GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company

2.1.1 Scope

(A) (Reserved for Future Use)

(B) The Telephone Company does not undertake to transmit messages or offer a telecommunications service under this tariff.

(C) The Telephone Company shall be responsible only for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the services which it provides.

(D) The Telephone Company will, for maintenance purposes, test its FIA only to the extent necessary to detect and/or clear troubles. Testing beyond normal parameters will be done as described in Section 8. following.

(E) FIA are provided twenty-four hours daily, seven days per week.

2.1.2 Limitations

(A) The customer may not assign or transfer the use of FIA provided under this tariff except that, where there is no interruption of use or relocation of the FIA, such assignment or transfer may be made to:

(1) another customer, whether an individual, partnership, association or corporation, provided the assignee or transferee assumes all outstanding indebtedness for such FIA, and the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such FIA, if any; or

(2) a court appointed receiver, trustee or other person acting pursuant to law in bankruptcy, receivership, reorganization, insolvency, liquidation or other similar proceedings, provided the assignee or transferee assumes the unexpired portion of the minimum period and the termination liability applicable to such FIA, if any.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.2 Limitations (Cont'd)

(A) (Cont'd)

In all cases of assignment or transfer, the written acknowledgment of the Telephone Company is required prior to such assignment or transfer which acknowledgment shall be made within 15 days from the receipt of notifica- tion. All regulations and conditions contained in this tariff shall apply to such assignee or transferee.

The assignment or transfer of FIA does not relieve or discharge the assignor or transferor from remaining jointly or severally liable with the assignee or transferee for any obligations existing at the time of the assignment or transfer.

(B) The emergency provisioning and restoration of FIA shall be in accordance with Part 64, Subpart D, Paragraph 64.401, of the FCC's Rules and Regulations, which specifies the priority system for such activities. Section 8.2.5 following describes the service arrangement. (C)

(C) (Reserved for Future Use)

(D) The Telephone Company does not warrant that its facilities and services meet standards other than those set forth in this tariff.

2.1.3 Liability

(A) The Telephone Company's liability, if any, for willful misconduct is not limited by this tariff. With respect to any other claim or suit by a customer for damages associated with the installation, provision, termination, maintenance, repair or restoration of FIA, and subject to the provisions of (B) through (D) following, the Telephone Company's liability, if any, shall not exceed an amount equal to the proportionate charge for the FIA for the period during which the provision of FIA was affected. This liability for damages shall be in addition to any amounts that may otherwise be due the customer under this tariff as a credit allowance for a provision of FIA interruption.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(B) The Telephone Company shall not be liable for any act or omission of any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service, nor shall the Telephone Company, for its own act or omission, hold liable any other carrier or customer providing a portion of a service.

(C) (Reserved for Future Use)

(D) The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer against any claim, loss or damage arising from the use of FIA offered under this tariff. The foregoing indemnity shall issue on the customer separately, each being responsible for its own acts and omissions, involving: (C)

(1) Claims for libel, slander, invasion of privacy, or infringement of copyright arising from any communications;

(2) Claims for patent infringement arising from combining or using the FIA furnished by the Telephone Company in connection with facilities or equipment furnished by the customer; or (C)

(3) All other claims arising out of any act or omission of the customer in the course of using FIA provided pursuant to this tariff. (C)

(E) The Telephone Company does not guarantee or make any warranty with respect to its FIA when used in an explosive atmosphere. The Telephone Company shall be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the customer from any and all claims by any person relating to the FIA so provided. The foregoing indemnity shall issue on the customer separately, each being responsible for his own acts and omissions. (C)

(F) Except in the case of willful misconduct, under no circumstances whatever shall the Telephone Company be liable for indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages; and this disclaimer shall be effective notwithstanding any other provisions hereof.

(G) No license under patents is granted by the Telephone Company to the customer or shall be implied or arise by estoppel in the customer's favor with respect to any circuit, apparatus, system or method used by the customer in connection with FIA provided under this tariff. With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the Telephone Company will defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the customer from and against all claims arising out of the use by the customer of FIA provided under this tariff.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.3 Liability (Cont'd)

(H) The Telephone Company's failure to provide or maintain FIA under this tariff shall be excused by labor difficulties, governmental orders, civil commotions, acts of God and other circumstances beyond the Telephone Company's reasonable control, subject to the interruption allowance provisions of following.

(I) The Telephone Company shall reimburse the customer for damages to premises or equipment of the customer resulting from the provision of FIA by the Telephone Company on such premises, or by the installation or removal thereof, caused by the negligence or willful act of the Telephone Company.

2.1.4 Provision of FIA

(A) The Telephone Company, to the extent that such FIA are or can be made available with reasonable effort, and after provisions have been made for the Telephone Company's local service, will provide to the customer, upon reasonable notice, FIA offered in other applicable sections of this tariff at rates and charges specified therein.

The following services utilize copper facilities and will only be provided subject to the availability of suitable copper facilities; in locations where, at the Company's sole discretion, it has determined to upgrade the network and to migrate services away from copper facilities, these services, features and signaling protocols are no longer available: Voice Grade Special Access; Wideband Digital Access Secure Communications I, II, III , Feature Group A, Program Audio, Switched Data Service, Digital Data Service. (C)

(B) FIA provided to a customer under this tariff may be connected directly to customer facilities and/or may be connected to access facilities of another telephone company or companies in the joint provision of intrastate access.

2.1.5 Installation and Termination of FIA

Except as provided for Expanded Interconnection Service (EIS) specified in Section 17, the FIA provided under this tariff (A) will include any entrance cable or drop wiring and wire or intrabuilding cable to that point where provision is made for termination of the Telephone Company's outside distribution network facilities at a suitable location inside a customer-designated premises, and (B) will be installed by the Telephone Company to such point of termination. Wire required within a building to extend FIA will be provided, at the customer's request, on a time sensitive charge basis. The labor rates for installation of such wire are the same as those set forth in 8.2.3 following for Additional Labor.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.6 Maintenance of FIA

(A) The FIA provided under this tariff shall be maintained by the Telephone Company. The customer or others may not rearrange, move, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair any FIA provided by the Telephone Company, other than by connection or disconnection to any interface means used, except with the written consent of the Telephone Company.

(B) Customer provided transmission facilities and equipment terminating in the Telephone Company wire center, manhole or similar location for purposes of virtual Expanded Interconnection Service (EIS), as set forth in Section 17, will be maintained by the Telephone Company. (C)

2.1.7 Changes and Substitutions

Except as provided for equipment and systems subject to Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations in 47 C.F.R. Paragraph 68.110 (b), the Telephone Company may, where such action is reasonably required in the operation of its business, substitute, change, or rearrange any telephone plant used in providing FIA under this tariff, change minimum network protection criteria, change operating or maintenance characteristics of facilities, or change operations or procedures of the Telephone Company. In case of any such substitution, change or rearrangement, the facility parameters will be within generally accepted standards. The Telephone Company shall not be responsible if any such substitution, change or rearrangement renders any customer furnished services obsolete or requires modification or alteration thereof or otherwise affects their use or performance. If such substitution, changes or rearrangements materially affect the operating characteristics of the FIA the Telephone Company will notify the customer in writing and work cooperatively with the customer relative to changes required to the FIA. Reasonable time will be allowed for any redesign and implementation required by the change in operating characteristics.

2.1.8 Discontinuance and Refusal of FIA

(A) Unless the provisions of 2.2.2(B) following apply, if the customer fails to comply with the provisions of 2.1.6 preceding, 2.3.1 and 2.4.1 (D) following, or if applicable 2.5.3, 2.5.4, 17.3.4 and 17.7.6(D) including any payments to be made by it on the dates or at the times herein specified, and fails within thirty (30) days after written notice, by certified mail, from the Telephone Company to a person designated by the customer to correct such noncompliance, the Telephone Company may discontinue the provision of the FIA to the non-complying customer. In case of such discontinuance, all applicable charges shall become due.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.8 Discontinuance and Refusal of FIA (Cont'd)

(B) If the customer repeatedly fails to comply with the provisions of this tariff in connection with the provision of a FIA or group of FIA, and fails to correct such course of action after notice as set forth in (A) preceding, the Telephone Company may refuse applications for additional FIA to the non-complying customer until the course of action is corrected.

2.1.9 Preemption of FIA

(C)

In certain instances, (i.e., when spare facilities and/or equipment are not available), it may be necessary to preempt existing services to provision or restore National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Services. If, in its best judgement, the Telephone Company deems it necessary to preempt, then the Telephone Company will ensure that:

(A) A sufficient number of public switched services are available for public use if preemption of such services is necessary to provision or restore NSEP service.

(B) The service(s) preempted have a lower or do not contain NSEP assigned priority levels.

(C) A reasonable effort is made to notify the preempted service customer of the action to be taken.

(D) A credit allowance for any preempted service shall be made in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 2.4.4(A).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.1 Undertaking of the Telephone Company (Cont'd)

2.1.9 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.1.10 Limitation of Use of Metallic Facilities

Except for loop and duplex (DX) type signaling, metallic facilities shall not be used for ground return or split pair operation. Signals applied to the metallic facility shall conform to minimum protection criteria for direct electrical connections as set forth in Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations. In the case of applications of dc telegraph signaling systems, the customer shall be responsible, at its expense, for the provision of current limitation devices to protect the Telephone Company FIA from excessive current due to abnormal conditions and for the provision of noise mitigation networks when required to reduce excess noise.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.2 Use

2.2.1 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.2.2 Interference or Impairment

(A) The characteristics and methods of operation of any circuits, facilities or equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company, including customer transmission equipment and facilities used with EIS, and associated with the FIA provided under this tariff shall not interfere with or impair service over any facilities of the Telephone Company or its connecting and concurring carriers involved in its services, cause damage to their plant, impair the privacy of any communications carried over their facilities or create hazards to their employees or to the public. (C)

(B) Except as provided for equipment or systems subject to Part 68 of the FCC Rules and Regulations in 47 C.F.R. Paragraph 68.108, if such characteristics or methods of operation are not in accordance with (A) preceding, the Telephone Company will, where practicable, notify the IC or end user, as appropriate, that temporary discontinuance of the use of FIA may be required; however, where prior notice is not practicable, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to preclude the Telephone Company's right to temporarily discontinue forthwith the use of FIA if such action is reasonable in the circumstances. In case of such temporary discontinuance the IC or end user will be promptly notified and afforded the opportunity to correct the condition which gave rise to the temporary discontinuance. During such period of temporary discontinuance, allowance for interruption of FIA as set forth in 2.4.4 following is not applicable.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.2 Use (Cont'd)

2.2.3 Unlawful Use of FIA

The FIA are furnished subject to the condition that they will not be used for an unlawful purpose. FIA will be discontinued if any law enforcement agency, acting within its apparent jurisdiction, advises in writing that such FIA are being used in violation of law. The Telephone Company will refuse to furnish FIA when it has reasonable grounds to believe that such FIA will be used in violation of law.

2.3 Obligation of the Customer

2.3.1 Damages

The IC and end user separately, each being responsible for its own acts and omissions, shall reimburse the Telephone Company for damages to FIA of the Telephone Company provided under this tariff caused by the negligence or willful act of the IC or end user, or resulting from improper use of the Telephone Company FIA, or due to malfunction of any facilities or equipment provided by the IC or end user.

2.3.2 Theft

The IC and user separately, each being responsible for its own location, shall reimburse the Telephone Company for any loss through theft of facilities, apparatus, or equipment utilized to provide FIA under this tariff at the IC point of presence or at the end user's premises.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 Obligation of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.3 Equipment Space and Power

Except as specified in 2.3.4, the customer shall furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Telephone Company at no charge, equipment space and electrical power required by the Telephone Company to provide FIA under this tariff at the points of demarcation of such FIA. The equipment space provided shall meet industry standard environmental conditions. The selection of AC or DC power shall be mutually agreed to by the customer and the Telephone Company. The customer shall also make necessary arrangements in order that the Telephone Company will have access to such spaces at reasonable times for installing, repairing or removing facilities of the Telephone Company. (C)

2.3.4 Space and Power for Expanded Interconnection Service (C)

Where available, the Telephone Company shall make available wire center floor space and electrical power required by the customer for the provision of Expanded Interconnection Service at charges set forth in Section 17.

2.3.5 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.3.6 Availability for Testing

The FIA provided under this tariff shall be available to the Telephone Company at times mutually agreed upon in order to permit the Telephone Company to make tests and adjustments appropriate for maintaining the FIA, in satisfactory operating condition. Such tests and adjustments shall be completed within a reasonable time. No credit will be allowed for any interruptions involved during such tests and adjustments.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 Obligation of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.7 Balance

All signals for transmission over the FIA provided under this tariff shall be delivered by the customer balanced to ground except for ground start and duplex (DX), McCulloh-loop (alarm system) type signaling, and dc telegraph transmission at speeds of 75 baud or less.

2.3.8 Design of Customer Services

Subject to the provisions of 2.1.7 preceding, the customer shall be solely responsible at its expense for the overall design of its services. The customer shall be responsible separately, each at its own expense, for any redesigning or rearrangement of its services which may be required because of changes in FIA, operations or procedures of the Telephone Company, minimum network protection criteria or operating or maintenance characteristics of the FIA. (C)

2.3.9 References to Telephone Company

The customer may advise its end users that certain FIA are provided by the Telephone Company in connection with the service the customer furnishes to its end user; however, the IC shall not represent that the Telephone Company jointly participates in the customer's services. (C)

2.3.10 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.3.11 Claims and Demands for Damages

(A) With respect to claims of patent infringement made by third persons, the customer shall defend, indemnify, protect and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against all claims arising out of the combining with, or use in connection with, the FIA provided under this tariff, any circuit, apparatus, system or method provided by the customer, the IC or its end users.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 Obligation of the Customer (Cont'd)

2.3.11 Claims and Demands for Damages (Cont'd)

(B) The customer shall defend, indemnify and save harmless the Telephone Company from and against suits, claims, and demands by third persons arising out of the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of the customer's circuits, facilities, or equipment connected to the Telephone Company's FIA provided under this tariff including, without limitation, Workmen's Compensation claims, actions for infringement of copyright and/or unauthorized use of program material, libel and slander actions based on the content of communications transmitted over the customer's circuits, facilities or equipment, and proceedings to recover taxes, fines, or penalties for failure of the customer to obtain or maintain in effect any necessary certificates, permits, licenses or other authority to acquire or operate the FIA provided under this tariff; provided, however, the foregoing indemnification shall not apply to suits, claims, and demands to recover damages for damage to property, death, or personal injury unless such suits, claims or demands are based on the tortuous conduct of the customer, its officers, agents or employees.

2.3.12 (Reserved for Future Use)

2.3.13 Coordination With Respect to Network Contingencies

The customer shall, in cooperation with the Telephone Company, coordinate in planning the actions to be taken to maintain maximum network capability following natural or man-made disasters which affect telecommunications services.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances

2.4.1 Payment of Charges and Deposits

(A) The Telephone Company may, in order to safeguard its interests, require a customer which has a proven history of late payments to the Telephone Company or does not have established credit, except for a customer which is the successor of a company which has established credit and has no history of late payments to the Telephone Company, to make a deposit prior to or at any time after the provision of the FIA to the customer to be held by the Telephone Company as a guarantee of the payment of rates and charges. Such deposit may not exceed the rates and charges for the FIA for a two month period. The fact that a deposit has been made in no way relieves the customer from complying with the Telephone Company's regulations as to advance payments or the prompt payment of bills. At such time as the provision of the FIA to the customer is terminated, the amount of the deposit will be credited to the customer's account and any credit balance which may remain will be refunded. After the customer has established a one year prompt payment record, such a deposit will be refunded or credited to the customer account at any time prior to the termination of the provision of the FIA to the customer. In case of a cash deposit, for the period the deposit is held by the Telephone Company, the customer will receive simple annual interest at the rate specified in the Telephone Company General and Local Tariff.

(B) Where the provision of FIA requires facilities that meet any of the conditions specified in 10.1.1 following, Special Construction charges as set forth in 10. following will apply.

(C) The Telephone Company shall bill on a current basis all charges including any applicable taxes, incurred by, and credits due to, the customer under this tariff attributable to FIA established or discontinued during the preceding billing period and shall bill in advance for all FIA, including monthly EIS elements, to be provided during the ensuing billing period, except for charges associated with usage which will be billed in arrears. Such bills are due when rendered. Adjustments for the quantities of FIA established or discontinued in any billing period beyond the minimum period set forth in 2.4.2 following will be prorated to the number of days or major fraction of days based on a 30 day month. The Telephone Company will, upon request and if available, furnish such detailed information as may reasonably be required for verification of any bill. (C)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.1 Payment of Charges and Deposits (Cont'd)

(D) All bills to the customer are due when rendered and are considered past due thirty (30) days after the bill date.

(1) If the entire amount billed, excluding any amount disputed by the customer, is not received by the Telephone Company within thirty (30) days after the bill date, an additional charge equal to 1.0% of the unpaid balance will be applied for each month or portion thereof that an outstanding balance remains.

(2) In the event that a billing dispute is resolved in favor of the Telephone Company, any payments withheld pending settlement of the dispute shall be subject to an additional charge equal to 1.0% of the amount of such disputed charges for each month or portion thereof that such charges were unpaid. If the customer paid both the disputed and nondisputed amount on or before the due date (i.e. bill date plus 30 days) and the dispute is resolved in favor of the customer, additional credit based on the disputed amount resolved from the Telephone Company will be granted to the customer if the billing dispute is not resolved within 10 working days following the date paid or the date the customer furnishes to the Telephone Company documentation to support its claim plus 10 working days, whichever date is later. The credit will be equal to 1.0% of the disputed amount resolved for each month or fraction of a month greater than 15 days for which the payment was held.

(3) Late Payment Charges applicable to End User FIA are those set forth in the General and/or Local tariffs of the Telephone Company.

2.4.2 Minimum Periods

(A) The minimum periods for which FIA are provided and for which rates and charges are applicable are set forth in 3.2.4 following.

(B) The minimum periods for which FIA are provided and for which rates and charges are applicable for a Specialized FIA or Arrangements provided on an Individual Case Basis, as set forth in 7. following are established with the individual case filing.

(C) For discontinuances of FIA with a one month minimum period, all applicable charges for the one month period will apply. In instances where the minimum period is greater than one month, however, the charge will be the lesser of the Telephone Company's non-recoverable costs for the discontinued service or the minimum period charges.

(D) The minimum periods for which Expanded Interconnection Services are provided and which rates and charges are applicable are in Section 17. (C)

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.3 Cancellation of an ASR

Provisions for the cancellation of an ASR are set forth in 3.2.6 following.

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for FIA Interruptions

(A) General

A FIA is interrupted when it becomes unusable to the customer because of a failure of a component used to furnish FIA under this tariff or when the service is preempted as a result of invoking NSEP Treatment. A credit allowance will be made for the period in excess of 30 minutes the FIA is interrupted. An interruption period starts when Telephone Company personnel become aware that the FIA is inoperative.

The credit allowance(s) for an interruption or for a series of interruptions shall not exceed the monthly rate and Minimum Monthly Usage Charge for the service interrupted in any one monthly billing period.

A credit allowance for any FIA service will apply for the period specified as follows:

(1)
For services other than those listed in (2) following, a credit allowance will be made for an interruption period of 30 minutes or more. The allowance will be calculated at the rate of 1/1440 of the monthly charge for the portion of the FIA affected, for each 30 minutes or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues. A major fraction is considered to be sixteen minutes or more beyond the 30 minute period.

(2)
For Program Audio Service* and Videoband provided at daily rates, for each 30 seconds out of service the customer shall receive, upon request, a credit at the rate of 1/288 of the daily rate. Two or more such interruptions occurring during a period of 5 consecutive minutes shall be considered as one interruption. (C)

(3)
For Switched Access Service, billed using assumed minutes of use, a credit allowance will be made for an interruption of 24 hours or more. The credit allowance will be calculated at 1/30 of the assumed minutes of use charge for each 24 hours or major fraction thereof that the interruption continues. A major fraction is considered to be 13 hours. No credit will be given where Switched Access billing is based on actual usage.

(B) When Credit Allowance Does Not Apply

No credit allowance will be made for:

(1)
Interruptions caused by the negligence of the customer.

(2)
Interruptions of a FIA due to the failure of equipment or systems provided by the customer or others.

(3)
Interruptions of a FIA during any period in which the Telephone Company is not afforded access to the premises where the FIA is terminated.

(4)
Interruptions of a FIA during an agreed upon period when the customer has released a FIA to the Telephone Company for maintenance purposes, to make rearrangements, or for the implementation of an order for a change in the FIA. Should the maintenance, rearrangement, or order implementation interruption period extend beyond the agreed upon period, credit allowance will apply.

* Effective December 19, 2013 Program Audio Services are grandfathered and no longer available to new customers. Moves, additions or changes to subscribers' existing service will not be permitted. (C)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.4 Credit Allowance for FIA Interruptions (Cont'd)

(B) When Credit Allowance Does Not Apply (Cont'd)

(5) Interruptions of a FIA which continue because of the failure of the customer to authorize replacement of any element of Special Construction, as set forth in 10. following. The period for which no credit allowance is made begins on the seventh day after the Telephone Company's written notification to the customer of the need for such replacement and ends on the day after receipt of the customer's written authorization for such replacement.

(6) Periods when the customer elects not to release the FIA for testing and/or repair and continues to use it on an impaired basis.

(7) Periods when the Telephone Company must temporarily interrupt an EIS, as defined in Section 17, in order to prevent damage or disruption of the Telephone Company's network due to the customer's equipment. (C)

(8) An interruption or a group of interruptions, resulting from a common cause, for amounts less than one dollar.

(9) For EIS elements specified in Section 17, no credit allowance will be made. (C)

(C) Use of An Alternative Service Provided by the Telephone Company

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

(D) Temporary Surrender of a FIA

In certain instances, the customer may be requested to surrender a FIA for purposes other than maintenance, testing or activity relating to a service order. If the customer consents, or in the instance of preemption under NSEP Treatment as set forth in Section 2.1.9 preceding, a credit allowance will be granted. The credit allowance will be determined in accordance with 2.4.4(A) preceding.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.4 Payment Arrangements and Credit Allowances (Cont'd)

2.4.5 Performance Commitment Program

All refunds under the Performance Commitment Program will be provided as a credit adjustment to the customer's bill.

(A) Performance Commitment Program - Provisioning

The Telephone Company assures that orders for FIA will be installed and available for customer use no later than the Service Date as referenced in Section 3.2.1, Service Date Intervals. The failure of the Telephone Company to meet the service date of an ASR will result in the refund of all NRCs associated with that ASR. The Telephone Company's liability for failure to meet this commitment is limited to the refund of the NRCs for the ASR associated with the missed Service Date.

The Performance Commitment Program - Provisioning does not apply:

(1)when failure to meet the Service Date occurs because of conditions listed in 2.1.3(H) or due to actions of the customer.

(2)to Special Construction as provided in Section 10.

(3)when the Telephone Company is not the Access Service Coordination Exchange Carrier (ASC-EC) and the Service Date is not met by the LEC acting as ASC-EC for its portion of this service. See diagram below for indication of when the GTE NRC refund will apply:

	GTE ASC-EC	Another LEC ASC-EC
GTE Misses Date	Refund Applies	Refund Applies
Another LEC Misses Date	Refund Applies	Refund Does Not Apply

(C)

(4)to Expanded Interconnection Services as provided in Section 17. (C)

2.5 Connections

2.5.1 General

Equipment and systems (i.e., terminal equipment, multiline terminating systems, and communications systems) may be connected with Switched, Special and Limited Access furnished by the Telephone Company where such connection is made in accordance with the provisions specified in the NECA Technical Reference PUB AS No. 1 and in 2.1 preceding. (C)

2.5.2 Standard Access Service Connections

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.5 Connections (Cont'd) (C)

2.5.3 Expanded Interconnection Service (EIS) - Fiber Optic

Fiber Optic EIS provides a customer with space and associated requirements such as power and environmental conditioning within or near a Telephone Company wire center to locate certain fiber optic facilities and equipment, and an interconnection with certain Telephone Company provided facilities.

EIS will be provided subject to the regulations and rates and charges set forth in Section 17.

2.5.4 Expanded Interconnection Service (EIS) - Microwave

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

Customer-provided microwave facilities, equipment and support structures may be located in, on or above the exterior walls and roof of Telephone Company wire centers. Such interconnection must be made in accordance with the provisions specified in 2.1. These interconnections will be provided subject to the regulations and rates and charges set forth in Section 17.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Reserved for Future Use)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Reserved for Future Use)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Access Area

The term "Access Area" denotes a specific calling area containing those customers served by one or more central offices associated with the various Switched Access provisions offered under this tariff.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Access Code

The term "Access Code" applies to Switched Access Service. It denotes a uniform seven digit code dialed by an end user to access an Interexchange Carrier's facilities. The seven digit code has the form 101XXXX or 950-XXXX. (C)

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 Company local 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 IC point of presence acknowledges the call and ends when the access tandem switch or end office switch receives a disconnect signal. (c) For the calculation of total minutes, seconds are totaled and converted to minutes before rounding occurs. Remainder seconds greater than 29 are rounded to a minute.

Access Service Request

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

Access Tandem

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

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 point of termination for terminating calls to a Telephone Company end office as an indication that the called party has answered or disconnected.

Answer Message

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 to an IC point of presence which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered) and a call in the terminating direction to a Telephone Company local service location or other IC point of presence which is completed (answered) or not completed (not answered).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Attenuation Distortion

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

Average Business Day

The term "Average Business Day" denotes 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays. For trunk measurement and provisioning, Saturdays and Sundays may be substituted for a week day when the measured traffic load for the Saturday or Sunday consistently exceeds the traffic load for the least loaded weekday.

Balance (100-Type) Test Line

The term "Balance (100-Type) Test Line" denotes a standard feature of FGA, FGB, FGC, FGD Toll Free* Access Service, BSA-A, BSA-B, BSA-C and BSA-D and 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)

Basic Service Element

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 Telephone Company's first point of switching.

BHMC

See Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity.

Bit

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

Byte

The term "Byte" denotes a sequence or group of eight bits that represents one character.

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.

Bridging Wire Center

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

Business Day

This term denotes 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays.

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 twenty consecutive busiest average business days of a calendar year. See Average Business Day.

* "Toll Free" is considered to mean any access service which utilizes any of the following NPAs: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, 833, 822, or other NPAs as they become available to the industry. (C) (C)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

C-Conditioning

The term "C-Conditioning" denotes a Telephone Company 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.

Call

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Company local service subscriber 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 Telephone Company'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 a Telephone Company subscriber's local service when dialed on a local basis.

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 balance termination.

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) (C)

The term "Committed Information Rate (CIR)" denotes the maximum information rate at which customer traffic will be admitted to the Frame Relay network without being designated eligible for discard.

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 services.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

D-Conditioning

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

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

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, pay telephone line or other facility provided under the General and/or Local tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a Central Office switch. A Common Line-Residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the General and/or Local tariffs. A Common Line - Business is a line provided under the business regulations of the General and/or Local tariffs. A coin line is a line provided under the Pay Telephone Line Service regulations of the General and/or Local tariffs of the Telephone Company. (C)

Communications System

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

Confirmed ASR

The term "Confirmed ASR" denotes a customer's ASR for a) Switched Access FIA which the Telephone Company has processed with the Engineering Department to confirm for the customer and the Telephone Company the availability of facilities and/or equipment, and b) Special Access FIA for which the Telephone Company confirms to the customer that the established due date can be met. The date the ASR is confirmed, the standard service date interval commences.

Confirming Design Layout Report Date

The term "Confirming Design Layout Report (CDLR) Date" identifies the date that the Telephone Company is scheduled to receive confirmation that the Design Layout Report provided by the Telephone Company for a confirmed ASR is acceptable.

Conventional Signaling

The term "Conventional Signaling" denotes the inter-machine signaling system which has been traditionally used in North America for the purpose of transmitting the called number's address digits from the originating end office to the switching machine which will terminate the call. In this system, all of the dialed digits are received by the originating switching machine, a path is selected, and the sequence of supervisory signals and outpulsed digits is initiated. No overlap outpulsing, ten-digit ANI, ANI information digits, or acknowledgement wink are included in this signaling sequence.

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.

Customer Designated Location

The term "Customer Designated Location" (CDL) denotes a location specified by the customer for the purpose of terminating FIA services. The Telephone Company 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, a Telephone Company's first point of switching, some other point where Telephone Company 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 Telephone Company wire centers under EIS arrangements, as defined in Section 17, are not considered a CDL. However, Telephone Company Special Access Services may be interconnected to such customer equipment using the Cross Connect arrangement as described in Section 5.1.1(D) and 5A.1.1(E).

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighted to O

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.

Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling

The term "Dual Tone Multifrequency Address Signaling" denotes a type of signaling that is an optional feature of FGA and BSA-A. It may be utilized when FGA and 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. (C)

Echo Path Loss

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

Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz) where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective Two-Wire

The term "Effective Two-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous trans- mission in both directions over a circuit, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective Two-Wire circuits may be terminated with two-wire or four-wire interface.

Effective Four-Wire

The term "Effective Four-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous indepen- dent transmission of information in both directions over a circuit. The method of imple- menting effective four-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective four-wire circuits may, at the option of the Telephone Company, be terminated with a two-wire interface.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

End Office Switch

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

End User

The term "End User" means any customer of an intrastate or foreign telecommunications service that is not a carrier, except that a carrier, other than the Telephone Company, shall be deemed to be an "end user" to the extent that such carrier uses a telecommunications service for administrative purposes, or for the provision of WATS Access Line Service as noted in section 13 of this tariff. And a person or entity that offers telecommunications services exclusively as a reseller shall be deemed to be an "end user" if all resale transmissions offered by such reseller originate on the premises of such reseller (e.g., hotels, motels, and shared tenant services). (C)

End User Demarcation

The term "End User Demarcation" denotes that point (jack, block, frame, or equivalent) on the end user premises where the FIA provided under this tariff terminate.

Engineering Review (C)

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 and possible change requirements in equipment, interfaces, circuit configurations, 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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive TLP.

ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)

Excess Burst Size [B(e)]

(C)

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.

Excess Capacity

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

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit generally smaller than a Local Access and Transport Area (LATA), established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area. One or more designated exchanges comprise a given LATA.

Exchange Access Signaling

The term "Exchange Access Signaling" denotes the signaling system which is used, by equal access end offices, to transmit originating information and address digits to the Customer's premises and includes the means of verifying the receipt of these address digits. Features of this system include overlap outpulsing (in suitably equipped end offices), identification of the type of call, identification of the ten-digit telephone number of the calling party, and acknowledgement wink supervisory signals.

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 central office equipment currently exists.

Exit Message

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

Expected Measured Loss

The term "Expected Measured Loss" denotes a calculated loss which specifies the end-to-end 1004 Hz transducer loss on a terminated test connection between two readily accessible manual or remote test points.

Extended Area Service

The term "Extended Area Service" (EAS) denotes an arrangement whereby a customer in one exchange can call a local number in another exchange that is part of the extended area without paying a toll charge.

Facility

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Firm Order Confirmation Date

The term "Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) Date" denotes the date that the Telephone Company 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 the first Telephone Company location at which switching occurs on the terminating path of a call proceeding from the IC point of presence to the terminating end office and, at the same time, the last location at which switching occurs on the originating path of a call proceeding from the originating end office to the IC point of presence.

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. (C)
The defined format enables network equipment to recognize the meaning and purpose of specific bits.

Frame Relay Access Line

The term "Frame Relay Access Line" denotes the line providing access to the Frame Relay Network connecting customer facilities at the network interface with a corresponding Frame Relay Port.

Frame Relay Port

The term "Frame Relay Port" denotes the physical entry points for access lines and the originating and terminating points for Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs) for Frame Relay Service. 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 of either 56 Kbps or 1.544 Mbps.

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.

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 IC Demarcation (assuming no signaling conversion has been provided by the Telephone Company) as an initial seizure signal before the application of ringing in the originating direction (towards the customer from the end office).

IC Demarcation

The term "IC Demarcation" denotes that point (jack, block, frame, or equivalent) at the IC point of presence where the FIA provided under this tariff terminate.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

Initial Address Message (IAM)

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.

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.

Installed Cost

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

Interconnection

The term "Interconnection" denotes the termination of a customer's basic transmission facilities, including optical terminating equipment and multiplexers at or near the Telephone Company wire center. Interconnection may be provided as virtual. (C)

Interconnection Point

The term "Interconnection Point" denotes physical EIS arrangements as the point where the customer-owned cable facilities connect to the Telephone Company termination equipment. The interconnection point for virtual EIS arrangements is the demarcation between ownership of the cable facilities.

Interexchange Carrier (IC) or Interexchange Common Carrier

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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).

Interstate Communications

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

Intrastate Communications

The term "Intrastate Communications" denotes any communications within a state subject to oversight by a state regulatory commission as provided by the laws of the state involved.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Kilosegment

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

Limited Pay Telephone

The term "Limited Pay Telephone" denotes a coin or coinless pay telephone which can access the services of only one IC.

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 and BSA-A.

Line Side Connection

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.

Local Area Network (LAN)

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

Local Tandem Switch

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

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.

Loss Deviation

The term "Loss Deviation" denotes the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

Maximum Burst Rate (MBR) (C)

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. The Maximum Burst Rate is equal to the sum of the Committed Information Rate (CIR) and Excess Burst Size [B(e)].

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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 terminated. The MTL period is equal to the average account life of the FIA provided.

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 IC point of presence from the Telephone Company end office.

Miscellaneous Order

The term "Miscellaneous Order" denotes an order for FIA offered under this tariff, not covered by the Ordering Options set forth in 3. following, which are provided by the Telephone Company on a negotiated installation basis.

Multicarrier Access Area (C)

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 telephone company 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.

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) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Non-Common Carrier IC

The term "Non-common Carrier IC" denotes an IC which has not been authorized by the FCC as a common carrier.

Non-Overlap Outpulsing

The term "Non-Overlap Outpulsing" is 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 specially constructed facilities for which the Telephone Company has no foreseeable use should the customer terminate service.

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

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 (C)

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

Off-Hook

The term "Off-Hook" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Company local service line.

On-Hook

The term "On-Hook" denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Company local service line.

Open Circuit Test Line

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

Operator Services Provider

The term "Operator Services Provider" denotes the interstate or intrastate provider of operator services to which an end user placing an operator assisted call is connected.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Pay Telephone Service

The term "Pay Telephone Service" denotes one-party exchange service for use by Pay Telephone providers, location owners and interexchange carriers, and is furnished solely for connection with coin, coinless or a combination of coin/coinless pay telephone equipment to the Telephone Company's network.

Phase Jitter

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

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) (C)

The term "Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)" denotes a logical channel defined in software, that establishes a path from one customer port to another.

Plant Test Date

The term "Plant Test Date" denotes the date on which installation is completed and the Telephone Company to Customer testing can begin.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes the point of demarcation at a CDL or end user premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of FIA Service ends.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Operator Services System

The switching equipment, facilities, operator positions and software components utilized for the provision of operator services.

Operator Services Switching Location (OSSL)

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

Order Interval

The term "Order Interval" denotes the interval between the Application Date and the Service Date. (C)

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 Company local services and which is not a Verizon Operating Company. (C)

Overlap Outpulsing

The term "Overlap Outpulsing" is 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.

OZZ Code

The term "OZZ Code" denotes the service class routing code of a multifrequency (MF) call that indicates the interexchange carrier trunk group to which the traffic will be routed (e.g., 0+, 0-, 500, 900, etc.).

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.

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

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.

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building or 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.

Protocol

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

Recoverable Cost

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

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's terminal equipment which comply with and have 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.

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 Telephone Company provided facility mileage of a transmission circuit. (C)

Segment

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

(C)

Service Date

The term "Service Date" denotes the date that the FIA is to be placed in service. A confirmed ASR 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 allows the IC to select balance, milliwatt, and synchronous test lines of FGA or BSA-A, by manually dialing a seven-digit number over the associated Switched Access.

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 4 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.

Signal Transfer Point (STP)

The term "Signal Transfer Point (STP)" denotes a packet switch which provides access to the Telephone Company's SS7 network and performs SS7 message signal routing and screening.

Signaling System 7 (SS7)

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

Singing Return Loss

The term "Singing Return Loss" denotes the frequency weighted measure of return loss at the edges of the voiceband (200 to 500 Hz and 2500 to 3200 Hz), where singing (instability) problems are most likely to occur.

Statistical Multiplexing

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

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'd)

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) System (C)

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

Temporary Facilities

The term "Temporary Facilities" denotes facilities used to provide FIA to a customer for less than the minimum service 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 FIA for the completion of calls from an IC point of presence to an end user.

Termination Charge

The term "Termination Charge" denotes the portion of the Maximum Termination Liability that is applied as a nonrecurring charge when all FIA are discontinued prior to the expiration of the specified liability period.

Through Balance

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

Toll Terminal Service

The term "Toll Terminal Service" denotes a service utilizing a dedicated facility from the end user's premises (generally hotels, motels, and hospitals) provided for the end user's patrons to directly access a manual (cord or TSPS type) toll ticketing switch.

Transmission Measuring (105-Type) Test Line/Responder

The term "Transmission Measuring (105-Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.6 Definitions (Cont'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 paths are interchangeable.

Trunk Side Connection

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

V & H Coordinates Method

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

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 Telephone Company's wire center buildings, and dedicated to such customers use.

WATS Serving Office

The term "WATS Serving Office" denotes a telephone company designated serving wire center where switching, screening and/or recording functions are performed in connection with a Special Access Line used with a Switching Interface as set forth in 4.2.5(V) following. [1] (C)

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more end office switches, used for the provision of Telephone Company local services, are located.

Wire Center Area

The term "Wire Center Area" denotes the geographic area served by a Wire Center through the use of central office switching equipment, cross connection equipment, and subscriber loops.

X.25 Protocol [2] (C)

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 [2] (C)

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

[1] 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. (C)

[2] Effective November 19, 2005, Packet Switching Network Service is no longer available to new customers and current customers may not make changes or additions to existing service. (C) (C)