

ARTICLE II: DEFINITIONS

1.0 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Except as otherwise specifically stated in this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply to all Articles and Appendices contained in this Agreement. Additional definitions that are specific to the matters covered in a particular Article may appear in that Article. To the extent that there may be any conflict between a definition set forth in this Article II and any definition in a specific Article or Appendix, the definition set forth in the specific Article or Appendix shall control with respect to that Article or Appendix.

- 1.1 Access Service Request (ASR) is an industry standard form, which contains data elements and usage rules used by the Parties to add, establish, change or disconnect services or trunks for the purposes of interconnection.
- 1.2 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 IXC-carried traffic.
- 1.3 [Intentionally omitted]
- 1.4 Act means the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and codified at 47 U.S.C. §§ 151, *et seq.*
- 1.5 Advanced Services means as defined by the FCC.
- 1.6 Affiliate - Is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.7 Answer Supervision - An off-hook supervisory signal.
- 1.8 Applicable Law - All laws, statutes, common law, regulations, ordinances, codes, rules, guidelines, orders, permits, and approvals of any governmental authority, including, without limitation, the Missouri Public Service Commission and FCC, that apply or relate to the subject matter of this Agreement.
- 1.9 As-Is Transfer (AIT) - The transfer of all Telecommunications Services and features available for resale, that are currently being provided for a specific account, without the requirements of a specific enumeration of the services and features on the Local Service Request (LSR), with all such services being provided "as is."

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- 1.10 "As Defined in the Act" means as specifically defined by the Act.
- 1.11 Automated Message Accounting (AMA) - The structure inherent in switch technology that initially records telecommunication message information. AMA format is contained in the Automated Message Accounting document, published by Telcordia Technologies as GR-1100-CORE, which defines the industry standard for message recording.
- 1.12 Bill-and-Keep Arrangement - A compensation arrangement whereby the Parties do not render bills to each other or charge each other for the switching, transport, and termination of traffic as specified in this Agreement.
- 1.13 Bona Fide Request (BFR) is the process intended to be used when requesting customized service orders for certain services, features, capabilities or functionality.
- 1.14 Business Day - Monday through Friday, except for holidays observed by the United States government.
- 1.15 Central Office (CO) - A telephone company building where customer lines are joined to a switch or switches for connecting customers to each other.
- 1.16 Central Office Switch - A switch used to provide Telecommunications Services including (1) End Office Switches which are Class 5 switches from which end-user Exchange Services are directly connected and offered, and (2) Tandem Office Switches which are Class 4 switches which are used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among central office switches. Central office switches may be employed as combination end office/tandem office switches (combination Class 5/Class 4).
- 1.17 Centralized Message Distribution System (CMDS) - The billing record and clearing house transport system that the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) and other incumbent LECs use to efficiently exchange out collectibles and in collectibles as well as Carrier Access Billing System (CABS) records.
- 1.18 CenturyTel Service Guide - The CenturyTel Service Guide contains CenturyTel's operating procedures for ordering, provisioning, trouble reporting and repair for certain resold services and UNEs. In the event there is a conflict between the provisions of this Agreement and the CenturyTel Service Guide, this Agreement shall prevail.
- 1.19 CLASS - CLASS is an acronym for Custom Local Area Signaling Services. It is based on the availability of common channel signaling. CLASS consists of number-translation services such as call-forwarding and caller identification, available within a local exchange. CLASS is a service mark of Bellcore, now Telcordia.
- 1.20 CLLI Codes - Common Language Location Identifier Codes.

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- 1.21 Collocation - An arrangement whereby a CLEC may place permitted equipment at CenturyTel's Central Offices for the purposes of interconnecting with CenturyTel facilities or accessing Unbundled Network Elements.
- 1.22 Commission - The Missouri Public Service Commission.
- 1.23 Common Channel Signaling (CCS) - A high-speed, specialized, packet-switched communications network that is separate (out-of-band) from the public packet-switched and message networks. CCS carries addressed signaling messages for individual trunk circuits and/or database-related services between Signaling Points in the CCS network using SS7 signaling protocol.
- 1.24 Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) - Any company or person authorized to provide local exchange services in competition with an ILEC.
- 1.25 Conversation Time - The time that both Parties' equipment is used for a completed call, measured from the receipt of Answer Supervision to the receipt of Disconnect Supervision.
- 1.26 Copper Loop - A Copper Loop is a stand-alone local loop comprised entirely of wire or cable. A copper loop includes attached electronics using time division multiplexing technology, but does not include packet, cell or frame switching capabilities.
- 1.27 CTOC or CenturyTel - The CenturyTel Operating Company in the State that is a Party to this Agreement.
- 1.28 Currently Available - Existing as part of CenturyTel's network at the time of the requested order or service and does not include any service, feature, function or capability that CenturyTel either does not provide to itself or to its own end users, or does not have the capability to provide.
- 1.29 Customer - Party receiving service from the other, CenturyTel or Socket, depending on the context and which Party is receiving the service from the other Party.
- 1.30 Customer Service Record Search - Applied to LSR when CLEC requests a customer service record search prior to account conversion from CenturyTel or from another CLEC. Search typically is for basic account information, listing/directory information, service and equipment listing, and billing information.
- 1.31 Dedicated Transport - An Unbundled Network Element that is purchased for the purpose of transporting Telecommunications Services between designated CenturyTel Central Offices. Dedicated Transport may only extend between two CenturyTel Central Offices.

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- 1.32 Disconnect Supervision - An on-hook supervisory signal end at the completion of a call.
- 1.33 DS-1 - A service carried at digital signal rate of 1.544 Mbps.
- 1.34 DS-3 - A service carried at digital signal rate of 44.736 Mbps.
- 1.35 Electronic File Transfer - A system or process that utilizes an electronic format and protocol to send/receive data files.
- 1.36 "End Office" or "End Office Switch" is a switching machine that directly terminates traffic to and receives traffic from end users purchasing local exchange services. A PBX is not considered an End Office Switch.
- 1.37 Enhanced Service Provider (ESP) is a provider of enhanced services as those services are defined in 47 C.F.R. § 64.702.
- 1.38 Environmental/Safety Compliance - Environmental and safety laws and regulations based upon a federal regulatory framework, with certain responsibilities delegated to the States. An environmental/safety compliance program may include review of applicable laws/regulations, development of written procedures, training of employees and auditing.
- 1.39 "Exchange Access" is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.40 Exchange Message Interface (EMI) (formerly Exchange Message Record – EMR) is the standard used for the exchange of telecommunications message information among telecommunications carriers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement, and study data.
- 1.41 Exchange Message Record (EMR) - Intentionally Left Blank – see definition above.
- 1.42 Exchange Service is Telephone Exchange Service and is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.43 Facility - All buildings, equipment, structures and other items located on a single site or contiguous or adjacent sites owned or operated by the same persons or person as used in Article III.
- 1.44 "Facility-Based Provider" is defined as a telecommunications carrier that has deployed its own switching and/or network facilities.
- 1.45 FCC - The Federal Communications Commission.
- 1.46 "Foreign Exchange (FX)" services are service offerings of local exchange carriers that are purchased by customers, which allow such customers to obtain exchange service from

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a mandatory local calling area other than the mandatory local calling area where the customer is physically located. Examples of this type of service include, but are not limited to, Foreign Exchange Service, CENTREX CUSTOPAK with Foreign Exchange Telephone Service Option, and ISDN-PRI Out-of-Calling Scope (both Two-Way and Terminating Only).

- 1.47 Generator - Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), the person whose act produces a hazardous waste (40 C.F.R. § 261) or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.
- 1.48 Hazardous Chemical - As defined in the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) hazard contamination standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), any chemical which is a health hazard or physical hazard.
- 1.49 Hazardous Waste - As described in the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), a solid waste(s), which may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or illness or pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed because of its quantity, concentration or physical or chemical characteristics.
- 1.50 HDSL Electronics - High bit-rate digital subscriber line. A technology used to provide services of up to 1.536 Mbps of synchronous capacity over a four-wire loop of two copper pairs. HDSL is a common means by which ILECs provision DS1 services and Unbundled Network Elements.
- 1.51 Home Run Loop - A facility connecting an end-user premise to the nearest CenturyTel Central Office that consists of a single, uninterrupted length of either copper or fiber cable. By definition, home run loops exclude hybrid fiber-copper loops or other loop facilities that are connected in a remote terminal located between the Central Office and the end-user premises.
- 1.52 Hybrid Loop - A hybrid loop is a local loop composed of both fiber optic cable, usually in the feeder plant, and copper wire or cable, usually in the distribution plant.
- 1.53 Imminent Danger - As described in the Occupational Safety and Health Act and expanded for environmental matters, any conditions or practices at a facility which are such that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious harm or significant damage to the environment or natural resources.
- 1.54 Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) - Is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.55 [Intentionally omitted]

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- 1.56 "Information Access Traffic" is traffic arising from the provision of Information Access Services, which are specialized exchange telecommunications services in connection with the origination, termination, transmission, switching, forwarding or routing of telecommunications traffic to or from the facilities of a provider of information services.
- 1.57 "Internet Service Provider" (ISP) is an Enhanced Service Provider that may also utilize LEC services to provide its customers with access to the Internet. "ISP traffic" is traffic to and from an ISP.
- 1.58 "Intellectual property" means (a) inventions (whether patentable or unpatentable and whether or not reduced to practice), all improvements thereto, patents, patent applications and patent disclosures, and all reissuances, continuations, revisions, extensions and re-examinations thereof, (b) trademarks, service marks, trade dress, logos, trade names, domain names and corporate names, and translations, adaptations, derivations and combinations thereof and goodwill associated therewith, and all applications, registrations and renewals in connection therewith, (c) copyrightable works, copyrights and applications, registrations and renewals relating thereto, (d) mask works and applications, registrations and renewals relating thereto, (e) trade secrets and confidential business information (including ideas, research and development, know-how, formulae, compositions, manufacturing and production processes and techniques, technical data, designs, drawings, specifications, customer and supplier lists, pricing and cost information, and business and marketing plans and proposals), (f) computer software (including data and related documentation), (g) other proprietary rights, and (h) copies and tangible embodiments thereof (in whatever form or medium).
- 1.59 "Intellectual Property Claim" means any actual or threatened claim, action or proceeding relating to Intellectual Property.
- 1.60 Initial Service Order - A charge applied to each Local Service Request (LSR) of unbundled loops and/or ports with the exception of Subsequent Service Order changes to existing CLEC accounts.
- 1.61 Interconnection Facility - See "Internetwork Facilities."
- 1.62 Interconnection Point (IP) - The physical point on the network where the two Parties interconnect. The IP is the demarcation point between ownership of the transmission facility.
- 1.63 Interexchange Carrier (IXC) - A telecommunications service provider authorized by the FCC to provide interstate long distance communications services between LATAs and/or authorized by the State to provide inter- and/or intraLATA long distance communications services within the State. For purposes of this definition, the term "long distance

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communications services" is synonymous with the term "telephone toll service" as defined by the FCC.

- 1.64 Internetwork Facilities - The physical connection of separate pieces of equipment, transmission facilities, etc., within, between and among networks, for the transmission and routing of exchange service and Exchange Access.
- 1.65 "IntraLATA Toll Traffic" is defined as traffic between one calling area and another local calling area within the same LATA where the IntraLATA toll provider assesses a separate retail charge for originating this type of traffic.
- 1.66 ISDN User Part (ISUP) - A part of the SS7 protocol that defines call setup messages and call takedown messages.
- 1.67 Line Side - Refers to an End Office Switch connection that has been programmed to treat the circuit as a local line connected to an ordinary telephone station set. Line side connections offer only those transmission and signaling features appropriate for a connection between an End Office and an ordinary telephone set.
- 1.68 Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) - Is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.69 Local Calling Area - Local Calling Area (LCA) includes the local exchange area, and any mandatory Extended Area Service (EAS) exchanges, as defined in CenturyTel's local exchange tariffs.
- 1.70 Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) - Any company certified by the Commission to provide local exchange telecommunications service. This includes the Parties to this Agreement.
- 1.71 Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) - The Telcordia Technologies reference customarily used to identify NPA-NXX routing and homing information, as well as network element and equipment designation.
- 1.72 "Local Interconnection Traffic" shall mean for purposes of this Article, (i) Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, (ii) ISP-Bound Traffic, and (iii) non-PIC'd IntraLATA Toll Traffic.
- 1.73 "Local Interconnection Trunk Groups" are one-way or two-way trunk groups used to carry Local Interconnection Traffic.
- 1.74 [Intentionally omitted].
- 1.75 Local Number Portability (LNP) - As Defined by the Act.

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- 1.76 Local Provider - A carrier authorized to provide local Telecommunications Service in the State.
- 1.77 Local Service Request (LSR) - The industry standard form, which contains data elements and usage rules, used by the Parties to establish, add, change or disconnect resold services or Unbundled Network Elements for the purposes of competitive local services.
- 1.78 Local Traffic includes all Section 251(b)(5) Traffic that is originated by Socket's end users and terminated to CenturyTel's end users (or vice versa) that: (i) originates and terminates to such end-users in the same CenturyTel exchange area; or (ii) originates and terminates to such end-users within different exchange areas that share a common local calling area, as defined in CenturyTel's tariff, *e.g.*, Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory and optional Metropolitan Calling Area, or other like types of expanded local calling scopes.
- 1.79 Loop Facility Charge - A charge applied to LSRs when fieldwork is required for establishment of unbundled loop service. Applied on a per LSR basis.
- 1.80 Main Distribution Frame (MDF) - The distribution frame used to interconnect cable pairs and line trunk equipment terminating on a switching system.
- 1.81 MCA Traffic - Traffic originated by a party providing a local calling scope pursuant to the Case No. TO-92-306 and Case No. TO-99-483 (MCA Orders) and routed as a local traffic based on the calling scope of the originating party pursuant to the MCA Orders.
- 1.82 Meet Point Billing (MPB) - Refers to an arrangement whereby two LECs jointly provide a switched access service to an IXC with which one of the LECs does not have a direct connection, whereby each Party bills the appropriate rates for its portion of the jointly provided Switched Exchange Access Service.
- 1.83 "Meet Point Traffic" is Exchange Access traffic or InterLATA and IntraLATA Toll Traffic routed via an Interexchange Carrier.
- 1.84 Mid-Span Fiber Meet - An interconnection architecture whereby two carriers' fiber transmission facilities meet at a mutually agreed upon IP.
- 1.85 Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (MECAB) - Refers to the 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 Telcordia Technologies as Special Report SR-BDS-000983, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of an access service provided by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.

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- 1.86 Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface (MECOD) - A document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee under the auspices 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 MECOD document, published by Telcordia Technologies as Special Report SR-STS-002643, establishes methods for processing orders for access service that is to be provided by two or more LECs.
- 1.87 Network Interface Device (NID) - as defined in Article VII - Unbundled Network Elements (UNEs) of this Agreement. The Network Interface Device (NID) is defined as any means of interconnection of end user customer premises wiring to CenturyTel's distribution plant, such as a cross connect device used for that purpose. Fundamentally, the NID establishes the final (and official) network demarcation point between the loop and the end user's inside wire.
- 1.88 911 Service - A universal telephone number, which gives the public direct access to the PSAP. Basic 911 service collects 911 calls from one or more local exchange switches that serve a geographic area. The calls are then sent to the correct authority designated to receive such calls.
- 1.89 "Non-PIC'd or Non-Equal Access IntraLATA Toll Traffic" is IntraLATA toll traffic originating from an end user obtaining local dialtone from either Party where the originating Party is both the Section 251(b)(5) and IntraLATA toll provider.
- 1.90 North American Numbering Plan (NANP) - The system of telephone numbering employed in the United States, Canada, and Caribbean countries that employ NPA 809.
- 1.91 Numbering Plan Area (NPA) - Also sometimes referred to as an area code, it is the three-digit indicator, which is defined by the "A", "B", and "C" digits of each 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. Each NPA contains 800 possible NXX Codes. There are two general categories of NPA, "Geographic NPAs" and "Non-Geographic NPAs". A Geographic NPA is associated with a defined geographic area, and all telephone numbers bearing such NPA are associated with services provided within that geographic area. A Non-Geographic NPA, also known as a "Service Access Code" or "SAC Code" is typically associated with a specialized telecommunications service, which may be provided across multiple geographic NPA areas. 500, 800, 900, 700, and 888 are examples of Non-Geographic NPAs.
- 1.92 NXX, NXX Code, Central Office Code or CO Code - The three-digit switch entity indicator, which is defined by the "D", "E", and "F" digits of a 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. Each NXX Code contains 10,000 station numbers.

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- 1.93 "Offers Service" – At such time as Socket opens an NPA/NXX, ports a number to serve an end user, or pools a block of numbers to serve end users.
- 1.94 Owner or Operator - As used in OSHA regulations, Owner is the legal entity, including a lessee, which exercises control over management and record keeping functions relating to a building or facility. As used in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Operator means the person responsible for the overall (or part of the) operations of a facility.
- 1.95 OZZ Code - Codes that are used to route certain types of traffic to specific trunk groups such as specific interconnection trunks groups, TOPS Trunk Groups, etc.
- 1.96 Party/Parties - CenturyTel and/or Socket.
- 1.97 Physical Collocation - Collocation where equipment or facilities owned by Socket is located on a premise, remote facility or enclosure owned by CenturyTel.
- 1.98 Point of Interconnection (POI) means the physical point that establishes the technical interface, the test point, and the operational responsibility hand-off between CLEC and CenturyTel for the interconnection of their networks.
- 1.99 Pole Attachment - A Party's use of space on telephone poles belonging to the other Party for attachment of cables and related materials to provide services in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
- 1.100 Provider - CenturyTel or Socket depending on the context and which Party is providing the service to the other Party.
- 1.101 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) - An answering location for 911 calls originating in a given area. A PSAP may be designated as Primary or Secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering. Primary PSAPs respond first; Secondary PSAPs receive calls on a transfer basis only, and generally serve as a centralized answering location for a particular type of emergency call. PSAPs are staffed by employees of Emergency Response Agencies (ERAs) such as police, fire or emergency medical agencies or by employees of a common bureau serving a group of such entities.
- 1.102 Rate Center - The specific geographic point and corresponding geographic area that are associated with one or more particular NPA-NXX Codes that have been assigned to a LEC for its provision of exchange services. The geographic point is identified by a specific vertical and horizontal ("V&H") coordinate that is used to calculate distance-sensitive end user traffic to/from the particular NPA-NXXs associated with the specific Rate Center.

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- 1.103 "Rating Point" means the vertical and horizontal ("V&H") coordinates assigned to a Rate Center and associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes. The Rating Point must be in the same LATA as the Routing Point of the associated NPA-NXX as designated in the LERG, but need not be in the same location as the Routing Point.
- 1.104 "Remote End Office Switch" is a CenturyTel 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 CenturyTel End Office Switch. Such features, function, and capabilities are provided to a CenturyTel Remote End Office Switch via an umbilical and an CenturyTel host End Office.
- 1.105 Reverse Collocation - Arrangements in which the ILEC collocates its equipment at a CLEC's premises, or in a common location outside of its own Central Office, for purposes of interconnection.
- 1.106 Right-of-way (ROW) - The right to use the land or other property of another Party to place poles, conduits, cables, other structures and equipment, or to provide passage to access such structures and equipment. A ROW may run under, on, or above public or private property (including air space above public or private property) and may include the right to use discrete space in buildings, building complexes, or other locations.
- 1.107 Routing Point - Denotes a location that a LEC has designated on its network as the homing (routing) point for traffic that terminates to exchange services provided by the LEC that bears a certain NPA-NXX designation. The Routing Point is used to calculate airline mileage for the distance-sensitive transport element charges of Switched Access Services. Pursuant to Telcordia Technologies Practice BR795-100-100, the Routing Point may be an End Office location, or a "LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection." The Routing Point must be in the same LATA as the associated NPA-NXX.
- 1.108 "Section 251(b)(5) Traffic" - calls originated by Socket's end users and terminated to CenturyTel's end users (or vice versa) will be classified as "Section 251(b)(5) Traffic" under this Agreement if the call: (i) originates and terminates to such end-users in the same CenturyTel exchange area; or (ii) originates and terminates to such end-users within different exchange areas that share a common local calling area, as defined in CenturyTel's tariff, e.g., Extended Area Service (EAS), mandatory and optional Metropolitan Calling Area, or other like types of expanded local calling scopes.
- 1.109 Service Switching Point (SSP) - A Signaling Point that can launch queries to databases and receive/interpret responses used to provide specific customer services.

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- 1.110 Signaling Point (SP) - A node in the CCS network that originates and/or receives signaling messages, or transfers signaling messages from one signaling link to another, or both.
- 1.111 Signaling System 7 (SS7) - The signaling protocol, Version 7, of the CCS network, based upon American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards.
- 1.112 State - Missouri.
- 1.113 Subsequent Service Order - Applied to LSRs requesting a service change to an existing unbundled account (no CLEC transfer). For disconnect-only LSRs, no Non-Recurring Charge (NRC) will be applied.
- 1.114 Subsidiary - A corporation or other legal entity that is majority owned by a Party.
- 1.115 Switched Exchange Access Service - The offering of transmission and/or switching services to telecommunications carriers for the purpose of the origination or termination of Telephone Toll services. Switched Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group C, Feature Group D, 500, 700, 800 access and 900 access services.
- 1.116 Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) - Synchronous electrical (STS) or optical channel (OC) connections between LECs.
- 1.117 Tandem or Tandem Switch - Tandem means to connect in series. A Tandem or Tandem Switch connects one trunk to another. It is an intermediate (Class 4) switch between an originating telephone call and the final destination of the call.
- 1.118 [Intentionally omitted]
- 1.119 TDM Technology - Time Division Multiplexing. A method of multiplexing in which a common transmission path is shared by a number of channels on a cyclical basis by enabling each channel to use the path exclusively for a short time slot. This technology is used to provision traditional narrowband services (e.g., voice, fax, dial-up Internet access) and high-capacity services like DS1 and DS3 circuits.
- 1.120 Telcordia Technologies - A wholly-owned subsidiary of Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). The organization conducts research and development projects for its owners, including development of new telecommunications services. Telcordia Technologies also provides certain centralized technical and management services for the regional holding companies and also provides generic requirements for the telecommunications industry for products, services and technologies.

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- 1.121 Telecommunications Services – is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.122 Telephone Toll – Is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.123 Third Party Contamination - Environmental pollution that is not generated by the LEC or CLEC but results from off-site activities impacting a facility.
- 1.124 Transfer of Service Charge - A charge applied to LSRs, which involve account changes (e.g., CLEC to CLEC transfers, CPE billing changes on unbundled ports).
- 1.125 "Transit" is a switching and transport function only, which allows one Party to send calls to a third-party network through the other Party's tandem and/or transport facilities.
- 1.126 "Transit Traffic" is traffic sent through a Transit arrangement.
- 1.127 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, to 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.
- 1.128 Unbundled Network Element (UNE) – Is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.129 Vertical Features (including CLASS Features) - Vertical services and switch functionalities provided by CenturyTel or Socket.
- 1.130 Virtual Collocation - Collocation where equipment or facilities of Socket are located at a premise, remote facility, enclosure or Right-of-Way owned by CenturyTel and ownership of Socket equipment or facilities is transferred to CenturyTel at the time of the Collocation and is subject to the terms of the Virtual Collocation agreement.
- 1.131 Virtual NXX Traffic (VNXX Traffic) – As used in this Agreement, Virtual NXX Traffic or VNXX Traffic is defined as calls in which a Party's customer is assigned a telephone number with an NXX Code (as set forth in the LERG) assigned to a Rate Center that is different from the Rate Center associated with the customer's actual physical premises location.
- 1.132 Wire Center - A building or space within a building that serves as an aggregation point on a LEC's network, where transmission facilities and circuits are connected or switched. Wire Center can also denote a building in which one or more Central Offices, used for the provision of exchange services and access services, are hosted.