

## APPENDIX DEFINITIONS TO THE GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS - MISSOURI

### 1. DEFINITIONS

Capitalized Terms used in this Agreement shall have the respective meanings specified below, in Section 1 of each Appendix/Attachment attached hereto, and/or as defined elsewhere in this Agreement.

#### 1.1 General Definitions

- 1.1.1 **“Act”** means the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 153], as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996) codified throughout 47 U.S.C.
- 1.1.2 **“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.
- 1.1.3 **“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.
- 1.1.4 **“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.
- 1.1.5 **“Accessible Letters”** are correspondence used to communicate pertinent information regarding SBC MISSOURI to the client/End User community.
- 1.1.6 **“Account Owner”** means a telecommunications company, including SBC MISSOURI, that stores and/or administers Line Record Information and/or Group Record Information in a Party’s LIDB and/or Calling Name Database.
- 1.1.7 **“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 MISSOURI 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:
  - 1.1.7.1 Data services that are not primarily based on packetized technology, such as ISDN,
  - 1.1.7.2 x.25-based and x.75-based packet technologies, or
  - 1.1.7.3 Circuit switched services (such as circuit switched voice grade service) regardless of the technology, protocols or speeds used for the transmission of such services.
- 1.1.8 **“Affiliate”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.9 **“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.
- 1.1.10 **“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.
- 1.1.11 **“As Defined in the Act”** means as specifically defined by the Act.
- 1.1.12 **“As Described in the Act”** means as described in or required by the Act.
- 1.1.13 **“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.

- 1.1.14 **“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.
- 1.1.15 **“Bona Fide Request”** (BFR) is the process described in the applicable Appendix Lawful UNEs.
- 1.1.16 **“Business Day”** means Monday through Friday, excluding holidays on which the applicable SBC-owned ILEC does not provision new retail services and products.
- 1.1.17 **“Busy Line Verification”** (BLV) means a service whereby an End User requests an operator to confirm the busy status of a line.
- 1.1.18 **“CABS”** means the Carrier Access Billing System.
- 1.1.19 **“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.
- 1.1.20 **“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.
- 1.1.21 **“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.
- 1.1.22 **“Calling Name Information”** means a Telecommunications Carrier’s records of its End Users names associated with one or more assigned ten-digit telephone numbers.
- 1.1.23 **“Calling Number Delivery”** means a feature that enables an End User to view the directory number of the calling party on a display unit.
- 1.1.24 **“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.
- 1.1.25 **“Central Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) Trunk”** means a trunk that uses Multi-Frequency (MF) signaling to transmit calls from CLEC’s switch to an SBC MISSOURI E911 Selective Router.
- 1.1.26 **“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.
- 1.1.27 **“Central office switch”** (Central Office) is a switching entity within the public switched telecommunications network, including but not limited to:
  - 1.1.27.1 **“End Office Switch” or “End Office”** is a switching machine that directly terminates traffic to and receives traffic from end users purchasing local exchange services. An End Office Switch does not include a PBX.
  - 1.1.27.2 **“Tandem Office Switch” or “Tandem(s)”** are used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other Central Office Switches. A Tandem Switch does not include a PBX.
- 1.1.28 **“Charge Number”** is a CCS signaling parameter that refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party.
- 1.1.29 **“Claim”** means any pending or threatened claim, action, proceeding or suit.
- 1.1.30 **“CNAM Query”** means a Query that allows CLEC to query a Calling Name Database for Calling Name Information in order to deliver that information to CLEC’s local CNDS subscribers.
- 1.1.31 **“CNAM Query Rate”** means a rate that applies to each CNAM Query received at the SCP where the Calling Name Database resides.

- 1.1.32 **“Collocation”** is an arrangement is an arrangement where a CLEC leases space at an SBC MISSOURI premises for the placement of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to SBC MISSOURI Lawful UNEs.
- 1.1.33 **“Commercial Mobile Radio Services”** (CMRS) means Commercial Mobile Radio Service, As Defined in the Act and FCC rules.
- 1.1.34 **“Commission”** means the applicable State agency with regulatory authority over Telecommunications. Unless the context otherwise requires, use of the term “Commissions” means the Missouri Public Service Commission (MPSC).
- 1.1.35 **“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.
- 1.1.36 **“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.
- 1.1.37 **“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.
- 1.1.38 **“Customer Usage Data”** means the Telecommunications Services usage data of a CLEC End User measured in minutes, sub-minute increments, message units, or otherwise, that is recorded by SBC MISSOURI and forwarded to CLEC.
- 1.1.39 **“Custom Local Area Signaling Service Features”** (CLASS) means certain call-management service features that are currently available from SBC MISSOURI' local networks. These could include: 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.
- 1.1.40 **“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.
- 1.1.41 **“Data Interexchange Carrier”** (DIXC) is a process designed to facilitate the reciprocal exchange of voice traffic load data between the SBC MISSOURI and CLECs interconnecting with its network. This reciprocal exchange of data enables SBC MISSOURI 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.
- 1.1.42 **“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.”
- 1.1.43 **“Delaying Event”** means any failure of a Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, caused in whole or in part by:

- 1.1.43.1 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;
- 1.1.43.2 any delay, act or failure to act by the other Party or its End User, agent or subcontractor; or
- 1.1.43.3 any Force Majeure Event.
- 1.1.44 **"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.
- 1.1.45 **"Digital Signal Level"** is one of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
  - 1.1.45.1 **"Digital Signal Level 0"** (DS-0) is the 64 Kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
  - 1.1.45.2 **"Digital Signal Level 1"** (DS-1) is the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
  - 1.1.45.3 **"Digital Signal Level 3"** (DS-3) is the 44.736 Mbps third-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- 1.1.46 **"Digital Subscriber Line"** (DSL) is as defined in the applicable Appendix DSL and/or the applicable tariff, as appropriate.
- 1.1.47 **"Distant LCA"** is defined as a Local Calling Area (as defined below) that is separate and distinct from the LCA where the CLEC designated POI for the exchange of Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic is located.
- 1.1.48 **"Electronic File Transfer"** is any system or process that utilizes an electronic format and protocol to send or receive data files.
- 1.1.49 <sup>1</sup>Intentionally Left Blank
- 1.1.50 **"Enhanced Service Provider"** (ESP) is a provider of enhanced services as those services are defined in 47 CFR Section 64.702.
- 1.1.51 **"Exchange Access"** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.52 **"Exchange Area"** means an area, defined by the Commission, for which a distinct local rate schedule is in effect.
- 1.1.53 **"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.
- 1.1.54 **"Exchange Service"** means Telephone Exchange Service, As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.55 **"Facility-Based Provider"** is defined as a telecommunications carrier that has deployed its own switch and transport facilities.
- 1.1.56 **"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. The intercarrier compensation mechanism as well as additional definitions for FGA are specified in the appropriate Appendix FGA.
- 1.1.57 **"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.
- 1.1.58 **"FCC"** means the Federal Communications Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> Conformed to Final Arbitration Award

- 1.1.59 **“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.
- 1.1.60 **“Foreign Exchange” (FX)** means a service whereby calls either originated by or delivered to a customer who has purchased FX service from the state or interstate tariffs of either Party. FX also includes, but is not limited to, FX-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 local calling area but where the Party receiving the call is physically located outside of that local calling area. FX service can be either interLATA or intraLATA. InterLATA FX, where the originating and receiving parties are physically located in different LATAs, is considered equivalent to FGA and the intercarrier compensation mechanism is the same as FGA. IntraLATA FX, when provided by two or more local exchange carriers “LECs,” is considered a jointly provided service and meet-point billed by those providing it utilizing a mutually agreed to meet-point billing, or meet-point billing like procedure.
- 1.1.61 **“Fraud Monitoring System”** means an off-line administration system that monitors LIDB validation query traffic for suspected occurrences of ABS-related fraud.
- 1.1.62 **“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.
- 1.1.63 **“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 NXX-0/1XX.
- 1.1.64 **“Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier” (ILEC)** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.65 **“Intellectual Property”** means copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, mask works and all other intellectual property rights.
- 1.1.66 **“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.
- 1.1.67 **“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).
- 1.1.68 **“Interconnection”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.69 **“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.
- 1.1.70 **“Interexchange Carrier” (IXC)** means a carrier that provides, directly or indirectly, interLATA or intraLATA Telephone Toll Services.
- 1.1.71 **“InterLATA”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.72 **“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.
- 1.1.73 **“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.
- 1.1.74 **“IntraLATA Toll traffic”** is defined as traffic between one SBC MISSOURI local calling area and another SBC MISSOURI local calling area or that of another LEC within the same LATA.
- 1.1.75 **“IntraLATA Toll Trunk Group”** is defined as a trunk group carrying IntraLATA Toll traffic as defined above.

- 1.1.76 **“ISP-Bound Traffic”** is as defined in Attachment 12: Intercarrier Compensation.
- 1.1.77 **“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.
- 1.1.78 **“Lawful,”** when used in relation to unbundling, unbundled network elements, network elements and/or UNEs or activities involving UNEs, means 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.
- 1.1.79 **“Lawful Unbundled Network Element” or “Lawful UNE”** is as defined in Appendix Lawful UNEs (Lawful Provision of Access to Unbundled Network Elements).
- 1.1.80 **“LIDB Editor”** means a SCP tool that bypasses the LIDB administrative system and provides emergency access to LIDB for data administration.
- 1.1.81 **“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 Account 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.
- 1.1.82 **“Line Record”** means information in LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system that is specific to a single telephone number or Special Billing Number.
- 1.1.83 **“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.
- 1.1.84 **“Local Access Transport Area”** (LATA) is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.85 **“Local Exchange Carrier”** (LEC) is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.86 **“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.
- 1.1.87 **“Local Calls,”** for purposes of intercarrier compensation, is traffic where all calls are within the same common local and common mandatory local calling area, i.e., within the same or different SBC Exchange(s) that participate in the same common local mandatory local calling area approved by the applicable state Commission. Local Calls must actually originate and actually terminate to parties physically located within the same common local or common mandatory local calling area.
- 1.1.88 **“Local Interconnection Trunk Groups”** are two-way trunk groups used to carry Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic between CLEC end users and SBC MISSOURI end users.
- 1.1.89 **“Local Loop Transmission,” “Lawful Unbundled Local Loop,” “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 MISSOURI Serving Wire Center.
- 1.1.90 **“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).
- 1.1.91 **“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.

- 1.1.92 **"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.
- 1.1.93 **"Local Tandem"** refers to any Local Only, Local/IntraLATA, or Local/Access Tandem Switch serving a particular LCA (defined below).
- 1.1.94 **"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.
- 1.1.95 **"Local Calling Area" or "LCA"** is an SBC MISSOURI local calling area, as defined in SBC MISSOURI's General Exchange Tariff. LCA is synonymous with "Local Exchange Area" (LEA).
- 1.1.96 **"Local/IntraLATA Tandem Switch"** is defined as a switching machine within the public switch telecommunications network that is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other central office switches for Section 251(b)(5)/Intra Lata Traffic.
- 1.1.97 **"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.
- 1.1.98 **"Loss" or "Losses"** means any and all losses, costs (including court costs), claims, damages (including fines, penalties, and criminal or civil judgments and settlements), injuries, liabilities and expenses (including attorneys' fees).
- 1.1.99 **"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.
- 1.1.100 **"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.
- 1.1.101 **"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.
- 1.1.102 **"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.
- 1.1.103 **"MO"** means MISSOURI.
- 1.1.104 **"Multiple Bill/Single Tariff"** is a billing method used when Switched Exchange Access Services is jointly provided by the Parties. As described in the MECAB document, each Party will render a bill in accordance with its own tariff for that portion of the service it provides. Each Party will bill its own network access service rates.
- 1.1.105 **"Mutual Compensation"** as defined in Appendix Reciprocal Compensation.
- 1.1.106 **"Network Data Mover"** (NDM) is an industry standard protocol for transferring information electrically.
- 1.1.107 **"Network Element"** is As Defined in the Act.

- 1.1.108 **“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.
- 1.1.109 **“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.
- 1.1.110 **“Number Portability”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.111 **“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.
- 1.1.112 **“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.
- 1.1.113 **“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.
- 1.1.114 **“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.
- 1.1.115 **“Originating Point Code”** (OPC) means a code assigned to identify CLEC’s system(s) that originate SS7 messages, including LIDB Service Queries.
- 1.1.116 **“Out of Exchange LEC (OE-LEC)”** means <CLEC Name>\_operating within SBC MISSOURI’ incumbent local exchange area and provides telecommunications services utilizing NPA-NXXs identified to reside in a Third Party Incumbent LEC’s local exchange area.
- 1.1.117 **“Out of Exchange Traffic”** is defined as Section 251(b)(5) and ISP Bound traffic, FX, or intraLATA traffic to or from a non-SBC ILEC exchange area.
- 1.1.118 **“Party”** means either CLEC 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. “Parties” means both CLEC 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.
- 1.1.119 **“Permanent Number Portability”** (PNP) is a long term method of providing LNP using LRN.
- 1.1.120 **“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.
- 1.1.121 **“Physical Collocation”** is as defined in Appendix Physical Collocation.
- 1.1.122 **“Plain Old Telephone Service”** (POTS) means telephone service for the transmission of human speech.
- 1.1.123 **“Point of Interconnection”** (POI) is a physical location on the SBC MISSOURI network 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.
- 1.1.124 **“Port”** is the point of interface/access connection to the SBC MISSOURI public switched network. This may be a switch line side interface or switch trunk side interface.
- 1.1.125 **“Rate Center Area”** means the following in each applicable area:



- 1.1.125.1 **“Rate Center”** means 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.
- 1.1.125.2 **“Rating Point”** means the V&H coordinates associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes.
- 1.1.126 **“Referral Announcement”** refers to a process by which calls are routed to an announcement that states the new telephone number of an End User.
- 1.1.127 **“Remote End Office Switch”** is an SBC MISSOURI 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 MISSOURI End Office Switch. Such features function, and capabilities are provided to the SBC MISSOURI Remote End Office Switch via an umbilical to an SBC MISSOURI Host End Office.
- 1.1.128 **“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.
- 1.1.129 **“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 KANSAS and/or SBC Texas, and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a SBC Wisconsin.
- 1.1.130 **“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.
- 1.1.131 **“Section 251(b)(5) Traffic”** is as defined in Attachment 12: Intercarrier Compensation.
- 1.1.132 **“Section 251(b)(5)/IntraLATA Traffic”** shall mean for purposes of this Attachment, (i) Section 251(b)(5) Traffic, (ii) ISP-Bound Traffic, (iii) IntraLATA Toll traffic originating from an end user obtaining local dialtone from CLEC where CLEC is both the Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and intraLATA toll provider, and/or (iv) IntraLATA Toll traffic originating from an end user obtaining local dialtone from SBC-MISSOURI where SBC-MISSOURI is both the Section 251(b)(5) Traffic and intraLATA toll provider.
- 1.1.133 **“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.
- 1.1.134 **“Service Management System”** (SMS) means an off-line system used to access, create, modify, or update information in a Database.
- 1.1.135 **“Service Provider Number Portability”** (SPNP) is synonymous with Permanent Number Portability “PNP”.
- 1.1.136 **“Service Switching Point”** (SSP) is a telephone central office switch equipped with a Signaling System 7 (SS7) interface.
- 1.1.137 **“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.
- 1.1.138 **“Signaling System 7”** (SS7) means a signaling protocol used by the CCS Network.

- 1.1.139 **“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.
- 1.1.140 **“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 a SBN is either a zero (0) or a one (1).
- 1.1.141 **“State Abbreviation”** means the following:
- 1.1.142 **“Switched Access Detail Usage Data”** means a category 1101xx record as defined in the EMI Telecordia Practice BR 010-200-010.
- 1.1.143 **“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.
- 1.1.144 **“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.
- 1.1.145 **“Telecommunications”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.146 **“Telecommunications Carrier”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.147 **“Telecommunications Service”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.148 **“Telephone Exchange Service”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.149 **“Telephone Toll Service”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.150 **“Third Party”** means any Person other than a Party.
- 1.1.151 **“Toll Billing Exception Service”** (TBE) means a service that allows End Users to restrict third number billing or collect calls to their lines.
- 1.1.152 **“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).
- 1.1.153 **“Translation Type”** means a code in the Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP) of the SS7 signaling message. Signal Transfer Points (STPs) use Translation Types to identify the routing table used to route an SS7 message. All LIDB Queries and/or CNAM Queries that use the same Translation Type are routed to the same LIDB and/or CNAM Database for a particular Line Record or, for a particular NPA-NXX.
- 1.1.154 **“Trunk”** means a communication line between two switching systems.
- 1.1.155 **“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.
- 1.1.156 **“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.
- 1.1.157 **“Virtual Collocation”** is as defined in Appendix Virtual Collocation.
- 1.1.158 **“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.