

GENERAL TARIFF
EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Accessories

The term "Accessories" denotes devices which are mechanically attached to, or used with, the facilities furnished by the Company and which are independent of, and not electrically connected to, the conductors in the communications path of the telecommunications system.

Acoustic Connection

The term "Acoustic Connection" denotes a connection made by sound, and involves no physical connection of the electrical conductors in the communications path.

Adjacent Central Office Districts

Central office districts which have a common boundary at any point.

Adjacent City Blocks

City blocks which have a common boundary at any point formed by a street, railroad or small natural barrier such as a small creek (blocks separated by parks, large water barriers such as canals or rivers, or by railroad yard, are non-adjacent).

Apartment House

A building used primarily to provide complete residential apartments but not lodging on a day-to-day basis.

Auxiliary Line

See Section 2 of this Tariff.

Boarding House

An establishment offering regular meals to five or more paying guests, not members of the subscriber's domestic establishment.

Bridged Line

A line from a station or other terminal to the point of connection with another line. The point of connection is known as the bridging point.

Building

See Same Building.

Building Area

All of the territory served from the same central office building.

Cable Carrying Charges

Charges in lieu of mileage for the availability of a specific number of lines between buildings.

Central Office

An operating office of the Company where connections are made between telephone exchange lines.

Central Office District

The territory serviced by a central office or by a group of central offices any one of which may serve any part of the district.

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By Keefe B. Clemons, General Counsel
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Central Office Line

A line providing direct or indirect access from a telephone to a central office.

City Block

An area bounded on all sides by streets or highways or by a combination of streets or highways or one or more other barriers, such as a canal, river or railroad.

Club

An organization of persons for social purposes maintaining premises with lodging for its members.

College

An establishment for higher education authorized to confer degrees where lodging for the students is maintained on the premises.

Common Battery Service

Dial or manual telephone service for which the electrical energy for talking and signaling is furnished from a central point.

Communications Systems

The term "Communications Systems" denotes channels and other facilities, which are capable when not connected to exchange and message toll telecommunications service, of 2-way communications between subscriber-provided terminal equipment or Company stations.

Connecting Arrangement

The term "Connecting Arrangement" denotes the equipment provided by the Company to accomplish the direct electrical connection of subscriber-provided facilities with the facilities of the Company.

Continuous Property

Land, or land and connecting structures, throughout which a subscriber has access without the necessity of crossing upon land used publicly or privately by others.

Customer Access Point (CAP)

A standard jack for a special service circuit installed within the customer's premises at a location chosen by the customer beyond the Demarcation Point. The customer is not permitted access to the Demarcation Point or the wire between the Demarcation Point and the CAP. Exceptions: When a tenant occupies an entire floor, in which case the Demarcation Point will be in the closet and the customer will have access to the Demarcation Point. The CAP Plan does not apply to such customers.

Customer Premises

All space in the same building in which one subscriber has the right of occupancy to the exclusion of others or shares the right of occupancy with others; and all space in different buildings on continuous property, provided such buildings are occupied solely by one subscriber. Foyers, hallways and other space provided for the common use of all occupants of a building are considered the premises of the operator of the building.

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Customer-Provided Terminal Equipment

The term "Customer-Provided Terminal Equipment" denotes devices or apparatus and their associated wiring, provided by a Customer, which does not constitute a multi-line terminating system or a communications system and which, when connected to the communications path of the telecommunications network, are connected either electrically, acoustically or inductively.

Demarcation Point

The demarcation point is the point of interconnection to the Company's communications facilities for terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at a customer's location.

The location of the demarcation point is determined in accordance with the rules set forth in subsections (A) through (C), below.

(A) Building Owner Demarcation Point Determination

A building owner may determine the demarcation point for new wire or modification or addition to existing wire provided, however, that the demarcation point cannot be further than twelve (12) inches from where the telephone wiring enters the customer's premises, or as close thereto as is practicable.

(B) Residence Customers

The demarcation point for a single unit residence customer is located within twelve (12) inches of the protector, or if there is no protector, within twelve (12) inches of where Company wiring enters the customer's premises, or as close thereto as is practicable.

The demarcation point for a multi-unit residential customer is located within the customer's premises at a point no further than twelve (12) inches from where Company wiring enters the customer's premises, or as close thereto as is practicable.

(C) As used in the preceding paragraphs, "as close thereto as is practicable" refers, among other things, to practicability as affected by the needs of particular specialized service architectures that require the installation of network equipment within the customer's premises.

Direct Electrical Connection

The term "Direct Electrical Connection" denotes a physical connection of the electrical conductors in the communications path.

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Disabled Person

The term "Disabled Person" when used in connection with ;persons having a hearing or speech impairment which requires that they communicate over telephone facilities by means other than voice is defined as:

Hearing - persons with binaural hearing impairment of 60% or higher on the basis of the procedure developed by the American Academy of Otolaryngology (A.A.O.) as set forth in "Guide to Conservation of Hearing in Noise" 38-43, A.A.O., 1973; "Guide to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" 103-107, American Medical Association, 1971.

Speech - persons with 65% or higher of impairment on the basis of the procedure recommended by the American Medical Association's Committee on Rating of Mental and Physical Impairment to evaluate speech impairment as to three categories: audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency, as set forth in "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" 109-111, American Medical Association, 1971.

The term "Disabled Person", when used in connection with exemptions from Directory Assistance charges, denotes those who are legally blind, visually handicapped or physically handicapped, under the following definitions from the Federal Register (Vol. 35 #126 dated June 30, 1970):

Legally Blind - those whose visual acuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses, or whose widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees.

Visually Disabled - those whose visual disability, with correction and regardless of optical measurement with respect to legal blindness, are certified as unable to read normal printed material.*

Physically Disabled - those who are certified by competent authority as unable to read or use ordinary printed materials* as a result of physical limitations.

Examples of physical disability cited are: loss of hands, or use or control of hands; constant severe tremor, spasticity or paralysis; uncorrectable double or triple vision; incapacitating confinement as an iron lung. severely debilitating conditions such as found in advanced Parkinsons' Disease, cancer, and the aftermath of a stroke

Domestic Establishment

The premises occupied by a family as a residence. A family consists of a group of persons related by blood or law, including their servants and guests, or not more than four unrelated persons, who maintain a common residence and share the use of facilities such as kitchen, dining room, living room, etc.

Drainage Coil

A device installed on Telephone Company leased lines to permit simultaneous discharge of current from both sides of the line.

* For Company exemption, this includes identity of telephone book size characters.

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Duplex Service

Simultaneous transmission of one incoming and one outgoing communication.

Exchange

An area consisting of one or more central office districts, within which a call between any two points is a local call. A separate local Tariff or a separate Section of a local Tariff is filed for each exchange.

Exchange Access Line

A central office line furnished for direct or indirect access to the exchange system.

Exchange Line

A line furnished for direct or indirect access to the exchange system.

Exchange Service

Service providing access to the exchange system for the purpose of making calls at Tariff charges.

Exchange Station

A station on an exchange line.

Extension

See Section 2 of this Tariff.

Extension Station Service

See Section 2 of this Tariff.

Flat Rate Service

The type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an unlimited number of calls within a specified primary calling area.

Foreign Central Office

A central office which does not serve the subscriber's location, except on a foreign exchange basis.

Foreign Exchange Line Mileage

See Section 3 of this Tariff.

Generator Signaling

Signaling over the talking circuit actuated by a ringing key (push button) where central office ringing power is available or by a hand generator where central office ringing power is not available.

Handicapped Person

See Disabled Person.

Headset

A hands-free, multi-wire device containing acoustic-to-electric (transmitter) and electric-to-acoustic (receiver) transducers, normally worn on the head of the user for close talking, which provides for the transmission of human speech.

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Hospital

An establishment for treatment of human patients by members of the medical profession where lodging for the patient is maintained on the premises.

Hotel

An establishment offering lodging with or without meals to the general public on a day-to-day basis.

Incoming Service Group

Two or more central office lines arranged so that a call for the first line is completed to a succeeding line in the group where the first line is in use.

Inductive Connection

The term "Inductive Connection" denotes a connection made by affecting the electromagnetic field generated by a telephone, and involves no physical connection of the electrical conductors in the communications path.

Inside Wire

All wire, connecting blocks, and all material associated with the wire located on the subscriber's side of the Demarcation Point.

Intercept Line

A line connecting a central office line to equipment for answering incoming calls.

Key Equipment

Keys in base of a combined hand telephone or in a separate key box providing pick up, hold or cut off of lines.

Local Battery Service

Manual telephone service, for which the electrical energy for talking is furnished at subscriber's stations by means of batteries.

Local Call

A call between telephones within a local calling area.

Local Calling Area

The area, consisting of one or more central office districts, within which a subscriber for exchange service may make telephone calls without a toll charge.

Local Service

Telephone exchange service within a local calling area.

Loops

Loops are segments of a line which extend from the serving central office to the originating and to the terminating point.

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Magneto Service

Telephone service for which the ringing power is provided locally at subscribers' stations by means of hand generators.

Main Station Service

See Section 2 of this Tariff.

Message Rate Service

The type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an additional charge for each local call used in excess of a specified allowance, except that a charge applies for each local call used with residence individual line message rate service without an allowance of local calls.

Move

See Section 7 of this Tariff.

Multiple

Termination of a line at additional points on the same unit of equipment.

Multi-Point Lines

Lines which have one originating point and more than one terminating point.

Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" denotes the transmission as signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status and charging signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identification, 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 switching machines in the telecommunications system.

Network Control Signaling Unit

The term "Network Control Signaling Unit" denotes the terminal equipment furnished, installed and maintained by the Telephone Company or the customer for the provision of network control signaling.

Neutralizing Transformer

A device installed on Company facilities at power station locations to protect Company plant against excessive voltage impressed on the lines at the time of a power system fault or a lightening surge on the power lines.

Normal Central Office

The central office which normally serves the subscriber's location.

Operator Handled Station-to-Station Calls

Operator handled station-to-station calls include requests to notify, time and charges and other station-to-station calls using the assistance of the operator, except that the additional charge for operator handled call will not apply when the company operator

- reestablishes a call which has been interrupted after the called number has been reached or,
- reaches the called telephone number where facilities are not available for customer dial completion or,
- establishes calls for handicapped persons who have been accorded "dial operator" privileges.

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Primary Calling Area

For message rate telephone service, the primary calling area is that area within which one local message is applicable for a telephone call.

For flat rate telephone service, the primary calling area is that area within which no local message is applicable for a telephone call.

Rate Center

A point used for determining rates such as mileage. The rate center of a central office district is the location of the central office, except that where the central office is located outside of the central office district a centrally located point in the district is the rate center.

Rewire

See Section 7 of this Tariff.

Rooming House

An establishment offering lodging to five or more paying guests, not members of the subscriber's domestic establishment.

Same Building

Any single building, except that when a building has only one story above ground and is divided into units, such as stores, without access between the units, each unit is considered a building.

Abutting buildings, or sections of a structure divided above the basement by building walls, are classed as the same building only when openings, such as doorways, through the walls above the basement are in general use and afford ready access at all times between the abutting buildings or the sections. When the openings through the dividing walls are accessible to one subscriber only, the abutting buildings or sections are classed as the same building for that subscriber only.

Each enclosed pier is classed as a separate building.

Same Premises

All space in the same building in which one subscriber has the right of occupancy to the exclusion of others or shares the right of occupancy with others; and all space in different buildings on continuous property, provided such buildings are occupied solely by one subscriber. Foyers, hallways and other space provided for the common use of all occupants of a building are considered the premises of the operator of the building.

School

An institution for elementary grade or secondary level [education](#), including a building or collection of buildings where students work and/or study.

Serving Central Office

The central office from which local service is furnished.

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Serving Terminal

Point from which a line or channel is extended, by means of local wiring and facilities, to a subscriber's premises.

Single Operation

Transmission in one direction only or non-simultaneous transmission in opposite directions.

Station

Each telephone on a line and, where no telephone associated with the line is provided on the same key equipment or a jack for use with a portable telephone.

Substitution

See Section 7 of this Tariff.

Suspension

Suspension of service for non-payment is interruption of outgoing service only. Suspension of service at the subscriber's request is interruption of both incoming and outgoing service.

Telephone Call

A connection between two telephone stations through the exchange system.

Telephone Grade Lines

Lines furnished for voice transmission or for certain signaling purposes.

Termination of Service

Discontinuance of both incoming and outgoing service.

Toll Call

A telephone call to a station outside the subscriber's local calling area for which a specific charge applies.

Two-Point Lines

Lines which have one originating and one terminating point.

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