

APPENDIX
GTC DEFINITIONS

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS DEFINITIONS APPENDIX

“800 SCP Carrier Access Usage Summary Record” (SCP Record) - a summary record which contains information concerning the quantity and types of queries launched to an SBC-13STATE SCP.

“911 Trunk” means a trunk capable of transmitting Automatic Number Identification (ANI) associated with a call to 911 from LEVEL 3’s End Office to the 911 or E911 system.

“A-link” means a diverse pair of facilities connecting local end office switching centers with Signaling Transfer Points.

“Access Compensation” is the compensation paid by one Party to the other Party for the origination/termination of intraLATA toll calls to/from its End User. Access compensation is in accordance with the LEC’s tariffed access rates.

“Access Service Request” (ASR) is an industry standard form used by the Parties to add, establish, change or disconnect trunks for the purposes of Interconnection.

“Access Tandem Switch” is defined as a switching machine within the public switched telecommunications network that is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among office switches for IXC-carried traffic (SBC-SOUTHWEST) and IXC-carried, IntraLATA Toll traffic, Section 251(b)(5) traffic and ISP-bound Traffic (SBC CALIFORNIA, SBC-NEVADA, SBC-MIDWEST and SBC-CONNECTICUT).

“Access Usage Record” (AUR) - a message record which contains the usage measurement reflecting the service feature group, duration and time of day for a message and is subsequently used to bill access to Interexchange Carriers (IXCs).

“Accessible Letters” are correspondence used to communicate pertinent information regarding SBC-13STATE to the client/End User community.

“Act” means the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 153(R)], as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996) codified throughout 47 U.S.C.

“Active Collocation Space” denotes the space within an Eligible Structure that can be designated for Physical Collocation which has sufficient telecommunications infrastructure systems, including power. Space within CEVs, huts and cabinets and similar Premises that can be designated for collocation is considered to be Active Collocation Space.

“Adjacent Structure” – A LEVEL 3 provided structure placed on SBC-13STATE property (Adjacent on-site) or non-LEVEL 3 property (Adjacent off-site) adjacent to an Premises. This arrangement is permitted only where space for physical collocation is Legitimately Exhausted inside the Premises, and to the extent technically feasible. SBC-13STATE and LEVEL 3 will mutually agree on the location of the designated space on SBC-13STATE premises where the adjacent structure will be placed. SBC-13STATE shall not unreasonable withhold agreement to the site desired by Collocator.

“Advanced Services” means intrastate or interstate wireline Telecommunications Services, such as ADSL, IDSL, xDSL, Frame Relay, Cell Relay and VPOP-Dial Access Service (an SBC Frame Relay-based service) that rely on packetized technology and have the capability of supporting transmissions speeds of at least 56 kilobits per second in both directions. This definition of Advanced Services does not include:

Data services that are not primarily based on packetized technology, such as ISDN,

x.25-based and x.75-based packet technologies, or

Circuit switched services (such as circuit switched voice grade service) regardless of the technology, protocols or speeds used for the transmission of such services.

“Affiliate” is As Defined in the Act.

“Alternate Billing Service” (ABS) means a service that allows End Users to bill calls to accounts that may not be associated with the originating line. There are three types of ABS calls: calling card, collect and third number billed calls.

“Applicable Law” means all laws, statutes, common law, regulations, ordinances, codes, rules, guidelines, orders, permits, tariffs and approvals, including those relating to the environment or health and safety, of any Governmental Authority that apply to the Parties or the subject matter of this Agreement.

“Approved Vendor” is a vendor who is qualified by SBC-13STATE for installation, and/or removal of central office equipment, which is administered by SBC Procurement on a state-by-state basis.

“As Defined in the Act” means as specifically defined by the Act.

“As Described in the Act” means as described in or required by the Act.

“Assembly and Editing” - the aggregation of recorded customer message details to create individual message records and the verification that all necessary information

required ensuring all individual message records meet industry specifications is present.

“Augment” is a request from LEVEL 3 to add equipment, cable, and/or Collocation services to an existing Physical Collocation arrangement.

“Automated Message Accounting” (AMA) is a structure inherent in switch technology that initially records Telecommunication message information. AMA format is contained in the Automated Message Accounting document published by Telcordia (formerly known as Bellcore) as GR-1100-CORE, which defines and amends the industry standard for message recording.

“Automatic Location Identification” or “ALI” means the automatic display at the PSAP of the caller’s telephone number, the address/location of the telephone and, in some cases, supplementary emergency services information.

“Automatic Number Identification” or “ANI” means the telephone number associated with the access line from which a call to 911 originates.

“Billable Message” - a message record containing details of a completed IXC transported call which is used to bill an end user.

“Billed Number Screening (BNS)” means a validation of toll billing exception (TBE) data and performance of public telephone checks; i.e., determining if a billed line is a public (including those classified as semi-public) telephone number.

“Billing Company” - the company that bills End Users for the charges incurred in originating and terminating IXC transported calls.

“Bona Fide Request” (BFR) is the process described in the applicable Appendix UNE.

“Business Day” means Monday through Friday, excluding holidays on which the applicable SBC ILEC does not provision new retail services and products.

“Busy Line Verification” (BLV) means a service whereby an End User requests an operator to confirm the busy status of a line.

“CABS” means the Carrier Access Billing System.

“Caged Physical Collocation” is a cage or similar structure (not including a top) enclosing LEVEL 3’s dedicated collocation space into which a LEVEL 3 may install its telecommunications equipment.

“Cageless Physical Collocation” is a Collocation arrangement, provided in single bay increments, and does not require the construction of a cage or similar structure.

“Calling Card Service” means a service that enables a calling End User to bill a telephone call to a calling card number with or without the help of an operator.

“Calling Name Database” means a Party’s database containing current Calling Name Information, including the Calling Name Information of any telecommunications company participating in that Party’s Calling Name Database. A Calling Name Database may be part of, or separate from, a LIDB.

“Calling Name Delivery Service” (CNDS) means a service that enables a terminating End User to identify the calling party by a displayed name before a call is answered. The calling party’s name is retrieved from a Calling Name Database and delivered to the End User’s premise between the first and second ring for display on compatible End User premises equipment.

“Calling Name Information” means a Telecommunications Carrier’s records of its End Users names associated with one or more assigned ten-digit telephone numbers.

“Calling Number Delivery” means a feature that enables an End User to view the directory number of the calling party on a display unit.

“Calling Party Number” (CPN) means a Signaling System 7 “SS7” parameter whereby the ten (10) digit number of the calling Party is forwarded from the End Office.

“Central Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) Trunk” means a trunk that uses Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling to transmit calls from LEVEL 3’s switch to an SBC-13STATE E911 Selective Router.

“Centralized AMA” (CAMA) is an arrangement where the AMA equipment is centralized in, for example, a Tandem and is used by offices that do not have LAMA (Local AMA). The End Office Switch must send ANI digits to the CAMA office for billing a calling subscriber.

“Centralized Message Distribution System” (CMDS) means the transport system that LECs use to exchange outcollect and Carrier Access Billing System “CABS” access messages among each other and other Parties connected to CMDS. The national network of private line facilities used to exchange Exchange Message Interface (EMI) formatted billing data between SBC-13STATE and the Billing Company.

“Central Office Switch” is a switching entity within the public switched telecommunications network, including but not limited to End Office Switch and Tandem Office Switch.

“Charge Number” is a CCS signaling parameter that refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party.

“Claim” means any pending or threatened claim, action, proceeding or suit.

“Collocation” is As Described in the Act.

“Collocation Interconnection Power Panel” (CIPP) is a DC Power panel for Power termination.

“Collocator” is any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust corporation, or governmental entity or any other entity that is collocated in SBC-13STATE location, for purposes of interconnection or access to Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs).

“Commercial Mobile Radio Services” (CMRS) means Commercial Mobile Radio Service, As Defined in the Act and FCC rules.

“Commission” means the applicable State agency with regulatory authority over Telecommunications. Unless the context otherwise requires, use of the term **“Commissions”** means all of the thirteen agencies listed in this Section. The following is a list of the appropriate State agencies:

- the Arkansas Public Service Commission (AR-PSC);
- the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California (CA-PUC);
- the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (CT-DPUC);
- the Illinois Commerce Commission (IL-CC);
- the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission (IN-URC);
- the Kansas Corporation Commission (KS-CC);
- the Michigan Public Service Commission (MI-PSC);
- the Missouri Public Service Commission (MO-PSC);
- the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (NV-PUC);
- the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUC-OH);
- the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OK-CC);
- the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC-TX); and
- the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC-WI)

“Common Channel Signaling” (CCS) means an out-of-band, packet-switched, signaling network used to transport supervision signals, control signals, and data messages. It is a special network, fully separate from the transmission path of the public switched network. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the CCS protocol used by the Parties shall be SS7.

“Common Language Location Identifier” (CLLI) codes provide a unique 11-character representation of a network interconnection point. The first 8 characters

identify the city, state and building location, while the last 3 characters identify the network component.

“Company Identifier” or **“Company ID”** means a three to five (3 to 5) character identifier chosen by the Local Exchange Carrier that distinguishes the entity providing dial tone to the End-User. The Company Identifier is maintained by NENA in a nationally accessible database.

"Consequential Damages" means Losses claimed to have resulted from any indirect, incidental, reliance, special, consequential, punitive, exemplary, multiple or any other Loss, including damages claimed to have resulted from harm to business, loss of anticipated revenues, savings, or profits, or other economic Loss claimed to have been suffered not measured by the prevailing Party's actual damages, and regardless of whether the Parties knew or had been advised of the possibility that such damages could result in connection with or arising from anything said, omitted, or done hereunder or related hereto, including willful acts or omissions.

“Conversion of Service” is defined as the matching of the disconnect of one telecommunications product or service with the installation of another telecommunications product or service.

“Customer Name and Address Information” (CNA) means the name, service address and telephone numbers of a Party’s End Users for a particular Exchange Area. CNA includes nonpublished listings, coin telephone information and published listings.

“Customer Usage Data” means the Telecommunications Services usage data of a LEVEL 3 End User measured in minutes, sub-minute increments, message units, or otherwise, that is recorded by SBC-13STATE and forwarded to LEVEL 3.

“Custom Local Area Signaling Service Features” (CLASS Features) means certain call-management service features that are currently available from SBC-13STATE’s local networks. These could, including: Automatic Call Back; Automatic Recall; Call Trace; Caller Identification and related blocking features; Calling Number Delivery; Customer Originated Trace; Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting; Selective Call Forward; and Selective Call Rejection.

“Custom Work Charge” is the charge developed solely to meet the construction requirements of LEVEL 3 (e.g. painting a cage). A Custom Work Charge may not be charged to LEVEL 3 for any work performed that will benefit or be used by SBC-13STATE or other collocators. SBC-13STATE may not impose a Custom Work Charge without LEVEL 3’s prior approval and agreement that such charge is not included in the rate elements for the provision of collocation contained in this Appendix. In the event an agreement between LEVEL 3’s and SBC-13STATE is not reached regarding the Custom Work Charge, SBC-13STATE shall complete construction of LEVEL 3’s space pending resolution of the issue by the appropriate

state regulatory commission. **LEVEL 3** may withhold payment for the disputed charges while the issue remains unresolved, however, any disputed Custom Work Charges paid by **LEVEL 3** or owed to **SBC-13STATE** shall accrue interest at the rate established by the appropriate state commission. All Custom Work Charges that are approved by the appropriate state commission will be the basis for calculating a refund to a **LEVEL 3** that has overpaid or the amount due to **SBC-13STATE** that previously had not been paid or that was underpaid. These overpaid or underpaid amounts will accrue at the above stated interest rate established by the appropriate state regulatory commission on a monthly basis from the date of completion of the work or from the date of payment of the disputed amount, as appropriate. In the event that the requested work will benefit all or most collocators, such work shall not be considered custom work; instead, **SBC-13STATE** shall file the appropriate interconnection agreement amendment. However, **SBC-13STATE** shall not delay completion of such work during the agreement approval process. **SBC-13STATE** shall perform such work based upon provisional rates, subject to true up.

“Database Management System” or **“DBMS”** means a system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store and update the data required to provide Selective Routing and/or Automatic Location Identification for 911 systems.

“Data Interexchange Carrier” (DIXC) is a process designed to facilitate the reciprocal exchange of voice traffic load data between the **SBC-13STATE** and CLECs interconnecting with its network. This reciprocal exchange of data enables **SBC-13STATE** and each CLEC to have a complete view of traffic loads on both ends of two-way trunk groups. The knowledge of call attempt and overflow data counts on both ends of a two-way trunk group enables each company to more accurately estimate the offered, and thereby better estimate, the required quantities of trunks.

“Data Transmission” - the forwarding by **SBC-13STATE** of IXC transported toll message detail and/or access usage record detail in EMR format over data lines or on magnetic tapes to the appropriate Billing Company.

“Day” denotes calendar day unless otherwise specified. However, any time period equal to or shorter than five days denotes business days.

“Declassified” or **“Declassification”** means the situation where a network element, including a network element referred to as a Lawful UNE under this Agreement, ceases to be a Lawful UNE under this Agreement because it is no longer required by Section 251(c)(3) of the Act, as determined by lawful and effective FCC rules and associated lawful and effective FCC and judicial orders. Without limitation, a Lawful UNE that has ceased to be a Lawful UNE may also be referred to as “Declassified.”

“Dedicated Collocation Space” is the space dedicated for **LEVEL 3**'s Physical Collocation arrangement located within any **SBC-13STATE** Premises.

“Delaying Event” means (a) any failure of a Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, caused in whole or in part by:

the failure of the other Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, including but not limited to a Party’s failure to provide the other Party with accurate and complete Service Orders;

any delay, act or failure to act by the other Party or its End User, agent or subcontractor; or

any Force Majeure Event.

“Demarcation Point” is the point of demarcation and/or interconnection between the communications facilities of a provider of wireline telecommunications, and terminal equipment, protective apparatus or wiring at a subscriber's premises. Demarcation Point defines the boundary between the Parties’ networks for their respective facilities.

“Designated Installation” is defined as an installation of service occurring at a specific time of day as specified by CLEC.

“Dialing Parity” is As Defined in the Act. As used in this Agreement, Dialing Parity refers to both Local Dialing Parity and Toll Dialing Parity.

“Digital Cross Connect Panel” (DSX Panel) or **“DSX”** is a cross-connect bay or panel used for the termination of equipment and facilities operating at digital rates.

“Digital Signal Level” is one of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Signal Level 0” (DS-0) is the 64 Kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Signal Level 1” (DS-1) is the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Signal Level 3” (DS-3) is the 44.736 Mbps third-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Subscriber Line” (DSL) is as defined in the applicable Appendix DSL and/or the applicable tariff, as appropriate.

“Direct Participants” (DP) are the 24 pre-divestiture Bell Operating Companies that interface directly with CMDS. Following is a list of the Direct Participants:

New England Telephone Company
New York Telephone Company
Bell Atlantic, NJ
Bell Atlantic, PA
Bell Atlantic, DE
Bell Atlantic, DC
Bell Atlantic MD
Bell Atlantic VA
Bell Atlantic WV
Southern Bell Telephone Company
South Central Bell Telephone Company
The Ohio bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio
Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan
Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana
Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois
Wisconsin Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Wisconsin
Northwestern Bell Telephone Company
Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC
Missouri, SBC Oklahoma and/or SBC Texas
Mountain Bell Telephone Company
Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California
Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada
The Southern New England Telephone Company
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company

“E911 Customer” means a municipality or other state or local government unit, or an authorized agent of one or more municipalities or other state or local government units to whom authority has been lawfully delegated to respond to public emergency telephone calls, at a minimum, for emergency police and fire services through the use of one telephone number, 911.

“E911 Universal Emergency Number Service” (also referred to as “Expanded 911 Service” or “Enhanced 911 Service”) or “E911 Service” means a telephone exchange communications service whereby a public safety answering point (PSAP) answers telephone calls placed by dialing the number 911. E911 includes the service provided by the lines and equipment associated with the service arrangement for the answering, transferring, and dispatching of public emergency telephone calls dialed to 911. E911 provides completion of a call to 911 via dedicated trunking facilities and includes Automatic Number Identification (ANI), Automatic Location Identification (ALI), and/or Selective Routing (SR).

“Electronic File Transfer” is any system or process that utilizes an electronic format and protocol to send or receive data files.

“Emergency Service Number” (ESN) means a three to five digit number representing a unique combination of emergency service agencies (Law Enforcement,

Fire, and Emergency Medical Service) designated to serve a specific range of addresses within a particular geographical area. The ESN facilitates selective routing and selective transfer, if required, to the appropriate PSAP and the dispatching of the proper service agency(ies).

“Emergency Services” means police, fire, ambulance, rescue, and medical services.

“End Office Switch” or **“End Office”** is a switching machine that directly terminates traffic to and receives traffic from purchasers of local exchange services. An End Office Switch does not include a PBX.

“End Users” means a third-party residence or business that subscribes to Telecommunications Services provided by any of the Parties at retail. As used herein, the term **“End Users”** does not include any of the Parties to this Agreement with respect to any item or service obtained under this Agreement.

“Engineering Design Charge” is the cost for SBC-13STATE employees to perform the central office survey for caged and cageless serving arrangements and to implement the collocation area.

“Enhanced Service Provider” (ESP) is a provider of enhanced services as those services are defined in 47 CFR Section 64.702.

“Entrance Fiber Facility” is an arrangement when a Collocator-provided single mode fire retardant dielectric fiber optic cable that extends from the SBC-13STATE-designated manhole into the SBC-13STATE Eligible Structure designated splice point. It is used as a transmission medium to the designated splice point.

“Exchange Access” is As Defined in the Act.

“Exchange Area” means an area, defined by the Commission, for which a distinct local rate schedule is in effect.

“Exchange Message Interface” (EMI) (formerly Exchange Message Record - EMR) is the standard used for exchange of Telecommunications message information among Telecommunications Carriers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. EMI format is contained in Telcordia Practice BR-010-200-010, CRIS Exchange Message Record.

“Exchange Service” means Telephone Exchange Service, As Defined in the Act.

“Facility” means the wire, line, or cable used to transport traffic between the parties’ respective networks.

“Feature Group A” (FGA) means calls either originated by, or delivered to, an End User who has purchased switched access FGA service from the interstate or intrastate tariffs of either Party. FGA also includes, but is not limited to, FGA-like services

provided by either Party, where calls are originated from and/or delivered to numbers which are assigned to a Rate Center within one LATA but where the Party receiving the call is physically located in a LATA different than the LATA of the Party originating the call.

“Feature Group D” (FGD) is access available to all customers, providing trunk side access to a Party’s End Office Switches with an associated uniform 101XXXX access code for customer’s use in originating and terminating communications.

“FCC” means the Federal Communications Commission.

“Fiber Distribution Frame” (FDF) is an architecture which serves as the primary interface between outside plant (OSP) fiber optic facilities entering a Central Office structure and the fiber optic equipment installed within that same location. The FDF provides a centralized point for the organization and administration of the fiber optic facility and infra-building fiber equipment cables, provides a flexible platform for future fiber growth, and provides rearrangeable connections between any two terminations or appearances.

“Fiber Meet” means an Interconnection architecture method whereby the Parties physically Interconnect their networks via an optical fiber interface (as opposed to an electrical interface) at a mutually agreed upon location, at which one Party’s responsibility or service begins and the other Party’s responsibility ends.

“Fraud Monitoring System” means an off-line administration system that monitors suspected occurrences of ABT-related fraud.

“FX Telephone Numbers” (also known as **“NPA-NXX”** codes) shall be those telephone numbers with different rating and routing points relative to a given mandatory local calling area. FX Telephone Numbers that deliver second dial tone and the ability for the calling party to enter access codes and an additional recipient telephone number remain classified as Feature Group A (FGA) calls, and are subject to the originating and terminating carrier’s tariffed Switched Exchange Access rates (also known as **“Meet Point Billed”** compensation), or if jointly provisioned FGA service.

“Governmental Authority” means any federal, state, local, foreign, or international court, government, department, commission, board, bureau, agency, official, or other regulatory, administrative, legislative, or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the subject matter at issue.

“Group Record” means information in LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system that is common to all telephone numbers in an NPA-NXX or all Special Billing Numbers in an NPA-0/1XX.

“Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier” (ILEC) is As Defined in the Act.

"Individual Case Basis" (ICB) is a pricing method used for services that are not tariffed or are not standard offerings or configurations.

"Infrastructure Systems" include components, such as floors capable of supporting equipment loads, heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, electrical systems, power, high efficiency filtration, humidity controls, remote alarms, compartmentation and smoke purge.

"Installation Supplier" means suppliers/vendors that are approved to perform central office installation work for SBC and for CLEC in SBC eligible structures in all collocation footprint areas and/or SBC common areas in the technologies and geographical locations for which they are approved by SBC.

"Integrated Digital Loop Carrier" means a subscriber loop carrier system that is twenty-four (24) local Loop transmission paths combined into a 1.544 Mbps digital signal which integrates within the switch at a DS1 level.

"Integrated Services Digital Network" (ISDN) means a switched network service that provides end-to-end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for a digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D).

"Intellectual Property" means copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, mask works and all other intellectual property rights.

"Interconnection" is As Defined in the Act.

"Interconnection Activation Date" is the date that the construction of the joint facility Interconnection arrangement has been completed, trunk groups have been established, joint trunk testing is completed and trunks have been mutually accepted by the Parties.

"Interconnector's Collocation Services Handbook" or like document is a publication provided to the Collocators, which provides information on how to order collocation arrangements and the processes and requirements for collocation in the SBC-13STATE, which is located on the SBC-13STATE CLEC ONLINE Web-Site (<https://clec.sbc.com>).

"Interexchange Carrier" (IXC) means a carrier that provides, directly or indirectly, interLATA or intraLATA Telephone Toll Services.

"Interexchange Carrier Transported" - telecommunications services provided by an IXC or traffic transported by facilities belonging to an IXC.

"InterLATA" is As Defined in the Act.

“Intermediate Distribution Frame” (IDF) is a second frame that augments an existing Main Distribution Frame. Lines or outside cables do not terminate on the IDF.

“Internet Service Provider” (ISP) is an Enhanced Service Provider that provides Internet Services and is defined in paragraph 341 of the FCC’s First Report and Order in CC Docket No. 97-158.

“IntraLATA Toll Traffic” means the IntraLATA traffic between two locations within one LATA where one of the locations lies outside of the normal local calling area as defined by the applicable Commission.

“ISP-Bound Traffic” means traffic that is limited to telecommunications traffic exchanged between CLEC and SBC-13STATE in accordance with the FCC’s Order on Remand Report and Order, In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Compensation Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic, FCC 01-131, CC Docket Nos. 96-98, 99-68 (rel. April, 27, 2001) (“FCC ISP Compensation Order”). **“ISP-Bound Traffic”** is traffic in which the originating end user of one Party and the terminating ISP of the other Party are:

(i) both physically located in the same SBC-13STATE Local Exchange Area as defined by SBC-13STATE Local (or “General”) Exchange Tariff on file with the applicable state commission or regulatory agency; or

(ii) both physically located within neighboring SBC-13STATE Local Exchange Areas that are within the same common mandatory local calling area. This includes, but it is not limited to, mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory Extended Local Calling Service (ELCS) or other types of mandatory expanded local calling scopes.

“Jurisdictional Identification Parameter” (JIP) is an existing six (6) digit (NPA-NXX) field in the SS7 message. This field designates the first point of switching.

“Legitimately Exhausted” is as defined in Section 24 of Appendix Physical Collocation.

“LIDB Editor” means an SCP tool that bypasses the LIDB administrative system and provides emergency access to LIDB for data administration.

“LIDB Service Applications” means the query types accepted for access to LIDB information.

“Line Information Data Base” (LIDB) means a transaction-oriented database system that functions as a centralized repository for data storage and retrieval. LIDB

is accessible through CCS networks. LIDB contains records associated with End User line numbers and special billing numbers. LIDB accepts queries from other network elements and provides return result, return error, and return reject responses as appropriate. Examples of information that Data Owners might store in LIDB and in their Line Records are: ABS Validation Data, Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) data, ZIP Code data, and Calling Name Information.

“Line Record” means information in LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system that is specific to a single telephone number or Special Billing Number.

“LOC” means (i) the Local Operations Center (LOC) for SBC-8STATE; and (ii) the Customer Response Unit (CRU) for SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE.

“Local/Access Tandem Switch” is defined as a switching machine within the public switched telecommunications network that is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other central office switches for Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic and IXC-carried traffic.

“Local Access Transport Area” (LATA) is As Defined in the Act.

“Local Exchange Carrier” (LEC) is As Defined in the Act.

“Local Exchange Routing Guide” (LERG) is a Telcordia Reference document used by Telecommunications Carriers to identify NPA-NXX routing and homing information as well as Network element and equipment designations.

“Local Interconnection Trunk Groups” are two-way trunk groups used to carry Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic only.

“Local/IntraLATA Tandem Switch” is defined as a switching machine within the public switched telecommunications network that is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among subtending central office switches for Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic.

“Local Number Portability” means the ability of users of Telecommunications Services to retain, at the same location, the presence of a previously existing telephone number(s).

“Local Only Tandem Switch” is defined as a switching machine within the public switched telecommunications network that is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other central office switches for Section 251(b)(5) and ISP Bound Traffic.

“Local Only Trunk Groups” are two-way trunk groups used to carry Section 251(b)(5) Traffic only.

“Local Service Provider” (LSP) is the LEC that provides retail local Exchange Service to an End User. The LSP may or may not provide any physical network components to support the provision of that End User’s service.

“Local Tandem” refers to any Local Only, Local/IntraLATA, Local/Access or Access Tandem Switch serving a particular LCA (defined below).

“Location Routing Number” (LRN) is a ten (10) digit number that is assigned to the network switching elements (Central Office – Host and Remotes as required) for the routing of calls in the network. The first six (6) digits of the LRN will be one of the assigned NPA NXX of the switching element. The purpose and functionality of the last four (4) digits of the LRN have not yet been defined but are passed across the network to the terminating switch.

“Loop” means the transmission path which extends from the Network Interface Device or demarcation point at an End User’s premise to the Main Distribution Frame or other designated frame or panel in the SBC-13STATE Serving Wire Center.

“Loss” or “Losses” means any and all losses, costs (including court costs), claims, damages (including fines, penalties, or civil judgments and settlements), injuries, liabilities and expenses (including attorneys’ fees).

“LSC” means (i) the Local Service Center (LSC) for SBC-12STATE; (ii) Local Exchange Carrier Center (LECC) for **SBC CONNECTICUT**.

“MECAB” refers to the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing document prepared by the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum **“OBF”**, which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee **“CLC”** of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions **“ATIS”**. The MECAB document, published by ATIS as ATIS/OBF- MECAB- Issue 6, February 1998, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of access services provided to an IXC by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.

“MECOD” refers to the Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface, a document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee of the OBF, which functions under the auspices of the CLC of ATIS. The MECOD document, published by ATIS as ATIS/OBF- MECAB- Issue 3, February 1993, establishes methods for processing orders for access service which is to be provided to an IXC by two or more telecommunications providers.

“Meet-Point Billing” (MPB) refers to the billing associated with interconnection of facilities between two or more LECs for the routing of traffic to and from an IXC with which one of the LECs does not have a direct connection. In a multi-bill environment, each Party bills the appropriate tariffed rate for its portion of a jointly provided Switched Exchange Access Service.

“Meet Point Trunk Group” carries traffic between CLEC’s end users and Interexchange Carriers via SBC-13STATE Access or Local/Access Tandem Switches.

“Message Processing” - the creation of individual EMI formatted billable message detail records from individual recordings that reflect specific billing detail for use in billing the End User and/or access usage records from individual recordings that reflect the service feature group, duration and time of day for a message, Carrier Identification Code, among other fields, for use in billing access to the Interexchange Carriers. Message Processing includes performing CMDS online edits required to ensure message detail and access usage records are consistent with CMDS specifications.

“Mid-Span Meet” is an interconnection between two LECs whereby each provides its own cable and equipment up to the meet point of the cable facilities. The meet point is the demarcation establishing ownership of and responsibility for each LEC’s portion of the transmission facility.

“Multifunctional Equipment” means equipment that combines one or more functions that are necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements with one or more functions that would not meet that standard as stand alone functions.

“Multiple Bill/Single Tariff” is the meet-point billing method where each LEC prepares and renders its own meet point bill to the IXC in accordance with its own tariff for that portion of the jointly provided Switched Access Service which that LEC provides. The MECAB documents refer to this method as Multiple Bill/reflecting a single tariff (MM).

“National Emergency Number Association” (NENA) means the National Emergency Number Association is a not-for-profit corporation established in 1982 to further the goal of **“One Nation-One Number”**. NENA is a networking source and promotes research, planning, and training. NENA strives to educate, set standards and provide certification programs, legislative representation and technical assistance for implementing and managing 911 systems.

“Network Data Mover” (NDM) is an industry standard protocol for transferring information electrically.

“Network Element” is as Defined in the Act.

“Network Interconnection Methods” (NIMs) include, but are not limited to, Physical Collocation Interconnection; Virtual Collocation Interconnection; Leased Facilities Interconnection; Fiber Meet Interconnection; and other methods as mutually

agreed to by the Parties. One or more of these methods may be used to effect the Interconnection.

“North American Numbering Plan” (NANP) A numbering architecture in which every station in the NANP Area is identified by a unique ten-digit address consisting of a three-digit NPA code, a three digit central office code of the form NXX, and a four-digit line number of the form XXXX.

“Numbering Plan Area” (NPA) (also called area code). An NPA is the 3-digit code that occupies the A, B, C positions in the 10-digit NANP format that applies throughout the NANP Area. NPAs are of the form NXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9. In the NANP, NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic. a) Geographic NPAs are NPAs which correspond to discrete geographic areas within the NANP Area. b) Non-geographic NPAs are NPAs that do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format, e.g., 800.

“Number Portability” is As Defined in the Act.

“NXX” or “Central Office Code” is the three-digit switch entity indicator that is defined by the fourth through sixth digits of a 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. Each NXX Code contains 10,000 station numbers.

“Offers Service” - At such time as CLEC opens an NPA-NXX, ports a number to serve an end user or pools a block of numbers to serve end users.

“Ordering and Billing Forum” (OBF) is a forum comprised of local telephone companies and inter-exchange carriers whose responsibility is to create and document Telecommunication industry guidelines and standards.

“Originating Line Information” (OLI) is an SS7 Feature Group D signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling Party.

“Originating Local Exchange Carrier Company” - the company whose local exchange telephone network is used to originate calls thereby providing originating exchange access to IXCs.

“Originating Point Code” (OPC) means a code assigned to identify LEVEL 3's system(s) that originate SS7 messages, including LIDB Service Queries.

“Other Central Office Space” denotes the space within the central office which can be designated for Physical Collocation that is legitimately susceptible to reclamation,

or where SBC has never prepared the space for collocation of telecommunications equipment

“Other (Inactive) Collocation Space” - Denotes the space within the central office that can be designated for physical collocation where infrastructure systems do not currently exist and must be constructed. The designation of Other (Inactive) Collocation Space is applicable to space within central offices only; other Eligible Structures such as CEVs, Huts, and Vaults are considered Active Collocation Space for purposes of this Appendix.

“Out of Exchange LEC” (OE-LEC) means Level 3 operating within SBC-13STATE's incumbent local exchange area and providing telecommunications services utilizing NPA-NXXs identified to reside in a Third Party Incumbent LEC's local exchange area.

“Out of Exchange Traffic” is defined as Section 251 (b)(5) Traffic, ISP-bound traffic, and InterLATA Section 251 (b)(5) traffic, exchanged pursuant to an FCC approved or court ordered InterLATA boundary waiver, or intraLATA traffic to or from a non-SBC ILEC exchange area.

“Parties” means both LEVEL 3 and the SBC-owned ILEC; use of the term “Parties” includes each of the SBC-owned ILEC(s) that is a party to this Agreement.

“Party” means either LEVEL 3 or the SBC-owned ILEC. Use of the term “Party” includes each of the SBC-owned ILEC(s) that is a party to this Agreement.

“Permanent Number Portability” (PNP) is a long term method of providing LNP using LRN.

“Person” means an individual or a partnership, an association, a joint venture, a corporation, a business or a trust or other entity organized under Applicable law, an unincorporated organization or any Governmental Authority.

“Plain Old Telephone Service” (POTS) means telephone service for the transmission of human speech.

“Point of Interconnection” (POI) is a physical location at which the Parties' networks meet for the purpose of establishing Interconnection. POIs include a number of different technologies and technical interfaces based on the Parties' mutual agreement.

“Point of Termination” (POT) denotes the point of demarcation, within an Premises at which the SBC-13STATE responsibility for the provisioning of service ends.

“**Port**” is the point of interface/access connection to the SBC-13STATE public switched network. This may be a switch line side interface or switch trunk side interface.

“**Premises**” refers to SBC-13STATE central offices and serving wire centers; all buildings or similar structures owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by SBC-13STATE that house its network facilities; all structures that house SBC-13STATE's facilities on public rights-of-way, including but not limited to vaults containing loop concentrators or similar structures; and all land owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by SBC-13STATE that is adjacent to these central offices, wire centers, buildings, and structures.

“**Preparation Charges**” denotes those charges associated with the initial preparation of the Collocator's dedicated space.

“**Project Coordination Fee**” reflects SBC-13STATE's labor costs to manage the provisioning of the individual LEVEL 3's space requirements for a particular Virtual Collocation space request. This fee is applicable upon the submission of an application.

“**Provision of Message Detail**” - the sorting of all billable message detail and access usage record detail by Revenue Accounting Office, Operating Company Number or Service Bureau, splitting of data into packs for invoicing, and loading of data into files for data transmission to CLEC for those records created internally or received from other Local Exchange Carrier Companies or Interexchange Carriers through SBC-13STATE's internal network or national CMDS.

“**Public Safety Answering Point**” or “**PSAP**” means an answering location for 911 calls originating in a given area. The E911 Customer may designate a PSAP as primary or secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering. Primary PSAPs answer calls; secondary PSAPs receive calls on a transfer basis. PSAPs are public safety agencies such as police, fire, emergency medical, etc., or a common bureau serving a group of such entities.

“**Rate Center**” means as follows:

for SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE

the specific geographic point that has been designated by a given LEC as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code that has been assigned to the LEC for its provision of Telephone Exchange Service. The Rate Center is the finite geographic point identified by a specific V&H coordinate, which is used by that LEC to measure, for billing purposes, distance sensitive transmission services associated with the specific Rate Center.

for SBC NEVADA

the designated points, representing exchanges, (or locations outside exchange areas), between which mileage measurements are made for the application of interexchange mileage rates. Rate Centers are defined in PUC-NV tariff A6.2.7.

for SBC CALIFORNIA

the designated points, representing exchanges or district area (or locations outside exchange areas), between which mileage measurements are made for the application of interexchange and interdistrict mileage rates, as defined by the CA-PUC.A2, 2.1.1 Definition of Terms.

for SBC Connecticut

the specific geographic point and corresponding area that have been identified by a given LEC as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code that has been assigned to the LEC for its provision of Exchange Services.

for SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE

a uniquely defined geographical location within an exchange area (or a location outside the exchange area) for which mileage measurements are determined for the application of "interstate tariffs."

"Rating Point" means the V&H coordinates associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes.

"Record" - a logical grouping of information as described in the programs that process information and create the data files.

"Recording" - the creation and storage on magnetic tape or other medium of the basic billing details of a message in Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) format converted to EMI layout.

"Recording Company" - the company that performs the functions of recording and message processing of Interexchange Carrier (IXC) transported messages and the provision of message detail.

"Reference of Calls" refers to a process by which calls are routed to an announcement that states the new telephone number of an End User.

"Remote End Office Switch" is an SBC-13STATE switch that directly terminates traffic to and receives traffic from end users of local Exchange Services, but does not have full feature, function and capability of an SBC-13STATE End Office Switch. Such features, functions, and capabilities are provided between an SBC-13STATE Remote End Office Switch via an umbilical and an SBC-13STATE Host End Office.

"Routing Point" is a location which a LEC has designated on its own network as the homing or routing point for traffic inbound to Exchange Service provided by the LEC

which bears a certain NPA-NXX designation. The Routing Point is employed to calculate mileage measurements for the distance-sensitive transport element charges of Switched Access services. The Routing Point need not be the same as the Rating Point, nor must it be located within the Rate Center area, but must be in the same LATA as the NPA-NXX.

SBC Communications Inc. (SBC) means the holding company which directly or indirectly owns the following ILECs: Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC California, The Southern New England Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Connecticut, Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri, SBC Oklahoma and/or SBC Texas and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin.

SBC-2STATE - As used herein, **SBC-2STATE** means **SBC CALIFORNIA** and **SBC NEVADA**, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in California and Nevada.

SBC-4STATE - As used herein, **SBC-4STATE** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri, and **SBC OKLAHOMA** the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

SBC-7STATE - As used herein, **SBC-7STATE** means **SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE**, **SBC CALIFORNIA** and **SBC NEVADA**, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SBC-8STATE - As used herein, **SBC-8STATE** means **SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE**, **SBC CALIFORNIA**, **SBC NEVADA**, and **SBC CONNECTICUT** the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SBC-10STATE - As used herein, **SBC-10STATE** means **SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE** and **SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE** an the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

SBC-12STATE - As used herein, **SBC-12STATE** means **SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE**, **SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE** and **SBC-2STATE** the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

SBC-13STATE - As used herein, **SBC-13STATE** means **SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE, SBC-2STATE** and **SBC CONNECTICUT** the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

SBC ARKANSAS - As used herein, **SBC ARKANSAS** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Arkansas.

SBC CALIFORNIA - As used herein, **SBC CALIFORNIA** means Pacific Bell Telephone Company d/b/a **SBC CALIFORNIA**, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in California.

SBC CONNECTICUT - As used herein, **SBC CONNECTICUT** means The Southern New England Telephone Company, the applicable above listed ILEC doing business in Connecticut.

SBC KANSAS - As used herein, **SBC KANSAS** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Kansas, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Kansas.

SBC ILLINOIS - As used herein, **SBC ILLINOIS** means Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Illinois.

SBC INDIANA - As used herein, **SBC INDIANA** means Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Indiana.

SBC MICHIGAN - As used herein, **SBC MICHIGAN** means Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, the applicable SBC-owned doing business in Michigan.

SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE - As used herein, **SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE** means Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Illinois, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated d/b/a SBC Indiana, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Michigan, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

SBC MISSOURI - As used herein, **SBC MISSOURI** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Missouri, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Missouri.

SBC NEVADA - As used herein, **SBC NEVADA** means Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Nevada.

SBC OHIO - As used herein, **SBC OHIO** means The Ohio Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Ohio, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Ohio.

SBC OKLAHOMA - As used herein, **SBC OKLAHOMA** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a **SBC OKLAHOMA**, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Oklahoma.

SBC SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE - As used herein, SBC **SOUTHWEST REGION 5-STATE** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a SBC Arkansas, SBC Kansas, SBC Missouri, **SBC OKLAHOMA** and/or **SBC TEXAS** the applicable above listed ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

SBC TEXAS – As used herein, **SBC TEXAS** means Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a **SBC TEXAS**, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Texas.

SBC WISCONSIN - As used herein, **SBC WISCONSIN** means Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin, the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Wisconsin.

“Section 251(b)(5) Traffic” means traffic that is limited to telecommunications traffic exchanged between CLEC and **SBC-13STATE** in which the originating end user of one Party and the terminating end user of the other Party are:

(i) both physically located in the same **SBC-13STATE** Local Exchange Area as defined by **SBC-13STATE** Local (or “General”) Exchange Tariff on file with the applicable state commission or regulatory agency; or

(ii) both physically located within neighboring **SBC-13STATE** Local Exchange Areas that are within the same common mandatory local calling area. This includes, but it is not limited to, mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory Extended Local Calling Service (ELCS) or other types of mandatory expanded local calling scopes.

“Selective Routing” and **“Selective Router”** or **“SR”** means the routing and equipment used to route a call to 911 to the proper PSAP based upon the number and location of the caller. Selective routing is controlled by an ESN, which is derived from the location of the access line from which the 911 call was placed.

“Service Bureau Provider” - For purposes of this Agreement, Service Bureau Provider (SBP) is a company which has been engaged by a CLEC to act on its behalf for purposes of accessing **SBC-13STATE**'s OSS application-to-application interfaces

via a dedicated connection over which multiple CLECs' local service transactions are transported.

“Service Control Point” (SCP) is the node in the common channel signaling network that accepts Queries for certain Database services. The SCP is a real time database system that receives Queries from service platforms, performs subscriber or application-specific service logic, and then sends a Response back to the Query-originating platform. Such service platforms can be Service Switching Points (SSPs) or other network nodes capable of properly formatting and launching Queries.

“Service Management System” (SMS) means an off-line system used to access, create, modify, or update information in a Database.

“Service Provider Number Portability” (SPNP) is synonymous with Permanent Number Portability “PNP”.

“Service Switching Point” (SSP) is a signaling point that can launch queries to databases and receive/interpret responses used to provide specific customer services.

“Serving Wire Center” (SWC) means a Wire Center that serves the area in which the other Party's or a third party's Wire Center, aggregation point, point of termination, or point of presence is located.

“Shared Caged Collocation” - A shared collocation cage is a Caged Collocation space shared by two (2) or more collocators pursuant to the terms and conditions agreed to and between the collocators.

“Shared Physical Collocation Cage” is a caged dedicated collocation space that is shared by two or more Collocators within SBC-13STATE's Premises.

“Signaling System 7” (SS7) means a signaling protocol used by the CCS Network.

“Signal Transfer Point” (STP) performs a packet switching function that routes signaling messages among Service Switching Points (SSP), Service Control Points (SCP), Signaling Points (SP), and other STPs in order to set up calls and to query databases for Advanced Services.

“Special Billing Number” (SBN) means a Line Record in LIDB that is based on an NXX-0/1XX numbering format. NXX-0/1XX numbering formats are similar to NPA-NXX formats except that the fourth digit of an SBN is either a zero (0) or a one (1).

“State Abbreviation” means the following:

“AR” means Arkansas

“CA” means California

“CT” means Connecticut

“IL” means Illinois

“IN” means Indiana

“KS” means Kansas

“MI” means Michigan

“MO” means Missouri

“NV” means Nevada

“OH” means Ohio

“OK” means Oklahoma

“TX” means Texas

“WI” means Wisconsin

“Switched Access Detail Usage Data” means a category 1101xx record as defined in the EMR Telecordia Practice BR 010-200-010.

“Switched Access Service” provides a two-point communications path between a customer's premises and an end user's premises through the use of common terminating, common switching, Switched Transport facilities, and common subscriber plant of the Telephone Company. Switched Access Service provides for the ability to originate calls from an end user's premises to a customer's premises, and to terminate calls from a customer's premises to an end user's premises in the LATA where service is provided. Switched Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800 Series, and 900 access. Switched Access does not include traffic exchanged between LECs for purpose of local exchange interconnection.

“Switched Exchange Access Service” means the offering of transmission or switching services to Telecommunications Carriers for the purpose of the origination or termination of Telephone Toll Service. Switched Exchange Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800/888 access, and 900 access and their successors or similar Switched Exchange Access Services.

“Switching Control Point” (SCP) - the real time database system that contains routing instructions for 800 calls. In addition to basic routing instructions, the SCP may also provide vertical feature translations, i.e., time of day, day of week routing, out of area screening and/or translation of the dialed 800 number to its assigned working telephone number.

“Synchronous Optical Network” (SONET) is an optical interface standard that allows inter-networking of transmission products from multiple vendors. The base rate is 51.84 Mbps (“OC-1/STS-1”) and higher rates are direct multiples of the base rate, up to 13.22 Gbps.

“Tandem Office Switch(es)” or **“Tandem(s)”** are switches used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other Central Office Switches. A Tandem Switch does not include a PBX.

“Tape Load Facility” means data entry points at the LIDB administrative system and/or the SCPs where LIDB resides.

“Technically Feasible” - A collocation arrangement is technically feasible if, in accordance with either national standards or industry practice, there is no significant technical impediment to its establishment. Deployment by any ILEC of a collocation arrangement gives rise to a rebuttable presumption in favor of a **LEVEL 3** seeking collocation in SBC-13STATE's Premises that such an arrangement is technically feasible.

“Telecommunications” is As Defined in the Act.

“Telecommunications Carrier” is As Defined in the Act.

“Telecommunications Service” is As Defined in the Act.

“Telephone Exchange Service” is As Defined in the Act.

“Telephone Toll Service” is As Defined in the Act.

“Terminating Local Exchange Carrier Company” - the company whose local exchange telephone network is used to terminate calls thereby providing terminating exchange access to IXCs.

“Third Party” means any Person other than a Party.

“Toll Billing Exception Service” (TBE) means a service that allows End Users to restrict third number billing or collect calls to their lines.

“Toll Free Service” is service provided with any dialing sequence that invokes toll-free, 800-like, service processing, for example for illustration only, 800 or 800-like services. Toll Free Service includes but is not limited to calls placed to 800/888 NPA Service Access Codes (SAC).

“Trunk” means a communication line between two switching systems.

“Trunk” or **“Trunk Group”** means the switch port interface(s) used and the communications path created to connect **LEVEL 3**'s switch or softswitch with SBC-13STATE's switch for the purpose of exchanging traffic.

“Trunk-Side” refers to a Central Office Switch connection that is capable of, and has been programmed to treat the circuit as connecting to another switching entity (for example another Central Office switch). Trunk-Side connections offer those transmission and signaling features appropriate for the connection of switching

entities and cannot be used for the direct connection of ordinary telephone station sets.

“Unbundled Local Loop.” See definition of “Loop” herein.

“Unbundled Network Element” (UNE) is as defined in Appendix Unbundled Network Elements.

“Unused Space” denotes any space in the Premises which is not occupied by SBC-13STATE personnel and/or occupied by or reserved for growth of SBC-13STATE network equipment, including the equipment of affiliates and 3rd parties. May also be used to denote space within a specific LEVEL 3's area that is not occupied by or reserved for LEVEL 3's equipment.

“Virtual Foreign Exchange (FX) Traffic” and **“FX-type Traffic”** shall refer to those calls delivered to telephone numbers that are rated as local to the other telephone numbers in a given mandatory local calling area, but where the recipient end user's station assigned that telephone number is physically located outside of that mandatory local calling area. Virtual FX Service also permits an end user physically located in one exchange to be assigned telephone numbers resident in the serving Central (or End) Office in another, foreign,” exchange, thereby creating a local presence in the “foreign” exchange. Virtual FX Service differs from Dedicated FX Service, however, in that Virtual FX end users continue to draw dial tone or are otherwise served from a Central (or End) Office which may provide service across more than one Commission-prescribed mandatory local calling area, whereas Dedicated FX Service end users draw dial tone or are otherwise served from a Central (or End) Office located outside their mandatory calling area.

“Wire Center” is the location of one or more local switching systems. A point at which End User's loops within a defined geographic area converge. Such local loops may be served by one (1) or more Central Office Switches within such premises.
Definitions Applicable to SBC-12STATE Only

“Main Distribution Frame” (MDF) is termination frame for outside facility and inter-exchange office equipment at the central office for DS-0 and DSL services.

“Serving Wire Center” (SWC) means a Wire Center that serves the area in which the other Party's or a third party's Wire Center, aggregation point, point of termination, or point of presence is located.

“Universal Digital Loop Carrier” (UDLC) describes a DLC system that has a Central Office terminal channel bank that is connected to the CO switches on the analog side.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC-7STATE ONLY

“Line Side” refers to End Office switch connections that have been programmed to treat the circuit as a local line connected to a terminating station (e.g., an ordinary subscriber’s telephone station set, a PBX, answering machine, facsimile machine or computer). Line Side connections offer only those transmission and signal features appropriate for a connection between an End Office and such terminating station.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE ONLY

“Line Side” refers to the switch port toward the CLEC’s side of the equipment.

“Data Base Administration Center” (DBAC) means an SBC-12STATE location where facility and administrative personnel are located for administering LIDB and/or fraud monitoring system.

“Exchange Message Interface” is the format used for the exchange of telecommunications message information. EMI format is contained in the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) document that defines industry guidelines for exchange message records.

“Non-Intercompany Settlement” (NICS) is a revenue exchange process for messages which originate from CLEC and bill to SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE and message which originate from SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE and bill to CLEC. NICS messages must originate and bill within the same SBC MIDWEST REGION 5-STATE Company.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC CONNECTICUT ONLY

“800 Series” is a Telecommunications Service for business or residence that allows calls to be made to a specific location at no charge to the calling party. Use of the “800” Service Access Code (e.g., 800, 888) denotes calls that are to be billed to the receiving party. A computer database in the provider’s network translates the 800 series number into a conventional 7 or 10 digit phone number for network switching and routing.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC CALIFORNIA ONLY

“Bellcore Client Company” means SBC CALIFORNIA and any Bell Operating Company as defined in Section 153 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

“California 900 Messages” means 900 calls transported by SBC CALIFORNIA pursuant to Schedule Cal. P.U.C. No. A.9.5.3 but which are billed to a Customer Subscriber.

“California 976 Messages” means 976 calls transported by SBC CALIFORNIA pursuant to Schedule Cal. P.U.C. No. A.9.5.2 but which are billed to a Customer Subscriber.

“Calling Card and Third Number Settlement” (CATS) means that part of CMDS which is a mechanized computer process used to maintain records regarding intercompany settlements through which revenues collected by the billing company are distributed to the originating company. Records included in this process are intraLATA Calling Card Messages and/or Third Number Billed Messages that originate in one Bellcore Client Company territory and is billable to an end user in another Bellcore Client Company territory.

“Centralized Message Data System I” (CMDS) means the industry-wide data collection system located in Missouri, which handles the daily exchange of message details between CMDS participating telephone companies (also known as CMDS direct participants). SBC CALIFORNIA is a CMDS direct participant.

“CMDS Host” means the Bellcore Client Company that is a CMDS direct participant that acts on behalf of a LEC to distribute end user message detail through CMDS and, where applicable, to settle end user message detail through BOC CATS.

“Customer Calling Card Messages” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a telecommunications line number based calling card issued by Customer, (ii) the Transporting LEC is SBC CALIFORNIA, and (iii) the originating number and the line number on the calling card are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“Customer Collect Messages” means messages where the charges are billed to the called end user who is a Customer Subscriber and where the Transporting LEC is SBC CALIFORNIA.

“Customer Non-CATS Messages” means Customer Collect Messages, Customer Calling Card Messages and/or Customer Third Number Billed Messages as those terms are defined herein.

“Customer Subscriber” means an end user who has authorized Customer to provide the end user with local exchange service in California or who has billed an intraLATA call to a telecommunications calling card that is based on a California telephone number issued by the Customer.

“Customer Third Number Billed Messages” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a Customer Subscriber’s telephone number that is not the originating or

terminating telephone number, (ii) the Transporting LEC is SBC CALIFORNIA, and (iii) the originating and billed telephone numbers are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“**Local Access and Transport Area**” (LATA) are those designated areas approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in United States of America v. American Telephone and Telegraph Company, et al., Civil Action Nos. 74-1698 and 82-0192.

“**Local Exchange Carrier**” (LEC) means a carrier authorized to provide local, exchange access and intraLATA toll services.

“**SBC CALIFORNIA Calling Card Messages**” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a telecommunications line number based calling card issued by SBC CALIFORNIA, (ii) the Transporting LEC is Customer, and (iii) the originating number and the line number on the calling card are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“**SBC CALIFORNIA Collect Messages**” means messages where the charges are billed to the called end user who is a SBC CALIFORNIA Subscriber and where the Transporting LEC is Customer.

“**SBC CALIFORNIA Non-CATS Messages**” means SBC CALIFORNIA Collect Messages, SBC CALIFORNIA Calling Card Messages and/or SBC CALIFORNIA Third Number Billed Messages as those terms are defined herein.

“**SBC CALIFORNIA Subscriber**” means an end user who has authorized SBC CALIFORNIA or who has billed an intraLATA call to a telecommunications calling card issued by SBC CALIFORNIA.

“**SBC CALIFORNIA Third Number Billed Messages**” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a SBC CALIFORNIA Subscriber’s telephone number that is not the originating or terminating telephone number, (ii) the Transporting LEC is Customer, and (iii) the originating and billed telephone numbers are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“**Transporting LEC**” means the LEC on whose network an end user originates a call.

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC NEVADA ONLY

“**Bellcore Client Company**” means SBC NEVADA and any Bell Operating Company as defined in Section 153 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

“Calling Card and Third Number Settlement” (CATS) means that part of CMDS which is a mechanized computer process used to maintain records regarding intercompany settlements through which revenues collected by the billing company are distributed to the originating company. Records included in this process are intraLATA Calling Card Messages and/or Third Number Billed Messages that originate in one Bellcore Client Company territory and is billed to an end user in another Bellcore Client Company territory.

“Centralized Message Data System I” (CMDS) means the industry-wide data collection system located in Missouri, which handles the daily exchange of message details between CMDS participating telephone companies (also known as CMDS direct participants). SBC NEVADA is a CMDS direct participant.

“CMDS Host” means the Bellcore Client Company that is a CMDS direct participant that acts on behalf of a LEC to distribute end user message detail through CMDS and, where applicable , to settle end user message detail through BOC CATS.

“Customer Calling Card Messages” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a telecommunications line number based calling card issued by Customer, (ii) the Transporting LEC is SBC NEVADA, and (iii) the originating number and the line number on the calling card are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“Customer Collect Messages” means messages where the charges are billed to the called end user who is a Customer Subscriber and where the Transporting LEC is SBC NEVADA.

“Customer Non-CATS Messages” means Customer Collect Messages, Customer Calling Card Messages and/or Customer Third Number Billed Messages as those terms are defined herein.

“Customer Subscriber” means an end user who has authorized Customer to provide the end user with local exchange service in Nevada or who has billed an intraLATA call to a telecommunications calling card that is based on a Nevada telephone number issued by the Customer.

“Customer Third Number Billed Message” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a Customer Subscriber’s telephone number that is not the originating or terminating telephone number, (ii) the Transporting LEC is SBC NEVADA, and (iii) the originating and billed telephone numbers are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

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“Local Exchange Carrier” (LEC) means a carrier authorized to provide local, exchange access and intraLATA toll services.

“SBC NEVADA Calling Card Messages” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a telecommunications line number based calling card issued by SBC NEVADA, (ii) the Transporting LEC is Customer, and (iii) the originating number and the line number on the calling card are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“SBC NEVADA Collect Messages” means messages where the charges are billed to the called end user who is a SBC NEVADA Subscriber and where the Transporting LEC is Customer.

“SBC NEVADA Non-CATS Messages” means SBC NEVADA Collect Messages, SBC NEVADA Calling Card Messages and/or SBC NEVADA Third Number Billed Messages as those terms are defined herein.

"SBC NEVADA Subscriber" means an end user who has authorized SBC NEVADA or who has billed an intraLATA call to a telecommunications calling card issued by SBC NEVADA.

“SBC NEVADA Third Number Billed Messages” means messages where (i) the charges are billed to a SBC NEVADA Subscriber’s telephone number that is not the originating or terminating telephone number, (ii) the Transporting LEC is Customer, and (iii) the originating and billed telephone numbers are located in the same Bellcore Client Company territory.

“Transporting LEC” means the LEC on whose network an end user originates a call.