

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Facility

A facility is the transmission path between the Demarcation Points serving customer locations, a Demarcation Point serving a customer location and a Company central office, or between Company central offices.

Field Identifier

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 a shortage of facilities or equipment occurs, such that Private Line Transport Services ordered cannot be installed. The orders delayed by the shortage of facilities will be prioritized according to the sequence in which they are received. That is, when facilities or equipment become available, the first order received will be the first order processed.

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes certain services offered in other sections of this Price List that are provided to existing customers only and not provided to new customers or to existing customers who move from one premises to another.

Hub

A hub is a Company designated serving wire center at which bridging, multiplexing or other functions are performed.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Individual Case Basis

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 Price List are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Interconnection Point

A mutually agreed upon, between two or more Exchange Carriers whose facilities are involved, point of physical connection of channel mileage facilities. The Interconnection point information is used to calculate each telephone company's proportion of access service channel mileage charges when two or more telephone companies are providing such services.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The term "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) 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, fiber or radio between two or more exchanges.

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.

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Loop Signaling

Loop Signaling uses a DC path or loop, to convey address and supervisory signaling information. Various signaling systems using this process include reverse-battery, loop-start and ground start.

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 Private Line Transport Service period of four (4) hours, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of 2 hours exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of six hours and one minute, the customer would be given a credit allowance for two four-hour periods.

Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ)

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

Multiplexing

Denotes a method of concentrating information via signal processing techniques (i.e., frequency division multiplexing, time division multiplexing, etc.). This process combines a number of channels into a common spectrum or into a common bit stream for transmission.

Network Channel Interface

That point serving the premises of the customer at which provision is made for connection of company facilities to customer facilities.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building, 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 a customer 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.

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)

The term "Radio Common Carriers" (RCCs) denotes carriers who are regulated under Part 22 or Part 81 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premises equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Return Loss

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

Serving Wire Center

The term "Serving Wire Center" denotes the local Company central office from which dial tone for Local Exchange Service would normally be provided to the Demarcation Point on the property at which the customer is served.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP)

Denotes the regulatory, administrative, and operational system developed by the Federal Government to ensure priority provisioning and/or restoration of National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) telecommunications services. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines NSEP telecommunications services as those services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis, which causes or could cause harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the NSEP posture of the United States. The TSP System's applicability is limited to telecommunications services which the Company can discretely identify for priority provisioning and/or restoration. See Section 13 of the Access Service Tariff for terms and conditions, rates and charges.

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering; e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path comprises physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Trunk

A communication path connecting two switching systems in the Public Switched Network, used in the establishment of an end to end connection.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes 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., a central office).

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" denotes 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 Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

V and H Coordinates Method

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

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Local Exchange Services, are located. Also see "Serving Wire Center".

2.12 NATURAL DISASTER RELIEF FOR CUSTOMERS

In situations where customers' telecommunications services are interrupted by natural disasters, the Company may offer alternative telecommunications services to customers in the immediate affected area, and waive otherwise applicable charges for those services. The availability and details of the offers, including, but not limited to, the maximum duration of the offer or waiver of any applicable charges, will be determined by the Company in each instance of natural disaster.

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