

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(B) When a Credit Allowance Applies (Cont'd)

- (9) For High Capacity Service, NYNEX Enterprise Service and IntelliLight® Dedicated SONET Ring (IDSR) ordered with the Shared Billing Arrangement option, the Host Customer as well as each Service User must notify the Telephone Company of any service outage to receive a credit allowance.

- (10) For IntelliLight® Entrance Facility (IEF) service, the following Service Guarantee credit allowance applies.

Any single service outage of 1 hour or more due solely to a Telephone Company facility failure will result in a credit of 100% of the monthly rate for the applicable IEF rate elements affected. Only one such credit is allowed in a single month's billing period.

- (11) For IntelliLight® Broadband Transport (IBT) service, the following Service Guarantee credit allowances apply: (T)

Any single service outage of IBT services with the Fiber Path Diversity option of 1 hour or more due solely to a Telephone Company facility failure will result in a credit of 100% of the monthly rate for the applicable IBT rate elements affected. Only one such credit is allowed in a single month's billing period. (C)
(T)

Any single service outage of basic IBT services of 4 hours or more due solely to a Telephone Company facility failure will result in a credit of 100% of the monthly rate for the applicable IBT rate elements affected. Only one such credit is allowed in a single month's billing period. (N)
(N)

- (12) For IntelliLight® Shared Single Path (ISSP), the following Service Guarantee credit allowance applies.

Any single service outage of 1 hour or more due solely to a Telephone Company facility failure will result in a credit of 100% of the monthly rate for the applicable ISSP rate elements affected. Only one such credit is allowed in a single month's billing period.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

- (1) Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.
- (2) Interruptions of a service due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.
- (3) Interruptions of a service during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the service is terminated.
- (4) Interruptions of a service when the customer has released that service to the Telephone Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the service during the time that was negotiated with the customer prior to the release of that service. Thereafter, a credit allowance as set forth in (B) preceding applies.
- (5) Interruptions of a service which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize the replacement of any element of special construction, as set forth in THE BELL ATLANTIC TELEPHONE COMPANIES TARIFF F.C.C NO. 13 for Special Construction. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the customer receives the Telephone Company's written notification of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt by the Telephone Company of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.4 Credit Allowance for Service Interruptions (Cont'd)(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

- (6) Periods when the customer elects not to release the service for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.
- (7) Periods of temporary discontinuance as set forth in 2.2.1(B) preceding.
- (8) Periods of interruption as set forth in 13.3.1 following.
- (9) An interruption or group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.

(D) Use of an Alternative Service Provided by the Telephone Company

Should the customer elect to use an alternative service provided by the Telephone Company during the period that a service is interrupted, the customer must pay the tariffed rates and charges for the alternative service used.

(E) Temporary Surrender of a Service

In certain instances, the customer may be requested by the Telephone Company to surrender a service for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be 1/1440 of the monthly rate for each period of 30 minutes or fraction thereof that the service is surrendered. In no case will the credit allowance exceed the monthly rate for the service surrendered in any one monthly billing period.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.5 Re-establishment of Service Following Fire, Flood or Other Occurrence(A) Nonrecurring Charges Do Not Apply

Charges do not apply for the re-establishment of service following a fire, flood or other occurrence attributed to an Act of God provided that:

- (1) The service is of the same type as was provided prior to the fire, flood and other occurrence.
- (2) The service is for the same customer.
- (3) The service is at the same location on the same premises.
- (4) The re-establishment of service begins within 60 days after Telephone Company service is available. (The 60 day period may be extended a reasonable period if the renovation of the original location on the premises affected is not practical within the allotted time period).

(B) Nonrecurring Charges Apply

Nonrecurring Charges apply for establishing service at a different location on the same premises or at a different premises pending re-establishment of service at the original location.

2.4.6 Title or Ownership Rights

The payment of rates and charges by customers for the services offered under the provisions of this tariff does not assign, confer or transfer title or ownership rights to proposals or facilities developed or utilized, respectively, by the Telephone Company in the provision of such services.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved

The provisions of meet point billing are applicable to Local Transport Termination and Facility, Transport Multiplexing, Host/Remote Transport Termination and Facility (if applicable), Switched Access Channel Mileage and Special Access Channel Mileage recurring charges only. The provisions of meet point billing are also applicable to the Switched Access Local Switching Installation nonrecurring charge and the Directory Access Service Installation nonrecurring charge when the provisions set forth in (L) following are applicable. All other recurring and nonrecurring charges for services provided by each Exchange Telephone Company are billed under each company's applicable rates as set forth in (B) through (E) following.

The Telephone Company accepts and adheres to the Ordering and Billing Forum guidelines, Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) and Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design (MECOD). These guidelines apply to the Access Services as set forth in (B) through (E) following. (Z)

The Telephone Company will handle ordering, rating and billing of Access Services under this tariff where more than one Exchange Telephone Company is involved in the provision of Access Service as follows.

(A)

- (1) When a Feature Group A or CSL BSA Switched Access Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the Local Transport element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose territory the first point of switching is located will accept the order. In addition, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the customer point of termination is located must also receive a copy of the order from the customer. The Exchange Telephone Company that accepts the order will then determine the charges involved, arrange to provide the Access Service ordered and bill the charges in accordance with its Access Service tariff.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

- (2) When a Feature Group B or CST BSA - Option 1 Switched Access Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the Local Transport element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, and when notified by the Telephone Company which accepts the order that the involved Exchange Telephone Companies cannot implement multi-company billing (meet point billing), ordering, provisioning, rating, and billing regulations, as set forth in (1) preceding will also apply to Feature Group B or CST BSA - Option 1.

(B) Except as set forth in (A)(2) preceding, when Feature Group B, C, D or CST BSA - Option 1, 2 or 3 Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the Local Transport element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, the order shall be received as follows:

- (1) For Feature Group C or CST BSA - Option 2 Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the end office is located must receive the order from the customer.
- (2) For Feature Group B, D or CST BSA - Option 1 or 3 Switched Access Service ordered to an end office, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the end office is located must receive the order from the customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(B) (Cont'd)

- (3) For Feature Group B, D or CST BSA - Option 1 or 3 Switched Access Service ordered to an access tandem, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the access tandem is located must receive the order from the customer.
- (4) For the Service ordered set forth in (1), (2) and (3) preceding, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the customer premises is located must also receive a copy of the order from the customer.

Each Exchange Telephone Company will provide the portion of the Local Transport element in its operating territory to an interconnection point (IP) with another Exchange Telephone Company and will bill the charges in accordance with its Access Service tariff. The rates for the Local Transport elements will be determined as set forth in (F) following. When Switched Access Service is ordered by a customer where the customer designated premises is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and neither the access tandem nor the end office is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory, the Switched Access Local Switching Installation nonrecurring charge will be determined as set forth in (L) following. When Directory Access Service is ordered by a customer where the customer designated premises is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and the DA location is located in another Exchange Telephone Company's operating territory, the Directory Access Installation nonrecurring charge will be determined as set forth in (L) following. All other appropriate charges in each Exchange Telephone Company tariff are applicable.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

- (C) When a WATS Access Line Service is ordered and Channel Mileage applies (i.e., the WATS Serving Office and the end user end office are not coterminous) and one end of the Channel Mileage element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the end office is located must receive the order from the customer. In addition, the exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the WATS Serving Office is located must also receive a copy of the order from the customer. Each Exchange Telephone Company will provide the portion of the Channel Mileage element in its operating territory to an interconnection point (IP) with another Exchange Telephone Company and will bill the charges in accordance with its Access Service tariff. The rate for the Channel Mileage element will be determined as set forth in (F) following. All other appropriate charges in each Exchange Telephone Company tariff are applicable.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(D)

- (1) Except when a WATS Access Line Service is ordered as set forth in (C) preceding, when a Special Access Service is ordered by a customer where one end of the Channel Mileage element is in the Telephone Company operating territory and the other end is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, except for Special Access Service provided with the use of Hubs, either of the Exchange Telephone Companies may receive the order from the customer. In addition, the other Exchange Telephone Company must receive a copy of the order from the customer. One of the Exchange Telephone Companies will coordinate the order as mutually agreed upon by the Exchange Telephone Companies. Each Exchange Telephone Company will provide the portion of the Channel Mileage element in its operating territory to an interconnection point (IP) with another Exchange Telephone Company and will bill the charges in accordance with its Access Service tariff. The rate for the Channel Mileage element will be determined as set forth in (F) following. All other appropriate charges in each Exchange Telephone Company tariff are applicable. (Z)
- (2) When a customer orders point to point NES DS1 or NES DS3 Special Access Service between points in the New York-New Jersey Corridor, the customer has the option of ordering the service as specified in Section 2.4.7(D)(1) preceding or ordering the service with the Corridor Service Single Ordering and Billing Option as specified in Section 7.2.13(D)(7) following.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

- (E) When a Special Access Service, NES FDDI Service or a Switched Access Service involving a Hub is ordered by a customer where one end of the Channel Mileage element is in an Exchange Telephone Company operating territory and the Hub is in another Exchange Telephone Company operating territory, the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the Hub is located must receive the order from the customer. In addition, the Exchange Telephone Companies in whose operating territory a customer premises is located must receive copies of the order from the customer. Each Exchange Telephone Company will provide the portion of the Channel Mileage element in its operating territory to an interconnection point (IP) with another Exchange Telephone Company and will bill the charges in accordance with its Access Service tariff. The rate for the Channel Mileage element will be determined as set forth in (F) following.

When Switched Access Service involving a Hub is ordered by a customer where the Hub is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and neither the access tandem nor the end office is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory, the Switched Access Local Switching Installation nonrecurring charge will be determined as set forth in (L) following. All other appropriate charges in each Exchange Telephone Company tariff are applicable. (Z)

When Directory Access Service involving a Hub is ordered by a customer where the Hub is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and the DA location is located in another Exchange Telephone Company's operating territory, the Directory Access Installation nonrecurring charge will be determined as set forth in (L) following. All other appropriate charges in each Exchange Telephone Company tariff are applicable. (Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

- (F) The rates for the Switched Access Local Transport Facility, applicable Host/Remote Transport Facility and Channel Mileage elements and the rate for the Special Access and NES FDDI Service Channel Mileage element for services provided as set forth in (B) through (E) preceding are determined as follows:
- (1) Determine the appropriate Switched Access Local Transport Channel Mileage, Local Transport Facility, applicable Host/Remote Transport Facility, Special Access or NES FDDI Service Channel Mileage by computing the airline mileage between the two ends of the Local Transport Channel Mileage, Local Transport Facility, Host/Remote Transport Facility, Special Access or NES FDDI Service Channel Mileage element. Determine the airline mileage for the Local Transport Channel Mileage, Local Transport Facility Charge or Host/Remote Transport Facility Charge using the V&H method as set forth in 6.7.11 following. Determine the airline mileage for the Special Access Service Channel Mileage element using the V&H method as set forth in 7.4.6 following. Determine the airline mileage for the NES FDDI Service Channel Mileage element using the V&H method as set forth in 23.6.2 following.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(F) (Cont'd)

- (2) For Feature Groups B, C, D or CST BSA - Option 1, 2 or 3 Switched Access Services with Tandem Switched Transport, the transport charges are determined as set forth in (a) thru (g) following.

(a) Multiply:

The number of access minutes
by
the number of airline miles as determined in (1) preceding
by
the Telephone Company's appropriate Local Transport Facility
per mile per access minute rate
by
the Telephone Company's billing percentage factor.

(b) Divide:

The product of (a) by 100:

The resulting amount is the total Local Transport Facility charge.

(c) Multiply:

The number of access minutes
by
the Telephone Company's appropriate Local Transport Termination
per minute rate.

(d) Divide:

The product of (c) by two (2). The resulting amount is the total Local Transport Termination charge.

(e) Multiply:

The number of access minutes
by
the Telephone Company's appropriate Transport Multiplexing per
minute rate.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(F) (Cont'd)

(2) (Cont'd)

(f) Divide:

The product of (e) by two (2). The resulting amount is the total Transport Multiplexing charge.

(g) Add:

The products of (b), (d) and (f) for the total Local Transport charges subject to meet point billing regulations*.

(3) For FGB, C and D or CST BSA - Option 1, 2 and 3 Switched Access Service with Direct Trunked Transport, determine the rate (utilizing both the fixed and per mile Local Transport Channel Mileage rate elements) for the airline mileage determined in (1) preceding. Multiply such rate by the Telephone Company's billing percentage factor and divide by 100 to obtain the Local Transport Channel Mileage element charges.

(4) For Special Access Service and NES FDDI Service, determine the rate (utilizing both the fixed and per mile Channel Mileage rate elements) for the airline mileage determined in (1) preceding using the Telephone Company's tariff. Multiply such rate by the Telephone Company's billing percentage factor and divide by 100 to obtain the Channel Mileage element charges.

(G) The interconnection points will be determined by the Exchange Telephone Companies involved. The billing percentage (BP) factor (Z) for the Telephone Company for the service between the two involved offices is listed in NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4.

(H) If any changes are made in meet point billing arrangements as set forth in (B) through (E) preceding, the Telephone Company will give affected customers 30 days' notice.

* Additional Local Transport rates and charges may apply as set forth in Section 6. following which are not subject to meet point billing regulations.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One
Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(Z)

(Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

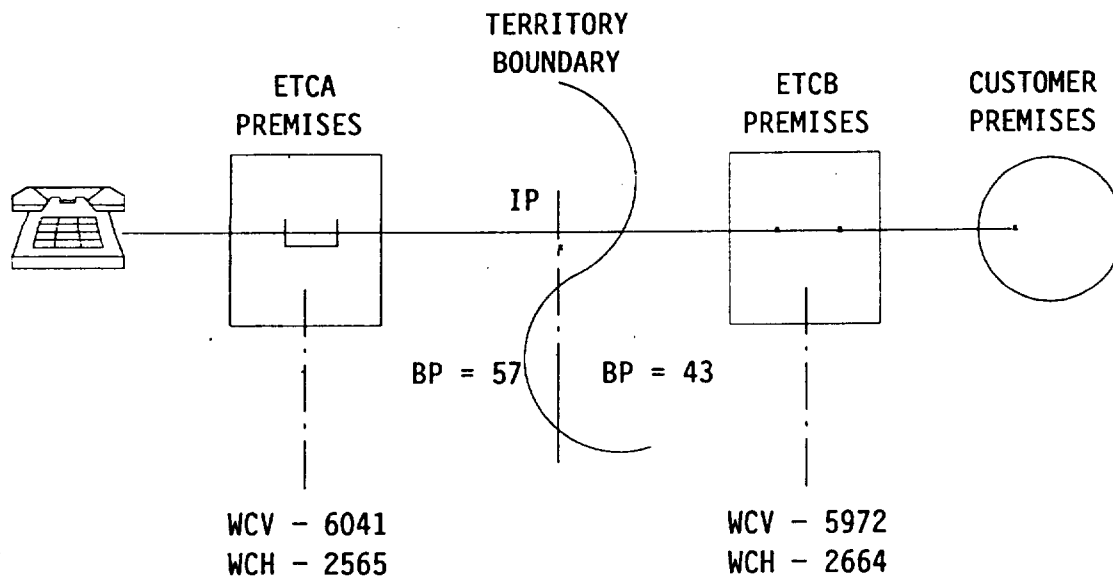
(I) Reserved for Future Use (Z)

(J) Reserved for Future Use (Z)

(K) Example - Switched Access

(1) Layout

- (a) Feature Group C Switched Access is ordered to End Office A.
- (b) End Office A is in operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company A.
- (c) Premises of ordering Customer is in operating territory of Exchange Telephone Company B.

Exchange Telephone Company A
(ETCA)
Operating TerritoryExchange Telephone Company B
(ETCB)
Operating Territory

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(K) (Cont'd)

(2) Airline Mileages (Using NATIONAL EXCHANGE CARRIER ASSOCIATION, INC. TARIFF F.C.C. NO. 4.)

- ETCA premises to ETCB premises = 22.1, rounded = 23

(3) Local Transport Facility Charge for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA Local Transport Facility per mile per access minute is \$0.000528

- Assume ETCA Billing Percentage (BP) is 57

- Assume ETCB Local Transport Facility per mile per access minute is \$0.000536

- Assume ETCB Billing Percentage (BP) is 43

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Facility Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Min.} \times 23 \times \text{ETCA Local Transport Facility Rate} \times \text{ETCA BP}}{100}$$

- Calculation of Local Transport Facility Charge

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Facility Charge} = 9000 \times 23 \times \$0.000528 \times \frac{57}{100} = \$62.30$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Facility Charge} = 9000 \times 23 \times \$0.000536 \times \frac{43}{100} = \$47.71$$

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(K) (Cont'd)

(4) Local Transport Termination Charge for 9000 access minutes (M)

- Assume ETCA rate for Local Transport Termination is \$0.0097 per access minute.

- Assume ETCB rate for Local Transport Termination is \$0.0131 per access minute.

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Termination Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes} \times \text{ETCA Rate}}{2}$$

- Calculation of Local Transport Termination Charge

$$\text{ETCA Local Transport Termination Charge} = 9000 \times \frac{\$0.0097}{2} = \$43.65$$

$$\text{ETCB Local Transport Termination Charge} = 9000 \times \frac{\$0.0131}{2} = \$58.95$$

(5) Transport Multiplexing Charge for 9000 access minutes

- Assume ETCA rate for Transport Multiplexing is \$0.00020 per access minute. (M)

- Assume ETCB rate for Transport Multiplexing is \$0.00028 per access minute. (Z)

- Formula:

$$\text{ETCA Transport Multiplexing Charge} = \frac{\text{Access Minutes} \times \text{ETCA Rate}}{2}$$

- Calculation of Transport Multiplexing Charge

$$\text{ETCA Transport Multiplexing Charge} = 9000 \times \frac{\$0.00020}{2} = \$0.90$$

$$\text{ETCB Transport Multiplexing Charge} = 9000 \times \frac{\$0.00028}{2} = \$1.26$$

(M)

Regulations formerly found on this page can now be found on 1st Revised Page 2-117.

Regulations on this page formerly appeared on Original Page 2-117.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(K) (Cont'd)

(6) ETCA add \$62.30 Local Transport Facility Charge, \$43.65 Local Transport Termination Charge and \$0.90 Transport Multiplexing Charge for ETCA Local Transport Charge* = \$106.85.

(M)

ETCB add \$47.71 Local Transport Facility Charge, \$58.95 Local Transport Termination Charge and \$1.26 Transport Multiplexing Charge for ETCB Local Transport Charge* = \$107.92.

(M)

Regulations on this page formerly appeared on Original Page 2-117.

* Additional Local Transport rates and charges may apply as set forth in Section 6. following which are not subject to meet point billing regulations.

(M)

(M)

(M)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

(L) When Switched Access Service is ordered by a customer where the customer designated premises or Hub is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and neither the access tandem nor the end office is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory, the charge for the Switched Access Service Local Switching Installation nonrecurring charge which applies per line or trunk will be an amount equal to one half of the Local Switching Installation nonrecurring charge for each line or trunk provided to the end office or access tandem. All remaining nonrecurring charges for the local transport provided by the Telephone Company in its operating territory are applicable.

(M)

When Directory Access Service is ordered by a customer where the customer designated premises is located in the Telephone Company's operating territory and the DA location is located in another Exchange Telephone Company's operating territory, the charge for the Directory Access Installation nonrecurring charge which applies per trunk will be an amount equal to one half of the Directory Access Installation nonrecurring charge for each trunk provided to the DA location. All remaining nonrecurring charges for the local transport provided by the Telephone Company in its operating territory are applicable.

(M)

Regulations on this page formerly appeared on Original Page 2-116.

Regulations previously found on this page can now be found on 1st Revised Page 2-116 and Original Page 2-116.1.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.7 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services Where More Than One Exchange Telephone Company is Involved (Cont'd)

- (M) If the Telephone Company acts as an intermediate, non-terminating local exchange carrier, Tandem Switched Transport Termination, Direct Trunked Transport Channel Mileage fixed rates and/or Special Access Channel Mileage fixed rates, as determined in (F) preceding, will not be applied to the meet point billing arrangement.

(D)

(D)

2.4.8 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Foreign Exchange Service in the New York-New Jersey Corridor

Foreign exchange service within the New York-New Jersey Corridor consists of Feature Group A or CSL BSA Switched Access Service in the operating territory of one Exchange Telephone Company and Corridor Service between the end office switch where the FGA or CSL BSA switching dial tone is provided and the customer premises in the operating territory of the other Exchange Telephone Company.

The Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the customer premises is located will accept the order for the foreign exchange service, notify the other Exchange Telephone Company of the order, and coordinate the provision of service. Each Exchange Telephone Company will render a bill to the customer for the portion of the Corridor Service it provides. The rates and charges will be determined in the following manner:

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.8 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Foreign Exchange Service in the New York-New Jersey Corridor (Cont'd)

- (A) The FGA or CSL BSA rates and charges of the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the end office switch providing the FGA or CSL BSA switching dial tone is located will apply. (Z)

The rates for Local Transport are applied as set forth in 6.7.1(E) following. In lieu of the mileage measurement as set forth in 6.7.11 following, the mileage to be used to determine the rates for the Local Transport Facility is as follows. For access minutes in the originating direction, the mileage is zero. Where measurement capability exists and end office specific usage data is available for access minutes in the terminating direction, the Local Transport Facility Mileage is calculated on the airline distance between the end office switch where the call carried by the Local Transport terminates and the end office switch providing the FGA or CSL BSA switching dial tone. The V&H coordinates method is used to determine this mileage. Where measurement capability does not exist and/or end office specific usage data is not available, for access minutes in the terminating direction, the mileage is zero.

- (B) For the associated Corridor Service, one Channel Termination will be charged at the rates and charges of the Exchange Telephone Company in whose operating territory the customer premises is located. The channel mileage will be the airline distance measured, using the V&H coordinates method, between the customer premises serving wire center and the end office switch where FGA or CSL BSA switching dial tone is provided. The rates are then apportioned using the method set forth in 2.4.7(F) preceding.
- (C) Optional Features and Functions or BSEs will be charged at the rates and charges of the Exchange Telephone Company that provides the element.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.9

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.10 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Cragmere, New Jersey Foreign Exchange Service Provided to Suffern, New York Customers

The following offering is limited to customers of record on December 31, 1983, limited to the number of services provided as of that date. Moves in the same building and rearrangements will be permitted. (Z)

Cragmere, New Jersey foreign exchange service provided to Suffern, New York customers consists of Feature Group A or Lineside BSA Switched Access Service in the operating territory of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and Special Access Service between the Cragmere, New Jersey and office switch where the FGA or Lineside BSA switching dial tone is provided and the customer premises in Suffern, New York in the operating territory of New York Telephone Company.

New York Telephone Company, in whose operating territory the customer premises is located, will accept the order for the foreign exchange service, notify the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company of the order, and coordinate the provision of the service. Each Exchange Telephone Company will render a bill to the customer for the portion of the foreign exchange service it provides. The rates and charges will be determined in the following manner:

- (A) The FGA or Lineside BSA rates and charges of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, in whose operating territory the Cragmere, New Jersey end office switch providing the FGA or Lineside BSA switching dial tone is located, will apply. (Z)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.10 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Cragmere, New Jersey Foreign Exchange Service Provided to Suffern, New York Customers (Cont'd)

- (B) For the associated Special Access Service, one Channel Termination will be charged at the rates and charges of New York Telephone Company, in whose operating territory the customer premises in Suffern, New York is located. The channel mileage will be the airline distance measured, using the V&H coordinates method, between the customer premises serving wire center in Suffern, New York and the Cragmere, New Jersey end office switch where FGA or Lineside BSA switching dial tone is provided. The rates are then apportioned using the method set forth in 2.4.7(F) preceding.
- (C) Optional Features and Functions will be charged at the rates and charges of the Exchange Telephone Company that provides the element.

2.4.11 Service Provisioning Warranty(A) General

The Telephone Company assures that when a customer orders certain Access Service, as specified in (B) following, service will be installed and available for customer use no later than the Confirmed Due Date as defined in Section 2.6 following.

The failure of the Telephone Company to meet this Confirmed Due Date will result in the credit of all applicable nonrecurring charges for each Access Service associated with the missed commitment. All the nonrecurring charges for services subject to the Service Provisioning Warranty will be applied as a credit on the customer's first bill. The nonrecurring charges will be credited at the rate at which they are billed.

(B) Services Subject to the Service Provisioning Warranty

The following Access Services will be subject to the conditions of the Service Provisioning Warranty: (Z)

High Capacity 1.544 Mbps Service

High Capacity 44.736 Mbps Service (electrical)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.11 Service Provisioning Warranty (Cont'd)(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

A credit allowance under the Service Provisioning Warranty does not apply:

- (1) when failure to meet the Confirmed Due Date occurs because of conditions listed in Section 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 preceding; or
- (2) when the customer requests an expedited order; or
- (3) due to customer actions, e.g., customer premises inaccessible, or customer changes its interface requirements, or customer not ready to accept service; or
- (4) when the customer requests installation at a non-standard premises or requires Special Construction as set forth in 5.1.3 following; or
- (5) to Specialized Service or Arrangements as set forth in Section 12. following or Individual Case Basis tariff filings as set forth in Section 31.7.14 following; or
- (6) when the Telephone Company is not the Access Service Coordination Exchange Carrier (ASC-EC), as set forth in 2.4.7 preceding, and the Confirmed Due Date is not met by the Exchange Company acting as the ASC-EC for its portion of the service (See diagram below); or

	NTC ASC-EC	ANOTHER LEC ASC-EC
NTC MISSES DATE	Refund applies	Refund applies
ANOTHER LEC MISSES DATE	Refund applies	Refund does not apply

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.11 Service Provisioning Warranty (Cont'd)

(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

- (7) to Service Rearrangements and Moves within the same building as described in Section 7.4.1(C)(3) and 7.4.5(A) following, respectively; or
- (8) when building facilities are not ready (includes space, cable support structures, building risers and entrance facilities to be provided by builder or owner or owner's subcontracted vendor); or
- (9) for termination beyond the Network Interface; or
- (10) when the delay is caused by work stoppages, civil disturbances, criminal actions; or by fire, flooding or other occurrences attributed to an Act of God; or

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)2.4.11 Service Provisioning Warranty (Cont'd)(C) When a Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

- (11) to the derived services of a multiplexed 1.544 Mbps Service or the derived switched services of a shared use High Capacity Service; or
- (12) when Special Access service is provided with NRS.

In addition, the Service Provisioning Warranty will not apply during a declared National Emergency. Priority installation of National Security Emergency Preparedness telecommunications service as described in Section 10.8.1(D) following shall take precedence.

2.4.12 Ordering, Rating and Billing of Access Services When Radio Telephone Utility (RTU) Carrier Service and Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Interconnections Are Involved

When Switched Access Service involves interstate traffic which originates or terminates at RTU Services, where the local transport is provided by the Telephone Company and the end user connection is provided by an RTU Carrier, the Telephone Company will provide its portion of the Switched Access Service in accordance with Section 6. following, subject to the following regulations. (B) following applies to interstate traffic which originates at TRS Interconnections.

- (A) For traffic which originates or terminates at RTU Interconnections, Carrier Common Line Service and Switched Access Service Local Switching rates and charges as specified in Sections 3.9 and 6.8 following respectively, will not apply.
- (B) For traffic which originates at TRS Equal Access Interconnections provided through an Access Tandem, Carrier Common Line Access Service, and Switched Access Service Local Switching rates and charges as specified in Sections 3.9 and 6.8 following, respectively, will not apply to that portion of the call from the serving wire center of the TRS Carrier to the serving wire center of the Interexchange Carrier. The mileage used to determine the Direct Trunked Transport Channel Mileage billed to the TRS Carrier and the Channel Mileage or Local Transport Facility mileage billed to the Interexchange Carrier is calculated as set forth in Section 6.7.11(I) following.

(Z)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.5 Connections

(Z)

2.5.1 General

Equipment and systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems and communications systems) may be connected with Switched and Special Access Service furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection or interconnection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in Technical Reference Publication AS No. 1, ISSUE II Access Service, its associated Addendum, Technical Reference Publications as specified in 28.1 and 28.4 following; and 2.1 preceding.

2.5.2 Standard Access Service Connections

Access Services are provided by means of wire, fiber optics, radio or any other suitable technology or a combination thereof. Special Access Service connections are made directly or through a Telephone Company Hub where bridging, multiplexing or Network Reconfiguration Service functions are performed. These connections can either be analog or digital.

2.5.3 Expanded Interconnection - Fiber Optic

Fiber Optic Expanded Interconnections, available in either physical or virtual interconnection arrangements, provides a customer with space and associated requirements such as power and environmental conditioning within a Telephone Company serving wire center to locate certain fiber optic facilities and equipment, and a connection to certain Telephone Company provided services.

Expanded Interconnections will be provided subject to the regulations and rates and charges set forth in Section 28. following.

2.5.4 Expanded Interconnection - Microwave

Microwave Expanded Interconnection provides a customer with space and associated requirements such as power and environmental conditioning within a Telephone Company serving wire center to locate certain terrestrial point to point microwave facilities and equipment, and a connection to certain Telephone Company provided services.

(Z)

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.5 Connections (Cont'd)

(Z)

2.5.4 Expanded Interconnection - Microwave (Cont'd)

Microwave facilities, equipment and support structures may be located in, on or above the exterior walls and roof of Telephone Company serving wire centers. Such interconnection must be made in accordance with the provisions specified in 2.1 preceding. These interconnections will be provided subject to the regulations and rates and charges set forth in Section 28. following.

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Code

The term "Access Code" denotes a uniform seven digit code that has the form 101XXXX or 950-XXXX and is assigned by the Telephone Company to an individual customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Access Concentrator (AC)

The term "Access Concentrator" denotes the network equipment which collects customer data information from many access lines, multiplexes the data onto trunks for delivery to the packet switch and vice versa. The access concentrator may improve the efficiency of a communications circuit by combining a number of low-speed inputs into a single, higher speed output.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes that usage of exchange facilities in interstate or foreign service for the purpose of calculating chargeable usage. On the originating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the originating end user's call is delivered by the Telephone Company to and acknowledged as received by the customer's facilities connected with the originating exchange. On the terminating end of an interstate or foreign call, usage is measured from the time the call is received by the end user in the terminating exchange. Timing of usage at both originating and terminating ends of an interstate or foreign call shall terminate when the calling or called party disconnects, whichever event is recognized first in the originating and terminating exchanges, as applicable.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating or terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's premises, multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement.

Action Control Point (ACP)

The term "Action Control Point" denotes a local Telephone Company switch which recognizes a call using V PATH service and processes it according to programmed information in the database for V PATH service for each specific network.

Add/Drop Multiplexer (ADM)

(N)

The term "Add/Drop Multiplexer (ADM)" denotes a multiplexing function that allows lower level signals to be added or dropped from an optical carrier channel.

(N)

(N)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Answer/Disconnect Supervision

The term "Answer/Disconnect Supervision" denotes the transmission of the switch trunk equipment supervisory signal (off-hook or on-hook) to the customer's point of termination as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Asynchronous

The term "Asynchronous" denotes a form of combination whereby each data character is individually synchronized by means of start and stop elements.

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

The term "Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)" denotes a broadband, packet technology protocol in which digital traffic of all types (e.g., data, video, voice or image) is presented in fixed length cells and transported via logical channels.

ATM Forum

The term "ATM Forum" denotes an organization consisting primarily of equipment vendors, manufacturers and carriers with a goal of promoting ATM technology and services and assisting in providing inter-operability.

Attempt

The term "Attempt" denotes the point at which delivery of an end user communication to a customer Point of Termination results in the measurement of access minutes as set forth in Section 6.7.6 following.

Attendant Access

The term "Attendant Access" denotes a method of network controller access for Network Reconfiguration Service which provides customers with the ability to contact a Telephone Company attendant who performs a reconfiguration or management function at the customer's request.

Attenuation Distortion

The term "Attenuation Distortion" denotes the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Authorized Billing Agent

The term "Authorized Billing Agent" denotes a third party hired by a customer to perform billing and collection services for the customer.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI)

The term "Automatic Number Identification" denotes an optional feature or Basic Service Element that provides automatic transmission of a seven- or ten-digit number and information indicator (II) digits to the customer's premises for calls originating in the LATA for the purpose of identifying the calling station.

Balance (100 Type) Test Line

The term "Balance (100 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides for balance and noise testing.

Bearer Capability

The term "Bearer Capability" denotes information generated by originating ISDN devices (i.e. DTE) for communicating with switches and other ISDN devices. This information allows for the determination of the type of call and the appropriate routing. Bearer capability information is carried in the User Service Information (USI) parameter of the SS7 Initial Address Message.

Billing Name and Address

The term "Billing Name and Address" denotes the name and address provided to the Telephone Company by each of its local exchange customers to which the Telephone Company directs bills for its services.

Bit

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Bursty Traffic

The term "Bursty Traffic" denotes communication traffic characterized by short periods of high intensity separated by fairly long intervals of little or no utilization.

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the time of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, this is 8:00 or 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 or 6:00 P.M., respectively, with an hour for lunch, Monday through Friday, resulting in a standard forty (40) hour work week. However, Business Day hours for the Telephone Company may vary based on company policy, union contract and location. To determine such hours for the Telephone Company, or a Telephone Company location, the Telephone Company should be contacted at the address shown on the Check Sheet.

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMC)" denotes the customer specified maximum amount of Switched Access Service and/or Directory Assistance Service access minutes the customer expects to be handled in an end office switch during any hour in an 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. period for the Switched Access Service Arrangement and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered. This customer furnished BHMC quantity is the input data the Telephone Company uses to determine the number of transmission paths for the Switched Access Service Arrangement and/or Directory Assistance Service ordered.

Cable Space

The term "Cable Space" denotes: (1) any passage or opening in, on, under, over or through the Serving Wire Center Cable Support structure required either to bring fire retardant fiber optic riser cable from a multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement to the location where the riser cable and the feeder cable meet and are spliced, or, fire retardant cable or waveguide from a multiplexing node or transmitter/receiver space to an antenna; (2) the spaces between the splice and the conduit space; (3) the space between the multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement and the Telephone Company point of termination; (4) any other space required to bring other fire retardant communications cable or waveguide from one multiplexing node or virtual collocation arrangement to another belonging to the same customer; and (5) the space between the multiplexing node and transmitter/receiver space belonging to the same customer. (Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Call

The term "Call" denotes a customer attempt for which the complete address code (e.g., 0-, 911, or 10 digits) is provided to the serving dial tone office.

Call Request Packet

The term "Call Request Packet" denotes the first packet in each session which contains the call request information.

Carrier or Common Carrier

See Interexchange Carrier.

CCS

The term "CCS" denotes a hundred call seconds, which is a standard unit of traffic load that is equal to 100 seconds of usage or capacity of group of servers (e.g., trunks).

Cell Delay Variation Tolerance

Cell Delay Variation Tolerance (CDVT) is the amount of variation permitted for early arrival of clusters of cells at the source User Network Interface (UNI). Cells exceeding the tolerance will be declared non-conformant and will be discarded.

(N)

(N)

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Prefix

The term "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 Testing

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring operational and transmission parameters.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Channel(s)

The term "Channel(s)" denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic-based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

Channel Service Unit

The term "Channel Service Unit" denotes equipment which performs one or more of the following functions: termination of a digital facility, regeneration of digital signals, detection and/or correction of signal format error, and remote loop back.

Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing wider bandwidth or higher speed channels into narrower band-width or lower speed channels.

Closed User Group

Closed User Group (CUG) capability provides the ability to contain Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC) calls between certain User Network Interfaces (UNIs). CUG functionality groups UNIs into logical associations and allows calling privileges to be specified. This capability is network wide.

(N)
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(N)

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

The term "C-Notched Noise" denotes the C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

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2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Common Channel Signaling Access

The term "Common Channel Signaling Access" denotes the capability which allows customers access to the SS7 signaling network.

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

Common Transport

The term "Common Transport" denotes the use of channels and equipment for transport by multiple customers.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.

Conduit

The term "Conduit" denotes any reinforced passage or opening in, on, under, over or through the ground between the feeder route conduit system and cable vault location capable of containing communications facilities required to bring customer-provided fiber optic feeder cable into the Telephone Company Serving Wire Center.

(Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Confirmed Due Date

The term "Confirmed Due Date" denotes the actual due date on the service order for which work activity is scheduled to be completed by the Telephone Company and for which the service will be ready for use by the customer. The due date is the standard interval date (as specified in 5.2.1(A)) or a negotiated date beyond the established interval date. The Confirmed Due Date is provided by the Telephone Company to the customer once the availability of Telephone Company facilities has been authorized.

Constant Bit Rate

Constant Bit Rate (CBR) is a steady flow of user information required to support applications where variable delays in transmission would negatively impact the information content. CBR is the highest priority traffic on the network. Examples of applications requiring CBR are voice and some types of video.

(N)
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(N)Contiguous or Contiguous Data Speed

The term "Contiguous or Contiguous Data Speed" denotes the transmission rate at which the total bandwidth of adjacent (contiguous) channels is provided over a common interface at speeds of 128.0 kbps, 256.0 kbps, 384.0 kbps, 512.0 kbps or 768.0 kbps.

Contiguous Time Slots

The term "Contiguous Time Slots" denotes adjacent or sequential time periods within a common interface.

Corridor Logical Channel

The term "Corridor Logical Channel" denotes a communications path that allows for simultaneous transmission of sequenced data packets between Frame Relay networks in the New York-New Jersey Corridor.

Corridor Service

The term "Corridor Service" denotes those interstate interLATA services that the Telephone Company is allowed to provide in the New York - New Jersey Corridor under the exceptions to the MFJ Decree. The geographic Area which is included in the New York - New Jersey Corridor is as defined following in this section under New York - New Jersey Corridor.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Confirmed Due Date

The term "Confirmed Due Date" denotes the actual due date on the service order for which work activity is scheduled to be completed by the Telephone Company and for which the service will be ready for use by the customer. The due date is the standard interval date (as specified in 5.2.1(A)) or a negotiated date beyond the established interval date. The Confirmed Due Date is provided by the Telephone Company to the customer once the availability of Telephone Company facilities has been authorized.

Contiguous or Contiguous Data Speed

The term "Contiguous or Contiguous Data Speed" denotes the transmission rate at which the total bandwidth of adjacent (contiguous) channels is provided over a common interface at speeds of 128.0 kbps, 256.0 kbps, 384.0 kbps, 512.0 kbps or 768.0 kbps.

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Corridor Service

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and End Users.

Customer Access Ring (CAR)

The term "Customer Access Ring (CAR)" denotes a survivable fiber ring that is constructed through at least two central offices/wire centers. CARS utilize unidirectional path-switched ring ADMs, typically operating at OC3 or OC12 rates.

(N)

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(N)

Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE)

The term "Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE)" denotes Telephone Company network channel terminating equipment that interfaces with customer-provided Data Terminal Equipment.

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)

The term "Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)" denotes customer provided equipment, either terminals or computers, that interfaces with a Packet Switching Access Service network or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).

Data Terminal Number (DTN)

The term "Data Terminal Number (DTN)" denotes numeric characters used to identify the origination or destination point of a call within a network. The DTN usually consists of ten digits.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line

The term "Data Transmission (107 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement which provides for a connection to a signal source which provides test signals for one-way testing of data and voice transmission parameters.

Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message weighting" denotes noise power measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

(Z)

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Dedicated Transport

The term "Dedicated Transport" denotes the use of channels and equipment for transport by a single customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Demarcation Point or Point of Demarcation

The term "Demarcation Point" or "Point of Demarcation" denotes the point of interconnection between Telephone Company communications facilities and the terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at a customer's premises. The demarcation point or point of demarcation is located as required by Section 68.3 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

For purposes of Expanded Interconnection, the demarcation point is the point of interconnection between the customer's multiplexing node and the Telephone Company point of termination.

For purposes of virtual collocation, the demarcation point is known as manhole zero. From this manhole into the central office, the Telephone Company shall assume ownership of and maintain the fiber. From this manhole toward the customer's location, the fiber remains the customer's responsibility, with the customer performing all servicing and maintaining full ownership.

Detail Billing

The term "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 Telephone Company.

Digital Cross-Connect System

The term "Digital Cross-Connect System" denotes an electronic switching node that enables circuits to be cross-connected.

Direct Trunked Transport

The term "Direct Trunked Transport" denotes transport of Switched Access Service, over facilities dedicated to the use of a Customer either between the serving wire center and the end office, between the serving wire center and the access tandem, or between two customer designated Telephone Company offices.

Directory Assistance (Interstate)

The term "Directory Assistance" denotes the provision of telephone numbers by a Telephone Company operator when the operator location is accessed by a customer premises by sending the appropriate signals, i.e., off-hook, 555-1212 or NPA + 555-1212.

(Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Directory Assistance Location (Interstate)

The term "Directory Assistance Location" denotes a Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment first receives the Directory Assistance call from a customer's premises and selects the first operator position to respond to the Directory Assistance call.

Dual Tone Multifrequency 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 or CSL BSA. It may be utilized when Feature Group A or CSL BSA is being used in the terminating direction (from the point of termination 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

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

Echo Path Loss

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a 4-wire point of interface without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" 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.

Effective Bandwidth

The term "Effective Bandwidth" denotes an approximate measure of network resource utilization for an ATM logical channel. The effective bandwidth is based on the maximum burst size, sustainable cell rate and/or peak cell rate values specified for that ATM logical channel.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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 insure independent information transmission 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 Telephone 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 two wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

800 Data Base Access Query

The term "800 Data Base Access Query" denotes a database lookup which returns a valid customer identification code.

800 Data Base Access Service

The term "800 Data Base Access Service" denotes a service which uses a data base system to identify 800 access customers on a 10-digit basis. For purposes of administering the rules and regulations set forth in this tariff regarding the provision of 800 Database Access, except where otherwise specified, the term 800 Database Access shall include the following NPAs: 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833, and 822 as they become available to the industry.

800 Service Management System (800 SMS)

The term "800 Service Management System" (800 SMS) denotes the main operations support system used to create and update 800 Service records in the national 800 data base.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)800 Service Provider

The term "800 Service Provider" denotes a telecommunications company, including Exchange Carriers and Interexchange Carriers, or a reseller of exchange or interexchange services that offers 800 Service to end users.

End Office Switch

The term "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. Included are Remote Switching Modules and Remote Switching Systems served by a host office in a different wire center.

End User

The term "End User" denotes any customer of an interstate or foreign 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 on the premises of such reseller.

Entrance Facility

The term "Entrance Facility" denotes transport from the customer designated premises to the serving wire center of the customer premises or to an alternate wire center negotiated with the Telephone Company.

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Envelope Delay Distortion

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

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, established by the Telephone 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 Local Access and Transport Area.

Exit Message

The term "Exit Message" denotes a SS7 message sent to an end office by the Telephone Company's tandem switch to mark the Carrier Connect Time when the Telephone Company's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to an Interexchange Customer.

Expanded Interconnection

The term "Expanded Interconnection" denotes space within or upon a serving wire center and a connection within the Telephone Company serving wire center between Telephone Company provided High Capacity Special Access Services and customer-provided fiber optic or microwave facilities and transmission equipment.

Expected Measured Loss

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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Facilities

The term "Facilities" denotes telecommunications cables and equipment owned and utilized by the Telephone Company in the provision of service.

For Expanded Interconnection, the term "Facilities" denotes telecommunications cables and equipment owned/leased and used solely by the customer in connection with its multiplexing node.

Fiber Path Diversity

The term "Fiber Path Diversity" denotes the provision of service using at least two fibers placed on physically separate paths (i.e., different conduit runs that do not pass through the same manhole(s)). The cable paths are separated by at least 25 feet.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Field Identifier

The term "Field Identifier" denotes two to four characters that are used on service orders to convey specific instructions. Field Identifiers may or may not have associated data. Selected Field Identifiers are used in Telephone Company billing systems to generate nonrecurring charges.

First Come - First Served

The term "First Come - First Served" denotes a procedure followed when the first service order received will be the first service order processed. An order is considered to be received when the Telephone Company has complete and accurate information, as required for the services ordered under other sections of this tariff, to accept and process the order.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes the first Telephone 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 Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the customer's premises.

Flexible Automatic Number Identification (Flexible ANI)

The term "Flexible Automatic Number Identification" denotes an optional feature or Basic Service Element that provides additional values for the information indicator digits available with the ANI feature on originating calls. These additional digits identify the type of line that is originating the call for billing, screening and routing purposes.

Fractional OC# Interface

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The term "Fractional OC# Interface" denotes a feature of IntelliLight®

Entrance Facility (IEF) that provides either an OC3, OC12 OC48 optical network interface at the customer's designated premises. Capacity is ordered and billed in increments of STS1.

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Frequency Shift

The term "Frequency Shift" denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Geographically Averaged Rate (GAR)

The term "Geographically Averaged Rate" denotes a situation in which the rates and charges for a service offering, for which there is no demand, are developed based upon the average rate for more than one study area. Upon receipt of a request for service, the current geographically averaged rates will be redeveloped to include the new study area.

For example, study areas A, B, and C have been geographically averaged. Geographically averaged rates for A and B were developed based upon the aggregate revenue and demand, while area C, marked GAR, has no current demand. Should C receive a request for service, the current geographically averaged rates will be redeveloped to include C's revenue and demand. The redeveloped rates and charges will now be applicable to customers in A, B, and C. (Z)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes Terminal Equipment, Multiline Terminating Systems and Protective Circuitry directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide services under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Grooming

The term "Grooming" denotes a function which connects up to 24 NES DSO channels to a single NES DS1 channel or a single 1.544 Mbps High Capacity Service at a NES Hub; one or more NES Fractional DS1 Channels, not to exceed a combined bit rate of the 1.544 Mbps of bandwidth provided with the NES DS1 channel, to a single NES DS1 channel at a NES Hub; or up to 28 channels (i.e., NES DS1, 1.544 Mbps or a combination of NES DS1 and 1.544 Mbps) to or from a single NES DS3 channel at a NES Hub.

Host Customer

The term "Host Customer" denotes a customer who authorizes a Service User to connect a Special Access, Switched Access or Common Channel Signaling Access service(s) to its multiplexed High Capacity or IntelliLight® Dedicated SONET Rings or its groomed NYNEX Enterprise DS1 or DS3 Service under the terms and conditions specified in this tariff for a Shared Billing Arrangement. (C)

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.

Host Processor

The term "Host Processor" denotes a centrally located Telephone Company device which controls the flow of information (i.e., change of status) to or from a designated monitoring location.

IDSR Customer Surveillance Point (C)

The term "IDSR Customer Surveillance Point" denotes a wire center through which surveillance information is accessible to a customer for its Telephone Company provided IDSR network elements. (C)
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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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 and U.S. Postal Money Orders.

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.

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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Individual Case Basis

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Initial Address Message

The term "Initial Address Message" denotes a SS7 message sent in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Inserted Connection Loss

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 Services Digital Network (ISDN)

The term "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)" denotes a network which uses digital technology to support integrated voice and data services through standard interfaces.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Primary Service

The term "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Primary Service" denotes a Telephone Company exchange service which provides a 1.544 Mbps digital path between ISDN compatible customer premises equipment and an ISDN equipped Telephone Company central office. ISDN Primary Service permits incoming dialed calls from the network to reach a specific station line of a PBX or other customer premises equipment without the assistance of an attendant.

IntelliLight® Broadband Transport (IBT)

The term "IntelliLight® Broadband Transport (IBT)" denotes a high speed, synchronous optical fiber-based, full duplex data transmission service.

Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on 2nd Revised Page 2-149.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)IntelliLight® Dedicated SONET Ring (IDSR) ATM Port

IDSR is a private Telephone Company provided SONET network dedicated to a specific customer. An IDSR ATM Port is a connection to the network-based ATM switch from an IDSR network, and requires that the IDSR Extension be terminated in the central office where the ATM switch is located.

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IntelliLight® Entrance Facility (IEF)

The term "IntelliLight® Entrance Facility (IEF)" denotes an alternative service that enhances channel termination survivability.

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IntelliLight® Service

The term "IntelliLight® Service" denotes a Bell Atlantic family of SONET based services that have a high level of performance guarantee.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

The terms "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) or "Interexchange Common Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Interim Inter-switch Signaling Protocol

Interim Inter-switch Signaling Protocol (IISP), which is similar to the User Network Interface (UNI), allows inter-network connectivity through the use of Switched Virtual Circuits.

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Intermediate Hub

The term "Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center, that provides multiplexing, which can serve itself and one or more wire centers within the LATA. In an Intermediate Hub (wire center), a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed and the individual Switched Access channels terminated at customer designated end office or access tandem switches within the local serving area of that wire center. The individual Special Access channels are terminated at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of that wire center. Individual Special Access channels can be extended through any designated wire center(s) subtending the Intermediate Hub within the LATA to terminate at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of each wire center.

Certain regulations on this page formally appeared on 2nd Revised Page 2-148. Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on 1st Revised Page 2-150.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)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 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).

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International Code Designator (ICD) Address

This is an addressing scheme administered by the British Standards Institute. The Telephone Company has been assigned a unique block of addresses that it will assign to each UNI provisioned with Switched Virtual Circuits for its customers. Each address consists of 11 bytes, two of which are reserved for customer use. This is the only addressing scheme that will be recognized by the Company's Cell Relay Network.

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Internetwork Carrier

The term "Internetwork Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, government entity or corporation engaged for hire in transport of packet data between packet networks.

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Interstate Communications

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

IntraLATA Presubscription Primary Interexchange Carrier (ILP PIC)

The term "IntraLATA Presubscription Primary Interexchange Carrier" (ILP PIC) denotes the carrier selected by an Exchange Service customer residing in the state of New York as the presubscribed carrier of that customer's intraLATA Region to Region calls (downstate) and intraLATA Toll calls (upstate).

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.

Certain regulations on this page formally appeared on 1st Revised Page 2-149. Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on 1st Revised Page 2-151.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Intrastate Presubscription Primary Interexchange Carrier (ISP PIC)

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The term "Intrastate Presubscription Primary Interexchange Carrier" (ISP PIC) denotes the carrier selected by an Exchange Service customer residing in the state of Connecticut (Byram and Greenwich) as the presubscribed carrier of that customer's intrastate toll calls.

Kilopacket

The term "Kilopacket" denotes one thousand packets.

LAPD Protocol

The term "LAPD Protocol" denotes an international protocol, Link Access Procedure-D, that defines the interface between the customer's equipment and packet network Data Terminating Equipment (DTE) and between packet networks. LAPD Protocol is also a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the Consultative Committee for International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT).

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Legal Holiday

The term "Legal Holiday" denotes days other than Saturday or Sunday on which the Telephone Company is normally closed. These include New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and a day when Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day or Columbus Day is legally observed and other locally observed holidays when the Telephone Company is closed.

Line

The term "Line" denotes a single electrical path between a Telephone Company wire center and a point at the customer's premises. The electrical path of a line has a transmission capability in the frequency range of 300 to 30000 Hz.

Line-Side Connection

The term "Line-Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a local exchange switching system.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Local Access and Transport Area

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" denotes a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses one or more designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Local Calling Area

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

Local Exchange Carrier

The term "Local Exchange Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation, which is subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission, and is engaged for hire in providing local exchange service under tariff within the operating territory of the Telephone Company.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a local Telephone Company switching unit by which local or access telephonic communications are switched to and from an End Office Switch.

Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communications path that allows simultaneous transmission of sequenced data packets or cells through the network.

Loop Around Test Line

The term "Loop Around Test Line" denotes an arrangement utilizing a Telephone 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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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" is any period of time in excess of 1/2 of the stated amount of time. As an example, in considering a 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.

Maritime Radio Common Carriers (MRCCs)

The term "Maritime Radio Common Carriers (MRCCs)" denotes carriers which are regulated under Part 81 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Maximum Burst Size (MBS)

The term "Maximum Burst Size" denotes the consecutive number of ATM cells that can enter the ATM Cell Relay Service network above the Sustained Cell Rate level and below the Peak Cell Rate level.

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Message

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

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 Telephone Company end office.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Minimum Divergence Access Service

The term "Minimum Divergence Access Service" denotes a network arrangement available in specified end-offices whereby Interexchange Carrier traffic is routed to an access tandem which will access a database to determine the end user's Primary Interexchange Carrier. Although not required by the Federal Communications Commission's Allocation Plan, end user presubscription, as set forth in 13.3.3 following, will be provided. A uniform 101XXXX access code will not be available in end offices where Minimum Divergence Access Service is provided.

Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)

The term "Modification of Final Judgement (MFJ)" denotes the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court in United States v. Western Electric and A.T.&T., 552 F. Supp 171 (D.D.C.) 1982.

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Multiplexing Node

The term "Multiplexing Node" denotes a location in the Telephone Company serving wire center in which an Expanded Interconnection customer may locate certain multiplexing transmission equipment served by a customer's fiber optic cable or microwave facilities as specified in Section 28. following.

NES Extension Hub

The term "NES Extension Hub" denotes a serving wire center suitably equipped with integrated interoffice fiber facilities capable of connecting NYNEX Enterprise Services to Voice Grade, DIGIPATH digital service II (DDS II) or High Capacity Services.

NES Hub

The term "NES Hub" denotes a wire center in which NYNEX Enterprise Services grooming or NES functions are performed.

(TR 1185)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

NES Fractional DS1

The term "NES Fractional DS1" denotes a digital channel provided over the bandwidth of adjacent (contiguous) channels through a common interface at transmission rates of 128.0, 256.0, 384.0, 512.0 and 768.0 kbps.

Network Access Ports

The term "Network Access Ports" denotes the circuit termination points on the digital cross-connect system devices associated with NYNEX Enterprise Network Reconfiguration Service.

Network Address

The term "Network Address" denotes numeric characters used to identify the origination or destination point of each virtual circuit within a packet or cell network. The term Network Address is synonymous with Data Terminal Number.

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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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Network Controller

The term "Network Controller" denotes the central computer system used with NYNEX Enterprise Network Reconfiguration Service to control the reconfiguration of customer private line networks provisioned through digital cross-connect system devices.

Network Controller Access

The term "Network Controller Access" denotes a method for the customer to access the centrally located network controller which provides customers with the management and control functions for NYNEX Enterprise Network Reconfiguration Service.

New York - New Jersey Corridor

The term "New York - New Jersey Corridor" denotes a geographic area which includes part of the New York Metropolitan LATA and of the North New Jersey LATA. The area covered, defined by the names of New York City Zones and the New Jersey rate centers, follows:

New York - LATA New York Metropolitan NPA 212 and NPA 718

NPA 212

New York City
City Zones

Zone 1

Zone 2

Zone 3

Zone 4

Zone 5

NPA 718

New York City
City Zones

Zone 6

Zone 7

Zone 8

Zone 9

Zone 10

Zone 11

Zone 12

Zone 13

Zone 14

Zone 15

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)New York - New Jersey Corridor (Cont'd)New Jersey - LATA North Jersey NPA 201, NPA 732, NPA 908, and NPA 973

<u>NPA 201</u>	<u>NPA 732</u>	<u>NPA 908</u>	<u>NPA 973</u>
Bayonne	Rahway	Cranford	Belleville
Cliffside		Elizabeth	Bloomfield
Closter		Fanwood	Butler
Cragmere		Linden	Caldwell
Dumont		Plainfield	Erskine Lakes
Englewood		Roselle	Hawthorne
Fair Lawn		Summit	Little Falls
Hackensack		Unionville	Livingston
Hasbrouck		(Union Co.)	Millburn
Heights		Westfield	Mountain View
Jersey City			Newark
Kearny			Newfoundland
Leonia			Nutley
Oakland			Orange
Oradell			Passaic
Park Ridge			Paterson
Ramsey			Pompton Lakes
Ridgewood			South Orange
Rutherford			Verona
Teaneck			West Milford
Union City			
Westwood			
Wyckoff			

Noncontiguous Time Slots

The term "Noncontiguous Time Slots" denotes time slots within a common interface that are not adjacent or sequential however the channel assignment order is maintained.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Node

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The term "Node" denotes an IDSR rate element and a designation of either a customer location or Telephone Company wire center on a SONET ring that has ADM capability. It is also the address of where a channelized (lower speed) service originates or terminates on a ring. Generally, the ring capacity determines the type of node.

(N)

Non-Standard Premises

The term "Non-Standard Premises" denotes a free-standing structure, e.g., a billboard or communication, electrical or water tower, which is used for an antenna site. See also Premises.

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

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

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Octet

The term "Octet" denotes a continuous sequence of eight binary digits of information.

Off-hook

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

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.

Operator Services Provider

The term "Operator Services Provider" denotes the interstate provider of operator services to which an end user placing an operator assisted call is connected when the Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier designates a provider of operator services to handle its operator traffic.

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Vice President
2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Optical Carrier Rate (OC#)

The term "Optical Carrier Rate (OC#)" denotes a SONET transmission speed/signal, line rate or service. The rates are in multiples of OC1 which is equivalent to an STS1 (51.84 Mbps).

<u>OC Rate</u>	<u>Bandwidth Capacity</u>
3	155.52 Mbps
12	622.08 Mbps
48	2.488 Gbps
192	9.952 Gbps

(N)

Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated (OC#c)

The term "Optical Carrier Rate Concatenated (OC#c)" denotes a "clear channel" SONET transmission using only one framing format. Generally, an OC3 signal provides three STS1s frame formats with 3 overheads for a total capacity of 2268 bytes per Synchronous Payload Envelope (SPE) frame; in an OC3c signal, one STS3c frame format is used with one overhead, increasing the total payload capacity to 2340 bytes per SPE frame.

OC#+# (OC12+3, OC48+3, OC192+3, OC192+12 and OC192+48)

(C)

The term "OC#+#" denotes two nodes in a ring-on-ring design. For OC12+3, OC48+3 or OC192+3, the OC12 ADM, OC48 ADM or OC192 ADM is part of the true ring, and the OC3 ADM is connected for the purpose of mapping DS1s onto the STS1s of the OC12, OC48 or OC192. For the OC192+12 or OC192+48, the OC192 ADM is part of the true ring and the OC12 or OC48 ADM is connected for the purpose of mapping lower level services onto the channels of the OC192. When IDSR is provided in a ring-on-ring design, the lower speed ring must have a minimum of two nodes located at either the customer designated premises or a Telephone Company wire center. Each lower speed node must be located at the same customer designated premises or Telephone Company wire center as their corresponding higher speed node.

(C)

(C)

(C)

(C)

(TR 1346)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Optical Line Terminating Multiplexing (OLTM)

(M)

The term "Optical Line Terminating Multiplexing (OLTM)" denotes an arrangement that converts a 135 Mbps or 560 Mbps channel capacity to three or twelve 44.736 Mbps channels, respectively, using digital time division multiplexing. In the New York Telephone Company operating territory, this arrangement may also convert a 405 Mbps channel capacity to nine 44.736 Mbps channels using digital time division multiplexing.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access Service for the origination of calls from an end user premises to a customer premises.

Originating Point Code

The term "Originating Point Code" denotes the SS7 address of the originating Service Switching Point of the customer.

Oversubscription

The term "Oversubscription" denotes a condition where the sum of the effective bandwidth of the ATM CRS logical channels on an ATM CRS User Network Interface is greater than the actual bandwidth of the ATM CRS User Network Interface.

(M)

Definitions on this page formerly appeared on 1st Revised Page 2-160.

(TR 1293)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Packet

The term "Packet" denotes a continuous sequence of information, usually in binary form, which is switched through a packet network as an integral unit. A packet may include customer data, transmission or routing information and error control information.

Packet Switch

The term "Packet Switch" denotes the component of the packet switching network which performs the routing and switching functions.

Payphone Service Provider

The term "Payphone Service Provider" denotes an End User who subscribes to Public Telephone Service under the Telephone Company's general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

Peak Cell Rate (PCR)

The term "Peak Cell Rate (PCR)" denotes the maximum cell rate at which a burst can be transmitted over ATM CRS between the locations involved.

Permanent Virtual Circuit

The term "Permanent Virtual Circuit" denotes a circuit which is the electronic equivalent of a private line between two destination network addresses.

Phase Jitter

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

Point Code

The term "Point Code" denotes a nine digit numeric identifier that uniquely identifies a customer's SS7 capable switch.

Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on 1st Revised Page 2-162.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Port

The term "Port" denotes an IDSR rate element that specifies the interface at which a channelized or lower speed service terminates or originates at an IDSR node.

(M)

(M)

Point of Termination

See Demarcation Point or Point of Demarcation.

Port Connection

The term "Port Connection" denotes a communications interface provided by the Telephone Company through which the customer or an authorized user is connected to the network.

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. See also Non-Standard Premises.

Prepaid Calling Service Access

The term "Prepaid Calling Service Access" denotes a Feature Group D or CST BSA - Option 3 originating switched access service that enables customers to receive originating interLATA, interstate or international sent-paid traffic when the customer is selected by end users placing calls using a Prepaid Calling Service card.

Prepaid Calling Service Card

The term "Prepaid Calling Service Card" denotes a card available to end user customers in varying dollar denomination values that can be used in conjunction with Prepaid Calling Service Access to place prepaid interLATA, interstate or international sent-paid calls.

Prime Service Vendor

The term "Prime Service Vendor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with the TSP customer.

Certain regulations on this page formerly appeared on 1st Revised Page 2-161.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Protocol

The term "Protocol" denotes a set of rules and procedures that permit the orderly exchange of information within and across a network.

Public Telephone Service

The term "Public Telephone Service" denotes a Public Access Smartline or Public Access Line which is provided under the Telephone Company's general and/or local exchange service tariff.

Query

The term "Query" denotes a database lookup which returns a valid customer identification code.

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)

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

Radio Telephone Utilities (RTU)

The term "Radio Telephone Utilities (RTU)" denotes carriers (RCCs and Cellular Carriers) which are regulated under Part 22 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations for use of spectrum.

Radio Telephone Utilities (RTU) Interconnection

The term "Radio Telephone Utilities (RTU) Interconnection" denotes the arrangement by which the RTU interconnects with the Telephone Company. RTU Interconnections are provided from a Telephone Company End Office to an RTU Carrier or from a Telephone Company Access Tandem directly to an RTU Carrier. When service is provided from the Access Tandem, the Telephone Company does not provide end office local switching functions.

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2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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.

Remote Node

The term "Remote Node" denotes a Telephone Company building in which Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems are located.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

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

Reseller

The term "Reseller" denotes a customer which purchases telecommunications services from the Telephone Company for resale as telecommunications services to its own customers.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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.

Roof Space

The term "Roof Space" denotes an area on the roof or in the vicinity of the roof of a Telephone Company serving wire center used to install, maintain and operate an antenna, and required support structures.

Service Control Point

The term "Service Control Point" denotes the SS7 node where Telephone Company databases (e.g. LIDB) reside.

Service Switching Point

The term "Service Switching Point" denotes a signaling point that has the capability of initiating database queries.

Service User

The term "Service User" denotes a customer who connects a Special Access, Switched Access or Common Channel Signaling Access service(s) to the multiplexed High Capacity or IntelliLight® Dedicated SONET Ring or groomed NYNEX Enterprise DS1 or DS3 Service of a Host Customer under the terms and conditions specified in this tariff for a Shared Billing Arrangement. (C)

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.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Shared Billing Arrangement

The term "Shared Billing Arrangement" denotes a service arrangement whereby a Service User may connect a Special Access, Switched Access or Common Channel Signaling Access service(s) to a Host Customer's multiplexed High Capacity or IntelliLight® Dedicated SONET Ring or groomed NYNEX Enterprise DS1 or DS3 Service, and the Telephone Company will undertake to maintain separate customer records and billing. (C)

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-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.

Signaling Point

The term "Signaling Point" denotes a switch that is capable of supporting SS7 signaling.

Signaling Point of Interconnection

The term "Signaling Point of Interconnection" denotes the customer designated location, in the same LATA as the Telephone Company STP, where SS7 signaling information is exchanged between the Telephone Company and the customer.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Signaling System 7 (SS7) Network

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7) Network" denotes a digital data network carrying signaling information which interfaces with the Telephone Company voice/data network for services using the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7) signaling protocol.

Signaling Transfer Point

The term "Signaling Transfer Point" denotes a signaling point which routes and/or transfers signaling messages through the common channel signaling network.

Singing Return Loss

The term "Singing Return Loss" 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.

(D)

(D)

Special Order

The term "Special Order" denotes an order for a Billing and Collection Service or an order for a Directory Assistance Service.

SPOC Access

The term "SPOC Access" denotes a method for the customer to contact the Telephone Company Single Point of Contact center and arrange for management and control of its NYNEX Enterprise Services using NYNEX Enterprise Network Reconfiguration Service.

(TR 1185)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Subcontractor

The term "Subcontractor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with a Prime Service Vendor to provide TSP to a customer.

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.

Super-Intermediate Hub

The term "Super-Intermediate Hub" denotes a wire center that serves itself and/or subtending wire centers in an entire LATA or within one or more specific NPA(s) in a LATA for the provision of multiplexing (DS3 to DS1 or DS1 to Voice). In this Super-Intermediate Hub (wire center) a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed and the individual channels terminated at customer designated end office or access tandem switches, or at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of this Super-Intermediate Hub. The individual channels can be extended through its subtending wire center(s) to terminate at customer designated premises located within the local serving area of each subtending wire center.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Super-Intermediate Hub (Cont'd)

In New York Telephone:

The LATAs within which one or more DS1 to Voice Super-Intermediate Hub(s) have been established, the area and NPA(s) or portion of an NPA served by each Hub are as follows:

<u>LATA/Hub(s)</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>NPA(s)</u>
Albany	Entire LATA	518
Binghamton	"	607
Buffalo	"	716
New York METRO	NPAs	203*, 914
New York METRO	"	212, 718, 201**
New York METRO	NPA	516
Poughkeepsie	Entire LATA	914
Syracuse	"	315, 607

A DS3 to DS1 Super-Intermediate Hub serves the entire LATA in which it has been established.

In New England Telephone:

A DS1 to Voice Super-Intermediate Hub serves the entire LATA in which it has been established.

A DS3 to DS1 Super-Intermediate Hub serves the entire LATA in which it has been established.

* NPA 203 includes only those Connecticut locations within the operating territory of the Telephone Company in the State of Connecticut.

** The New Jersey NPA 201 has been included for the purpose of establishing the locations within the New Jersey portion of the New York-New Jersey Corridor which may be served by a Super-Intermediate Hub. The definition of the New York-New Jersey Corridor is set forth preceding.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Super-Intermediate Hub (Cont'd)

The LATAs within which one or more DS3 to DS1 Super-Intermediate Hubs(s) have been established, the area and NPA(s) served by each hub are as follows:

<u>LATA/Hub(s)</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>NPA(s)</u>
Albany	Entire LATA	518
Binghamton	"	607
Buffalo	"	716
New York METRO	"	203*, 212, 516 718, 914, 201**, 732**, 908**, 973**
Poughkeepsie	"	914
Syracuse	"	315, 607

Sustainable Cell Rate (SCR)

The term "Sustainable Cell Rate (SCR) denotes the normal (steady) rate of ATM variable bit rate traffic between traffic bursts.

Switched Virtual Circuit

The term "Switched Virtual Circuit" denotes a communications channel (logical channel) established on a switched basis as a result of the call establishment procedure via one network address calling another network address. The communications channel exists until the call is terminated by either the calling or called party.

Switching Point Code

The term "Switching Point Code" denotes a nine character, numeric code that identifies a switch that is supported by SS7 signaling.

* NPA 203 includes only those Connecticut locations within the operating territory of the Telephone Company in the State of Connecticut.

** The New Jersey NPAs 201, 732, 908 and 973 have been included for the purpose of establishing the locations within the New Jersey portion of the New York-New Jersey Corridor which may be served by a Super-Intermediate Hub. The definition of the New York-New Jersey Corridor is set forth preceding.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Switching System

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

Synchronous

The term "Synchronous" denotes a form of communications where characters or bits are sent in a continuous stream, with the beginning of one continuous with the end of the preceding one. Separation of one from another requires the receiver to maintain synchronization to a master timing signal.

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy

(N)

The term "Synchronous Digital Hierarchy" denotes the European equivalent of SONET for the transmission of high capacity bandwidth over optical facilities.

(N)

Synchronous Optical NETWORK (SONET)

The term "Synchronous Optical NETWORK (SONET)" is the North American Synchronous Optical Network standard for the transmission of high capacity bandwidth over optical facilities.

(C)

(C)

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.

Synchronous Transport Module Level (STM1)

(N)

The term "Synchronous Transport Module Level (STM1)" denotes the European equivalent of a SONET STS3 (155.52 Mbps) signal.

(N)

Certain regulations previously found on this page can now be found on Original Page 2-171.1.

(TR 1294)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Synchronous Transport Signal Level (STS1)

(M)

The term "Synchronous Transport Signal Level (STS1)" denotes a 51.84 Mbps signal that is the electrical equivalent of the OC1 or a DS3 with additional Mbps devoted to SONET overhead information. An STS1 can carry a DS3 or 28 DS1s when specifically formatted (mapped). However, DS1s within a DS3 are not accessible within SONET and their performance cannot be guaranteed for this reason. These DS1s may be accessed off-ring using DS3 to DS1 Multiplexing as set forth in Section 7. following.

Tandem Switching Provider

The term "Tandem Switching Provider" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity who orders the Local Transport Tandem Signaling Option.

(M)

Regulations on this page formerly appeared on 1st Revised Page 2-171.

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2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Tandem Switched Transport

The term "Tandem Switched Transport" denotes transport of Switched Access Service to an end office that includes switching at a Telephone Company tandem.

(D)

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Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Carriers

The term "Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Carriers" denotes companies/associations which provide two-way communications between an individual with a hearing or speech impairment who uses a Text Telephone or other nonvoice terminal, and an individual who does not use such a device.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Equal Access Interconnection

The term "Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Equal Access Interconnection" denotes the arrangement by which TRS Carriers interconnect with the Telephone Company to provide originating equal access to their end users. TRS Interconnection is provided from a TRS Carrier over Switched Access Entrance Facilities and Direct Trunked Transport facilities directly to a Telephone Company Access Tandem. The Telephone Company does not provide end office local switching functions with this interconnection arrangement.

Telecommunications Service Provider

The term "Telecommunications Service Provider" denotes interexchange carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers, and any other provider of interstate telecommunications service.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Switched Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premises to an End User premises.

(TR 1240)

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Effective: January 11, 2000

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Terminus Hub

The term "Terminus Hub" denotes a wire center in which a DS3 or DS1 facility can be multiplexed to individual channels. A Terminus Hub serves only customers in the wire center in which the multiplexing is performed.

Throughput

The term "Throughput" denotes the amount of information that can be moved through a port connection to and from a customer's computer or terminal during a specified time interval.

- High Throughput occurs at transmission rates of 9.6 or 56 kilobits per second.
- Low to Medium Throughput occurs at transmission rates of up to 9.6 kilobits per second.

Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) Tandem

The term "Traffic Operator Position System (TOPS) Tandem" denotes a Telephone Company end office switch where Telephone Company equipment routes or receives customer Operator Services calls to or from the customer location. A TOPS tandem is also known as an Operator Services System (OSS) location.

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.

(TR 1126)

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2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)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 is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities used in the telecommunications industry.

Transmitter/Receiver Space

The term "Transmitter/Receiver Space" denotes an area designated by the Telephone Company either in its serving wire center or on its roof used to install, maintain and operate transmitter and receiver equipment and/or other necessary equipment related to transmitter/receiver equipment to support Microwave Expanded Interconnection.

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2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Trunk

The term "Trunk" denotes a single transmission path in the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Circuit Identification Code (TCIC)

The term "Trunk Circuit Identification Code" denotes the number assigned to each switched trunk to identify it to the SS7 signaling system.

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.

Trunk-Side Connection

The term "Trunk-Side 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).

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 Telephone Company billing system to generate nonrecurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR)

The term Unspecified Bit Rate (UBR) denotes an ATM class of service that provides for a bursty, not steady, flow of data with varying bandwidth requirements (e.g., Local Area Network traffic) for both Virtual Channel Connections and Virtual Path Connections. UBR is the lowest class of service and has no quality of service parameters or effective bandwidth.

(N)

(N)

User Service Information (USI) Parameter

The term "User Service Information (USI) Parameter" denotes a mandatory SS7 parameter which carries bearer capability information. It is contained in the SS7 Initial Address Message and is used for call routing. The USI Parameter specifies the transmission requirements of a call.

V&H Coordinates Method

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

Vertical Service

The term "Vertical Service" denotes an Access Service which is provided in conjunction with (or vertical to) Special Access Service at a Telephone Company Hub. The function of a vertical service is to connect two or more Special Access Services to create a two-point Special Access Service between customer designated premises.

Virtual Channel Identifier

The term "Virtual Channel Identifier" denotes the field in the ATM cell header that identifies a particular virtual channel.

Virtual Circuit

The term "Virtual Circuit" denotes a logical channel established as a result of the call establishment procedure to a network address that exists for a period of time until either end of the circuit initiates the call clearing procedures.

(TR 1168)

Issued: July 19, 1999

Effective: August 3, 1999

ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)Virtual Path Identifier

The term "Virtual Path Identifier" denotes the field in the ATM cell header that identifies a particular virtual path.

Virtual Tributary (VT)

(N)

The term "Virtual Tributary (VT)" denotes a SONET structure designed for transport of Sub-STSl payloads. A DS1 is mapped into the SONET format using a VT1.5 as a packaging mechanism that is internal to the SONET signal.

(N)

(N)

(N)

(N)

WATS Serving Office

The term "WATS Serving Office" denotes a telephone company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with the closed-end of WATS or WATS-type services.

Wire Center

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

X.25 Protocol

The term "X.25 Protocol" denotes an international protocol that defines the interface between the customer's equipment and a public packet network Data Circuit Terminating Equipment for public packet switched networks. It is a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee ("CCITT") where this particular type of protocol generally monitors electrical interface, error checking etc.

X.75 Protocol

The term "X.75 Protocol" denotes an international protocol that defines the interface between public packet data networks. The X.75 protocol is also a reference to the section of the published international recommendations established by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee ("CCITT").

(TR 1146)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

2.7 New York State Excise Tax
on Telecommunications Services

For customers in New York State, in the New York Telephone Company operating territory, an Excise Tax on Telecommunications Services Surcharge of 3.0989% to recover Excise Taxes on Telecommunications Services and the associated Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District Tax Surcharge applies to all rates and charges for services in this tariff except those purchased for resale by a reseller who possesses a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the New York State Public Service Commission, or is designated as eligible for a sale-for-resale exclusion from the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. (C)

2.8 Reserved for Future Use

(TR 1235)

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ACCESS SERVICE

2. General Regulations (Cont'd)

(D)

(D)

(TR 1185)

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