

Qwest Corporation
Catalog
Washington

SECTION 2
Original Sheet 61

ACCESS SERVICE

Effective: September 1, 2006

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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 premises by sending the appropriate signals, i.e., off-hook or 1+NPA+555-1212.

Directory Assistance Location

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Company office where Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer's end user 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.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Echo Control

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of termination 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 voice band (approximately 560 to 1965 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 ensure independent information transmission simultaneously 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 2-wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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 Catalog to describe this service.

8XX Service Provider

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

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, 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 or terminate on the premises of such reseller.

End User-Point of Termination (EU-POT)

The term "End User-Point of Termination" denotes the network channel interface that is at the terminating end of the overall circuit is referred to as the end user-POT.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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" (ELEPL) 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)].

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area (LATA), 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. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given LATA.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Exit Message (EXM)

The term "Exit Message" (EXM) denotes an 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 interexchange carrier.

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.

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.

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 order processed.

First Point of Switching (FPOS)

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.

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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 any existing Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry, directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this Catalog, 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.

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.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

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 Catalog are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Initial Address Message (IAM)

The term "Initial Address Message" (IAM) denotes an 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.

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 or radio between two or more exchanges.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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 dBs) 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).

Interstate Communications

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

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.

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.

Intrastate Customer(s)

The term "Intrastate Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or governmental agency or any other entity, other than the Company, which subscribes to the services offered under this (R) to provide intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its customers (end users).

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" (LATA) 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.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Local Calling Area

The term "Local Calling Area" denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Company's Exchange and Network Services Catalog, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges.

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" denotes any period of time in excess of half of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a period of thirty minutes, a major fraction thereof would be any period of time in excess of fifteen minutes exactly. Therefore, if a given service is interrupted for a period of one hour and fifteen minutes, the customer would be given a credit allowance for three thirty-minute periods.

Message

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

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

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

Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)

The term "Mobile Telephone Switching Office" denotes the switching facility used by a CMRS provider in performing originating and terminating switching functions for calls exchanged between their customers, the Company customers, Interexchange Carriers and Independent Telephone Company customers.

Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)

The term "Modification of Final Judgement" 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).

Multifrequency (MF) Address Signaling

The term "Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a signaling method in which a combination of two out of six Voiceband frequencies are used to represent a digit or a control signal.

Multiplexing (MUX)

The term "Multiplexing" denotes a method of concentrating information via signal processing techniques (i.e., frequency division, multiplexing, time division multiplexing, etc.)

Network Control Signaling

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

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Network Interface (NI)

The term "Network Interface" denotes the point of interconnection of Company communications facilities to customer terminal equipment, protective apparatus or other customer-provided facilities.

Non-Inverting Digital Loopback (108 Type) Test Line

The term "Non-Inverting Digital Loopback (108 Type) Test Line" denotes a termination in a digital Company switch location to conduct digital testing of digital services (i.e., 56 kbit/s, 64 kbit/s and 64 kbit/s clear channel).

Nonsynchronous Test Line

The term "Nonsynchronous Test Line" denotes 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.

North American Numbering Plan (NANP)

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

Off-hook

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

Office Replacement

The term "Office Replacement" denotes a situation where the hardware and software in a Company switching office is replaced with different hardware and software for the establishment and maintenance of a given switching office.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

On-hook

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

Open Circuit Test Line

The term "Open Circuit Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides an ac open circuit termination of a trunk or line by means of an inductor of several Henries.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of access service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to a customer's premises.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes an instrument provided by a Payphone Service Provider that is available to the general public for public convenience and necessity. Pay telephones utilize Basic and Smart Public Access Line Service provided under the Exchange and Network Services Catalog.

(T)

Payphone Service Provider (PSP)

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes an entity that controls and incurs the costs of placement and maintenance of pay telephones.

Percent Interstate Use (PIU)

The term "Percent Interstate Use" (PIU) refers to traffic that originates in one state and terminates in a different state.

Phase Jitter

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

Point of Termination (POT)

The term "Point of Termination" (POT) denotes a point of demarcation within a customer designated premises at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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. It may also denote a customer-owned enclosure or utility vault located above ground or underground on private property or on customer-acquired right-of-way. 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.

Public Access Line (PAL) Service

The term "Public Access Line Service" denotes Basic and Smart Public Access Line Service available under the Exchange and Network Services Catalog of the Company for use with pay telephones. (T)

Query

The term "Query" denotes the inquiry to a Company data base to obtain information, processing instructions or service data.

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.

Release Message

The term "Release Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate the release of a specific circuit.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems (RSM/RSS)

The term "Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems" denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain call processing capability from an ESS type Host Office. The RSM/RSS cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Responsible Organization (RESP ORG)

The term "Responsible Organization" denotes the entity that is responsible for the management and administration of 800 Data Base Access Service records in the Service Management System according to Guidelines for 800 Data Base.

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.

Service Control Point (SCP)

The term "Service Control Point" denotes the node in the network where several independent data base applications receive and respond to SS7 queries.

Service Management System/800 (SMS/800)

The term "Service Management System/800" denotes the main operations support system of 800 Data Base Access Service. It is used to create and update subscriber 8XX records that are then downloaded to SCPs for handling subscribers' 8XX calls (see Service Control Points). The system is also used by 8XX responsible organizations to reserve and assign 8XX numbers.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Service Switching Point (SSP)

The term "Service Switching Point" denotes a signal point equipped with the ability to halt call process, formulate and send a SS7 query to a remote location and route the call based on information contained in the response.

Serving Wire Center (SWC)

The term "Serving Wire Center" denotes the local telephone company office from which dial tone for local exchange service would normally be provided to the customer's premises.

Seven Digit Manual Test Line

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

Short Circuit Test Line

The term "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 (SP)

The term "Signal Point" (SP) denotes an end node in a CCSN. Signal Points can be switches (i.e., end offices and access tandems), data bases or operator service systems that are equipped with CCS.

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point" denotes a switch which provides CCSN access and performs CCSN message routing and screening.

Effective: September 1, 2006

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Signal Transfer Point Port (STP PORT)

The term "Signal Transfer Point Port" (STP PORT) denotes the point of termination on the STP which provides CCSN access.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7" denotes the signaling protocol in the CCSN.

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

The term "Singing Return Loss" denotes the frequency-weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (260 to 500 Hz and 2200 to 3400 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Special Order

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

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

Switching System

The term "Switching System" denotes the hardware and/or software utilized by the Company for the establishment and maintenance of a given central office switch.

Synchronous Test Line

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

Effective: September 1, 2006

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Tandem-Switched Transport (TST)

The term "Tandem-Switched Transport" denotes the transport between an access tandem and end offices that subtend the access tandem that utilizes tandem switching functions. Tandem-Switched Transport consists of circuits used in common by multiple customers from the tandem to an end office.

Terminating Direction

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

Traffic Type

The term "Traffic Type" denotes one of six Switched Access capacity types. They are Originating, Terminating, Directory Assistance, *SWITCHNET 56*, CCC Originating and CCC Terminating. See 6.1.1, following, for application.

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP)

The term "Transaction Capabilities Application Part" denotes the design of non-circuit related messages. TCAP protocol provides a means for reliable transfer of information from one application at a switch location to another application within another network entity.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

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

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.

Effective: September 1, 2006

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Trunk

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes 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.

Trunkside Connection

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

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 switch).

Underground Utility Vault

The term "Underground Utility Vault" denotes an underground enclosure where conduit(s) are terminated and which provides ready access to conduit system.

Effective: September 1, 2006

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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. Mileage measurement is described in 6.7.11, of the Access Services Tariff.

WATS Serving Office (WSO)

The term "WATS Serving Office (WSO)" denotes a Company designated end office switch which is capable of performing routing, screening and recording functions in connection with the closed-end of an 800/800-type call, WATS and similar services. Designation of an end office switch as a WSO is based upon the capability and capacity of the end office switch to provide WATS Access Line Service arrangements. WATS Access Service Arrangements and WATS Access Service Options, as described in 6.3.1, following, may not be available at all WATS Serving Offices. WATS Serving Offices are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Wire Center (WC)

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

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.7 SHARED USE REGULATIONS

Shared Use occurs when the Company allows a customer to utilize the same transport facility for different services. When the same transport facility and the associated options are utilized to provide more than one service, the Company shall apportion the monthly billing of the appropriate transport elements between the shared services.

The rate elements subject to the Shared Use allocation process are the recurring elements assessed for transport facilities only between a customer's premises and the SWC of that premises and the interoffice facilities from the customer's SWC to other wire centers which may include access tandems, end offices, and hubbing locations. Rate elements not associated with transport facilities are not allocated. The nonrecurring installation charges for each service are not apportioned and are assessed except as set forth in this section.

The Shared Use transport facility is ordered and provided as Private Line Transport Service (PLTS) unless otherwise described in this section. The specific Shared Use regulations and/or exceptions are described following:

- DS1 and DS3 PLTS with Switched Access Service is described in 2.7.1,
- Switched Access Service with Common Channel Signaling Access Capability Service (CCSAC) is described in 2.7.3, following
- PLTS and Switched Access Service provisioned with an optical interface (described in 2.7.4, following)

2.7.1 DS1 AND DS3 PLTS WITH SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

When DS1 and DS3 PLTS (including a facility to a Hub) is shared between PLTS and Switched Access Service (including CCSAC), the service is ordered, provided and rated as PLTS until the customer chooses to place an order for Switched Access Service. When the customer chooses to use a portion of the available capacity on existing PLTS for providing Switched Access Service, the customer shall place an order for each individual Switched Access Service and specify the channel assignment for the Shared Use facility.

When the PLTS transport facilities are shared with Switched Access Service, the transport recurring PLTS rate elements (e.g., Channel Termination, Transport Channel and multiplexing) as well as the Switched Access Service transport recurring rate elements (e.g., Entrance Facility, Direct-Trunked Transport Facility and/or Direct Link Transport and associated multiplexing), are apportioned based on the total number of channels utilized for each service. The Switched Access rate for DS3 EF Electrical capacity of two or greater or any Optical Interface rate as set forth in Section 6, following, is for the billing of Shared Use only.