

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Access charges	The charges imposed on long distance carriers by local exchange carriers to cover the local exchange carriers' network costs for carrying the long distance call. Also called toll charges.
Act	Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, 110 Stat. 56, Public Law 104-104 (Feb. 8, 1996).
Area Code	See definition of NPA
APA	Washington Administrative Procedures Act.
ATI	Advanced Telecom, Inc. A CLEC named as a respondent in Qwest's complaint in Docket UT-063038.
Bill and Keep	"[A]n arrangement in which neither of two interconnecting networks charges the other for terminating traffic that originates on the other network. Instead, each network recovers from its own end-users the costs of both originating traffic that it delivers to the other network and terminating traffic that it receives from the other network." <i>ISP Remand Order</i> , ¶ 2, n.6.
Central Office	A building where the local loops are connected to switches to allow connection to other customers; also referred to as a wire center where there are several switches functioning as a switch exchange. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 161.</i>)
CLEC	Competitive local exchange company. Not an ILEC, and generally subject to very limited regulation.
Commission	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission.
Dial Up	Refers to a method of connecting to the Internet via an Internet service provider (ISP) by using a modem and a standard telephone line. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 239.</i>)
DTE	Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Energy.
EAS	Extended Area Service. A service in which customers in one local service area may call customers in an adjacent local service area without a toll charge. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 278.</i>)
ELI	Electric Lightwave, Inc. A CLEC named as a respondent in Qwest's complaint in Docket UT-063038.

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End Office	A central office to which a telephone customer is connected. <i>(Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 292.)</i>
ESP	Enhanced Service Provider. A vendor who adds value to a telephone line using software or hardware, also called an information provider. <i>(Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 300.)</i>
Exchange	“A geographic area established by a common communications carrier for the administration of pricing of telecommunications services in a specific area that usually includes a city, town or village. An exchange consists of one or more central offices and their associated facilities.” <i>(Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 304.)</i>
Exchange Access	Provisioning exchange service for the purpose of originating or terminating interexchange or toll telecommunications services. <i>(Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 304.)</i>
FCC	Federal Communications Commission; the federal agency charged with regulating certain aspects of telecommunications
Foreign Exchange (FX)	A service provided by incumbent local exchange carriers whereby a customer is assigned a phone number that is not a local number for the customer but rather is assigned to a different or foreign local exchange. Under FX service, the customer must purchase local service in the foreign exchange and a retail line to transport any calls from the foreign exchange.
ILEC	Incumbent local exchange company; a company in operation in August 1996 at the time the Act was enacted.
Inbound-calling	Calls placed <i>to</i> a particular telephone number, as opposed to outgoing calls. For Internet service providers, inbound calls refer to dial-up end users dialing a telephone number designated by the ISP to gain Internet access.
Interconnection	Connection between facilities or equipment of a telecommunications carrier with a local exchange carrier's network under section 251(c)(2).
Interconnection Agreement	An agreement between an ILEC and requesting telecommunications carrier (which may be a CLEC) addressing terms, conditions and prices for interconnection, services or network elements pursuant to section 251 of the Act.

TERM	DESCRIPTION
IntraLATA	Telecommunications services that originate and terminate in the same Local Access and Transport Area.
IP	Internet Protocol. A standard describing software that keeps track of the Internet's addresses, routes messages and recognizes incoming messages. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 427.</i>)
ISP	Internet Service Provider. A vendor who provides access for customers (companies and private individuals) to the Internet and the World Wide Web. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 437.</i>)
ISP-bound	Traffic intended to terminate with an Internet Service Provider.
IXC	Interexchange carrier, <i>i.e.</i> , a long-distance carrier, that may provide service between LATAs.
LATA	Local Access and Transport Area. A service area for Bell Operating Companies such as Qwest.
LCA	Local calling area; also Local Service Area. A geographic area in which telephone service subscribers may make calls without incurring toll charges. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 459, 473.</i>)
LIS	Local interconnection service; a type of trunk used by Qwest to carry local telecommunications traffic.
Local	Occurring within a local calling area; originating and terminating within a local calling area.
MEL	Market Expansion Line. A Qwest FX product that allows customers to bridge an extended service area without being subject to access charges.
Modem	Acronym for Modulator/Demodulator. Equipment that converts digital signals to analog signals and vice versa. (<i>Newton's Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 513.</i>)
MOU	Minutes of Use. A way to measure traffic between telecommunications carriers.
NPA	The first three digits of the ten-digit phone number, also known as the Area Code.

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NXX	The second three-digit group (<i>e.g.</i> , 206-NXX-1234) of a telephone number that identifies the central office code and switch that an incumbent local exchange company will use to route a phone call.
Originate	A telephone customer or subscriber originates a call by dialing a phone number. The local exchange company to which the customer subscribes is the originating carrier.
PCMF	Percent Compensable Minute Factor. A factor used to determine rates for traffic exchanged by carriers.
Phantom Traffic	“Telecommunications traffic that is delivered for termination to end users without sufficient information present to allow the terminating company to bill the responsible carrier the appropriate terminating charges for that traffic. It is a means by which some carriers can use the public s switch telephone network (PSTN) without paying for the cost they impose.” September 27, 2005, letter to Chairman Sidran and Commissioners Oshie and Jones from Richard A. Finnigan concerning WECA Docket 02-01 – Phantom Traffic, filed in Docket UT-051450.
Point of Interconnection (POI)	The location where two carriers connect their networks to exchange traffic.
PRI	Primary Rate Interface. The equivalent of a T-1 circuit for a switched digital network. (<i>See Newton’s Telecom Dictionary</i> , 19 th Ed., at 634.)
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network.
Reciprocal compensation	A compensation system required under section 251(b)(5) of the Act that recognizes that when a customer of a given company places a local call (not long-distance, to which access charges apply), the company for the customer originating the call (originating phone company) pays the company serving the customer to whom the call terminated for the termination of the call at the other end.
RUF	Relative Use Factor. A mathematical equation used to apportion the cost of a common transport facility between two carriers based on the percentage of each carrier’s originating traffic.
Section 252	The portion of the Act that provides state commissions with the authority to arbitrate interconnection agreements or approve negotiated agreements between ILECs and CLECs.

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Special Access	“The lease of private, dedicated circuits along the network of an ILEC ..., which run from or to the long distance carriers point of presence.” (<i>Newton’s Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 753.</i>)
Switched Access	The connection between a residential or business phone and the long distance company’s switch, or point of presence, when making a regular local or long distance telephone call over standard phone lines. (<i>Newton’s Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 767.</i>)
TELRIC	Total Element Long Run Incremental Cost – A method of determining the cost, and thus, prices for network elements using a forward-looking process, rather than the existing network of a carrier.
Terminate	A telephone call terminates when it connects to a telephone subscriber. The local exchange company to which the terminating customer subscribes is the terminating carrier.
Toll bridging	A device that allows customers to bridge overlapping EAS areas. The device receives calls and allows them to be transmitted to the next local calling area, thus avoiding toll or access charges.
Toll Charges	See definition of access charges.
Transport	<i>See also</i> transmission. Lines or connections used to transmit voice or data through a carrier’s network. Transport media include copper wire, fiber optics, microwave, or satellite. (<i>Newton’s Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 820, 822.</i>)
Trunk	A communication line between two switching systems. A single trunk, capable of carrying a single conversation, referred to as DS0.
VNXX	Virtual NXX. The assignment of phone numbers from a rate center in a local calling area different from the one where the customer is physically located.
VOIP	Voice over Internet Protocol. “The technology used to transmit voice conversations over a data network using the Internet Protocol.” (<i>Newton’s Telecom Dictionary, 19th Ed., at 871.</i>)
WITA	Washington Independent Telephone Association. A member organization of incumbent local exchange companies operating in Washington state that are carriers of last resort and are not classified by the Commission as CLECs.

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