in the customer’s favor multiplied by:

AR, KS, OK, MO, TX	Simple interest at the rate of 1.5% per month (.0004931 per day) or 18% annually.	(D)
IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	.000493 per day (annual rate of 18.0%) applied on a simple interest basis.	
CA, NV	1.5% per month or portion thereof.	

2.5.4 Minimum Periods

(A) The minimum period for which service is provided and for which rates and charges are applicable is set forth in each section of this Guidebook, where appropriate.

(B) When a service is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, charges are applicable whether the service is used or not, as follows:

(1) When a service with a one month minimum period is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, a one month charge will apply at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued.

(2) When a service with a minimum period greater than one month is discontinued prior to the expiration of the minimum period, with the exception of MegaLink Custom Services, the applicable charge will be the lesser of:

(a) The Telephone Company's total nonrecoverable costs, less the net salvage value, for the discontinued service, or

(b) The total monthly charges, at the rate level in effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period.

(c) Certain services have specific provisions delineated in their respective sections concerning discontinuance prior to the expiration of the minimum period. Those provisions supersede (B) (2) above.

(C) When a rate as set forth in this Guidebook is shown to more than two decimal places, the charges will be determined using the rate shown. The resulting amount

effect at the time service is discontinued, for the remainder of the minimum period.

(c) Certain services have specific provisions delineated in their respective sections concerning discontinuance prior to the expiration of the minimum period. Those provisions supersede the provisions set forth in Section 2.5.4(B)(2). (T) (T)

(C) When a rate as set forth in this Guidebook is shown to more than two decimal places, the charges will be determined using the rate shown. The resulting amount will be rounded to the nearest penny (i.e., rounded to two decimal places).

(D) When more than one copy of a customer's bill for services provided under the provisions of this Guidebook is furnished to the customer, an additional charge applies for each additional copy of the bill as set forth in Section 13.

2.5.5 Missed Installation on Confirmed Due Date

(A) Not in use

(B) Not in use

(C) Not in use (C)
(D)

(D)

(D)

(D)

D. Not in use (C)

(D)

(D)

E. Not in use (C)

(D)

(D)

2.5.6 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions

(A) General

Service is considered to be interrupted when it becomes unusable to the customer because of a failure of a facility component used to furnish service under this Guidebook or the protective controls applied by the Telephone Company, specified in the tariffs below, (T)
results in the complete loss of service by the customer. (T)

State	FCC Tariff No.
AR, KS, MO, OK, TX	#73, Section 6.7.10
IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	# 2, Section 6.6.1
CA, NV	# 1, Section 6.5.1

An interruption period starts when an inoperative service is reported to the Telephone Company and ends when the service is operative.

The credit allowance for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed:

1. The applicable monthly rate,

2. The assumed minutes of use charge, or

3. The billed amount for that particular rate element in those cases where the Guidebook rate exceeds the actual billed amount (e.g., Shared Use Special Access services). (Applicable only in AR,KS,MO,OK,TX)

Credit allowances for service interruptions in Section 2.5.6 of this Guidebook do not apply for the following services: (T)

1. DecaMAN®
2. GigaMAN®
3. AT&T Switched Ethernet Service

For applicable service interruption credit allowances, if any, see terms and conditions associated with each service.

Labor Difficulties, Acts of God – AR, KS, OK, MO, TX, IL, IN, MI, OH, WI (M)

In addition, Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions also apply when service is interrupted due to labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control.

No credit shall be allowed for an interruption period of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the interruption continues after the initial 30 minute interruption. (M)

(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies – AR, KS, OK, MO, TX

See Service Provisioning and Rate Conditions associated with each service. (D)

Certain material on this page previously appeared on 1st Revised Page 29

(C) When a Credit Allowance Applies – IL, IN, MI, OH, WI

In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer or the customer's end user shall be as follows:

(1) For Special Access Services, except as specified in Sections 2.5.6(C)(7) and (C)(8), no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues for all services. The Telephone Company may require joint out of service testing between the customer and the Telephone Company for investigation and correction of the interruption. (T)

The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows:

(a) For two-point services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., two Local Distribution Channels, Channel Mileage Terminations and Channel Mileage as appropriate, and optional feature and functions).

(b) For multipoint services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the portion of the service that is inoperative (i.e., a Local Distribution Channel per customer premises, Channel Mileage Terminations and Channel Mileage as appropriate, and optional features and functions).

(c) For multiplexed services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the portion of the service that is inoperative. When the higher capacity facility which is multiplexed

or the multiplexer itself is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the higher capacity facility from the customer's premises to the hub (i.e., the Local Distribution Channel, Channel Mileage Terminations and Channel Mileage as appropriate, and optional features and functions, including the multiplexer). When the lower capacity service which rides a channel of the multiplexed lower capacity facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the lower capacity service from the Hub to a customer premises (i.e., Local Distribution Channel, Channel Mileage Terminations and Channel Mileage, as appropriate, and optional features and functions.

(1) Not in use

(2) Not in use

(3) The credit allowance(s) for service interruptions shall not exceed applicable (a) monthly rates or (b) charges for assumed minutes of use or (c) the minimum monthly usage charge for the service interrupted in any one monthly billing period.

(4) For certain Special Access services (OC-3 Service, OC-12 Service, OC-48 Service, OC-192 Service; Dedicated Ring Service), the period during which the error performance is below that specified for the service will be considered as an interruption.

(5) For multiplexed service ordered under the Shared Network Arrangement, the host subscriber, as well as each service user, must notify the Telephone Company of any service outage in order to receive their portion of the credit allowance.

(6) Not in use

(7) Not in use

(8) For Special Access Optical Carrier Network (OCN) Point-to-Point Service Local Distribution Channels, Channel Mileage Terminations and Channel Mileage, the customer shall be credited 100 percent of the monthly rates for the service when the service experiences a verifiable interruption of 1 (one) minute or more. A service interruption must be reported to the Telephone Company within 24 hours of the interruption.

In any month, as a result of the interruption, the total credit per rate element may not exceed 100 percent of the monthly charge for that particular rate element.

(D) When a Credit Allowance Applies – CA, NV

In case of an interruption to any service, allowance for the period of interruption, if not due to the negligence of the customer, shall be as follows:

(1) CA, NV - For Special Access other than set forth in (2)following, no credit shall be allowed for an interruption of less than 30 minutes. The customer shall be credited for an interruption of 30 minutes or more at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charges for the facility or service for each period of 30 minutes or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues. The monthly charges used to determine the credit shall be as follows:

(a) For two-point Special Access the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., two channel terminations, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

(b) For multipoint Special Access services, the monthly charge shall be only the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative (i.e., a channel termination per customer premises, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

(c) For multiplexed services, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service that is inoperative. When the facility which is multiplexed or the multiplexer itself is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with the service (i.e., the channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions, including the multiplexer on the facility to the Hub, and the channel terminations, channel mileage and optional features and functions on the individual services from the Hub). When the service which rides a

channel of the multiplexed facility is inoperative, the monthly charge shall be the total of all the monthly rate element charges associated with that portion of the service from the Hub to a customer premises or end office (i.e., channel termination, channel mileage and optional features and functions).

(2) CA Only - For Optical Carrier Network Point-to-Point Service the customer shall be credited the amount specified below for service interruptions equal to 4 hours or more, as the Maintenance Commitment Program (MCP) credit. The credit allowance described in Section 2.5.6(D)(1) will continue to apply to interruptions that are less than 4 hours.

Only 1 MCP credit allowance will be applied per affected service during a 30 day period. The total credit allowance available to the customer regardless of the number of service interruptions within a 30 day period will not exceed 100% of the combined monthly rates per affected service. Additional service interruptions that occur in the same 30 day period will be calculated as described in Section 2.5.6(D)(1). (T)

Except for new installations, credit shall be computed using the beginning of the prior month's billing records. For new services, the credit shall be determined using the beginning of the current month's billing records.

To qualify for the MCP credit, the customer will provide to the Telephone Company the name and number of the customer's personnel accepting the closure. The Telephone Company will provide the date and time the trouble was reported to the telephone company and the date and time the service was returned to the customer. If this information is not provided, the credit allowance described in Section 2.5.6(D)(1) will apply.

The interruption period starts when an inoperative service has been reported to the Telephone Company and the service is released for testing and repair. The interruption period ends when the service is operative and the customer has accepted the service from the Telephone Company. If the customer does not accept the service or notify the Telephone

Company that the service continues to be inoperative within 4 hours notification that the service is repaired, no additional credit shall be given.

The interruption period is calculated based on the start and stop time of the service interruption as determined by the Telephone Company and excludes customer requested monitoring and conditions set forth in Section 2.5.6(F). (D)

If the customer notifies the Telephone Company that the service is inoperative within 4 hours of the Telephone Company's notification that the service is repaired, the time from notification to the Telephone Company until the trouble is cleared will be added to the interruption period and will be subject to the appropriate service interruption credit.

MCP credit will be applied only to inoperative services as set forth in Sections 2.5.6(D)(1)(a) thru (c). (T)

Credit Allowance Schedule:
- Per service

Interruption Period	Applicable Credit
30 minutes or more, but less than 4 hours	1/1440th per 30 minute interval
4 hours or more and qualifies for MCP credit	OCN Point-to-Point Service 380.00 or 1/1440 per 30 minute interval, whichever is greater.
4 hours or more and does not qualify for MCP credit	1/1440th per 30 minute interval

(3) CA - For any rate element of OC-192 Dedicated SONET Ring Service the customer shall be credited 100% of the monthly rate for any service interruption where the system does not automatically self-heal around the point of failure within one (1) second. In order to qualify for this credit, the outage must be determined by the Telephone Company to be in its network and the failure occurred in that part of the service with 1x1 protection.

The customer shall be credited 100% of the monthly rates for the rate elements of SONET Services, when the outage is determined by the Telephone Company to be in its network and the failure occurred in that portion of the service with 1xN protection. The 1xN protection resides on the sub rate interface service dropping off the SONET ring (eg. DS3, OC-3, OC-12, OC-48).

For Node failures on SONET Service, the customer is allowed a credit for the corresponding rate elements if the outage is reported by the customer and the service made available to the telephone company to perform testing.

The credit allowances described elsewhere in this section will continue to apply for service interruptions when the outage is determined by the Telephone Company to be in its network and the failure does not qualify for the credit allowance described above, as long as all requirements for that credit allowance are met.

The credit allowance described in (D)(1) will continue to apply to service interruptions that do not qualify for a credit allowance described in Section 2.5.6(D)(2). (T)

The total credit allowance available to a customer regardless of the number of service interruptions within a 30 day period will not exceed 100% of the monthly rates of the service.

To qualify for a service credit under Section 2.5.6(D)(3), the customer will provide to the Telephone Company the name and telephone number of the customer's personnel accepting the closure. The Telephone Company will provide the date and time the trouble was reported to the Telephone Company and the date and time the service was returned to the customer. If this information is not provided, the credit allowance described in Section 2.5.6(D)(1) will apply. (T)

The interruption period starts when the inoperative service has been reported to the Telephone Company and the service is released for testing and repair. The interruption period ends when the service is operative and the customer has accepted the service from the Telephone Company. If the customer does not accept the service, only a credit allowance under Section 2.5.6(D)(1) shall be given.

The interruption period is calculated based on the start and stop time of the service interruption of each service as determined by the Telephone Company and excludes customer requested monitoring and conditions set forth in Section 2.5.6(F). (D)

(4) Not in use

(5) CA, NV - The credit allowance(s) in a given month, for an interruption or for a series of interruptions occurring during that month, shall not exceed the sum of applicable monthly rates plus the assumed minutes of use charge.

(6) Not in use

(E) Not in use

(E) Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

(F) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

Credit allowances will not be made for the following:

(1) Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.

(2) Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.

(3) Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.

(4) When the Telephone Company and the customer negotiate the release of the service for (1) maintenance purposes, (2) to make rearrangements or (3) to implement an order for a change in the service, a credit allowance does not apply during the negotiated time of release.

(5) Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of special construction, as set forth in Section 9. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt of the written authorization for such replacement.

(6) Periods when the customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.

(7) Interruption of service caused by a customer's failure to provide notification to the Telephone Company of media stimulated mass calling events.

(8) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.

(9) For service provided under a Shared Facility Credit/Shared Facility Channel Service arrangement, any affected customer not notifying the Telephone Company of a service outage will not receive a credit allowance.

(10) Periods of temporary discontinuance as set forth in Section 2.1.5(B). (T)

(11) Periods of interruption for maintenance of service.

(12) A credit allowance set forth in Section 2.5.6(D)(2) will not apply for interruptions caused by or related

to labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, criminal actions taken against the Telephone Company, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control. (CA)

(G) Use of An Alternative Service Provided by the Telephone Company

Should the customer elect to use an alternative service provided by the Telephone Company during the period that a service is interrupted, the customer must pay the rates and charges for the alternative service used.

(H) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be determined in the same manner as a credit for service interruptions as set forth in (A) preceding.

2.5.7 Reestablishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence

(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply – IL, IN, MI, OH, WI, CA, NV (D)

Charges do not apply for the reestablishment of service following a fire, flood or other occurrence attributed to an Act of God provided that:

(1) The service is of the same type as was provided prior to the fire, flood or other occurrence.

(2) The service is for the same customer.

(3) The service is at the same location on the same premises.

(4) The reestablishment of service begins within 60 days after Telephone Company service is available. (The 60 day period may be extended a reasonable period if the renovation of the original location on the premises affected is not practical within the allotted time period).

(B) Nonrecurring Charges Apply - IL, IN, MI, OH, WI, CA, NV (D)

Nonrecurring Charges apply for establishing service at a wideband different location on the same

at a wideband different location on the same premises or at a different premises pending reestablishment of service at the original location.

(C) Nonrecurring Charges Apply - CA

If the service as reestablished is different from that which was disconnected, the customer will be charged the difference between the current total nonrecurring charges originally applicable to establish the new service and the current nonrecurring charges, which would be applicable to reestablish the old service. (No credit will be given if the current total nonrecurring charges originally applicable to establish the new service are less than the current nonrecurring charges, which would be applicable to reestablish the old service.

When service is reestablished on a temporary basis at a new location and later permanently established at the former location, the provisions set forth in (A) preceding may apply to either service as elected by the customer. Nonrecurring charges, without allowances, will apply to the reestablishment of the other service.

2.5.8 Title or Ownership Rights

(A) The payment of rates and charges by customers for the services offered under the provisions of this Guidebook does not assign, confer or transfer title or ownership rights to proposals or facilities developed or utilized, respectively, by the Telephone Company in the provision of such services.

2.5.9 Not in use

2.5.10 Not in use (T)

(D)

(D)

2.5.10 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.5.11 Service Assurance Warranty Schedule (SAWS)- AR,KS,MO,OK,TX

The customer shall be credited per the Service Assurance Warranty Schedule (SAWS) specified below when the total service interruptions on the same service exceeds the SAWS threshold for that service as specified following, within a 12 hour time period.[1]

The SAWS credit allowance is in addition to the credit allowance in Section 2.5.6. The SAWS credit allowance is applied to the customer's bill in addition to the existing monthly service rates, and in addition to any existing credit allowances. The total credit allowance available to the customer, regardless of the number of service interruptions in any one monthly billing period, will not exceed 100 percent of the monthly charge for that particular rate element.

Special Access Services

All Special Access Services with exceptions as listed below will be credited according to the SAWS schedule below, in addition to the credit allowances in Section 2.5.6.

SAWS Threshold

Over 3 hours

Service Category	SAWS Credit Per Interruption
(1) All Special Access Services with the following exceptions:	1/2 of the monthly rate

Optical Carrier Network (OCN) Point-to-Point Service, Dedicated SONET Ring Service Unprotected Channel Transport (UCT).

Optical Carrier Network (OCN) Point-to-Point Service will be credited according to the SAWS schedule below, in addition to the credit allowances in Section 2.5.6.

	SAWS Threshold	
	Over 2 hours	
	Service Category	SAWS Credit Per Interruption
(2)	OCN PTP	1/2 of the monthly rate
(3)	Not in use	
(4)	Not in use	
(5)	Not in use	

2.6 Jointly Provided Access Services – AR, KS, MO, OK, TX

Jointly Provided Access Service has one end of the service in one exchange telephone company operating territory and the other end of the service in another exchange telephone company operating territory. When Access Service is jointly provided, the exchange telephone companies involved will agree upon a billing, design and ordering arrangement which is consistent with the provisions contained in this section and the Ordering and Billing Forum Standards, Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Design and Ordering (MECOD). Customers who want to receive these documents may obtain ordering information from the Reference to Publications section of this Guidebook. Prior to implementation of, or changes to these billing arrangements, the exchange telephone companies involved will give the affected customers 30 days notice.

The type of billing arrangement utilized for jointly provided access service is dependent upon the type of access service provided. Special Access is provided under Meet Point Billing (MPB) Arrangements. MPB allows each involved exchange telephone company to provide service and bill for the portion of the access service that is rendered under its own tariff or Guidebook. Meet Point Billing is provided as either a Single Bill-Single Tariff MPB Arrangement or a Multiple Bill MPB Arrangement as specified in Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.3 respectively. (T)

At the time an order is placed, the customer will be notified of the arrangement which will apply and any pertinent information pertaining thereto. For example, the customer will be notified as to the entity responsible for receipt of payment, answers to billing inquiries, adjustments to bills, etc.

2.6.1 Not in use

2.6.2 Single Bill-Single Tariff Meet Point Billing Arrangement

The Single Bill-Single Tariff Meet Point Billing (MPB) Arrangement allows the customer to receive one bill from the billing company for the entire jointly provided service. The billing company will be billed by the other exchange telephone company(ies) for that portion of the access service provided by each exchange telephone company.

(A) General

The Telephone Company will participate in the Single Bill-Single Tariff MPB Arrangement if the exchange telephone companies involved agree to use the Single Bill-Single Tariff MPB Arrangement to render a bill to the customer and one of the other involved exchange telephone companies performs the billing company functions.

(B) Ordering

Each exchange telephone company involved in providing the service will accept an order for the access service from the customer.

For Special Access, the exchange telephone company that performs the billing function will serve as the ASC.

(C) Rating and Billing of Service

The exchange telephone company that performs the billing company function will bill and collect all appropriate charges in accordance with the conditions, rates and charges in its Access Service Tariff or Guidebook. The single bill will list the billing company's rates and charges.

2.6.3 Multiple Bill Meet Point Billing Arrangement

The Multiple Bill Meet Point Billing (MPB) Arrangement allows each exchange telephone company providing service to bill the customer for its portion of a jointly provided access service according to its Access Service Tariff or Guidebook charges.

(A) General

The exchange telephone companies will render separate bills for access service, other than FGA. This option will be the default billing method when the administration of a single bill arrangement cannot be agreed upon by the exchange telephone companies involved.

(B) Ordering

Each exchange telephone company involved in the provision of the access service will accept an order for the access service from the customer. The exchange telephone companies involved in providing the access service will develop a mutually agreeable working arrangement to allow one of the exchange telephone companies to perform the ASC for all services requested.

(C) Rating and Billing of Service

Each exchange telephone company will provide its portion of the access service based on the conditions, rates and charges contained in its Access Service Tariff or Guidebook, subject to the following rules, as appropriate.

(1) Distance Sensitive Rate Elements

The charges to be billed by the Telephone Company for distance sensitive rate elements (e.g., Transport or Mileage) will be determined as follows:

(a) Develop total mileage for the service using the V&H Coordinate Method described in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. (D)

(b) Obtain the appropriate billing percentage from National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 for the Telephone Company premises involved. (T)

(c) The Telephone Company's rates and charges are multiplied by the appropriate quantity and billing percentage to obtain the charges for the Telephone Company.

(2) Nondistance Sensitive Rate Elements

The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved as set forth following, except for Switched Access feature groups, BSAs and Directory Access Nonrecurring Charge application which is specified in (3) following.

(a) When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, the Telephone Company's rates will be billed for the terminations within the Telephone Company's operating territory.

(b) When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis (e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing), the Telephone Company's rates and charges will apply for units located in the

Telephone Company's operating territory.

(c) When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by the Telephone Company.

(d) When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, these rates and charges will be billed.

(e) Fifty percent (50%) of the fixed portion of the Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed when the service terminates in the Telephone Company's operating territory.

(f) Not in Use

2.7 Jointly Provided Access Services – IL, IN, MI, OH, WI

2.7.1 General

(A) When an Access Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the Channel Mileage is in one Exchange Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, the Exchange Telephone Company that accepts the order will be determined as set forth in Sections 2.7.1(A)(1) through (3). Each Exchange Telephone Company involved will receive a copy of the order and will arrange to provide its portion of the service. Ordering provisions for jointly provided services will conform to industry standards as established in the Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design Guidelines (MECOD). (T) (D)

(1) For Special Access Service provided without the use of a hub, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose territory the customer's end user is located will accept the order for the Access Service from the customer.

(2) When a Special Access Service provided with the use of a Hub is ordered by a customer, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose the territory the Hub is located will accept the order for the Access Service from the customer.

(B) The Telephone Companies will handle rating and billing of Access Services under this Guidebook where more than one Exchange Telephone Company is involved in the provision of Access Service as set forth in (1) through (4) following. The choice of billing method shall be made by the Telephone Companies based on the interconnection arrangements between the Exchange Telephone Companies involved. The company accepting the order will notify the customer of the billing method to be used and the Exchange Telephone Company(s) that will render the bill(s). The Exchange Telephone Company will provide such notice in writing at least 30 days prior to implementation of these billing methods and at least 30 days in advance of any billing method change. Options 2 through 4 apply to Special Access Services. Rating and billing will conform to industry standards as established in the Report of the Meet Point Billing Task Force, Ordering and Billing Forum, Exchange Carriers Standards Association, Inc. (ECSA Report) and the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing Guidelines (MECAB).

When AT&T is the billing company, billing for Special Access Services will be done using option 2.

Regardless of the billing option used for interoffice services, Special Access Local Distribution Channels may be billed by the Exchange Telephone Company that provides these facilities.

2.7.2 Not in Use

2.7.3 Single Bill/Single Tariff Billing Arrangement – Option 2

For Special Access Services the Exchange Telephone Company that has been designated as the billing company will then determine the charges involved, arrange to provide the Access Service ordered and bill the charges in accordance with its' tariff or Guidebook.

2.7.4 Single Bill/Multiple Billing Arrangements – Option 3

When the billing company, as identified in Option 2 above, elects to provide a single bill which includes each Exchange Telephone Company's rates for the jointly provided service, the company that has been designated as the billing company will arrange to provide the service, bill and collect all charges. The bill will separately identify each company's rates and charges.

2.7.5 Multiple Bill Arrangement – Option 4

When an Access Service is jointly provided and the administration of a single bill arrangement cannot be agreed upon by the companies involved, each Exchange Telephone Company will provide its portion of the Access Service based on the conditions, rates and charges contained in its' tariff or Guidebook, subject to the following rules as appropriate.

(A) The charges billed by each company for mileage sensitive rate elements, e.g., Special Access Service Channel Mileage are determined as follow:

(1) The total mileage for the service is computed using the V&H Coordinate Method set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. (T) (D)

(2) The billing percentage (BP), which represents the portion of the service provided by each Exchange Telephone Company, is determined as set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. (T) (T)

(3) Each company's rates and charges are then multiplied by the appropriate quantity(ies) and the billing percent to obtain the charges for that company.

(B) The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved:

(1) When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, each company's rates will be billed for the termination(s) within its operating territory.

(2) When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, each company's rates and charges will apply for units located in its operating territory.

(3) When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by each company.

(4) When rates and charges are listed on a per service basis, each company's rates and charges will be multiplied by the billing percent referenced above to determine the charges to be billed.

(5) For Special Access the Channel Mileage Termination rate will not apply.

(C) The application of nonrecurring charges is as follows:

(1) The Administrative Charge for Special Access will apply in full per Access Service Request for each order or copy of an order received.

(2) The Design and Central Office Connection Charge for Special Access will be multiplied by the billing percent, and applies per circuit for Special Access Services. These charges will only apply when actual installation activity is required and identifiable for a specified customer order.

(3) The Customer Connection Charge for Special Access applies per termination, and each company's rates will be billed in full for the termination(s) within its operating territory.

(4) The Design and Central Office Connection Charge and the Customer Connection Charge for Special Access will not apply when the Telephone Company has status as an intermediate carrier in a jointly provided service.

2.8. Jointly Provided Access Services – CA

2.8.1 Not in Use

2.8.2 Single Bill Arrangement for Service Other Than FGA

(A) General - With the agreement of the Exchange Telephone Companies involved, a single bill will be rendered for service other than ALA and FGA. Meetpoint bills rendered by the Telephone Company will be based on industry standards as defined in the Exchange Carriers Standards Association, Inc. (ECSA), MECAB and MECOD Meetpoint documents.

(B) Ordering - The customer will place the order for service as set forth in the ordering conditions for the requested service.

(C) Rating and Billing - The Exchange Telephone Companies involved will mutually agree on one of the following single bill alternatives. The customer will be notified in writing of the billing method at least 30 days in advance of the initial billing or change of billing option.

Single Bill/Single Tariff

The company that accepts the order for service will arrange to provide the service, bill and collect all appropriate charges in accordance with the applicable conditions, rates and charges.

Single Bill/Multiple Tariff - Single Payment

The company that accepts the order for service will arrange to provide the service, bill and collect all appropriate charges in accordance with the conditions, rates and charges in each company's tariff or Guidebook. Although the single bill will separately identify each company's rates and charges, a single payment will be due to the billing company.

Single Bill/Multiple Tariff - Multiple Payment

The company that accepts the order for service will arrange to provide the service in accordance with the conditions set forth in the tariffs or Guidebooks of the companies involved in the provision of the service. A single bill will be rendered by the company which accepts the order. The bill will separately identify each company's rates and charges which are payable to each respective company.

(D) Not in use

2.8.3 Multiple Bill Arrangement for Service Other Than FGA and EIS

(A) General - Separate bills will be rendered by the Exchange Telephone Companies for Access Service other than FGA if the administration of a single bill arrangement cannot be agreed upon by the companies involved. Meetpoint bills rendered by the Telephone Company will be based upon industry standards as defined in the Exchange Carriers Standards Association, Inc. (ECSA) MECAB and MECOD Meetpoint Documents.

(B) Ordering - Each company will accept an order for service from the customer as set forth in the ordering conditions for the requested service.

(C) Rating and Billing of Service - Each company will provide its portion of the Access Service based on the conditions, rates and charges contained in its' tariff or Guidebook, as appropriate:

(1) The charges billed by this Telephone Company for mileage sensitive rate elements, e.g., Special Access Service Channel Mileage are determined as follows:

- The total mileage for the service is computed using the V&H Coordinate Method set forth in the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. (T) (T) (D)

- A billing percentage is determined from National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4 directly. (T) (T)

- This Telephone Company's rates and charges are then multiplied by the appropriate quantity(ies) and the billing percentage to obtain the charges for this company.

- When three or more Telephone Companies are involved in providing an Access Service, the intermediate Telephone Company's Channel Mileage Termination rate does not apply.

(2) The application of nondistance sensitive rate elements varies according to the rate structure and the location of the facilities involved:

- When rates and charges are listed on a per point of termination basis, this Telephone Company's rates will be billed for the termination(s) within this company's territory.

- When rates and charges are listed on a per unit basis, e.g., central office bridging or multiplexing, this Telephone Company's rates and charges will apply for units located in this Telephone Company's operating territory.

- When rates and charges are developed on an individual case basis, such rates will be developed for the portion of the service provided by this Telephone Company.

- Fifty percent (50%) of the fixed portion of the Special Access Channel Mileage will be billed when the service terminates in the Telephone Company’s operating territory.

- Except as listed above, this Telephone Company's full nonrecurring charges will be billed.

2.9 Jointly Provided Access Services – NV

2.9.1 Access Services Provided By More Than One Telephone Company

When an Access Service is provided by more than one Telephone Company, the Telephone Companies involved will agree upon a billing, design and ordering arrangement which is consistent with the provisions contained in this section and the Ordering and Billing Forum Standards, Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD). The Telephone Companies involved will mutually agree upon one of the following billing methods as set forth in Sections 2.9.1(B)(1) and (2) based upon the interconnection arrangements between the Telephone Companies and the availability of measurement capability. (T) (D)

The Telephone Company will notify the customer which of the billing methods will be used. In addition, the Telephone Company will send written notification to the customer of a change in billing methods 30 days prior to such change. The customer will place the order for the services dependent upon the billing method.

Special Access Services will be billed as set forth in (B) following.

(A) Not in Use

(B) Meet Point Billing

Meet Point Billing is required when an access service is provided by Special Access.

There are two Meet Point Billing Options - Single Bill and Multiple Bill. The Single Bill option is the preferred method.

The Telephone Company must notify the customer of: (1) the Meet Point Billing Option that will be used, (2) the Telephone Company(s) that will render the bill(s) (3) the Telephone Company(s) to whom payment(s) should be remitted, and (4) the Telephone Company(s) that will provide the bill inquiry function. The Telephone Company shall provide such notification at the time that orders are placed for access service. Additionally, the Telephone Company shall provide this notice in writing 30 days in advance of any changes.

The Telephone Company that renders the bill (the Bill Rendering Telephone Company) will include on the access service bill, based upon Industry Standards, cross reference(s) to the other Telephone Company(s) service and the common circuit identifiers. Should a billing dispute arise, the terms and conditions of the Bill Rendering Telephone Company will apply.

(1) Single Bill Option

The Single Bill option provides three billing alternatives: Single Bill/Multiple Tariff, Single Bill/Pass-Through Billing and Single Bill/Single Tariff which are described following:

(a) Single Bill/Multiple Tariff

Each Telephone Company will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer and arrange to provide the service. Each Telephone Company will:

- determine all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its' tariff or Guidebook; and

- communicate the application, rates and charges to the Bill Rendering Company.

The Bill Rendering Telephone Company will:

- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring charges for each involved Telephone Company;
- identify each involved telephone company's charges separately on the bill;
- forward the bill to the customer; and
- advise the customer how to remit the payment, either directly to each Telephone Company involved in the provision of this meet point billed service; or, as a single payment made to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company. If payments are to be sent directly to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company, the non-bill rendering Telephone Company(s) will provide the customer with written authorization for the payment arrangement.

(b) Single Bill/Pass-Through Billing

Each telephone company will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer and arrange to provide the service. Each Telephone Company will:

- prepare its own bill;

- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its' tariff or Guidebook; and

- forward the bill to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company for the meet point billed access services.

The Bill Rendering Telephone Company will:

- apply usage data, when needed, to the bill and calculate the charges;

The Bill Rendering Telephone Company will:

- identify each involved Telephone Company's charges separately on the bill;

- combine all the bills of the involved Telephone Companies of a meet point billed access service into one access bill;

- forward the bill to the customer; and

- advise the customer how to remit the payment, either directly to each Telephone Company involved in the provision of this meet point billed service; or, as a single payment made to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company. If payments are to be sent directly to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company, the non-bill rendering Telephone Company(s) will provide the customer with written authorization for the payment arrangement.

(c) Single Bill/Single Tariff

Each Telephone Company will receive an order or a copy of the order from the customer and arrange to provide the service. The Bill Rendering Telephone Company will:

- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring charges of its tariff or Guidebook; and

- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment to the Bill Rendering Telephone Company.

(2) Multiple Bill Option

Each Telephone Company will receive an order or copy of the order from the customer. Each Telephone Company will be the Bill Rendering Telephone Company and will:

- prepare its own bill;
- determine and include all recurring and nonrecurring rates and charges of its access Guidebook;
  - bill in accordance with its tariff or Guidebook; and
- forward the bill to the customer.

The customer will remit the payment directly to each Telephone Company that bills it.

(3) Determination of Meet Point Billed Local Transport and Channel Mileage Charges

(a) Determine the appropriate Channel Mileage by computing the number of airline miles between the Telephone Company premises (serving wire centers

for Special Access) using the V&H method set forth in this Guidebook.

(b) Determine the billing percentage (BP), as set forth in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4, which represents the portion of the service provided by each Telephone Company. (T) (T)

(c) Not in use

(d) For Special Access using BP method, multiply the number of airline miles, as set forth in (a) preceding, times the BP for each Telephone Company, as set forth in (b) preceding, times the Channel Mileage Facility rate. Add the Channel Mileage Termination rate.

(e) When three or more Telephone Companies are involved in providing an Access Service, the intermediate Telephone Company(s) will determine the appropriate charges as set forth in (c) and (d) preceding, except the Channel Mileage Termination rate does not apply.

2.10 Not in use

2.10 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.10 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

2.11 Not in use (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.11 Not in use (Cont'd) (T)

(D)

(D)

2.12 Definitions

Access Code - a uniform seven digit code assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer. The seven digit code has the form 101XXXX and 950-XXXX.

Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA) – denotes a three alpha character code that identifies the customer to which the Access Service bill is rendered.

Access Customer Terminal Location (ACTL) - denotes the eleven (11) character Common Language Location Identifier (CCLI) code identifying the customer's Point of Presence (POP/InterLATA facility terminal location).

Access Node - Denotes a Telephone Company central office (CO Access Node) or a customer designated premises (Premise Access Node) equipped with STN or ReliaNet features and functions.

Access Tandem - a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's premises.

Access Tandem Network - Denotes the network of truck groups for originating and/or terminating Switched Access traffic between a single access tandem and the Telephone Company end offices subtending that tandem.

Access Tandem Parameter - Denotes the capability to transport certain information (e.g., Called Party Sun address, High-Layer Compatibility and Low-Layer Compatibility) received from an originating end user transparently through the SS7 network to the terminating switch.

Access Transport - an SS7 parameter which is used to transport ISDN user information transparently (i.e., the Telephone Company switch does not use the Access Transport Parameter data) across the network.

Account Owner - Denotes a company, including the Telephone Company, that provides end users with local service, stores and/or administers the end user’s information in the Telephone Company's Line Information Data Base (LIDB).

Actual Cost - All costs charged against a specific case of special construction, including any appropriate taxes.

Add/Drop Multiplexing (ADM) - Denotes the capability for lower level signals to be added or dropped from an optical carrier channel associated with the SONET transmission.

Advanced Carrier Identification Service (ACIS) Code - Denotes any code assigned by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) that is used in conjunction with ACIS.

Affiliate - With respect to Expanded Interconnection Service and the collocator, this means any corporation or other entity owning, either directly or indirectly, a majority of the outstanding stock of the collocator ("Parent"), or any corporation or other entity in which a majority of the ownership interest is held, either directly or indirectly, by the Parent or collocator.

Agent - The term "Agent" denotes that person or persons who have legal authority to give the Telephone Company permission to place public and semi public pay telephones on their premises, who have the authority to subscribe to the service, and who control access to or usage of the public or semi public pay telephones.

Aggregator - The term "Aggregator" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, or corporation that, in the ordinary course of its operations, makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises for interstate telephone calls using a provider of operator services.

Alarm Collection Device - Denotes the common equipment required to collect and transmit the various alarms from the Interconnector’s designated equipment to the Telephone Company's surveillance system.

Alternate Access Tandem - an access tandem owned by a party other than the Telephone Company.

Alternate Access Tandem - an access tandem owned by a party other than the Telephone Company.

Alternate Billing Services - Denotes the term for services that provides end users the ability to bill calls to an account not necessarily associated with the originating line.

Alternate Card Access service - an originating switched access service that enables customers to receive originating InterLATA or international sent-paid traffic when the customers' end users place calls from designated Telephone Company pay phones using the Ameritech debit card.

Alternate Use - Denotes when a service is arranged by the Telephone Company so that the customer can select different types of transmission as different times.

Ameritech – Denotes the group of Issuing Carriers of the Ameritech Operating Companies whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N)

Ameritech debit card - a card available to end user customers in varying dollar denomination values that can be used in conjunction with Alternate Card Access service to place prepaid interLATA or international sent-paid calls from designated Telephone Company pay phones without the use of coins.

Ameritech Operating Companies – Denotes the Issuing Carriers of the Ameritech Operating Companies, either individually or collectively, providing services in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N) (N)

Ameritech PrePaid Calling Card (APCC) - a card available to end users in varying dollar denominations. It can be used to place prepaid sent-paid calls from any telephone without the use of coins.

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.

Answer Message - Denotes an SS7 message sent in the backward direction to indicate that the call has been answered.

Area of Service (AOS) - Denotes the geographical area from which an 800 subscriber can receive calls dialed to the subscriber's 800 number.

Some material previously located on this page now appears on Original Page 71.1

Arrangement - A Feature Group A line, multiline hunt group or a group of trunks. When a feature is offered by arrangement, the rate is applied once per multiline hunt group or group of trunks. (M)

Assumed Average Access Minutes - Denotes the usage that will be billed each month to customers for FGA and BSA-A access arrangement served from Telephone Company serving end offices where actual recorded minutes of use are not available.

Asynchronous - Denotes the transmission of data that is not related to a specific frequency or to the timing of the transmission facility. The data transmission is characterized by individual characters, encapsulated with start and stop bits, from which a receiver derives the necessary timing for sampling bits and start/stop transmission.

Attendant Access - a method of access to the NRS which provides customers the ability to contact a Telephone Company attendant who performs a reconfiguration of service management activity at the customers request.

Attenuation Distortion - the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Authorized Billing Agent - The term "Authorized Billing Agent" denotes a third party hired by a telecommunications service provider to perform billing and collection services for the telecommunications service provider. (M)

Material located on this page previously appeared on Original Page 71

Automatic Number Identification (ANI) - a multi-frequency signaling Common Switching Optional Feature# that provides the automatic transmission of a seven or ten digit number and information digits* to the customer's premises for call originating in the LATA, to identify the calling station. Additional information indicator digits are available with the chargeable optional feature Flex ANI.

Average Account Life - Denotes the depreciation life prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission for each class of telephone plant.

Average Business Day - Denotes the measurement procedure for the determination of busy hour minutes of capacity, 8:00 AM - 11:00 PM Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays.

B8ZS - The term "B8ZS" (Bipolar with 8 Zero Substitution) denotes a line code which allows transport of an all-zero octet over a DS1 1.544 Mbps High Capacity channel. B8ZS enables Clear Channel Capability on DS1 1.544 Mbps High Capacity service.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line - an arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

Basic Initial Address Message Delivery - a Common Switching Optional feature where an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk that carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Basic Service Arrangement (BSA) - A BSA encompasses both the hierarchical nature of network capabilities and the technical requirements for the delivery of unbundled network features and functions to enhanced service providers. It constitutes the minimum necessary arrangement for the delivery of these unbundled features and functions, and also provides a logical framework for the offering of ONA services.

There are four categories of BSAs; Circuit Switched, Dedicated (Special), Packet, and Dedicated Network Access Link (DNAL). These categories are divided into types. For example, the Packet BSA has two types; X.25 protocol and X.75 protocol. [(1)]The BSA types are further delineated into BSA alternatives. These alternatives uniquely distinguish the operation of the BSA functionalities. These alternatives must be specified at the time the BSA is ordered. An example of a BSA alternative is Feature Groups, B, C and D on the circuit switched-trunk type BSA. The BSA is comprised of three elements, the Access Link, Transport and Features and Functions. The access link consists of facilities used to connect a customer designated premises to the serving wire center of that premises. This element contains the attributes inherent in the connection of a customer's designated premises to the point of network interconnection.

It will have alternative characteristics which can be selected by the customer, but one of which is necessary for communications transfer (e.g., 2-wire or 4-wire facilities). The features and functions element consists of fundamental capabilities resident in a customer serving wire center or a distant central office. It includes the routing and processing capabilities associated with the provision of end-to-end communications.

The transport element is the connection between central offices, such as serving wire center to another central office, where access to features and functions or end users is required. When the customer and end user are served from the same serving office, the transport element consists of an intraoffice connection.

Basic Service Element (BSE) - A BSE is an optional and unbundled network feature associated with a BSA. These features are specifically determined and developed based on the needs of enhanced service providers for use in provision of enhanced services, as defined in Amendment of Part 69 of the Commission's Rules, although they may be used by any interstate customer.

Billed Number Group - the NPA-NXX and/or RAO-0/1XX administered by the data owner.

Billed Number Screening (BNS) - data stored in the Telephone Company's Line Information Data Base stating whether the billed line automatically rejects, accepts or requires verification of calls billed as collect or third number. Billed Number Screening also identifies Local Exchange Company public and nonworking telephone numbers and indicates whether a central office code is active or vacant.

Billing Account Number (BAN) - Denotes a code that identifies the customer's billing account to which Access Services are billed.

Billing Clearing House - Denotes a billing and collection service bureau for Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and other telecommunication companies which become members and wish to arrange for the billing and collection of long distance services provided to end users.

Billing Name and Address (BNA) - The term "Billing Name and Address" (BNA) denotes the name and address provided to the Telephone Company by each of its local exchange customers to which the Telephone Company directs bills for its services.

Bit - the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Bona Fide Request - The term "Bona Fide Request" refers to a written request to the Telephone Company to (1) add specific central offices to those identified in NECA Tariff No. 4 as offering collocation, (2) request expanded interconnection utilizing microwave transmission facilities, or (3) request expanded interconnection at other than DS1 or DS3. The requests must include all information necessary for evaluation, including equipment type(s), complete location addresses, amount of space requested, etc.

Broadcast Traffic – Ethernet frames that are forwarded to all stations on a virtual local area network using the broadcast address.

Building - Denotes a structure under one roof or two or more structures on one premises which are connected by an enclosed or covered passageway which is interpreted to mean the "same building". In no case can conduit be considered as an enclosed passageway nor buildings connected by a covered public mall be the "same building."

Business Day - the times of day that a company is open for business. This is 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

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

Busy Line Interrupt (BLI) - The term "Busy Line Interrupt (BLI)" denotes the interruption of a telephone line which has been verified as being in use.

Busy Line Verification (BLV) - The term "Busy Line Verification (BLV)" denotes the verifying of a telephone line in use.

Cable Space - The term "Cable Space" denotes any passage in, on, under, over or through the central office cable support structure required to hold collocator-provided fire retardant fiber optic cable.

Call - a customer attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

Call Aggregator - any customer that as part of their ordinary operations, makes telephones available to the public or to transient users of its premises, for interstate telephone calls that use a provider of operator services.

Call-out – A customer required dispatch outside of normal business hours when a technician is not available for dispatch.

Calling Party Number - an SS7 parameter identifying the directory number of the calling station.

Call Setup Packet - The first packet in each session containing the call request and call answer information. Call setup may consist of negotiated flow control parameters, the NUI code, termination network address, reverse billing indicator and up to 12 data octets.

Carrier or Common Carrier - See Interexchange Carrier.

Carrier Identification Code - a numeric code currently used to identify customers who purchase FGB and/or FGD Access Services. These codes are primarily used for routing from the Telephone Company's network to the access purchaser and for billing between the Telephone Company and the access purchaser.

Carrier Identification Code Parameter (CIP) - Denotes the transmission of the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) to the customer within the Initial Address Message (IAM) of an originating FGD or BSA-D call.

Carrier Identification Parameter - The term “Carrier Identification Parameter” denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which identifies and transmits the CIC information to the customer’s premises.

Carrier Selection Indicator - an SS7 parameter which identifies whether the originating line was presubscribed or not, and if the line was presubscribed, whether the end user dialed 101XXXX, did not dial 101XXXX, or if no indication of dialing is available.

C Band - 1525-1565 nanometers (unit of spatial measurement that is one billionth of a meter)

CCS - 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).

Cell Site - a transmitter/receiver location, operated by a Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider, through which radio links are established between CMRS provider's cellular telephone network and wireless mobile units.

Cellular Mobile Carrier - A common carrier provider of domestic public cellular telecommunications service, as defined in Part 22, Subpart K, of the FCC Rules and Conditions.

Central Office Point of Entry - The term "Central Office Point of Entry" is a point located outside of a Telephone Company Central Office that serves as a point of entrance and egress to the equipment and services located within the Central Office.

Central Office Prefix - the first three digits (NXX) of the seven digit telephone number assigned to a customer's or customer's end user's Telephone Exchange Service.

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing - a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

Centrex CO Service - The term "Centrex CO Service" denotes a service that uses a portion of a Telephone Company central office switch to meet the customer's internal needs. It serves as the customer's interface with the local and interexchange networks by linking the customer's main stations to the Telephone Company switch with subscriber loops.

Centrex CO-Like Service - The term "Centrex CO-like Service" denotes a service which operates in a manner which is the same as Centrex CO, e.g., ESSEX, Centron, Centraflex, Airport Service, Hotel-Motel Service.

Channel(s) - 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 - 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 errors and remote loop back.

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

Charge Number - denotes the SS7 out of band signaling parameter which is equivalent to the ten-digit billing number of the calling station. The Charge Number is equivalent to the ANI available with MF signaling.

Choke Network AKA High Volume Call-In (HVCI) Network - Denotes a unique NXX that has a presence in several switches within the designated local calling area for which terminating calls are routed over dedicated trunk groups to a single tandem switch. This is done for the purpose of controlling the impact on the local network from potentially high volumes of terminating calls that might be directed to Directory Numbers (DN) within such NXXs at a customer's request.

Circuit Code - The term "Circuit Code" is a numerical code that may be used to signify the type of call. The Circuit Code is analogous to the OZZ in MF signaling.

Clear Channel Capability - The term "Clear Channel Capability" denotes an arrangement that allows the customer to transport 1.544 Mbps of information through a DS1 with no constraint on the quantity or sequence of one (Mark) and zero (space) bits utilizing the Bipolar with Eight Zero Substitution (B8ZS) Method of providing bit sequence independence.

C-Message Noise - 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 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.

C-Notched Noise - 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.

Codec - The term "codec" denotes a device which produces a coded output from an analog input, and vice versa.

Code, 0ZZ - codes that are used to route certain types of traffic to specific trunk groups such as, specific IC trunk groups, TOPS Trunk Groups, etc.

Coin Station - Denotes a location where Telephone Company equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where Telephone Company customers can originate telephonic communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins into the equipment.

Collocation - The term "collocation" refers to the placement of collocator owned or specified basic transmission facilities within a Telephone Company location for purposes of interconnecting with Telephone Company equipment or services in that location.

Collocator - The term "Collocator" refers to any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity who provides fiber-optic facilities or microwave facilities for connection of its equipment, collocated in Telephone Company location(s), to Telephone Company equipment and services.

Commingling(1) - Commingling means the connecting, attaching or otherwise linking of an unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements, to one or more facilities or services that a requesting telecommunications carrier has obtained at wholesale from the Telephone Company, or the combining of an unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements with one or more such facilities or services. Commingle means the act of commingling.

Committed Information Rate (CIR)- A statistically guaranteed level of transmission or guaranteed bandwidth that the Ethernet network will provide to the Basic Connection when information (or data) needs to be transmitted.

Common Channel Signaling - The term "Common Channel Signaling" denotes a switched communications network that allows call control messages from the voice and data network to be transferred on communications paths (out of band) separate from the voice and data communications

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 circuits and/or database related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network.

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

Communications System - channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.
Company Code Dialed Message - Message recorded on AMA tape for billing purposes that occurs when End User, served out of an equal access end office, dials 1 0 and a 3 digit IEC Code to access the IEC of his choice for long distance.

Confirmed Due Date - Denotes the date provided by the Telephone Company on which work activity is scheduled to be completed and the service is available for use by the customer.

Confirmed Service Date - The term "Confirmed Service Date" denotes the date on which work activity is scheduled to be completed by the Telephone Company and the service is ready for use by the customer. The Confirmed Service Date is provided by the Telephone Company to the customer.

Connecting Facility Assignment - A Connecting Facility Assignment is the facility identification of the channel of a Special Access High Capacity service on which a slower speed service rides.

Conventional Signaling - Conventional Signaling has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing ten digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgement wink are included in this signaling sequence.

Customer(s) - any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Guidebook, including both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and End Users.

Customer Access Billing System (CABS) - The term “Customer Access Billing System (CABS)” denotes a mechanized billing system which bills large and small interexchange customers for access to our local exchange network. These customers are billed from the tariffs or Guidebooks.

Customer Carrier Name Abbreviation (CCNA) - Denotes a three alpha character code that identifies the Access Customer submitting the Access Order and receiving confirmation of the Order.

Customer Circuit Reference (CKR) - Denotes a circuit number or range of circuit numbers assigned, administered and utilized by the customer as a cross reference to the Telephone Company's circuit numbers.

Customer Record Information Systems (CRIS) - The term “Customer Record Information Systems (CRIS)” denotes a computer system which maintains a database of up-to-date customer information. The system can interface with other application systems requiring this type of information.

Customer Signaling Point Code (CSPC) - Denotes the code that identifies the customer's signaling point in the CCS network.

Customer Terminal Locations - See Point of Termination

Data Base - 800 Access Service - Data Base 800 Access Service consists of regional data bases that contain call processing information specified by 800 Access Service customers. The data base contains the customer record information necessary to perform carrier identification and 800 number translation.

Data Owner- A data owner is a company, including the Telephone Company, who has subscriber information residing in the Telephone Company's Line Information Data Base (LIDB).

Data Terminating Equipment (DTE) - in PSN service, devices (such as terminals, clusters or terminals or a host computer) on the customer's premises, which transmit or receive asynchronous, synchronous, character or bit-oriented data messages.

Data Terminating Equipment (DTE) - in PSN service, devices (such as terminals, clusters or terminals or a host computer) on the customer's premises, which transmit or receive asynchronous, synchronous, character or bit-oriented data messages.

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line - an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

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

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

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0 - noise power in Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Dedicated Ring Node - an OC-3, OC-12 and OC-48 dedicated ring designation of either a customer location or Telephone Company wire center that has Add/Drop capabilities.

Dedicated Ring Port - an OC-3, OC-12 and OC-48 dedicated ring element that denotes the termination or origination of a channelized service between dedicated ring nodes.

Dedicated Signaling Transport (DST) - The term "Dedicated Signaling Transport (DST)" denotes the transport of out-of-band signaling information between the Telephone Company's CCSN and a customer's CCSN on facilities dedicated to the use of a single customer.

Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port - Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port denotes the port associated with each dedicated trunk terminating on the serving wire center side of the Access Tandem.

Demarcation Point - Denotes the point (referred to as Demarc Point or Network Interface) of interconnection between the Telephone Company's facilities and the wiring at the subscriber's premises. The Demarc Point shall consist of wire or a jack conforming to Subpart F of Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Conditions.

For Expanded Interconnection provided as virtual collocation or SONET-Based Interconnection (SBI), the demarcation point denotes the virtual network interface between the Telephone Company and the interconnector. The virtual network interface is the location at which Telephone Company ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the entrance cable begins. This location is normally a point on the public right-of-way near the Telephone Company's entrance manhole. The demarcation point is specified by the Telephone Company.

Desired Due Date - Denotes the date the customer desires service.

Destination Point Code - Denotes a routing label that identifies where CCS/SS7 signaling message should be sent.

Detail Billing - the listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to a customer are due on a bill prepared by the Telephone Company.

Digital Crossconnect Device (DCD) - The term "Digital Crossconnect Device" denotes equipment within a Network Reconfiguration Service (NRS) serving wire center which uses digital technology to perform channel to channel crossconnect functions.

Diplexed - The term "diplexed" denotes the simultaneous transmission of multiple signals over a single channel.

Direct Inward Dialing - a trunk side termination, at the first point of switching, that permits the Central Office Switch to deliver all or part of the called number to the customer premises at the time the call is established.

Direct-Trunked Transport - Switched Transport provided between the customer's serving wire center and a Telephone Company end office, hub or tandem or between a hub or tandem and an end office on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer without switching at an access tandem.

Direct-Trunked Transport Facility - A Switched Access transport facility used for Direct-Trunked Transport.

Directory Assistance - Denotes the provision of access to a Directory Assistance Location and a Telephone Company Directory Assistance operator.

Directory Assistance Location (Interstate) - a Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer's end user and selects the first available operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

Directory Number (DN) - denotes a unique NPA-NXX-XXXX assigned to a subscriber of a Local Service Provider.

Donor Switch - denotes the original switch source of an NXX that has been designated as portable and from which a subscriber has moved their service, while retaining their Directory Number, to a different service provider’s switch.

Dual Gateway Network Element - Denotes the network element that is capable of supporting two access ports to the data communication channel which is used to transport messages within the SONET network. (See Gateway Network Element.)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling - a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature Group A (FGA) or Access Line Arrangement (ALA). It may be utilized when FGA or ALA is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of interface with the customer to the local exchange end office). An office arranged for Dual Tone Multifrequency Signaling would expect to receive address signals from the customer in the form of Dual Tone Multifrequency signals.

Echo Control - the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss - the measure of reflected signal at a four-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

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

Effective Two-Wire - a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective two-wire channels may be terminated with two-wire or four-wire interfaces.

EIS Point of Termination - The term "EIS Point of Termination" refers to the connection equipment provided by the Telephone company for terminating its Expanded Interconnection Service Cross Connection (EISCC). The collocator's transmission facilities are connected to the EISCC at this point.

Electronic Access - Denotes the capability to electronically transmit data messages between a customer's computer and the Telephone Company's computer.

Electronic Connection (EC-1) - Denotes a 51.84 Mbps bandwidth of the SONET transmission platform, which is an electrical equivalent of the optical OC1. A DS3 is mapped into the SONET format using an EC-1 as a packaging mechanism.

Electronic Directory Assistance (EDA) - The Term "Electronic Directory Assistance (EDA)" denotes an electronic form of accessing and acquiring information listings from the Telephone Company directory assistance database (also referred to as the Host Computer) without the use of a Telephone Company operator.

End Office Switch - a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks. 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 interstate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier other than a telephone company shall be deemed to be an "end user" when such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, and a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller.

Entity - Denotes something that exists as a particular and discrete unit (e.g., corporations or subsidiary company).

Entrance Cable - Denotes a single mode dielectric fiber optic cabling arrangement that consists of a fiber optic cable from the Expanded Interconnection virtual network interface, the riser tail to which the fiber optic cable is spliced and the termination of the riser tail onto a fiber termination shelf within the Telephone Company's wire center.

Entrance Facility - The transmission path between the customer's designated premises and the Service Wire Center where the customer would normally obtain local dial tone.

Entrance Manhole - The term "Entrance Manhole" denotes the entry point designated by the Telephone Company as the point of interconnection for serving wire centers offering Expanded Interconnection.

Entry Switch - See First Point of Switching

Envelope Delay Distortion - a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC)- A logical connection between the customer demarcation point and the Ethernet network.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL) - the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)]

Equalized - Denotes a procedure which provides for the component frequencies of the material transmitted having about the same relationship at the two ends of the channel.
Estimated Cost - All estimated costs that will be incurred in providing a specific case of special construction, including any appropriate taxes.

Exception - The term "Exception" denotes a service offered under this Guidebook which may not be provided by a concurring carrier(s).

Expected Measured Loss - a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004-Hz loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Exchange - a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given Local Access and Transport Area.

Exchange Access Signaling - The signaling system is used by equal access end offices to transmit originating information and address digits to the customer's premises and which includes the means of verifying the receipt of these address digits. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing, identification of the ten digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgement wink supervisory signals.
Exchange Company Signaling Point Code (ECSPC) - Denotes the code that identifies the Telephone Company's signaling point in the CCS network.

Exchange Termination - a PSN network component linking the access line and port termination.

Exit Message - an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company's tandem switch to mark the Carrier Connect Time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to an Interexchange Carrier.

Expanded Interconnection - Denotes an arrangement that provides an interconnector with the ability to interconnect its fiber optic facilities with certain Telephone Company-provided interstate Switched Access and Special Access Services. Expanded Interconnection may be provided as either virtual collocation or as SONET-Based Interconnection (SBI).

Expanded Interconnection Service - provisioning necessary to accommodate a fiber optic or microwave connection within the Telephone Company serving wire center between Telephone Company provided switched or High Capacity Special Access Services and Interconnector provided facilities and equipment.

Expected Measured Loss (EML) - Denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004-Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points. It is the sum of the inserted connection loss and test access loss including any test pads.

Extended Area Service - (See definition of Exchange)

Facility Interface - See Point of Termination

Facility Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) - The Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) is used to apportion non-recurring and recurring monthly rates and charges associated with Switched Access Facilities Entrance Facilities (EF), Expanded Interconnection Service Channel Termination (EISCT), Direct Trunked Transport (DTT) or Tandem Switched Transport (TST) and the EISCT between jurisdictions.
Feature Group - Denotes a category of Switched Access Service differentiated by the technical characteristics, e.g., line side vs. trunk side connection at the Telephone Company entry switch.

Field Identifier - two to four characters that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field Identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected Field Identifiers are used in Telephone Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.
First-Come, First-Served - a procedure followed when the first service order received will be the first service order processed.

First Point of Switching - the first Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer premises.

Flexible Automatic Number Identification (Flexible ANI) - A Common Switching optional feature that provides additional values for the information indicator digits available with the ANI feature on originating calls. These additional digits are used for routing and billing purposes.

Frame Relay Service Access Point - a wire center location where an Ameritech Frame Relay service may be cross-connected to a customer’s Special Access service using a Hubbed NNI Connection.

Frame Relay Service Point - a wire center location where UNI Connections and NNI Connections are available to customers.

Frequency Shift - the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Gateway Network Element (GNE) - Denotes the network element that provides message concentration for an X.25 data communication network. The GNE provides an X.25 virtual circuit, between the network and the operational support system, which is used to transport messages to and from the operation support system and other subtending SONET network elements on the network. The data communication channel is used to transport the messages within the SONET network.

Global Title Address Translation - software instructions in the Signal Transfer Point (STP) that identify the signaling message destination.

Grandfathered - Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this Guidebook, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Conditions.
High Capacity Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of isochronous serial digital data at a rate of 1.544 Mbps.

High Volume Call-In Networks - Denotes a unique NXX that has a presence in several switches within the designated local calling area for which terminating calls are routed over dedicated trunk groups to a single tandem switch. This is done for the purpose of controlling the impact on the local network from potentially high volumes of terminating calls that might be directed to Directory Numbers (DN) within such NXXs at a customer's request.

Holidays - The following holidays are recognized for the application of non-peak rates (where applicable): New Year's Day (January 1), Washington's Birthday (3rd Monday in February), Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (1st Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (4th Thursday in November) and Christmas (December 25).

Host Central Office - The term "Host Central Office" denotes an electronic switching unit containing the central call processing functions which serve the Host Central Office and its Remote Line Locations.
Host Computer - Denotes an intelligent processor or device connected to a network that satisfies the needs of remote users.

Host Office - an electronic switching system which provides call processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Hub - Denotes a Telephone Company designated serving wire center at which bridging or multiplexing functions are performed.

IC - See Interexchange Carrier

ICB - See Individual Case Basis

Immediately Available Funds - a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U.S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U.S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U.S. coins, U.S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Impedance Balance - the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a four-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the four-wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

Improved Protection - Denotes a MegaLink Custom Service in which any portion of the protection channel is routed separate from the primary channel. The protection channel will be separate from the primary channel at least at the conduit level. The customer shall specify which portion(s) of the service will have improved protection.

Impulse Noise - any momentary occurrence of the noise on a channel over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences which exceed the threshold.

Individual Case Basis - a condition in which the conditions (if applicable), rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Guidebook are developed based on the circumstances in each Case.

Information Service Call Blocking - The term "Information Services Call Blocking" denotes the Telephone Company's central office call blocking service that allows the Telephone Company's residential and business subscribers to block access to all directly-dialed, the Telephone Company's operator-assisted and the Telephone Company's operator entered billing to California 976 and California 900programs within California and to all Interexchange Carrier 900 calls originating within the Telephone Company's service area.

Initial Address Message Delivery - a Common Switching Optional feature where an SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk that carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

In-Line Filter - An In-Line Filter is a low pass filter that allows flow through of the voice band frequencies up to 4 kilohertz.

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

Installed Cost - The total investment (estimated or actual) required by The Telephone Company to provide specially constructed facilities.

Interconnecting Signaling Transfer Point (STP) - Denotes the Telephone Company facility that routes messages between its own and other Common Channel Signaling networks.

Interconnection Chamber - The term "Interconnection Chamber" denotes a location in the Telephone Company serving wire center served by an Interconnector's fiber optic cable or microwave facilities as specified in Section 18 following.

Interconnection Charge - The term "Interconnection Charge" denotes the charge applies to all access customers that interconnect with the Telephone Company's switched access service.

Interconnection Point - The term "Interconnection Point" is a point physically accessible by both the Telephone Company and collocators that is as close as reasonably possible to a Telephone Company Central Office for fiber optic cable routing to the central office vault.

Interconnector - Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation or other entity who uses Expanded Interconnection for the purpose of connecting its services to Telephone Company-provided Special Access services or Switched Access services.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier - any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Intermediate Bridging Hub - Denotes the connection of three or more customer designated premises to form a Special Access multipoint service serving itself and a specified number of subtending wire centers.

Intermediate Hub - denotes a wire center where multiplexing option is available for Direct High Capacity Services or Switched Transport Services (e.g., DS1, LT-3 Direct Transport), such that individual channels (e.g., VG, LT-1 Direct Transport) can be terminated at customer designated premises or switch(es) served by that wire center and/or individual channels (e.g., VG, LT-1 Direct Transport) can be extended through Telephone Company designated subtending wire center(s) to terminate at customer designated premises or switch(es) served be the subtending wire center.

Intermediate Multiplexing Hub - Denotes the conversion from higher to lower bit rate, or bandwidth, or from digital to voice grade channels, serving itself and a specified number of subtending wire centers.

Intermediate Tandem - Denotes a tandem with subtending non-conforming end offices, where neither the tandem nor the end offices have SSP functionality. Therefore, the Intermediate Tandem must subtend a tandem equipped with SSP functionality.

Intermodulation Distortion - 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).

International Direct Distance Dialing (IDDD) - Denotes the capability of switching international calls with service prefix and address codes having more digits than are capable of being switched through a standard FGC, FGD, BSA-C or BSA-D equipped end office.

Internet Protocol (IP) Dedicated Access Connection - denotes a dedicated high speed connection such as; High Speed (384 Kbps or higher download speed) Cable Modem, DSL Line, Dedicated T1 to the internet, Dedicated DS3 to the internet or other dedicated IP private line.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Dedicated Location - denotes a unique space owned or controlled by an IP-VIS provider, its agent or designee where the IP-VIS provider has located its media gateway used for IP-VIS or where the IP-VIS provider has located transmission facilities used for IP-VIS.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) - denotes Internet Protocol (IP) voice information services and applications provided over an IP network and their associated capabilities and functionalities that enable an IP-VIS user to send or receive a communication based on Internet Protocol. IP-VIS Service is service between a provider of Internet Protocol (IP) enabled voice information services and the IP-VIS user only.

Internet Protocol (IP) Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic - denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users terminating traffic to non-Telephone Company End Users subtending Telephone Company Access Tandems via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic - denotes IP-VIS Traffic originating from IP-VIS Users and terminating to Telephone Company users via the TIPToP one way port interface.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic - denotes any traffic that originates from or terminates to an IP-VIS User at an IP-VIS User Site. Also the traffic must travel on an Internet Protocol Network, and provide an accurate and dialable CPN as part of the call record, that when dialed, will reach that specific IP-VIS User, on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User - denotes a person utilizing a phone set dedicated for IP use for all voice traffic on the Internet Protocol Network at the IP-VIS User Site, and has an accurate and diable CPN that when dialed, will reach the IP-VIS User on their Internet Protocol Network at their IP-VIS User Site.

IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User Site - denotes the specific temporary or permanent premises where a specific communication is initiated or received by the IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User, using Internet Protocol.

Internet Protocol (IP) Gateway - denotes a device that converts communications from Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) to Internet Protocol (IP).

Internet Protocol (IP) Network - denotes a network that carries traffic in Internet Protocol on an IP Dedicated Access Connection between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway and does not change the protocol to any other protocol between the IP-VIS User Site and the IP Gateway.

Interstate Communications - both interstate and foreign communications.

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

Kilocharacter - denotes a unit of measurement of 1000 characters; e.g., a standard bit representation of a symbol, letter, number, or punctuation mark. The measurement consists of user data only and not administrative data.

Kilosegment - Denotes a unit of measurement of 1000 segments; i.e., characters of data transmitted in a packet. The measurement consists of user data only and not administrative data.

L Band - 1565-1605 nanometers (unit of spatial measurement that is one billionth of a meter).

Licensed Space - The term "Licensed Space" refers to an enclosed area designated by the Telephone Company to be used by a collocator for the sole purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating equipment to interconnect with Telephone Company Switched or Special Access services.
Line Information Data Base (LIDB) - A Telephone Company data base containing billing validation data to support Alternate Billing Services.
Line-Side Connection - a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

Link Type (LT) - Denotes the functionality of the signaling link providing interconnection/signaling paths between nodes of the Common Channel Signaling (CCS) network.

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

Local Calling Area - a geographical area, as defined in the Telephone Company's Local and/or General Exchange Service tariffs, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

Local Routing Number (LRN) - a 10-digit number used to uniquely identify a switch that has ported numbers.

Local Service Area - The term "Local Service Area" denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Telephone Company's Local and/or General Exchange tariffs, within which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete calls without incurring toll charges.

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

Location Routing Number (LRN) - Denotes a NPA-NXX-XXXX within a NXX that is assigned to a switch that serves ported numbers. The LRN is associated with ported numbers in the Local Number Portability data base along with the appropriate CCS/SS7 Point Code for the designated switch (i.e., the recipient switch) that is required to route calls directed to ported numbers working out of the switch.

Loop Around Test Line - an arrangement utilizing a Telephone Company central office to provide a means for making two-way transmission tests on a manual basis. This arrangement has two central office terminations, each reached by means of separate telephone numbers and does not require any specific customer premises equipment. Equipment subject to this test arrangement is at the discretion of the customer.

Loss Deviation - the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Manhole - Denotes an enclosure that provides access to subterranean Telephone Company facilities. Manholes are normally completely below ground or pavement and are accessed via a chimney or neck with a covered top. This term shall also include hand holes, which also provide physical access to subterranean Telephone Company facilities, but which are smaller than manholes and are recessed into the ground or pavement.

Mapping - Denotes the formatting of a particular SONET transmission signal to allow for the carrying of specific service levels such as 44.376 Mbps (DS3) or 1.544 Mbps (DS1).

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Media Access Control (MAC) Address - A data link layer protocol that defines how packets are transmitted on a local area network.

Media Stimulated Mass Calling Events - Denotes the use of Switched Access Service for calls placed to 800, 900, POTS, etc. telephone numbers in response to television and radio advertising for which a substantial call volume is anticipated during a short period of time. Media stimulated mass calling is highly peaked and often used in conjunction with call counting services for public opinion polls, marketing surveys, entertainment, etc.

MegaLink Data Channel - Denotes a channel for the digital transmission of synchronous serial data at rates of 2.4, 4.8, 9.6 or 56 kbps.

Merger - Denotes the union of two or more interests or corporations.

Message - a "Call" as defined preceding.

Metallic Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of low speed varying signals at rates up to 30 baud.

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

Mobile Access Tandem Connection - Denotes a connection provided between a Mobile Carrier's Mobile Telephone Switching Office and a Telephone Company access tandem using mobile radio services provided in the Telephone Company's intrastate tariffs. Mobile Access Tandem Connections provide Mobile Carriers with access to the public switched network of the Telephone Company. Type 2A Connections are a form of Mobile Tandem Connections.

Mobile Carrier - Denotes carriers regulated under Parts 5, 22 or 90 of the F.C.C. Rules and Conditions, including Cellular Mobile Carriers, Radio Common Carriers and Specialized Mobile Radio Carriers.

Mobile End Office Connection - Denotes a connection provided between a Mobile Carrier's Mobile Telephone Switching Office and a Telephone Company end office using mobile radio services provided in the Telephone Company's intrastate tariffs. Mobile End Office Connections provide Mobile Carrier's with access to the public switched network of the Telephone Company. Type 1 Connections are a form of Mobile End Office Connections.

Mobile Switching Center (MSC) - is the location of the switch in a cellular telephone network used by a Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider in performing, *inter alia*, terminating and originating functions for calls to and from a CMRS provider's end users.

Mobile Telephone Switching Office - Denotes a Mobile Carrier's switching system that is used to terminate mobile stations for the purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks interfacing with the Telephone Company's public switched network.

Media Access Control (MAC) Address- A data link layer protocol that defines how packets are transmitted on a local area network.

Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ) - the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States versus Western Electric 552 F. Supp. 171 (To D.C. 1982).

Multicast Traffic – Ethernet frames that are forwarded to multiple destinations that are identified using a multicast group address.

Multi-Point Distribution Service - the multi-point distribution of pay television programming via microwave broadcast transmission equipment.

Multipoint Service - Denotes the connection of three or more customer designated premises through a Telephone Company Hub.

N-1 Carrier - in Local Number Portability Query Service, the telecommunications carrier immediately preceding the terminating carrier.

N-1 Network - Denotes the network of a carrier that is delivering a call to the Telephone Company's switch and is responsible for determining the status and Location Routing Number of the dialed NXX.

NRS Termination - the circuit termination point on the NRS system.

NRS System Location - an electronic switching node utilized by the Network Reconfiguration Service (RS) that enables circuits to be cross-connected.

Native LAN Plus (NL+) Service - The term "Native Lan Plus (NL+) Service" denotes a high speed, fiber-based, transport service designed to offer transparent interconnection of customer Local Area Network (LANs) over the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network.

Network Access Point (NAP) - Denotes the point at which a particular STN Digital Transmission Link (DTL) may be interconnected with a Premises Access Node or with High Capacity Service or MegaLink Custom Services in a CO Access Node. Two NAPs are associated with each DTL, each being located in a customer specified Access Node.

Network Control Signaling - 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.

Network Interface - See Demarcation Point

Network Interface Device (NID) - A physical piece of equipment (jack, block or other device) that provides the point of interconnection between a customer's inside wiring and Pacific's facilities at a customer's designated premises. The physical point where Pacific's network and network responsibilities terminate and a customer's responsibilities begin.

Network Management Controls - The term "Network Management Controls" denotes the type of controls that the Telephone Company may need to implement when a substantial number of 900 calls are expected during a short period of time. The Telephone Company will work cooperatively with the customer to implement these controls.

Network Reconfiguration Device - The term "Network Reconfiguration Device" denotes a device which has the ability to connect/disconnect its internal cross connections between services terminating on the device when directed to do so via the Network Controller.

Network Terminal Number (NTN) - in PSN service, numeric character sequence used to identify the originating and terminating locations of each user's DTE.

Network User Identification (NUI) Code - in PSN service, a character string, with structure defined by the Telephone Company, used as a log-in ID.

Nevada Bell Telephone Company – Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of Nevada whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N)

Non-diplexed - Non-diplexed means video and augio signals are provided on separate transmission interfaces.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Traffic - denotes any traffic not specifically defined as or not identifiable as IP-VIS traffic or any traffic that does not travel on an IP Dedicated Access Connection or any traffic that is not in Internet Protocol, for any portion of the communication between the IP-VIS User and the IP Gateway device, or any traffic from a Non IP-VIS User, or any traffic from a user site that is not an IP-VIS User Site, or any traffic classified by this Guidebook as Non IP-VIS traffic.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) User – any user(s) not meeting the definition of an IP-VIS User.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) Off Net Traffic - denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS users) or customer (TIPToP or non TIPToP customers) and non-Telephone Company (Off Net) End Users via a TIPToP port interface.

Non IP Enabled Voice Information Service (IP-VIS) On Net Traffic - denotes Non IP-VIS Traffic between a user (IP-VIS or non IP-VIS users) or customer (IP or non IP customers) and Telephone Company users via a TIPToP port interface.

Non-Primary Residential EUCL - The term "Non-Primary Residential EUCL" denotes each additional local exchange line provided to a specific end user at the same premises as the primary residential line.

Nonsynchronous Test Line - an arrangement in step-by-step end offices which provides operational tests which are not as complete as those provided by the synchronous test lines, but can be made more rapidly.

Octet - Denotes 8-bits of binary information.

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

Off Net End User - denotes a non-Telephone Company end user that subtends a Telephone Company Access Tandem.

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

One by One Protection (1x1) - 1x1 protection is where a single backup path provides service protection for no more than one circuit.

One by N Protection (1xN) - 1xN protection is where a single backup path provides service protection for 2 or more, but less than 10, circuits. denotes the number of circuits that are backed up.

Open Circuit Test Line - an arrangement in an end office which provide an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Operational Expanded Interconnection - Ameritech Interconnection Service (as described in Section 16 following) is considered operational expanded interconnection when a customer has taken Ameritech Cross-Connection Service for Interconnection (as described in Section 16.4 following) in a state.

Operational Switched Cross-Connection - Switched Cross-Connection Service (as described in Section 16.4 following) is considered operational switched cross-connection when customers have taken either 100 DS1-equivalent switched transport cross-connects in the zone 1 offices (as identified in Section 6.10 following) in a state or have taken an average of 25 DS1-equivalent switched transport cross-connects per zone 1 office in a state.

Operator Services - Denotes any telecommunications service that includes any automatic or live assistance to a consumer to arrange for billing or completion, or both, of a telephone call.

Operator Services Access Point - locations where Telephone Company switches are provided for an Operator Services System for the provision of operator services.

Operator Services System (OSS) - Switching equipment, facilities, operator positions and software components utilized for the provision of Operator Services.

Operator Services System Location (OSS Location) - A Telephone Company Office where Telephone Company equipment routes or receives customer Operator Services calls to or from the customer location.

Operator Services System Serving Area (OSS serving area) - The geographic operational domain of an Operator Service System.

Optical Carrier Level N (OC-N) - The physical line connection between two locations that uses optical signaling equipment for transmitting information over fiber optics. A level of bit rate speed transmission is indicated by "N". OC-3 optical transmissions are at 155.52 Mbps; OC-12 at 622.08 Mbps and OC-48 at 2,488.32 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Level M (OC-M) - The physical line connection between two locations on a sub-ring that uses optical signaling equipment for transmitting information over fiber optics. A level of bit rate speed transmission is indicated by "M". OC-3 optical transmissions are at 155.52 Mbps; OC-12 at 622.08 Mbps and OC-48 at 2,488.32 Mbps.

Optical Carrier Rate (OC#) - Denotes the form of measuring SONET transmission rates in terms of signal speed, line rate, bandwidth or service.
Optical Carrier Rate # Concatenated (e.g., OC3c) - Denotes the form of measuring SONET transmission rates in terms of signal speed, line rate, bandwidth or service between two locations using optical signaling equipment. Concatenated indicates the ability to carry multiple 51.84 Mbps bandwidth signals as a single entity (e.g., OC3c carries (3) 51.84 Mbps signals as a single package at 155.520 Mbps).

Optical Carrier Signal - Denotes the specific message transmitted via SONET technology, quantified in terms of signal speed, line rate or bandwidth.

Optical Line Termination (OLT) - an arrangement that converts an optical signal to one or more 4-wire electrical interfaces (operating at a terminating bit rate of 44.736 Mbps).

Originating Direction - the use of access service for the origination of calls from an End User premises to a customer premises.

Originating Point Code (OPC) - Denotes a code assigned to identify each Operator Service System (OSS) location.

Overhead - Denotes a portion of the SONET bandwidth capacity of a digital transmission signal which is used to monitor, protect, manage and improve the transmission of that carried signal.

Overlap Outpulsing - The feature of the exchange access signaling system which permits initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises before the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

OZZ Code - A code used to specify the trunk group at the tandem switch over which a call is routed.

Pacific Bell Telephone Company – Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of California whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N)

Packet - A block or grouping of data that is treated as a single unit within a communication network. A packet normally ranges from ten to several thousand bytes in size and contains a header with certain control information. Three principal elements are included in a packet: control information, including destination, origin, length of packet, the data to be transmitted, and error detection and correction bits.

Packet Delivery Rate (PDR) -Defined as the actual amount of useful and non-redundant information that is transmitted or processed from end-to-end across the Ethernet network. It is a function of bandwidth, error performance, congestion and other factors. PDR will be defined as a percentage of Ethernet frames offered to the network that successfully traverse the network, end-to-end, within the Committed Information Rate (CIR), and within a calendar month. Packet delivery is measured by averaging sample measurements taken during a calendar month from NTE to NTE to which the customer ports are attached.

Packet Switched Data Network (PSDN)[1] - The term Packet Switched Data Network (PSDN) denotes a service offering whereby the customer utilizes packet switching technology and digital transmission facilities to provide economical common user switched data transport for bursty traffic of X.25 and X.75 protocols.

(1) As of October 6, 2004, PSDN service utilizing the X.25 protocol and the X.75 protocol is obsolete and is limited to existing installations, at existing locations, for existing customers.
Packet Switching Network - Denotes the network that utilizes a transmission technique whereby a communication channel is shared by many users, each using the circuit only for the time required to transmit a single packet, each with its own appended control information.

Parameter - That portion of an SS7 message that identifies a specific function.

Partitioned Space - Denotes an area designated by the Telephone Company within a wire center to be used by an Interconnector for the sole purpose of installing, maintaining and operating its transmission equipment to connect the Interconnector's services to Telephone Company-provided services. Partitioned space is not considered to be a premises, as defined in 2.7 following, for the purposes of administering conditions and rates contained in this Guidebook.

Pay Telephone - Denotes Telephone Company-provided instruments and related facilities that are available to the general public for public convenience and necessity, including public, semipublic and coinless telephones.
Pay Telephone - The term "Pay Telephone" denotes access line service available to payphone service providers for use by the general public for public convenience and necessity.

In some instances, pay telephones may be screened to provide restrictions in service (e.g., Charge a Call, Inmate Services).

Pay Telephone Facilities - Telephone Company provided facilities that are available to pay telephone service providers.

Peaked Services - The term "Peaked Services" denotes a service that will produce a substantial call volume during a short period of time (e.g., media stimulated events) that may cause excessive network congestion.

Percentage for Interstate Use (PIU) - Interstate jurisdictional use of an access service as reported by the customer. This percentage is stated as a whole number percentage (either 0 or 100 percent for Special Access, and a number of 0 through 100 percent for Switched Access) which is the customer's best estimate of the percentage of the total use of the service that will be interstate in nature.

Personal Communications Service (PCS) - Denotes a set of capabilities that allows some combination of personal mobility, terminal mobility and service profile management.

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Phase Jitter - the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Physical Collocation - The term "Physical Collocation" refers to an arrangement where a collocator's facilities will be terminated in the collocator's owned and provided equipment that is physically located in an area designated for use by the collocator for installing, maintaining, and operating that equipment.

Point of Termination - the point of demarcation within a customer-designated premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Port Termination - an interface on the PAD or packet switch that provides an entry point into the PSN.

Premises - The term "Premises" denotes a building, or a portion of a building in a multitenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway, except for an end user that offers Telecommunications Services exclusively as a reseller. This term is not to be limited to one building, but applies as well to a complex, or campus-type configuration of buildings.

Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge (PICC) - The term "Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier Charge" (PICC) denotes a charge billed on monthly basis to the interexchange carrier to whom the end user's Multiline Business access line is presubscribed. In the event the end user does not have a presubscribed interexchange carrier, the Multiline Business PICC will be billed directly to the end user.

Pricing Zone - Denotes a unit within a LATA or exchange established by the Telephone Company for rating certain Switched Transport Services, High Capacity Special Access Service and MegaLink Custom Service. Pricing zones are divided into three (3) categories: (1) high density, (2) medium density, and (3) low density categories.

Prime Service Vendor - The term "Prime Service Vendor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with the user of Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Service.

Primary Exchange Carrier - The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Telephone Company in whose exchange a customer's first point of switching is located.

Primary Residential EUCL - The term "Primary Residential EUCL" denotes the initial local exchange line provided to a specific customer at a specific customer premises.

Primary Residential Line - The initial Local Exchange line provided to a specific end user at a specific premises.

Prime Service Vendor - denotes status of Telephone Company when contracting directly with an end user to offer Telecommunications Service Priority.

Private Network - a network owned or controlled by a single customer or closed group of customers (i.e., not available to the general public) which connects two or more premises and is used to transport interstate traffic. The premises must be separated by a public thoroughfare or right of way. Examples of a private network are: 1) one or more interstate private line(s) interconnected to a customer provided switch; 2) a common control switching arrangement (CCSC); or 3) Enhanced Private Switched Communications System (EPSCS). A private network may not use any part of the public switched network.

Program Audio Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of audio signals. The nominal bandwidths are from 50 to 15000 Hz, from 200 to 3500 Hz, from 100 to 5000 Hz or from 50 to 8000 Hz.

Protection - Denotes an arrangement, on a fiber optic facility, which provides a "backup" channel in the event service over the primary channel or channels is interrupted. The primary channel and the protection channel are normally common at the conduit level.

Public Switched Digital Service - a switched access optional feature which provides for data transmission at up to 56 kilobits per second.

Public Telephone - The term "Public Telephone" denotes public payphones, both coin and coinless, that are available to the general public for public convenience. They are located in public or semipublic places where customers can originate telephone calls and pay the applicable charges.

Query - a signaling message requesting processing instructions or service data contained in a centralized data base.

Query, Default - In Local Number Portability (LNP) Query Service, a signaling message requesting the Local Routing Number (LRN) contained in the LNP Data Base for which a query has not yet been performed by the N-1 Carrier and where the N-1 carrier has not prearranged with the Telephone Company to have the queries performed on the N-1 carrier's behalf.

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs) - carriers which are regulated under Part 22 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Conditions.

Rating Point - Denotes a point used in calculating mileage for Special Access and Switched Access Services.

Recipient Switch - denotes any end office switch that serves Directory Numbers (DN) within a number portable NXX that is not originally assigned to the switch. Customers assigned a DN within the indicated NXX that were working out of a switch other than the one originally designated are said to have ported their number to this recipient switch.

Regional Service Management System/Number Portability Administration Center (RSMS/NPAC) - Denotes the third party administered database which maintains the information on all ported numbers in a particular geographic area, in this case the Telephone Company's region.

Registered Equipment - the customer's premises equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C. Rules and Conditions.

Release Message - an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate that the specific circuit is being released.

Release Message - Denotes an SS7 Message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Switching Modules (RSM) or Remote Switching Systems (RSS) - Small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS type Host Office. Some Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems may or may not be able to accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Response - Denotes one response from a set of predefined possible responses to a request for information contained in a query from a computer processor.

Return Loss - 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.

Riser Tail - Denotes a cable that terminates on a fiber termination shelf and has flammability and smoke characteristics which allow it to be routed in a central office area without being enclosed in a conduit.

Ring Extension - a customer premises SONET installation connected to OC-12 Dedicated Ring or OC-48 Dedicated Ring Service via Dedicated Ring Nodes and Ports at two different wire center locations one of which must be the serving wire center of the extended location. This applies only when the 1+1 Protection with Central Office Survivability optional feature is offered with OC-3 Service or OC-12 Service Local Distribution Channels.

Route Miles - are the total of cable sheath feet shown in the Telephone Company's location records from the demarcation point at the customer's premises to the serving wire center. This total footage is divided by 5,280 feet and then shown out two decimal places and rounded to the next higher quarter route mile. This is for per quarter route mile billing.

Secondary Channel - The term "secondary channel" denotes a second totally independent, lower speed channel operating in parallel with the primary channel of a Digital Data Access Service circuit.

Secondary Exchange Carrier - The term "Secondary Exchange Carrier" denotes the Local Exchange Telephone Company in whose exchange a customer's end office is located and where that end office is not the customer's first point of switching.

Segment - The term "Segment" denotes a continuous sequence of binary digits (bits) of information within a packet. A segment has a billable length of up to 64 octets of customer data transmitted to or from a character-oriented station.

Serial Input/Output - Denotes a type of data port which provides a higher throughput speed for either asynchronous or synchronous data transmissions.

Service Code - an SS7 parameter that allows individual calls to be identified and routed based on specific service characteristics.

Service Control Point (SCP) - a centralized database which contains Common Channel Signaling System 7 service data. The SCP is divided into a database node and its associated data bases. The SCP contains the Line Information Data Base and the 800 Data Base.

Service Interface - is that point of termination where all technical/physical parameters are defined. The Service Interface is located at the Network Interface or may be extended at the customer's request.

Service Management System - The term Service Management System (SMS) denotes the primary Toll Free Access Service system that interfaces between the regional SCPs and 800 service providers order entry centers and/or systems. The primary function of the SMS is to administer Toll Free Access Service records in the SCPs that involve service provisioning, maintenance network administration and management.

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800) - Denotes the main operations support system of 800 Number Portability Access Service used to create and maintain subscriber 800 call processing records.

Service Switching Point (SSP) - A switch in the Telephone Company's CCS7 network equipped with the ability to interact with a database using SS7 messages to obtain call routing information.

Service Termination - Denotes the connection of Access Service at a customer premises, or a Centrex C.O.

Serving Wire Center - The end office from which the customer designated premises would normally obtain dial tone from the Telephone Company for Local Exchange Service purposes.

Session - A session is the packet network equivalent of a call on the voice network and is the length of time required to maintain a virtual circuit. A session begins with call set-up and continues until the common control network facilities are released for reuse by the packet network.
Seven Digit Manual Test Line - 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.

Shared End Office Trunk Port - The term "Shared End Office Trunk Port" denotes a rate element for the use of the shared end office trunk ports for termination of common transport trunks for tandem routed traffic.

Shared Network Arrangement - The term "Shared Network Arrangement" denotes a service offering whereby a Service User may connect subtending services to a Host Subscriber's multiplexed High Capacity Special Access service or Direct-Trunked Transport, and the Telephone Company will maintain separate customer Records and billing.

Short Circuit Test Line - an arrangement in an end office which provides for an ac short circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least four microfarads.

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment - Denotes a condition which occurs when the Telephone Company does not have appropriate cable, switching capacity, bridging, or multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the Access Service requested by the customer.

Short Circuit Test Line - Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for an ac short circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of a capacitor of at least four microfarads.

Signal Point - an end office or tandem switch equipped with signaling link hardware and software that can perform trunk signaling (call set up).

Signal Transfer Point (STP) - a specialized packet switch that routes and translates signaling messages in the Common Channel Signaling network.

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio - the ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

Signaling for Tandem Switching - The term "Signaling for Tandem Switching" denotes the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) and the OZZ code on an MF signaling basis and the CIC and Circuit Code on an SS7 basis. This information is needed to perform tandem switching functions.
Signaling Link (SL) - Denotes a specialized digital data link that provides interconnection/signaling paths between the various signal and processing nodes of the Common Channel Signaling network. Signaling Links may be routed directly between signaling points or indirectly via a Signal Transfer Point (STP).

Signaling Link Code (SLC) - Denotes a code that identifies a signaling link within the Common Channel Signaling/Signaling System 7 (CCS/SS7) link set.

Signaling Point (SP) - Denotes a node in the Common Channel Signaling network that originates and/or receives signaling messages.

Signaling Point of Interface - The term "Signaling Point of Interface" denotes the interface point between the Telephone Company and its access customer for purposes of exchanging SS7 signaling messages for Common Channel Signaling.

Signaling System Seven (SS7) - The term "Signaling System Seven" denotes an international standard packet protocol, accepted by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for use with Common Channel Signaling.

Signaling Transfer Point (STP) - Denotes a packet switch in the Common Channel Signaling network that is used to route signaling messages between signaling nodes. STPs also transfer signaling messages to other CCS networks.

Singing Return Loss - the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

SONET-based Interface - Denotes interfaces which are available only when transport facilities are provided via SONET equipment. This does not imply that all such interfaces are pure SONET interfaces.

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Southwestern Bell Telephone Company – Denotes the legal name of the Issuing Carrier providing services within the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook.

Special Access - Includes all exchange access not utilizing Telephone Company end office switches. All services in this Guidebook are Special Access.

Storage Area Network (SAN) - Network which links host computers, storage servers, and systems.

Subcontractor - denotes status of Telephone Company when contracting directly with a Prime Service Vendor to offer Telecommunications Service Priority.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem - an end office that has final trunk group routing through the tandem.

Super Intermediate Multiplexing Hub - Denotes the conversion from higher to lower bit rate, or bandwidth, or from digital to voice grade channels, serving itself and/or subtending wire centers in an entire LATA, or one or more Numbering Plan Areas (NPAs).

Switched Digital Data Service (SDDS) Interconnect - The term "Switched Digital Data Service (SDDS) Interconnect" denotes the transmission of originating and terminating data up to 56 Kilobits between a Switched 56 Kbps End User's premises and an Interexchange Carrier's Point of Termination.

Switching Point Code - The term "Switching Point Code" denotes a nine character numeric code that identifies a switch that is supported by SS7 signaling.

Switching System - An assembly of equipment, hardware and/or software, utilized by the Telephone Company within an end office or an access tandem for establishing connections between lines and/or trunks.

Synchronous - A network that is timed by a master network clock. Characters or bits are sent at a fixed rate, with the transmitting and receiving devices synchronized, so that start and stop bits are not required

Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) - A set of international standards for the interconnectivity and interoperability of fiber optic based transmission systems.

Synchronous Transport Signal (STS-1) - a 51.84 Mbps signal within a SONET optical carrier signal. The STS-1 signal consists of overhead and synchronous payload envelope (SPE). The overhead part of the signal is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the signal. The SPE is used to transport the customer's data.

Tandem End Office Multiplexing - The term "Tandem End Office Multiplexing" denotes the multiplexing equipment functionality on the end office side of the tandem switch, and for terminating FGA, ATA-A minutes of use between the dial tone office and the end office.

Tandem Signaling - a Feature Group D Optional Feature that provides the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) and the 0ZZ code or the SS7 equivalent from Telephone Company Equal Access end offices required to provide third-party tandem switching services.

Tandem Switch Transport - A common transmission path from end offices to the Access Tandem and Tandem Switching.

Tandem-Switched Directory Transport - A facility between the DA location and the Telephone Company SWC or a Telephone Company access tandem when usage is switched at the access tandem.

Tandem-Switched Directory Transport Facility - Denotes a Directory Transport facility between a Telephone Company hub office (when multiplexing occurs at an office other than the serving wire center) and a Directory Assistance location that provides a customer with transport to the DA location by routing through an access tandem.

Tandem-Switched Transport - Switched Transport provided between the customer's serving wire center and end offices that subtend the tandem or between an access tandem and end offices that subtend the tandem. Tandem-Switched Transport is switched at a tandem switch. Tandem-Switched Transport consists of circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer from the serving wire center to the tandem and circuits used in common by many customers from the tandem to the end office.

Tandem-Switched Transport Facility - A Switched Transport facility between a Telephone Company hub office (when multiplexing occurs at an office other than the serving wire center) and an end office that provides a customer with transport to or from the end office by routing through an access tandem.

Tandem Switching Provider - Any customer that receives Signaling for Tandem Switching from Telephone Company equal access end offices so that the customer may install their own tandems to provide
tandem-switching services.

Telecommunications Relay Service(s) (TRS) - Denotes a telephone transmission service that provides the ability for a hearing or speech disabled end user to engage in communication with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an end user who does not have a hearing or speech disability to engage in communication with another hearing individual. Includes services that enable two-way communication between an individual who uses a text telephone or other nonvoice terminal and an individual who does not use such a device.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Provider - An authorized provider of TRS in the state.
Telecommunications Service Provider - The term "Telecommunications Service Provider" denotes interexchange carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers, and any other provider of telecommunications services.
Telegraph Grade Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of low speed binary signals at rates of 0 to 75 baud or 0 to 150 baud.

Telephone Company – Denotes the Issuing Carriers, either individually or collectively, whose legal names are found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N)

Terminating Direction - the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an End User premises.

Termination Charge - A charge that is applicable should a customer discontinue special construction or specialized service or arrangements, etc., prior to the expiration of its termination liability period. This charge is computed at the time of discontinuance and in no case will it ever exceed the maximum termination liability (charge) which was agreed to by the customer at the time the Special Construction or Specialized Services or Arrangements, etc. was undertaken.

Terminating Direction - The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an end user premises.

Terminus Bridging Hub - Denotes the connection of three or more customer designated premises to form a Special Access multipoint service within that bridging hub.

Terminus Hub - denotes a wire center where multiplexing option is available for Direct High Capacity Services (e.g., DS1), such that individual channels (e.g., VG) are terminated at customer designated premises served by that wire center.

Termimus Multiplexing Hub - Denotes the conversion from higher to lower bit rate, or bandwidth, or from digital to voice grade channels, serving customers in that wire center only.

Text Telephone (TT) - A machine that employs graphic communication transmission of coded signals through wire or radio communication system.

The Southern New England Telephone Company – Denotes the Issuing Carrier providing services within the state of Connecticut whose legal name is found on the Title Page of this Guidebook. (N) (N)

Throughput - Denotes the amount of information that can be moved through an access termination to and from a customer's premises during a specified time interval. Throughput is categorized as either high, medium or low --depending upon the transmission speed.
Toll Free Access Service - The term Toll Free Access Service denotes an originating service which provides a Toll Free Access Service customer identification function and optional features based on the dialed number at Telephone Company SSPs and SCPs. Toll Free Access Service calls are free to the originating end user and are characterized by specifically dedicated orders. Toll Free Access Service currently includes the following codes: 800 and 888.

Total Switch Outage - The term "Total Switch Outage" denotes a complete loss of call processing capabilities in an end office or access tandem.

Transit Network Selection - an SS7 parameter whose purpose is to indicate to an intermediate node or a network what carrier and circuit group is to be selected.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder - 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.

Transmission Node - denotes a location in a Telephone Company Central Office served by a customer's fiber optic cable or microwave facilities as specified in Section 16, following.
Transmission Path - a path used in the telecommunications industry capable of transmitting signals for a service offering.

Transport Channel - The term "Transport Channel" denotes a channel of a Switched Transport DS1 or DS3 facility.

TRS Provider - the one authorized provider of telecommunications relay functions in each state.
Trunk - a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Circuit Identification Code - The term "Trunk Circuit Identification Code" denotes the number assigned to each switched trunk, to identify it to the SS7 signaling system.

Trunk Group - a set of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection - the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system. For Broadband Fast Packet Access Services, a trunk-side connection is the port side of a fast packet switch where the Network-to-Node interface terminates.

Two-Point Service - Denotes the connection of two customer designated premises, either on a directly connected basis or through a hub where multiplexing or Network Reconfiguration Service functions are performed.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion - an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., central office switch).

Type 2A Interconnection - The term "Type 2A Interconnection" denotes a direct trunk connection that can be requested between the Telephone Company's wire center serving the Radio Common Carrier's switch and the Telephone Company's access tandem.

Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs)[(1)] - Denotes the network elements the Telephone Company is required to provide on an unbundled basis pursuant to Section 251(c)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Unicast Traffic – Ethernet frames forwarded from one station to another using the individual address.

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC) - 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 billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

Unknown Unicast Traffic – Ethernet frames that contain a destination address that has not been "learned" by the network equipment for an address with no dynamic filtering entry present.

User Service Information - an SS7 parameter which may be coded to indicate any one of four circuit mode bearer capabilities.

V and H Coordinates Method - a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two points.

Video Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of a standard 525 line/60 field monochrome or National Television Systems Committee color video signal and one or two associated 15 kHz audio signals. The bandwidth for a video channel is either 30 Hz to 4.5 MHz or 30 Hz to 6.6 MHz.

Virtual Collocation - Denotes a type of Expanded Interconnection that provides a transmission path between an interconnector's facility and certain Telephone Company-provided interstate Switched Access and Special Access Services. Virtual collocation includes central office basic transmission equipment designated by the interconnector and dedicated to its exclusive use but which is owned, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company. The Telephone Company maintains exclusive physical control over all equipment placed on its premises, however, the interconnector must perform remote monitoring and control functions on its designated equipment.

Virtual Network Interface- See Demarcation Point (for Expanded Interconnection).

Virtual Switch - The term "Virtual Switch" denotes a software defined switch.

Virtual Tributary (VT1.5) - a 1.728 Mbps signal channel within a SONET STS-1 signal channel. The VT1.5 signal consists of overhead and a Synchronous Payload Envelope (SPE). The overhead part of the signal is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the signal. The VT1.5 SPE is used to transport the customer's service, which typically consists of a DS1 service signal.

Virtual Tributary (VT) - Denotes a Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) structure designed for the transport of sub-EC-1 signals which are less than 51.84 Mbps bandwidth. A (DS1) 1.544 Mbps signal is mapped into the SONET format using a VT 1.5 (1.728 Mbps) as a packaging mechanism that is internal to the SONET signal.

Voice Grade Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of analog signals within an approximate bandwidth of 300 to 3000 Hz.

WATS Access Line (WAL) - Denotes a dedicated connection between a customer designated premises and the WATS serving office.

WATS Serving Office - a Telephone Company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS or WATS-Type services. WATS Access Service arrangements and WATS Access Service options may not be available at all WATS Serving offices. WATS Serving offices are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4. (T) (T)

Wide Area Network Physical Transport (WAN-PHY) - An Ethernet standard for wide area network transport at the physical layer, with a maximum bit rate of 9.953 Gbps.

Wideband Analog Channel - Denotes a channel for the transmission of wideband signals. The bandwidths are from 60 to 108 kHz (Group), from 312 to 552 kHz (Supergroup), from 564 to 3084 kHz (Mastergroup), from 300 Hz to 18 kHz, from 29 to 44 kHz or from 28 to 44 kHz.

Wideband Data Channel - Denotes an analog channel for the transmission of synchronous serial data at rates of 19.2, 50.0 or 230.4 kbps or asynchronous serial data at rates of 19.2, 50.0 or 230.4 kbps.

Wire Center - a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

X.25 Protocal - Denotes the interface between user data terminal equipment and packet switching data circuit terminating equipment, as specified by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) recommendation.

X-75 Protocol(1) - Denotes the terminal and transit call control procedures and data transfer system on circuits between packet switching networks.

X-75 Protocol(1) - Denotes the terminal and transit call control procedures and data transfer system on circuits between packet switching networks.

Zero Minus Transfer (0-) - The term "Zero Minus Transfer (0-)" denotes the transfer of an end user call to a specific IC by a Telephone Company operator.

800 Number Portability Access Service (NPAS) - Denotes a service that includes toll-free access services using the following dialing plans: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833 and 822. 800, as used throughout this Guidebook, includes all 800-type toll-free dialing plans.

800 Service Provider - Denotes the entity that offers 800 access services to 800 subscribers.

800 Subscriber - Denotes a customer that has arranged with an 800 Service Provider for 800 service and has been assigned an 800 number.

900 Access Service Screening Office - Denotes an end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 900 Access Service to all customers.

900 Call Blocking - The term "900 Call Blocking" denotes the Telephone Company's central office call blocking service that allows the Telephone Company's residential and business subscribers to block a to all directly-dialed, the Telephone Company's operator assisted, and the Telephone Company's opera entered billing to Nevada 900 programs within Nevada and to all Interexchange Carrier 900 calls orig within the Telephone Company's service area.