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Price Schedule No. 2
Wyoming

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

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.

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).

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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.

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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 a Switched 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.

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Message

Denotes a "call" as defined preceding.

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.).

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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.

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.

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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.

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.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

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.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

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.

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

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 (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-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

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

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

Synchronous Test Line

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

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2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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. See 6.1.1, following, for application. See also Section 6 of the Access Service Catalog, for *SWITCHNET 56* Service and Clear Channel Capability (CCC)

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.

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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.

Underground Utility Vault

Denotes an underground enclosure where conduit(s) are terminated and which provides ready access to conduit system.

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Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

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

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.

WATS Serving Office (WSO)

Denotes a Company designated end office switch which is capable of performing routing, screening and recording function in connection with the closed-end of an 800/800-type call, Outward 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 Service Arrangements. WATS Access Service Arrangements and WATS Access Service Options may not all be available at all WATS Serving Offices. WATS Serving Offices are identified in National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. Tariff F.C.C. No. 4.

Wire Center

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

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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 serving wire center (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, following,
- Expanded Interconnection Channel Termination with PLTS and Switched Access is described in 2.7.2, following, and
- 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)

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2.7 SHARED USE REGULATIONS (CONT'D)

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 (and 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 as set forth in Section 6, following, is for the billing of Shared Use only.

The recurring rate elements associated with multiplexing equipment are apportioned based on the number of channels utilized for each service when both Switched and PLTS multiplexing rate elements are chargeable.

When CCSAC Service is ordered on a Shared Use facility, the customer must dedicate, at a minimum, one DS1 facility for that service.

When PLTS facilities are provided from the SWC of the customer's premises to a Company hub and those facilities are shared with Switched Access Service, the appropriate PLTS transport channel mileage rates and the Switched DTT or DLT rates are apportioned. Switched DTT facilities must be provisioned from the Company hub to an access tandem or end office based on whether the customer requests tandem routing or direct routing.

PLTS and Switched Access Service rates elements not associated with transport facilities are not allocated. Following on the next page, is an example of Shared Use allocation.

Appropriate nonrecurring installation charges are assessed on a per-line, per-trunk or per-link basis for Switched Access Service.

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2.7 SHARED USE REGULATIONS

2.7.1 DS1 AND DS3 PLTS WITH SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE (CONT'D)

Example of Shared Use

- Customer has DS3 PLTS comprised of a DS3 Channel Termination and a DS3/DS1 Multiplexer in the SWC of the customer's premises.
- Customer orders 24 Feature Group D trunks to ride a DS1 DTT facility to an end office and specifies that the DS1 DTT facility be assigned to the DS3 PLTS facility for the associated Switched Access Entrance Facility.

- Switched Access Service Rates and Charges

24/672 of the Switched DS3 Entrance Facility rate
100% Switched DS1 DTT facility rate
24/672 of the Switched DS3/DS1 Multiplexer rate

- PLTS Rates and Charges

648/672 of the PLTS DS3 Channel Termination
648/672 of the PLTS DS3/DS1 Multiplexer

In the above example, if the PLTS DS3 Service has Transport Channel mileage in addition to the Channel Termination, the Switched DS1 DTT facility rate and the PLTS Transport Channel rate are also apportioned.

2.7.2 EXPANDED INTERCONNECTION-COLLOCATION CHANNEL TERMINATION

When a customer with a Private Line Expanded Interconnection-Collocation Channel Termination (EICT) provides Shared Use, the apportioned factor (between Switched Access Service and PLTS) applied to the EICT rate element will be the same apportioned factor as determined for the PLTS facility as described in 2.7.1, preceding.

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2.7 SHARED USE REGULATIONS (CONT'D)

2.7.3 SWITCHED DS3 FACILITY WITH CCSAC SERVICE

Shared Use may occur when Switched Access Service, as set forth in Section 6, following, and CCSAC Service, as set forth in Section 15 of the Access Service Catalog, are provided over the same DS3 facility. The DS3 facility must be ordered, provided and rated from Section 6 until the customer chooses to use a portion of the facility for CCSAC Service.

When the customer chooses to use a portion of the available capacity (i.e., DS1) of a DS3 facility for providing CCSAC, the customer shall place an order for each individual CCSAC Service from Section 15 of the Access Service Catalog, and specify the channel assignment for the Shared Use facility. The customer must dedicate, at a minimum, one DS1 facility for the CCS Links. Since a minimum of one DS1 is utilized for CCS Links, the number of channels apportioned for CCSAC will be in multiples of 24 channels. All rates and charges will be apportioned as set forth in 2.7.1, preceding.

Where PLTS or Switched Access Service is provided and a portion of the facility is utilized for Shared Use to a Hub, rates and charges are apportioned for the facility to the Hub as set forth in 2.7.1, preceding, and individual service rates and charges for CCSAC apply from the Hub to the Company STP as set forth in Section 15 of the Access Service Catalog.

2.7.4 PLTS AND SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE PROVISIONED WITH AN OPTICAL INTERFACE

When a customer chooses to use a portion of the available capacity of a PLTS provisioned with an optical interface, all rates and charges are apportioned as set forth in A., preceding. The optical interface is ordered and provided from Section 7 of the Interstate Access Service Tariff, F.C.C. No. 1. The rate for the optical interface, is for the billing of Shared Use only.