

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED

B.2. (Cont'd)

a. Alternative No.[1]

The Exchange Telephone Company that will render the single bill will separately identify the rates and charges of each Exchange Telephone Company involved. The billing Exchange Telephone Company will maintain and administer in its billing system the applicable rates and charges for all of the involved Exchange Telephone Companies. The Exchange Telephone Companies not rendering the single bill will provide the interpretation and application of their tariffs to the Billing Exchange Telephone Company.

b. Alternative No.[2]

The Exchange Telephone Company that will render the single bill will receive a prepared bill from each involved Exchange Telephone Company. For Switched Access Service, the billing Exchange Telephone Company will receive prepared bills without usage data. The billing Exchange Telephone Company will then apply usage data to the bills, calculate the charges and combine all of the bills into one bill. For usage rated services, the billing Exchange Telephone Company and the non-billing Exchange Telephone Company will use the same amount of usage on the bill.

c. Alternative No.[3]

The Exchange Telephone Company that will render the single bill will include in its rates and charges the costs of each Exchange Telephone Company involved and will bill for the entire access service(s) ordered. For usage rated services, the billing Exchange Telephone Company and the non-billing Exchange Telephone Company will use the same amount of usage on the bill.

[1] Also termed Single Bill - Multiple Tariff

[2] Also termed Single Bill - Pass Through

[3] Also termed Single Bill - Single Tariff

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2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)

- C. The billing percentages will be agreed to by the Exchange Telephone Companies involved.
- D. When jointly provisioned Access Service is provided between the Company and another Exchange Telephone Company, the appropriate Switched Access recurring rates will be applied based on the type of Switched Transport provided, Tandem-Switched Transport (TST) or Direct-Trunked Transport (DTT).

For Switched Access Service provisioned as TST, the appropriate Switched Access recurring rates will be applied as follows: 1) multiply the Tandem Transmission fixed rate by the minutes of use (MOU) by the billing percentage (BP), 2) multiply the Tandem Transmission per-mile rate by the number of miles, by the MOU by the BP, and 3) all other appropriate Switched Access recurring rate elements at 100 percent, if applicable.

For Switched Access Service provisioned as DTT, the recurring rates will be applied as follows: 1) multiply the monthly Transport Channel fixed rate by the BP, 2) multiply the monthly Transport Channel per-mile rate by the number of miles, by the BP, and 3) all other appropriate Switched Access recurring rate elements at 100 percent, if applicable.

The Exchange Telephone Company that owns the access tandem will assess the appropriate access tandem recurring rates at 100 percent. The Exchange Telephone Company that owns the end office will assess the appropriate end office recurring rates at 100 percent.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)

- E. When jointly provisioned Switched Access Service is provided and the Company is the intermediate non-terminating carrier, only the recurring Tandem Transmission per-mile rate or DTT per-mile rate will apply. The Tandem Transmission per-mile rate or DTT per-mile rate will be determined by multiplying the appropriate rate by the MOU by the number of miles, by the BP. The DTT per-mile rate will be determined by multiplying the appropriate DTT per-mile monthly rate by the number of miles by the BP. If the Company provides the access tandem, all appropriate access tandem recurring rates will apply at 100 percent.

- F. When jointly provisioned access service is provided between the Company and another Exchange Telephone Company, or when the Company is the intermediate non-terminating carrier, the appropriate nonrecurring charges shall apply. The BP is not applied to nonrecurring charges.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED (CONT'D)

- G. Example - Switched Access provisioned by Direct-Trunked Transport and Tandem-Switched Transport

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED

G. Example - Switched Access provisioned by Direct-Trunked Transport and Tandem-Switched Transport (Cont'd)

1. Layout

- a. Feature Group D Switched Access is ordered to an end office via DTT and TST.
- b. The premises of ordering customer, the serving wire center (SWC) of that premises, and the access tandem are in operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company A. (A Company exchange).
- c. The customer orders a DS3 Entrance Facility from the customer's premises to the SWC with a 3/1 MUX in the SWC.
- d. The customer orders a DS1 DTT to the AT.
- e. The BP for TT is 57 for Exchange Telephone Company A.
- f. The end office is in the operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company B.
- g. The BP for transport is 43 for Exchange Telephone Company B.

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2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES

2.4.7 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF ACCESS SERVICES WHERE MORE THAN ONE EXCHANGE TELEPHONE COMPANY IS INVOLVED

G. Example - Switched Access provisioned by Direct-Trunked Transport and Tandem-Switched Transport (Cont'd)

2. Rate elements assessed per Exchange Telephone Company

a. Exchange Telephone Company A

Entrance Facility - 100% of DS3 monthly Entrance Facility rate and 3/1 MUX

DS1 DTT - 100% of DS1 monthly DTT rate

Tandem Switching - MOU rate X MOU

Tandem Transmission - Fixed rate X MOU X BP

Tandem Transmission - Per-mile rate X number of miles X MOU X BP

b. Exchange Telephone Company B

Tandem Transport - Transport rate X MOU X BP

Local Switching - MOU rate X MOU

Carrier Common Line - MOU rate X MOU

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CREDIT ALLOWANCES (CONT'D)

2.4.8 ORDERING, RATING AND BILLING OF SWITCHED ACCESS PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICE PROVIDER

When Switched Access Service is ordered by a customer in conjunction with a Commercial Mobile Radio Service provider, the Company will provide its portion of the Switched Access Service based on the regulations, rates and charges contained in this Tariff, subject to the following rules.

If the Company and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service provider have agreed to jointly provide the Switched Access Service, the Meet Point Billing provisions as set forth in 2.4.7, preceding, shall determine the ordering, rating and billing for access services.

If the Company and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service provider have not agreed to jointly provide the Switched Access Service under the provisions of Meet Point Billing, the Company shall provide the Switched Access Service to the carrier subject to the following rules.

- If the Company provides the Switched Transport and provides end office local switching functions, the customer will be assessed all applicable Switched Access Service rates (i.e., Switched Transport and Local Switching). Carrier Common Line rates will not be assessed.
- If the Company provides the Switched Transport and does not provide end office local switching functions, the Company will assess all applicable Switched Access Service rates. Local Switching and Carrier Common Line rates will not be assessed by the Company.

The mileage to be used to determine the Switched Transport rate is calculated as set forth in 6.7.11, following.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.5 CONNECTIONS

2.5.1 GENERAL

Equipment and Systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched Access Service furnished by the Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1 and in 2.1, preceding.

2.6 DEFINITIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform seven digit code assigned by the Company to an individual customer. The seven digit code has the form 950-XXXX or 101XXXX.

Access Minutes

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

Access Service Group (ASG)

The term "Access Service Group" denotes a group of like Access Services ordered to an end office or access tandem switch or to a dial tone office.

Access Tandem (AT)

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

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Access Transport Parameter (ATP)

The term "Access Transport Parameter" denotes the SS7 Out of Band Signaling parameter which provides the automatic transmission of information from the originating calling location through the Common Channel Signaling Network. Information supplied using ATP may consist of one or more of the following: Called Party Subaddress; Calling Party Subaddress; High and Low Layer Compatibility and Compatibility Checking by the called party's equipment.

Answer/Disconnect Supervision

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

Attenuation Distortion

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

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The term "Automatic Number Identification" (ANI) denotes the automatic transmission of information digits and a seven or ten digit number to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA, to identify the calling station.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

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

Bit

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

Business Day (BD)

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

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Switched Access Service ordered.

Calendar Day

The term "Calendar Day" denotes the days of the year from January 1 through December 31. When utilized in conjunction with determination of Standard Intervals, it denotes any day between January 1 through December 31 including Holidays.

Call

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

Calling Party Number (CPN)

The term "Calling Party Number" denotes the SS7 Out of Band Signaling parameter which automatically transmits the calling party's ten digit telephone number to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See "Interexchange Carrier".

Carrier Selection Parameter (CSP)

The term "Carrier Selection Parameter" denotes the SS7 Out of Band Signaling parameter which identifies whether the dialing end user accessed the customer's network through a presubscribed line or by dialing the customer's 101XXXX code.

CCS

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

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Central Office (CO)

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

Central Office Prefix

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

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

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

Channel(s)

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

Channelize

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

Charge Number (CN) or Charge Party Number (ChPN)

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The term "Charge Number" denotes the SS7 Out of Band Signaling parameter which is equivalent to the ten digit ANI telephone number.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)**C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted short term average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to account for the variations in a 500-type telephone set transducer efficiency and user annoyance to tones as a function of frequency.

C-Notched Noise

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

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) Provider

The term "Commercial Mobile Radio Service Provider" denotes a common carrier as defined by the Federal Communications Commission subject to the Rules set forth in Section 332 of the Communications Act.

Common Channel Signaling Access Capability (CCSAC)

The term "Common Channel Signaling Access Capability" denotes the interconnection between the Company's CCSN and a customer's CCSN.

Common Channel Signaling Network (CCSN)

The term "Common Channel Signaling Network" denotes a specialized digital signaling network separate from the regular message (voice) network which interconnects computerized switching systems and has access to special data bases.

Common Line (CL)

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, or other facility provided under the Exchange and Network Services Tariff or Price List No. 2 of the Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the Exchange and Network Services Tariff. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the Exchange and Network Services Tariff or Price List No. 2.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Communications System

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

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff, based on the Application of Tariff set forth in 1.1, preceding.

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The term "Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line" denotes 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 (dB)

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

Decibel Milliwatt (dBm)

The term "Decibel Milliwatt" denotes a unit for expression of power level in decibels relative to one milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise (dBrn)

The term "Decibel Reference Noise" denotes a unit used to express noise power relative to one picowatt (-90 dBm).

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0 (dBrnc0)

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" denotes noise power referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point (OTLP).

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting (dBrnc)

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" denotes noise power in dBrn measured with C-Message Weighting.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Detail Billing

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

Direct-Trunked Transport (DTT)

The term "Direct-Trunked Transport" denotes the transport between the SWC of the customer's premises and an end office, Company Hub or access tandem or between a Hub and an end office or access tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer, without switching at the tandem.

Directory Assistance (DA)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Company operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer sending the appropriate signals, i.e., off-hook, 555-1212, (NPA) 555-1212 or 411 where available.

Directory Assistance Location

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Company office where Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

Dual Tone Multifrequency (DTMF) Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of Switched Access Feature group A. It may be utilized when Feature Group A is being used in the terminating direction (from the POT 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 term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

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

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

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

Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective 2-wire channels may be terminated with 2-wire or 4-wire interfaces.

Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire channels may be terminated with a 2-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated 2-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

800 Data Base Access Service

The term "800 Data Base Access Service" denotes a toll-free originating Trunkside Access Service when the 8XX Service Access Code (i.e., 800, 822, 833, 844, 855, 866, 877 or 888 as available) is used. The term 8XX is used interchangeably with 800 Data Base Access Service throughout this Tariff to describe this service.

8XX Service Provider

The term "8XX Service Provider" denotes a telecommunications company, including Exchange and Interexchange Carriers, that offers 8XX Service to subscribers.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

End Office Switch

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a local 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 (EU)

The term "End User" denotes any customer of an intrastate telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, 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 originates or terminates on the premises of such reseller.

Entrance Facility (EF)

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes the dedicated Switched Access transport facility from the customer's premises or point of demarcation to the Company SWC.

Entry Switch

See "First Point of Switching."

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a 4-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP). [ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)]

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

The term "Expected Measured Loss" denotes 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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS**2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)**Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area, established by the 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. The exchange includes any Extended Area Service (EAS) area that is an enlargement of a Company's Exchange area to include nearby exchanges. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given Local Access and Transport Area.

Exit Message (EXM)

The term "Exit Message" denotes a SS7 message sent to an end office by the Company's tandem switch to mark the carrier connect time when the Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to the IC.

Extended Area Service

See definition of "Exchange".

Facility Signaling Point of Interconnection (FSPOI)

The term Facility Signaling Point of Interconnection (FSPOI) denotes a Company designated ordering point within a Company LATA to which customers may establish SS7 Signaling connections.*9

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Field Identifier (FID)

The term "Field Identifier" denotes 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 Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

First Come - First Served

The term "First Come - First Served" denotes a procedure followed when the first Access Service Request (ASR) received will be the first service order processed.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the customer's premises to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer's premises.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Frequency Shift

The term "Frequency Shift" denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Host Office

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

Hub

The term "Hub" denotes a Company designated wire center at which bridging, multiplexing or connections to other services are performed (e.g., WATS Access Service, and connections of two like services installed as two separate services).

Immediately Available Funds

The term "Immediately Available Funds" denotes 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 term "Impedance Balance" denotes the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a 4-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the 4 wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

Impulse Noise

The term "Impulse Noise" denotes 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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

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

Initial Address Message (IAM)

The term "Initial Address Message" denotes a SS7 signaling message that contains the address and routing information required to establish a point-to-point telephone connection.

Inserted Connection Loss (ICL)

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

Integrated Service Digital Network User Part (ISUP)

The term "Integrated Service Digital Network User Part" denotes protocol that provides the mechanism for establishing the connections from the originating exchange to the destination exchange, without using the bearer circuit itself.

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Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier or Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Intermodulation Distortion

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

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

IntraMTA

The term "IntraMTA" refers to traffic that originates and terminates within a Major Trading Area (MTA) and only applies to wireless providers. MTAs are centered on a major city and generally cover an area the size of a state.

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Intrastate Communications

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

Letter of Authorization (LOA)

The term "Letter of Authorization" denotes the signed authorization form from a customer or agent designating who has authority to act on behalf of the customer for billing and service related issues.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Lineside Connection

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

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

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

Local Tandem Switch

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

Loop Around Test Line

The term "Loop Around Test Line" denotes an arrangement utilizing a Company central office to provide a means to make certain 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 term "Loss Deviation" denotes the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Major Fraction Thereof

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