
2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Conditioning

Denotes an enhancement to the transmission performance of a Voice Grade circuit. Performance(s) affected are attenuation distortion, envelope delay, distortion and noise.

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 provision of this Catalog.

Control Leg

Denotes the specific leg of a multipoint circuit used by the customer to broadcast to all tributary legs and to control all tributary legs so that only one tributary is transmitting back towards the control leg at a time.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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.

Demarcation Point

See "Point of Termination (POT)".

Design Layout Report (DLR)

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

Duplex

Denotes service which provides for simultaneous transmission in both directions.

E&M Signaling Arrangements

Denotes a method of transmitting signaling between switching equipment.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Echo Control

Denotes the control of reflected electrical energy in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Return Loss (ERL)

Denotes the weighted average of the return loss of all frequencies between 560 and 1965 Hz.

Effective 2-Wire

Denotes a channel consisting of a single electrical path capable of voice grade transmission in both directions, but not simultaneously, and which is 2-Wire at the points of termination.

Effective 4-Wire

Denotes a channel comprised entirely of 4-Wire facilities. The channel may be terminated as 2-Wire or 4-Wire at the end-user. The termination at the Interexchange Carrier Point Of Termination (IC POT) must be 4-Wire. When terminated as 2-Wire it is not possible to ensure independent information transmission simultaneously in both directions.

End-Link or Mid-Link

Denotes one end of a two-point (end-link) or multipoint (mid-link) circuit that is transported interLATA.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

End Office Switch

Denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service Customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to trunks.

End to End

Denotes a circuit that is transported from a customer's premises to other premises location(s) within the LATA.

End-User (EU)

Denotes any customer of 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 without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

Envelope Delay Distortion (EDD)

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

Equal Level Echo Path Loss (ELEPL)

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

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Exchange

Denotes a unit established for the administration of communication 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 communication service within the area.

Exchange Area

Denotes the territory served by an exchange.

Exchange Carrier

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

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 the first order received will be the first order processed.

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.

Half Duplex

Denotes service which provides for transmission in both directions, but in only one direction at a time.

Host Office

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

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.

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 specified threshold.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Individual Case Bases (ICB)

Denotes a condition in which the terms and conditions, if applicable and rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Catalog are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

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 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 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).

Interstate Communications

Denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

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)

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)

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.

McCulloh Loop Signaling

Denotes a signaling format which provides a contact closure to the tip and ring of the POT during the normal state. During an alarm state a momentary open is provided. During the signaling state a series of grounded pulses are applied to the POT for termination and identification purposes.

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).

Move

Denotes a change in the physical location of one of the following:

- The Point of Termination at the customer's designated premises.
- The customer's premises.

Network Access Channel (NAC)

Denotes the transmission path between a customer-designated premises and the serving wire center of the premises.

Network Interface (NI)

See "Point of Termination (POT)".

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Noncontinuous Property

Denotes land, including the building or buildings thereon, which is divided by rights of way or by land used publicly or privately by others, i.e., city streets, state highways or roads, or private property.

Nonrecurring Charge

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

Obsolete

See definition for Grandfathered.

Ohm

Denotes a unit of electrical resistance.

Optional Features and Functions

Denotes options available to change the basic circuit's quality or utility. Examples of Optional Features and Functions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Bridging
- Conditioning

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Point of Termination (POT)

Denotes the point of interconnection between Company communications facilities and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at or near a customer's premises. The POT shall be located on the customer's side of the Company's protector, or the equivalent thereof in cases where a protector is not employed, as provided under the Company's reasonable and nondiscriminatory standard operating practices. Previously known as "Network Interface" and "Demarcation Point".

Premises

Denotes a building, or a portion of a building in a multi-tenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except railroad rights of way, etc.) not separated by a public highway.

Premises Work Charge

Denotes Work Charges (Time and Material Charges) for work performed on the customer's side of the Network Interface by a Company employee or representative, at the customer's request, which are not covered by other charges.

Private Branch Exchange (PBX)

Denotes a switching system that provides internal telephone communications between stations located on a customer's premises as well as between these stations and exterior networks.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

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

Same Building

Denotes a structure under one roof, or two or more structures under separate roofs, throughout which there is general access by means of a door, elevators, stairways, enclosed passageways or continuous corridors. Sidewalks, driveways, heating and utility tunnels, pipes and conduits are not considered enclosed passageways.

Serving Wire Center (SWC)

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

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

Denotes a condition which occurs when the Company does not have appropriate cable, bridging or, multiplexing equipment, etc., necessary to provide the service requested by the customer.

Signaling

Denotes the transmission of information to establish, monitor, or release connections and/or provide Network Control.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Singing Return Loss (SRL)

Denotes the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the Voice Grade (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Studio

Denotes the term as used in connection with Audio Service to indicate the fixed premises of a customer at which (1) program material regularly originates or (2) program material is received for transmission and at which location amplifier-distributor equipment is provided by the customer. The term Studio also indicates premises at which personnel of the customer are present, or in lieu of personnel, the customer provides supervision and control equipment.

Termination Liability

Denotes a specified financial obligation assumed by the customer, to protect the Company's nonrecoverable investment over a specified period of time. The maximum amount of liability is reduced each month during the life of the agreement, and is billed to the customer only if the agreement is terminated or modified.

Transmission Path

Denotes a 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 is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Transport Mileage (TM)

Denotes that portion of a Private Line Transport which connects two wire centers.

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 DEFINITIONS (CONT'D)

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

Denotes a set of trunks that are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications paths are interchangeable.

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

Denotes a three or five character alphabetic, numeric, or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Company's 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 the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two points.

Wire Center

Denotes a building in which one or more central offices are located.

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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