

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Calling Party Number (CPN)

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)

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.

Central Office (CO)

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

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

Denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

Channelize

See "Multiplexing".

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Charge Number (CN)

Denotes the SS7 Out of Band Signaling parameter which is equivalent to the ten digit ANI telephone number.

Circuit

Denotes facilities and/or equipment necessary to provide a specific service.

Common Channel Signaling Access Capability (CCSAC)

Denotes the interconnection between the Company's CCSN and a customer's CCSN.

Common Channel Signaling Network (CCSN)

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)

Denotes a line, trunk or other facility of the Company terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence terms and conditions, and a common line-business is a line or trunk provided under the business terms and conditions of the Exchange and Network Services Price Schedule or Catalog.

Communications System

Denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Company.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Contact Closure

Denotes the low resistance short provided by a pair of electrical contacts which indicate a change in signaling states on a circuit.

Continuous Property

Denotes the land, including any building or buildings thereon, occupied or used in the conduct of one establishment or business, throughout which there is a general access without the necessity of crossing land used publicly or privately by others.

Contract

Denotes the service agreement between a customer and the Company under which facilities for communication between specified locations, for designated periods, and for the use of the customer and the authorized users specifically named in the contract are furnished in accordance with the provisions of this Catalog.

Customer(s)

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Catalog, including both Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and/or end users, depending on the Application of Catalog as set forth in 1.1, preceding.

Decibel (dB)

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)

Denotes a unit for expression of power level in decibels relative to one milliwatt.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Decibel Reference Noise (dBrn)

Denotes a unit used to express noise power relative to one picowatt (-90 dBm).

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting (dBrcnc)

Denotes noise power in dBrn measured with C-Message weighting.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0 (dBrcnc0)

Denotes noise power in dBrcnc referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point (0 TLP).

Demarcation Point

See "Point of Termination" (POT).

Design Layout Report (DLR)

A document which describes the circuit provided by the Company and matches the service ordered by the customer.

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.

Dial Pulse Address Signaling

Denotes the transmission of number information, e.g., called number, between the end office switching systems and the customer's premises (in either direction) by means of direct current impulses.

Direct-Trunked Transport (DTT)

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling (DTMF)

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

Denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss (EPL)

Denotes the measure of reflected signal at a four-wire POT without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

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.

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

Denotes any customer 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 service 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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Entrance Facility (EF)

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)

Denotes the measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Exchange

Denotes a unit generally smaller than a 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 wire centers together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within the area.

Exchange Area

Denotes the territory served by an exchange.

Exit Message (EXM)

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.

Expected Measured Loss (EML)

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)

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)

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

Denotes a procedure followed when a shortage of facilities or equipment occurs, such that an Access Service ordered cannot be installed. The orders delayed by the shortage of facilities will be prioritized according to the sequence in which they were received. That is, when facilities or equipment become available, the first order received will be the first order processed.

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.

Frequency Shift

Denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Grandfathered

Denotes certain services offered in other sections of this Catalog that are provided to existing customers only and not provided to new customers or to existing customers who move from one premises to another.

Host Office

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

Hub

Denotes a Company designated wire center at which bridging, multiplexing or connections to other services are performed.

Immediate Action Limit

Denotes the performance level at which immediate corrective action is required by maintenance personnel.

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

Denotes 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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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

Denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communication by wire, fiber optics or radio between two or more exchanges.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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

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

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

Lineside Connection

Denotes a connection of a transmission path to the dial tone side of a local exchange switching system.

Line-Type Connection

Denotes a connection between a station at a customer's premises and a CO. These are connected on the dial tone side of the CO.

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Local Calling Area

Denotes a geographical area, as defined in the Company's Exchange and Network Services Price Schedule, in which an end user (Telephone Exchange Service subscriber) may complete a call without incurring MTS charges. This includes Extended Area Service Points.

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.

Loss Deviation

Denotes the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Maintenance of Service

Denotes an occurrence of a visit to a customer's premises in connection with a service difficulty when it is determined that the difficulty is due to a condition in customer-provided facilities, terminal equipment, a communication system or for customer-maintained premises wire.

Major Fraction Thereof

Denotes any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering an Access Service 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.

Message

Denotes a "call" as defined, preceding.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBmO for one-way transmission measurements towards the customer's premises location from the Company end office.

Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO)

Denotes the switching facility used by a Commercial Mobile Radio Service provider in performing originating and terminating switching functions for calls exchanged between their customers, the Company customers, Interexchange Carriers and Independent Company customers.

Modification of Final Judgment (MFJ)

Denotes the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States vs Western Electric 552 F. Supp. 171 (To D.C. 1982).

Multifrequency (MF) 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

Denotes a method of concentrating information via signal processing techniques (i.e., frequency division, multiplexing, time division multiplexing, etc.).

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 identification, audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of switching machines in the telecommunication systems.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Network Interface (NI)

Denotes the point of interconnection between Company communications facilities and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or other customer provided facilities.

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 kbps, 64 kbps and 64 kbps clear channel).

Nonrecurring Charge

Denotes those charges which are one-time charges to the customer, i.e., not monthly charges.

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)

Denotes a numbering scheme which includes a three-digit (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number which consists of a three-digit CO code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-Hook

Denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Ohm

Denotes a unit of electric resistance.

On-Hook

Denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

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

Denotes the use of Access Service for the origination of calls from an end user's premises to a customer's premises.

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 Price Schedule.

Payphone Service Provider (PSP)

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Phase Jitter

Denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Termination (POT)

Denotes a point at or near a customer-designated premises at which the Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

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. 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.

Private Branch Exchange (PBX)

Denotes an arrangement of switching equipment and stations for intercommunicating among the stations, which station may be connected to exchange and message telecommunications service (MTS) as used in connection with private line service.

Public Access Line (PAL) Service

Denotes Basic and Smart Public Access Line Service available under the Exchange and Network Services Price Schedule of the Company for use with pay telephones.

Query

Denotes the inquiry to a Company data base to obtain information, processing instructions or service data.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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

Denotes a SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate the release of a specific circuit.

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

Denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS-type Host Office. The RSM/RSS cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Responsible Organization (RESP ORG)

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

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)

Denotes the node in the network where several independent data base applications receive and respond to SS7 queries.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Service Management System/800 (SMS/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.

Service Switching Point (SSP)

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)

Denotes the local Company office from which dial tone for local exchange service would normally be provided to the customer's premises.

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

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)

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

Denotes the ratio expressed in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

Denotes a switch which provides CCSN access and performs CCSN message routing and screening.

Signal Transfer Point Port (STP PORT)

Denotes the POT on the STP which provides CCSN access.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

Denotes the signaling protocol in the CCSN.

Signaling

Denotes the process of passing information, identifying the called subscriber or addressee and for supervising and controlling the connection once it has been established.

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

Denotes 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.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

Denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

Switching System

Denotes the hardware and/or software utilized by the Company for the establishment and maintenance of a given central office.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Synchronous Test Line

Denotes an arrangement in an end office which performs marginal operational tests of supervisory and ring-tripping functions.

Tandem Routed Access

Denotes Switched Access traffic routed to an access tandem trunkside Switched Access trunk.

Tandem-Switched Transport (TST)

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

Denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer's premises to an end user's premises.

Traffic Type

Denotes one of five Switched Access capacity types, i.e., Originating, Terminating, *SWITCHNET 56* Service, CCC Originating and CCC Terminating.

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP)

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.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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

Denotes a path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a Voiceband transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Trunk

Denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network used in the establishment of end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks which function as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are identical.

Trunkside Connection

Denotes the connection of a transmission path to the non-dial tone side of a local exchange switching system.

Trunk-Type Connection

Denotes a connection between a customer-provided switching system and a CO. These are connected on the dial tone side of the CO.