

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Certain terms used in this tariff are defined in the tariff section where they appear when the use of the term is limited to that section.

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AUTHORIZED PROTECTIVE CONNECTING MODULE: A protective unit designed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and manufactured under the control of American Telephone and Telegraph Company quality assurance procedures, which is to be incorporated in a conforming answering device.

BASE RATE: A uniform rate for each class and grade of exchange service applicable within the base rate area exclusive of mileage or zone rate differentials and any charges for terminal equipment.

BASE RATE AREA: A specific area within an exchange, generally the more populated and developed areas surrounding the central office, in which exchange service is provided at a uniform rate without consideration of the length of the central office lines involved.

BASIC EXCHANGE SERVICE: Facilities are provided by the Telephone Company for use by the customer, to enable the customer to communicate telephonically with other customers in the local calling area. Telephone directories, directory assistance and facility maintenance are also included as a part of the service.

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CENTRAL OFFICE: A switching unit of the Telephone Company by means of which communications between exchange telephone lines is established. The term is also used to designate the building housing such equipment.

(C) Indicates Change

Issued: November 30, 1990

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

CENTRAL OFFICE AREA (Also CENTRAL OFFICE DISTRICT): That part of an exchange area served by one central office. An exchange area may consist of more than one central office area. A central office in one exchange may serve all or part of an adjacent exchange.

CENTRAL OFFICE LINE: See Exchange Access Line.

CHANNEL: A path for transmission of electric signals, free from outside interference, furnished by means of metallic conductors, optic fibers, radio, or a combination thereof. The number of independent channels in a system is measured by the number of separate communications path that it can provide.

CLASS OF SERVICE: The various categories of exchange service available to the customer, such as business or residence.

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COIN COLLECTING DEVICE: The station is equipped with a mechanism consisting of coin slots, coin shutes, a relay and a box to hold the coins. The calling party must deposit the proper coins to originate a telephone call from the station.

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COMPANY: See Telephone Company.

CONFORMANCE NUMBER: An identifying number assigned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to a particular model of conforming answering device incorporating an authorized protective connecting module when that model of device is in conformance with the provisions set forth by the Bell System in its technical reference for conforming answering devices.

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CONFORMANCE ANSWERING DEVICE: A customer-provided device which automatically answers incoming calls; transmits a prerecorded voice message or appropriate audible signal to the calling party; records a voice message from the calling party if so designated and arranged; and automatically disconnects from the line in a pre-arranged manner on completion of the last of the functions for which it was designed and arranged as described in this paragraph. The conforming answering device may include remote interrogation and/or device function control. A conforming answering device must incorporate an authorized protective connecting module and must bear a valid conformance number.

CONNECTING ARRANGEMENT: Denotes the equipment provided by the Telephone Company to accomplish the direct electrical connection of customer-provided facilities with the facilities of the Telephone Company.

CONNECTING COMPANY: See Other Company.

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CUSTOMERS (Also SUBSCRIBER): A person, firm partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative organization, governmental agency, etc., to whom the Company provides service.

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DIRECT ELECTRICAL CONNECTION: A physical connection of the electrical conductors in the communications path.

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DIRECTORY LISTING: Information relative to the call number of an exchange station published in a telephone directory for the area in which the station is located. (See Foreign Directory Listing.)

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES: The telephone company plant, either aerial or underground or both, along a public thoroughfare or in private right-of-way, used to provide service to customers in a specific area.

DROP WIRE: The wire from the nearest pole to the building in which the station is located.

ESTIMATE: An approximate calculation of the expected price that is not necessarily the price the customer will be billed.

EXCHANGE: A local network of telecommunications facilities consisting of one or more central offices, interoffice trunks, and connecting facilities to the customer's premises, used to furnish communications service within a specified area.

EXCHANGE ACCESS LINE (Also EXCHANGE TELEPHONE SERVICE): Consists of the line equipment in the serving central office and outside plant facilities from the central office to the customer's premises. These facilities are provided and maintained by the Telephone Company.

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EXCHANGE AREA: The territory served by an exchange. The geographic area normally encompasses a city or town and its environs or several small communities with a common community interest.

EXCHANGE LINE MILEAGE: See Mileage.

EXCHANGE TELEPHONE SERVICE (Also LOCAL EXCHANGE SERVICE): Facilities are provided by the Telephone Company for use by the customer, to enable the customer to communicate telephonically with other customers in the same exchange area in Extended Area Service Exchanges and with parties in other exchanges via the nationwide telecommunications network. Telephone directories, directory assistance and facility maintenance are also included as a part of the service. The service includes the use of exchange facilities to the customer's end of the exchange access line.

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EXCHANGE STATION: See Station.

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EXTENDED AREA SERVICE: (EAS) is a service whereby customers in an exchange may place calls to customers in other exchanges within the local calling area without incurring a message toll charge.

EXTENSION LINE: A circuit connecting a main station with an extension station. (C)

EXTENSION LINE MILEAGE: See Mileage.

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FACILITIES: A collective term including all elements of telephone company plant and equipment required to provide service. See Distribution Facilities and Terminal Facilities.

FLAT RATE EXCHANGE SERVICE: A type of exchange telephone service for which a specified monthly rate is applicable for the class and grade of service provided to customers. No message or usage charge is applicable for local calls to and from other services within the local calling area.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT: The connection, either directly or indirectly, of a wire, cable or other equipment of the Company to the facilities of another party, or the attachment or such items by another party to the facilities of the Company.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

FOREIGN CENTRAL OFFICE: Any central office other than that which serves the area in which the customer is located.

FOREIGN DIRECTORY LISTING: The listing of a customer's telephone number in any telephone directory other than the telephone directory for the area in which the customer's exchange service is located.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE SERVICE: Exchange service furnished from an exchange other than the exchange regularly serving the area in which the customer is located.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE LINE MILEAGE: See Mileage.

GRADE OF SERVICE: Refers to the number of main stations that are permitted to be connected to an exchange line. (C)

GRADE8 SERVICE: A collective term applied to the various grades of service available within a base rate area or other designated rate area.

HAZARD: An arrangement or condition that may cause injury to employees of the Telephone Company or to the public, or damage to property of the Company or others, or interfere with or impair service, or infringe upon the privacy of any communication over facilities of the Company.

INDIVIDUAL LINE (Also ONE-PARTY LINE): An exchange telephone service line designed to serve only one customer. See "Trunk Lines" for description of exchange lines connected with multiline systems.

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INTERFACE: That point on the premises of the customer at which provision is made for connection of other than Telephone Company facilities with facilities provided by the Telephone Company.

INTEROFFICE TRUNK: A circuit connecting two central offices designed to carry customer messages between these offices.

LISTING: See directory listing.

LOCAL CALLING AREA (Also LOCAL SERVICE AREA): An area within which any message between stations is considered a local message. Inter-office trunk facilities may be required to complete the connection if the area consists of more than one exchange or central office.

LOCAL MESSAGE: See Message.

LOCAL SERVICE: See Exchange Telephone Service.

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MESSAGE: A communication between stations utilizing telephone company facilities.

Messages are classified in the following manner:

- (1) LOCAL MESSAGE: A message between stations in the same local calling area.
- (2) TOLL MESSAGE: A message between stations in different local calling areas utilizing interexchange toll facilities of the Company and/or the facilities of a connecting company.

MESSAGE RATE SERVICE: An exchange service for which charges apply for each local and toll message in lieu of a flat monthly rate or for local messages in excess of those allowed under a flat basic rate. Examples of this type of service are Mobile Telephone Service to Units of Foreign Registry and Pay Telephone Line Service.

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MILEAGE: The air-line measurement upon which charges are based for extension lines, channels, foreign

exchange service and foreign central office service. The measurement may be between points in the same exchange or between rate centers of different exchanges, depending upon the geographic locations of the points being connected.

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NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING: The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status and charging signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling number identification, audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating reorder or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of switching machines in the telecommunications system.

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NETWORK DEMARCATION POINT (DEMARC): The point of minimum penetration on the customer's property, as determined by the Telephone Company, where the network interface is located. The Demarc is the point at which network access recurring charges stop. The Telephone Company will charge a premises visit charge shown in Section 3 when the customer requests the installation of the Demarc.

NETWORK INTERFACE (NI): The Telephone Company provided terminating point on the customer's premises connecting the telecommunications network with the customer's inside wire. The Network Interface can be a standard modular jack, connecting block, or similar device to be utilized in the future.

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OTHER COMPANY (Also CONNECTING COMPANY): Any corporation, association, firm or individual with which this Company interchanges traffic either directly or indirectly.

OTHER SERVICES AND CHANNELS: A collective term covering all types of lines and equipment other than telephone exchange lines.

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PREMISES: Continuous property, not separated by a public highway, that is occupied by the customer as a residence or a business. (Except railroad rights-of-way, etc.)

PRIVATE LINE CHANNEL: See Channel.

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RATE CENTER (Also TOLL RATE CENTER and TOLL MESSAGE RATE CENTER): A point within an exchange area from which or to which mileage measurements are made in determining toll message charges and interexchange mileage rates. The points selected represents the approximate center of the most densely populated portion of the exchange. The location of the serving central office is commonly used for this purpose in smaller communities. There may be more than one rate center in an exchange area.

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SUBMARINE CIRCUITS: A channel for voice or signal transmission in an underwater cable.

SUBSCRIBER: See Customer.

TARIFF: A printed statement showing the rates, charges, rules and regulations pertaining to services furnished by the Company as filed with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Emission or reception of signals, signs, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by means of wire, optic fibers, radio, or a combination thereof.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK OR SYSTEM: Facilities of the Telephone Company and its connecting communications carriers designed to furnish exchange telephone service, long distance message service and other communications services to the public.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY (TSP) SYSTEM: The TSP System is a service that provides for the priority provisioning and/or restoration of National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) telecommunications services. NSEP telecommunications services are defined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as those 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. The TSP System applies only to NSEP services and provides the Telephone Company with a guide to the sequence in which services are to be provisioned and/or restored. Regulations, rates and charges for TSP System Service are as set forth in the Telephone Company's Tariff Telephone-Pa. P.U.C. No. 22.

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TELEPHONE COMPANY (Also COMPANY): The term as used in this Tariff, specifically refers to the GTE North Incorporated and its duly authorized agents.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

TERMINATION CHARGE: A charge applied when service furnished under a contract or agreement is discontinued at the customer's request before the end of the contract period.

THEORETICAL EXCHANGE: An exchange area served by a central office and connecting facilities located in another exchange area. The theoretical exchange has its own rate center and local calling area.

TIE LINE: A circuit connecting two or more private branch exchanges for the purpose of intercommunication between the stations connected to the switch- boards. The circuit is not intended to provide general exchange service through either of the private branch exchanges which it connects.

TIE LINE MILEAGE: See Mileage.

TOLL CENTER: A toll office which serves as a switching point between local exchanges and the long distance toll network.

TOLL TRUNK (Also TOLL TERMINAL): An access line directly connecting the serving toll office with a pay telephone branch exchange that is used exclusively for transmission of long distance messages originated by guests residing in the hotel or motel. Also used to handle originated toll messages from patients in hospitals. (C)

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

TOLL MESSAGE: See Message.

TOLL RATE (Also MESSAGE TOLL RATE): The charge for a long distance call over the interexchange toll service network. The charge applies per completed message and varies in amount depending upon many factors, such as, length of message, distance between calling and called rate centers, time of day originated and handling required by the carrier.

TOLL RATE CENTER (Also MESSAGE TOLL RATE CENTER): See Rate Center.

TRUNK (Also TRUNK LINE): A type of exchange access line used to furnish exchange telephone service to a private branch exchange, pay telephone branch exchange or a key telephone system. Trunks are arranged to carry higher volumes of traffic than that generated by non-key (C) telephones directly connected with an exchange access line.

- Non-Selective Trunks (Type A)

These trunks terminate on multi-line communications systems that are so arranged that the system selects the line that the station user is connected to. The station user cannot select the trunk line he uses. These trunks were formerly referred to as PBX trunks.

- Selective Trunks (Type B)

These trunks terminate on multi-line communications systems that are so arranged that the station user (not the communications system) selects the trunk line that he uses. These trunks were formerly referred to as Key trunks.

ZONE: A subdivision of an exchange within which the rates are different than those for other parts of the exchange.

ZONE RATE AREA: An area contiguous to the base rate area or another zone rate area, within which uniform exchange rates apply for each class and grade of service at a level higher than in the base rate area.