FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions

Access Area

The term "Access Area" denotes a specific calling area containing those end users served by one or more central offices associated with Switched Access.

Access Code

The term "Access Code" applies to Switched Access service. It denotes a uniform seven digit code dialed by the Utility's local subscribers to access an interexchange carrier's facilities. A seven digit code for Feature Group D has the form 101XXXX and the seven digit code for Feature Group B has the form 950-XXXX. (C) (C)

Access Group

The term "Access Group" denotes a grouping of lines or trunks used to establish a connection between switching systems. Each grouping of lines or trunks is traffic engineered as a unit with each of the individual members of the group having identical characteristics and being interchangeable with any other member of the group.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes, for the application of rates and charges, the recorded duration time of a call as follows:

(a) Access minutes on a terminating call start when the called telephone exchange service location answers and ends when the access tandem switch or end office switch receives a disconnect signal.

(b) Access minutes on an originating call start when the customer designated location acknowledges the call and ends when the access tandem switch or end office switch receives a disconnect signal.

(c) For the calculations of total minutes, seconds are totaled and converted to minutes before rounding occurs. Remainder seconds greater than 29 are rounded to a minute.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions

Access Area

The term "Access Area" denotes a specific calling area containing those end users served by one or more central offices associated with Switched Access.

Access Code

The term "Access Code" applies to Switched Access service. It denotes a uniform five or seven digit code dialed by the Utility's local subscribers to access an interexchange carrier's facilities. A five or seven digit code for Feature Group D has the form 10XXX or 101XXXX and the seven digit code for Feature Group B has the form 950-XXXX. (C) (C)

Access Group

The term "Access Group" denotes a grouping of lines or trunks used to establish a connection between switching systems. Each grouping of lines or trunks is traffic engineered as a unit with each of the individual members of the group having identical characteristics and being interchangeable with any other member of the group.

Access Minutes

The term "Access Minutes" denotes, for the application of rates and charges, the recorded duration time of a call as follows:

(a) Access minutes on a terminating call start when the called telephone exchange service location answers and ends when the access tandem switch or end office switch receives a disconnect signal.

(b) Access minutes on an originating call start when the customer designated location acknowledges the call and ends when the access tandem switch or end office switch receives a disconnect signal.

(c) For the calculations of total minutes, seconds are totaled and converted to minutes before rounding occurs. Remainder seconds greater than 29 are rounded to a minute.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Access Service Request

The term "Access Service Request" (ASR) denotes a document (i.e., order) used by the Utility to process a customer's request for Access Service as offered throughout this tariff.

Access Tandem

The term "Access Tandem" denotes a Utility switching system that provides a traffic concentration and distribution function for intermarket area traffic originating from or terminating at end offices in the access area.

Agent

The term "Agent" denotes that person or entity that the Utility acknowledges as controlling decisions pertaining to instrument placement, subscription authority, and access or usage control of Public or Semi-Public Pay Telephone Service, or, that person or entity duly authorized to act in that capacity by the physical owner of the premises.

Agency Terminal Unit (ATU)tm (L)

The central station provided ATUtm acts primarily as a protocol converter. The ATUtm changes alarm status from the STUtm into readable information. (L)

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 CDL for terminating calls to a Utility office as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Material omitted now shown on Original Sheet 22.1.

(L) Material formerly shown in Schedule Cal. P.U.C. No. G-11, 5th Revised Sheet 1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Answer Message (L)

The term "Answer Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in the backward direction to indicate that the call has been answered.

Attempt

The term "Attempt" denotes a call in the originating direction from an end user to a CDL which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered) and a call in the terminating direction from a CDL to an end user or customer which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered). (L)

(L) Material formerly shown on 5th Revised Sheet 22.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Attenuation Distortion

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

Backbone

The term "Backbone" denotes a path of electrical communication between two or more serving wire centers on a circuit.

Balance (100-Type) Test Line

The term "Balance (100-Type) Test Line" denotes a standard feature of FGA, FGB, FGC, FGD, 800 Access Service, BSA-A, BSA-B, BSA-C and BSA-D refers to the end office termination provided for balance and noise testing. The termination provides off-hook supervision to the calling end, and terminates the line or trunk in a resistive and capacitive arrangement which simulates the characteristic impedance of the end office. (C) (C)

Basic Service Element (N)

The term "Basic Service Element (BSE)" denotes an unbundled service option available only with Basic Serving Arrangements.

Basic Serving Arrangement

The term "Basic Serving Arrangement (BSA)" denotes a category of Switched Access Service differentiated by technical characteristics, e.g., line side versus trunk side connection at the Utility's first point of switching. (N)

Bit

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

Bridging

The term "Bridging" denotes the connection of one or more circuits in parallel with another circuit without interrupting the continuity of the first circuit.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions – Continued

Bridging Wire Center

The term "Bridging Wire Center" denotes the Utility designated wire center in which bridging is accomplished.

Burst Rate (N)

The term "Burst Rate" denotes the upper bandwidth limit the Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) is allowed to send data through the Frame Relay Service (FRS) Network. The burst rate is limited by the actual physical port access speed. (N)

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the time of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 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.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions – Continued

Bridging Wire Center

The term "Bridging Wire Center" denotes the Utility designated wire center in which bridging is accomplished.

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Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the time of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 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.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Bridging Wire Center

The term "Bridging Wire Center" denotes the Utility designated wire center in which bridging is accomplished.

Burst Rate (N)

The term "Burst Rate" denotes the upper bandwidth limit the Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) is allowed to send data through the Frame Relay Service (FRS) Network. The burst rate is limited by the actual physical port access speed. (N)

Business Day

The term "Business Day" denotes the time of day that a company is open for business. Generally, in the business community, these are 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.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity

The term "Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity" denotes the trunk group usage load to be provided for consisting of the average of the daily busiest hour of usage during the highest 20 consecutive busiest days of a calendar year.

Byte (N)

The term "Byte" denotes a sequence or group of eight bits that represent one character. (N)

C - Conditioning

The term "C-Conditioning" denotes a Utility special treatment of the transmission path in order to control attenuation and envelope delay distortion.

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice circuit. 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 frequency weighted noise on a voice circuit with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

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 a group of lines or trunks.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued (L)

Call

The term "Call" denotes a communication including an off-hook signal and routing information initiated by a customer or end user (calling party) and completed to a directory assistance service access location or end user (called party) or to a point of presence.

Carrier

See Intermarket Area Carrier. (L)

(L) Material previously shown on 3rd Revised Sheet 24.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a Utility switching system where telephone exchange service customer station loops are terminated for the purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

Central Office Loop Around Test Line

The term "Central Office Loop Around Test Line" denotes equipment in the Utility's end office which provides a means for making two-way transmission tests for Switched Access services. These transmission tests are normally for the measurement of level and noise tests. This arrangement has two terminations, each reached by means of a separate seven-digit number.

Central Office Prefix

The term "Central Office Prefix" denotes the first three digits (NXX) of the telephone number assigned to Utility subscriber's telephone exchange service when dialed on a local basis.

Central Station (L)

The Central Station is designated by the client and is equipped to receive alarm status reports generated from the client's premises.

Central Station Access Service

Central Station Access Service consists of facilities and terminal equipment required to connect dual facilities between the Host and the Central Station. The service does not include the CPE data sets located at the Central Station. (L)

(L) Material formerly shown in Schedule Cal. P.U.C. No. G-11, 5th Revised Sheet 1.

Material omitted now shown on 1st Revised Sheeet 25.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing

The term "Centralized Automatic Reporting on Trunks (CAROT) Testing" denotes a type of testing which includes the capacity for measuring the 1000 Hz loss, C-message weighted noise, C-notched noise, loss slope, and the provision of a balanced termination.

Channel Service Unit (CSU) (N)

The term CSU denotes network channel terminating equipment provided by the customer to terminate digital channel facilities on a customer's premises. (N)

Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing/demultiplexing circuits using analog or digital techniques.

Circuit

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

Committed Information Rate (CIR)

The term "Committed Information Rate" denotes the base level bandwidth the Permanent Virtual Circuit is allowed to send data through the network.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Client

Subscriber to Alarm Transport Service.

Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)

The term "Common Channel Signaling System 7 Network (CCS7)" denotes a dedicated Out of Band signaling network which utilizes Signaling System 7 (SS7) protocol to provide call handling and data base access service.

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the exchange service tariffs of the Utility, terminated on a central office switch. A Common Line provides access to: 1) the local calling area as defined in the exchange service tariffs of the Utility, 2) intraLATA toll services as defined in the exchange service GTE IntraLATA Toll Services (T)
and WATS tariffs of the Utility, 3) authorized long distance carriers, and 4) service codes (e.g., 411, 611, 911). Common Line- (T)
Residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the exchange service tariffs. A Common Line-Business is a line provided under the business regulations of the exchange service tariffs. A Common Line-Coin is a line provided under the public and semipublic service regulations of the exchange service tariffs of the Utility.

Communications System

The term "Communication System" denotes circuits and other facilities which are capable of communications between equipment provided by other than the Utility or Utility stations.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Customer

The term "Customer" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including Interexchange Carriers (ICs), alternative access providers, facility based carriers, end users, Information and Enhanced Service Providers.

Customer Designated Location

The term "Customer Designated Location" (CDL) denotes a location specified by the customer for the purpose of terminating FIA services. The Utility must have access to the location to perform installation, testing, and maintenance functions. The customer may or may not have access to the location. CDLs include locations such as customer premises, end user premises, customer repeater stations, customer microwave towers, the Utility's first point of switching, some other point where Utility testing can occur, etc. A CDL may be designated by the customer for Switched Access, Special Access, or both in combination. Customer transmission facilities and equipment terminated in the Utility wire centers or access tandems under EIS arrangements, as defined in Section XVII, are not considered a CDL. However, Utility's Switched and Special Access Services may be interconnected to such customer equipment using the Cross Connect arrangements as described in Section II.E.20 and Section III.A.1(c), respectively.

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D-Conditioning

The term "D-Conditioning" denotes Utility special treatment of the transmission path in order to control C-notched noise and intermodulation distortion.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Customer

The term "Customer" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff, including Interexchange Carriers (ICs), alternative access providers, facility based carriers, end users, Information and Enhanced Service Providers.

Customer Designated Location

The term "Customer Designated Location" (CDL) denotes a location specified by the customer for the purpose of terminating FIA services. The Utility must have access to the location to perform installation, testing, and maintenance functions. The customer may or may not have access to the location. CDLs include locations such as customer premises, end user premises, customer repeater stations, customer microwave towers, the Utility's first point of switching, some other point where Utility testing can occur, etc. A CDL may be designated by the customer for Switched Access, Special Access, or both in combination. Customer transmission facilities and equipment terminated in the Utility wire centers or access tandems under EIS arrangements, as defined in Section XVII, are not considered a CDL. However, Utility's Switched and Special Access Services may be interconnected to such customer equipment using the Cross Connect arrangements as described in Section II.E.20 and Section III.A.1(c), respectively.

CyberDS1 Capacity (N)

A DS1 signal between the customer premises and the central office. This digital link can be used to transport switched data services. CyberDS1 is available in increments of 24 digital channels. (N)

D-Conditioning

The term "D-Conditioning" denotes Utility special treatment of the transmission path in order to control C-notched noise and intermodulation distortion.

Material omitted now shown on 6th Revised Sheet 27.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI)

The term "Data Link Connection Identifier" denotes the address information contained in a frame header which conveys to the Network how an individual frame should be routed. The DLCI defines to which customer end point a particular frame should be sent. (T)

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

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

Decibel (dB)

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 Weighted to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted to 0" denotes noise measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference tone of 90 dB below one milliwatt.

Derived Local Channel (DLC)

DLC is a technology which provides the capability to use the local telephone line for multiple services.

DS0

The term DS0 denotes a channel service expressed in terms of its digitally encoded data bit rate in accordance with the North American hierarchy of digital signal levels. It is generally referred to as having a 64 Kbps transmission bit rate signal; however, customer transmitted bit rates are limited to 56 Kbps. The required format and interface specifications are stated in Section 7000 of the GTE Technical Interface Reference Manual.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI) (L)

The term "Data Link Connection Identifier" denotes the address information contained in the Frame Relay header which conveys to the Network how an individual frame should be routed. The DLCI defines to which customer end point a particular frame should be sent. (L)

Data Transmission (107-Type) Test Line

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

Decibel (dB)

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 Weighted to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted to 0" denotes noise measurements with C-Message weighting in decibels relative to a reference tone of 90 dB below one milliwatt.

Derived Local Channel (DLC)

DLC is a technology which provides the capability to use the local telephone line for multiple services.

DS0 (N)

The term DS0 denotes a channel service expressed in terms of its digitally encoded data bit rate in accordance with the North American hierarchy of digital signal levels. It is generally referred to as having a 64 Kbps transmission bit rate signal; however, customer transmitted bit rates are limited to 56 Kbps. The required format and interface specifications are stated in Section 7000 of the GTE Technical Interface Reference Manual. (N)

(L) Material previously shown on 3rd Revised Sheet 26.1.
Material omitted now shown on Original Sheet 27.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

DS1

The term DS1 denotes a channel service expressed in terms of its digitally encoded bit rate in accordance with the North American hierarchy of digital signal levels. It has a 1.544 Mbps transmission data rate and provides for the two-way simultaneous transmission of isochronous timed bit stream format. Unframed signal formats are not permitted or compatible with Utility equipment. The required format and interface specifications are stated in Section 7000 of the Verizon Technical Interface Reference Manual. (T)

DS3 (N)

The term DS3 denotes a channel service expressed in terms of its digitally encoded bit rate in accordance with the North American hierarchy of digital signal levels. It has a 44.736 Mbps transmission data rate and provides for the two-way simultaneous transmission of isochronous timed bit stream format. Unframed signal formats are not permitted or compatible with Utility equipment. The required format and interface specifications are stated in Section 7000 of the Verizon Technical Interface Reference Manual. (N)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of FG-A and BSA-A. It may be utilized when FG-A or BSA-A is being used in the terminating direction. 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 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 (TLP).

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FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

DS1 (N)

The term DS1 denotes a channel service expressed in terms of its digitally encoded bit rate in accordance with the North American hierarchy of digital signal levels. It has a 1.544 Mbps transmission data rate and provides for the two-way simultaneous transmission of isochronous timed bit stream format. Unframed signal formats are not permitted or compatible with Utility equipment. The required format and interface specifications are stated in Section 7000 of the GTE Technical Interface Reference Manual. (N)

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling (L)

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of FG-A and BSA-A. It may be utilized when FG-A or BSA-A is being used in the terminating direction. 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 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 (TLP). (L)

(L) Material previously shown on 5th Revised Sheet 27.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Echo Return Loss (L)

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2,500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying. (L)

Effective 2-Wire

The term "Effective 2-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a circuit, but it is not possible to ensure independent information transmission with 2-wire or 4-wire interface.

Effective 4-Wire

The term "Effective 4-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a circuit. The method of implementing effective 4-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Utility (physical, time domain, frequency domain in separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective 4-wire circuits may, at the option of the Utility, be terminated with a 2-wire interface.

End Office Switch

The term "End Office Switch" denotes a Utility switching system where telephone exchange service subscriber station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

End User

The term "End User" denotes any customer of an intrastate intermarket area telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier shall be deemed to be an "End User" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, without making such service available to others, directly or indirectly.

(L) Material previously shown on 3rd Revised Sheet 27.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Engineering Review

The term "Engineering Review" denotes the examination of an ASR with a customer requested change to determine if a design change is required. It includes, but is not limited to, the review for possible change requirements in equipment, interfaces, circuit configuration, engineering records, and billing.

Entry Switch

See First Point of Switching.

Envelope Delay Distortion

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a circuit. It is the maximum variation over a band of frequencies of the envelope delay, which is the derivative of the phase with respect to frequency.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo path Loss" denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss at a 4-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

Excess Burst Size B(e)

The term "Excess Burst Size B(e)" denotes the data rate above Committed Information Rate at which customer data will be admitted to the Frame Relay Network. All Excess Burst data admitted to the network will be designated discard eligible. (N)

Excess Capacity

The term "Excess Capacity" denotes a quantity of FIA requested by the customer which is greater than that which the Utility would construct to fulfill the customer's order for FIA.

Existing Suitable Space

The term "Existing Suitable Space" denotes a space in which ac/dc power, heat and air conditioning,battery and generator back-up power, and other requirements necessary for provision of wire center or access tandem equipment currently exists.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Exit Message (L)

The term "Exit Message" denotes an SS7 message sent to an end office by the Utility tandem switch to mark the connect time when the Utility's tandem switch sends an Initial Address Message to a customer. (L)

Facility (N)

The term facility denotes generically the various transmission media used for the transmission of telecommunication services. This includes, but is not limited to, cable (copper pair, coaxial, and fiber optic) and microwave radio equipment. (N)

Facility Mile

The term "Facility Mile" denotes the unit of distance, measured in actual route miles, of a High Capacity Digital DS-1 special access line provisioned between a Utility serving wire center and an IC POP location.

Firm Order Confirmation Date

The term "Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) Date" denotes the date that the Utility will provide the schedule of dates for the provisioning activities associated with the customer's request for service.

First Point of Switching

The term "First Point of Switching" denotes either the first Utility location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the CDL to the terminating end office or the last Utility location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the CDL.

(L) Material previously shown on 4th Revised Sheet 29.
Material omitted now shown on 4th Revised Sheet 31.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Four-Wire to Two-Wire Conversion

The term "Four-Wire to Two-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 such as a central office switch trunk circuit or switching system.

Frame

The term "Frame" denotes a group of data bits, in a specific format, with a flag at either end to indicate the beginning and end of the frame. The defined format enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of specific bits.

Frame Relay Port (N)

For Frame Relay Service, the physical entry points for Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs). Ports include the electronic equipment used in connecting these service elements to the Frame Relay Network, and enable customers to allocate bandwidth to applications, as needed, at customer designated transmission speeds between 56 Kbps up to 1.544 Mbps. (N)

Frequency Shift

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

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes station or switching equipment directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide FIA under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Four-Wire to Two-Wire Conversion

The term "Four-Wire to Two-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 such as a central office switch trunk circuit or switching system.

Frame

The term "Frame" denotes a group of data bits, in a specific format, with a flag at either end to indicate the beginning and end of the frame. The defined format enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of specific bits.

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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 circuit.

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes station or switching equipment directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide FIA under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

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FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Four-Wire to Two-Wire Conversion (L)

The term "Four-Wire to Two-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 such as a central office switch trunk circuit or switching system.

Frame

The term "Frame" denotes a group of data bits, in a specific format, with a flag at either end to indicate the beginning and end of the frame. The defined format enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of specific bits.

Frame Relay Port

For Frame Relay Service, the physical entry points for Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs). Ports include the electronic equipment used in connecting these service elements to the Frame Relay Network, and enable customers to allocate bandwidth to applications, as needed, at customer designated transmission speeds between 56 Kbps up to 1.544 Mbps. (L)

Frequency Shift

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

Grandfathered

The term "Grandfathered" denotes station or switching equipment directly connected to the facilities utilized to provide FIA under the provisions of this tariff, and which are considered grandfathered under Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

(L) Material previously shown on 5th Revised Sheet 30.
Material omitted now shown on Original Sheet 31.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Ground Start Supervisory Signaling

The term "Ground Start Supervisory Signaling" denotes a type of signaling which provides for the application of ground on the tip side of the point of termination (assuming no signaling conversion has been provided by the Utility) as an initial seizure signal before the application of ringing in the originating direction (towards the customer from the end office).

Host (L)

The Utility Host is configured as a fully redundant system operating independently but concurrently with each other. The Host accepts alarm conditions from the Utility Central Office scanners and routes to the appropriate central station. (L)

(L) Material previously shown on 3rd Revised Sheet 31.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

IC Public Access Coinless Telephone

The term "IC Public Access Coinless Telephone" denotes a coinless telephone instrument and associated equipment provided by an IC for use by the general public for the origination of interLATA calls.

Impulse Noise

The term "Impulse Noise" denotes any momentary occurrence of noise on a circuit over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences which exceed the threshold.

Individual Case Basis

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition where 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.

Information Provider (IP)

The customer of a interexchange carrier who provides information and entertainment fund-raising services to callers (end users) using the 900 service class code.

Initial Address Message (IAM) (N)

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

Inserted Connection Loss

The term "Inserted Connection Loss" denotes the 1004 Hz power difference (in dBs) between the maximum power available at the originating end and the actual power reaching the terminating end through the inserted connection.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Installed Cost

The term "Installed Cost" denotes the total investment (estimated or actual) by the Utility to provide facilities for the offered services.

Interconnection (N)

The term "Interconnection" denotes the termination of a customer's basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers at or near the Utility wire center or access tandem. Interconnection is provided as virtual.

Interconnection Point

The interconnection point for virtual EIS arrangements is the demarcation between ownership of the cable facilities. (N)

InterLATA Carrier (IC)

The term "InterLATA Carrier" denotes any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or governmental agency or any other entity including resellers and enhanced service providers authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission to provide intrastate interLATA telecommunication services for its use or for the use of its customers. Additionally it includes carriers authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission to offer intraLATA high speed digital services consistent with the terms and conditions of Decision No. 88-08-059 and Decision 88-09-059.

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the nonlinearity of a circuit. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dBs) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Material omitted now shown on 1st Revised Sheet 33.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" denotes any communications subject to oversight by the California Public Utilities Commission by the laws of the State of California.

Kilosegment

The term "Kilosegment" denotes a unit of packet transmission defined as 64,000 bytes of data; one thousand segments.

Leg

The term "Leg" denotes a path for electrical communication between a customer premises and a serving wire center on a circuit.

Line

The term "Line" denotes a communications path connecting an end office switch with an end user's premises or a CDL for the provision for FGA or BSA-A.

Line Side Connection (L)

The term "Line Side Connection" denotes a connection of a transmission path to the line side of a central office switching system.

Local Access and Transport Area

The term "Local Access and Transport Area" (LATA) denotes a geographic area for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses designated Access Areas which are grouped to serve common social, economic, and other purposes. (L)

Local Area Network (LAN)

The term "Local Area Network" denotes a network permitting the interconnection and intercommunication of a group of computers, primarily for the sharing of resources such as date storage devices and printers.

(L) Material previously shown on 5th Revised Sheet 34.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communication channel which allows two-way simultaneous transmission of data packets through the network. No circuit capability is preassigned to a logical channel. Capacity is made available as the data is transmitted. Each virtual connection utilizes one logical channel.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a Utility operating unit by means of which local or access telephonic communication is switched to and from an end office switch.

MTS Access

The term "MTS Access" is an access service using a combination of Switched Access Service and End User FIA (Common-Line Service) as offered within this tariff.

Market Area

The term "Market Area" denotes a geographic area for the administration of communications service. It encompasses designated central offices which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Maximum Burst Rate (N)

The term "Maximum Burst Rate (MBR)" denotes the maximum information rate at which customer traffic will be admitted to the Frame Relay Network. Traffic rates in excess of MBR will be automatically discarded on ingress to the network. Maximum Burst Rate is equal to the sum of the Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Excess Burst Size B(e). (N)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communication channel which allows two-way simultaneous transmission of data packets through the network. No circuit capability is preassigned to a logical channel. Capacity is made available as the data is transmitted. Each virtual connection utilizes one logical channel.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a Utility operating unit by means of which local or access telephonic communication is switched to and from an end office switch.

MTS Access

The term "MTS Access" is an access service using a combination of Switched Access Service and End User FIA (Common-Line Service) as offered within this tariff.

Market Area

The term "Market Area" denotes a geographic area for the administration of communications service. It encompasses designated central offices which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

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(D)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Logical Channel

The term "Logical Channel" denotes a communication channel which allows two-way simultaneous transmission of data packets through the network. No circuit capability is preassigned to a logical channel. Capacity is made available as the data is transmitted. Each virtual connection utilizes one logical channel.

Local Tandem Switch

The term "Local Tandem Switch" denotes a Utility operating unit by means of which local or access telephonic communication is switched to and from an end office switch.

MTS Access

The term "MTS Access" is an access service using a combination of Switched Access Service and End User FIA (Common-Line Service) as offered within this tariff.

Market Area

The term "Market Area" denotes a geographic area for the administration of communications service. It encompasses designated central offices which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Maximum Burst Rate (MBR) (N)

The term "Maximum Burst Rate (MBR)" denotes the maximum information rate at which customer traffic will be admitted to the Frame Relay network. Traffic rates in excess of MBR will be automatically discarded on ingress to the network. Maximum Burst Rate is equal to the sum of the Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Excess Burst Size B(e). (N)

Material omitted now shown on 4th Revised Sheet 33.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Maximum Termination Liability

The term "Maximum Termination Liability" denotes the maximum amount of money for which the customer is liable in the event all FIA ordered in a special construction case are discontinued before a specified period of time.

Maximum Termination Liability Period

The term "Maximum Termination Liability Period" denotes the length of time the customer is liable for a termination charge in the event specially constructed FIA are discontinued. The MTL period is equal to the average account life of the FIA.

Message

See Call.

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 point of presence from the Utility end office.

Miscellaneous Order

The term "Miscellaneous Order" denotes an order for FIA not covered by the Ordering Options and are provided by the Utility on a negotiated installation or activation date basis.

Multicarrier Access Area (N)

The term "Multicarrier Access Area" denotes an EAS for FGA and BSA-A or an area for FGB and BSA-B where FIA Services are provided by more than one utility in which a customer obtains access to an entire EAS or FGB or BSA-B area by obtaining a FGA or BSA-A, or FGB or BSA-B access tandem arrangement that connects its switch with the First Point of Switching of the Primary Exchange Carrier. (N)

Material omitted now shown on 6th Revised Sheet 36

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national or international), which causes or could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the NSEP posture of the United States.

Net Salvage

The term "Net Salvage" denotes the estimated scrap, sale, or trade-in value, less the estimated cost of removal. Cost of removal includes the costs of demolishing, tearing down, removing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Because the cost of removal may exceed salvage, facilities may have negative net salvage.

Network Address

The term "Network Address" denotes the alphanumeric character string used to specify the destination of each switched connection made within the network.

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, and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect, and coin return (tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Network Interface (NI)

The term "Network Interface" denotes the point of interconnection between the Utility's communications facilities and the customer's terminal equipment. For Frame Relay Service, it is the point at which a customer's data transmission first enters the network supporting Frame Relay Service. (N) (N)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national or international), which causes or could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the NSEP posture of the United States.

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Network Interface (NI)

The term "Network Interface" denotes the point of interconnection between the Utility's communications facilities and the customer's terminal equipment. (D)
(D)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services (L)

The term "National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services" denotes telecommunications services which are used to maintain a state of readiness or to respond to and manage any event or crisis (local, national or international), which causes or could cause injury or harm to the population, damage to or loss of property, or degrades or threatens the NSEP posture of the United States. (L)

Net Salvage

The term "Net Salvage" denotes the estimated scrap, sale, or trade-in value, less the estimated cost of removal. Cost of removal includes the costs of demolishing, tearing down, removing, or otherwise disposing of the material and any other applicable costs. Because the cost of removal may exceed salvage, facilities may have negative net salvage.

Network Address

The term "Network Address" denotes the alphanumeric character string used to specify the destination of each switched connection made within the network.

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, and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect, and coin return (tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Network Interface (NI)

The term "Network Interface" denotes the point of interconnection between the Utility's communications facilities and the customer's terminal equipment. For Frame Relay Service, it is the point at which a customer's data transmission first enters the network supporting Frame Relay Service.

(L) Material previously shown on 3rd Revised Sheet 35.
Material omitted now shown on 8th Revised Sheet 37.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Non-Overlap Outpulsing (L)

The term "Non-Overlap Outpulsing" denotes the feature of the exchange access signaling system which provides initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises after the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

Nonrecoverable Cost

The term "Nonrecoverable Cost" denotes the cost of the specially constructed facilities for which the Utility has no foreseeable use should the customer discontinue service. (L)

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 which can be made more rapidly.

North American Numbering Plan (NANP)

The term "North American Numbering Plan" denotes a three-digit area or Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit central office code (NXX) plus a four-digit station number (XXXX).

NSEP Treatment

The term "NSEP Treatment" denotes the provisioning of a telecommunications service before others based on the provisioning priority level assigned by the Executive Office of the President.

Octet

The term "Octet" denotes a group of eight binary digits operated upon as an entity.

(L) Material previously shown on 6th Revised Sheet 36.
Material omitted now shown on 7th Revised Sheet 38.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Open Circuit Test Line (L)

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

Order Interval

The term "Order Interval" denotes the interval between the Scheduled Issue Date and the Service Date. (L)

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of FIA for the origination of calls from an end user to a CDL.

Other Telephone Company

The term "Other Telephone Company" denotes a company engaged in the business of furnishing public switched network telephone local services which is not the Utility.

Operator Services Switching Location (OSSL)

A Telephone Company office where Telephone Company equipment processes Operator Service calls to or from a customer designated location in the same LATA.

Overlap Outpulsing

The term "Overlap Outpulsing" denotes the feature of the exchange access signaling system which permits initiation of pulsing to the customer's premises before the calling subscriber has completed dialing an originating call.

Packet

The term "Packet" denotes a continuous sequence of binary digits of information which is switched through the network as an integral unit. The user data is divided into segments for billing purposes. The number of segments contained in a packet is dependent upon the packet size.

(L) Material formerly shown on 7th Revised Sheet 37.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Packet Switch

The term "Packet Switch" denotes a central office based switch that establishes a virtual connection between two data network addresses for the transmission of discrete amounts of information.

Packet Switching Office

The term "Packet Switching Office" denotes the central office where the packet switching functions are performed and access to the packet network is accomplished.

Pay Telephone

The term "Pay Telephone" denotes a location where Utility equipment is provided in a public or semipublic place where telephone customers can originate telephone communications and pay the applicable charges by inserting coins in the equipment.

Permanent Virtual Circuit (N)

The term "Permanent Virtual Circuit" denotes a logical channel, defined in software, from one end user location to another. It allows a packet to be sent over a dedicated logical channel without call setup or clearing. (N)

Point of Presence

The term "Point of Presence" denotes a location within a market area from which the customer (l) provides and/or administers intrastate telecommunications services for its own use or for the use of its end users, and (2) has the capability of testing the facilities operated or terminated at that location.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation at a customer-designated premises at which the Utility's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Poisson P.01 Tables

The term "Poisson P.01 Tables" denotes Traffic Engineering tables that are used to determine the number of trunks required for a particular trunk group, based on busy hour CCS.

Port

The term "Port" denotes a communications interface through which a customer or user sends packets. Ports are the physical entry points for Access Lines. Ports include the electronic equipment used in connecting elements to the network.

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or buildings on continuous property (except railroad right-of-way, etc) not separated by a public highway.

Pre-service Testing

The term "Pre-service Testing" denotes tests performed on a FIA to assure standard transmission performance parameters meet specifications prior to acceptance testing.

Primary Exchange Carrier

The term "Primary Exchange Carrier" (PEC) denotes the utility in whose exchange a customer's "first point of switching" (i.e., dial tone for FGA or BSA-A, an access tandem for FGB or BSA-B) is located. (N)

(N)

Protected Premises

Residence or business location which is monitored via the Alarm Transport Service.

Protocol

The term "Protocol" denotes a set of rules governing the format to be followed when transmitting information between communicating devices.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Public Access Line (L)

The term "Public Access Line" denotes a line connecting a Utility end office to a single IC provided public access coinless telephone instrument for the origination of interLATA calls.

Public Pay Telephone

The term "Public Pay Telephone" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Public Telephone Service regulations of the exchange service tariffs of the Utility. (L)

Recoverable Cost

The term "Recoverable Cost" denotes the cost of the specially constructed facilities for which the Utility has a foreseeable reuse, either in place or elsewhere should the customer discontinue service.

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the terminal equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

Release Message

The term "Release Message" denotes an SS7 Message sent in either direction to indicate that a specific circuit is being released.

Remote Module (L1)

The CPE RM is a microprocessor designed to interface with the CPE alarm panel at the protected premises and to provide continuous alarm status of up to 8 alarm points. The RM is connected to the customer's line with a standard network interface. (L1)

Material omitted now shown on 7th Revised Sheet 39.
(L) Material formerly shown on Original Sheet 38.1.1.
(L1) Material formerly shown in Schedule Cal. P.U.C. No. G-11, 3rd Revised Sheet 2.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Return Loss

The term "Return Loss" denotes a measure of the dissimilarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission circuits (e.g., four-wire to two-wire junctions).

Route Mileage

The term "Route Mileage" denotes the actual Utility provided facility mileage of a transmission circuit.

Scanner

The Utility Central Office Scanner is a fully redundant multiprocessor, multi-tasking system which controls the polling of Subscriber Terminal Units (STU)^{tm}. It sends alarm information to the Utility Host.

Scheduled Issue Date

The term "Scheduled Issue Date" denotes the date of the initial request for FIA service by a customer.

Secondary Channel

The term "Secondary Channel" denotes a separate independent, slower speed digital data channel that operates in parallel with the Digital Special Access primary channel.

Secondary Exchange Carrier (N)

The term "Secondary Exchange Carrier" (SEC) denotes the utility in whose exchange a customer does not subscribe to FGA or BSA-A, or FGB or BSA-B service, but from whose exchange the Customers end users can call the interexchange switch or CDL of an IC in the primary exchange of another utility on a toll-free basis. (N)

Material omitted now shown on 2nd Revised Sheet 39.1.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Segment (L)

The term "Segment" denotes a unit of user information consisting of 64 octets or less. Billing for Packet Switching Network Service is based on the number of segments transmitted within the user data field of a packet. The number of segments transmitted within a packet is limited only by the subscribed or negotiated maximum size of the user data field for the customer interface. (L)

Semipublic Pay Telephones

The term "Semipublic Pay Telephones" denotes a switched coin line provided under the Semipublic Telephone Service regulations of the exchange service tariffs of the Utility.

Service Date

The term "Service Date" denotes the date that the FIA is placed in service. A FIA Order is required to establish a service date.

Seven-Digit Manual Test Line

The term "Seven-Digit Manual Test Line" denotes a set of optional features for all Switched Access which allow the customer to select balance, milliwatt, and synchronous test lines of FG-A and BSA-A, by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated Switched Access. (C)

Short-Circuit Test Line

The term "Short-Circuit Test Line" denotes the end office circuit which provides an AC short-circuit termination of the 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 tone signal to the corresponding C-notched noise.

(L) Material previously shown on 7th Revised Sheet 39.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

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 2,500 to 3,200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Signaling Point

The term "Signaling Point (SP)" denotes an SS7 network interface element capable of originating and/or terminating SS7 messages.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7)" denotes the layered protocol used for standardized common channel signaling in the United States.

Special Access Line (SAL) (N)

The term "Special Access Line (SAL)" denotes a broadband connection between a Verizon serving wire center and a CDL.

Special Transport

The term "Special Transport" denotes a point-to-point facility between serving wire centers associated with two CDLs. Special transport requires the customer to purchase a special access line or DS3 cross-connect. Special transport is distance sensitive and is charged by the airline mile.

Special Transport Termination

The term "Special Transport Termination" denotes the equipment and arrangements necessary to terminate the special transport facility at a serving wire center. One special transport termination charge applies to the termination of each end of a special transport facility offering. (N)

Statistical Multiplexing

The term "Statistical Multiplexing" denotes a multiplexing technique in which times lots are dynamically allocated on the basis of need rather than being predetermined; the data is typically transmitted on a first come, first served basis.

Subscriber Terminal Unit tm

The customer provided STU tm is a microprocessor with associated memory and diagnostics which reports alarm status to the Utility Central Office Scanner.

(L) Material previously on this page moved to 3rd Revised Sheet 40.1. (L)

(L) Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

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 2,500 to 3,200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Signaling Point

The term "Signaling Point (SP)" denotes an SS7 network interface element capable of originating and/or terminating SS7 messages.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

The term "Signaling System 7 (SS7)" denotes the layered protocol used for standardized common channel signaling in the United States.

Statistical Multiplexing (N)

The term "Statistical Multiplexing" denotes a multiplexing technique in which times lots are dynamically allocated on the basis of need rather than being predetermined; the data is typically transmitted on a first come, first served basis. (N)

Subscriber Terminal Unit℠

The customer provided STU℠ is a microprocessor with associated memory and diagnostics which reports alarm status to the Utility Central Office Scanner.

Synchronous Test Line

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

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Synchronous Test Line (L)

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

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System (T)

The term "Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System" or "TSP System" or "NSEP TSP System" refers to the regulatory, administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., the provisioning and restoration) of NSEP Services.

Telecommunications Service Provider

"Telecommunications Services Providers" include certified carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers and any other provider of intrastate telecommunications services.

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of a FIA for the completion of calls from a point of presence to an end user.

Through Balance

The term "Through Balance" denotes procedures and requirements to control the transmission path return loss (ERL and SRL) through a switching system.

(L) Material moved from 8th Revised Sheet 40.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

E. Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System

The term "Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System" or "TSP System" or "NSEP TSP System" refers to the regulatory, administrative and operational system authorizing and providing for priority treatment (i.e., the provisioning and restoration) of NSEP Services.

Telecommunications Service Provider (N)

"Telecommunications Services Providers" include certified carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers and any other provider of intrastate telecommunications services. (N)

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum period or less than one month, whichever is longer, or to provide FIA while permanent facilities are being constructed.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of a FIA for the completion of calls from a point of presence to an end user.

Through Balance

The term "Through Balance" denotes procedures and requirements to control the transmission path return loss (ERL and SRL) through a switching system.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

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(D)

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 ode made on trunks from a near-end office.

(D)
(D)

Trunk

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

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a grouping of trunks which are traffic engineered as a unit for the establishment of connections between switching systems in which all of the communications oaths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection

The term "Trunk Side Connection" denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local switching system. (T)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

Utility

The term "Utility" denotes GTE California Incorporated and any telephone company which concurs in this tariff.

V and H Coordinates Method

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

Virtual Connection

The term "Virtual Connection" denotes a logical channel resulting from call establishment to a network address that exists until the call is terminated by either party.

Virtual EIS (N)

The term "Virtual EIS" denotes an offering that enables customers to designate or specify equipment needed to terminate basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers, to be located within or upon the Utility's wire center or access tandem buildings, and dedicated to such customer's use. (N)

WATS Serving Office

The term "WATS Serving Office" denotes a Utility designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with a Special Access Line used with a Switching Interface. The use of the terms WATS or WATS-type throughout this tariff is primarily for ordering purposes and is not intended to restrict the use of the customer services when ordering Special Access and Switched Access in combination.

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a location in which one or more central office switches, and cross connection equipment used for the provision of telephone exchange services, are located.

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions -Continued

X.25 Protocol [1] (T)

The term "X.25 Protocol" denotes an interface between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit Terminating Equipment for terminals operating in the packet mode on public data networks.

X.75 Protocol [1] (T)

The term "X.75 Protocol" denotes terminal and transit call control procedures and data transfer system on circuits between packet switched data networks.

[1] Service is grandfathered and limited to existing customers who subscribe to this service as of February 13, 2004. (N)

Continued

FACILITIES FOR INTRASTATE ACCESS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

E. Definitions - Continued

X.25 Protocol (N)

The term "X.25 Protocol" denotes an interface between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit Terminating Equipment for terminals operating in the packet mode on public data networks.

X.75 Protocol

The term "X.75 Protocol" denotes terminal and transit call control procedures and data transfer system on circuits between packet switched data networks. (N)

Continued