

PART B -- DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, certain terms have been defined here and elsewhere in this Agreement to encompass meanings that may differ from, or be in addition to, the normal connotation of the defined term. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, any term defined or used in the singular includes the plural, and any term defined or used in the masculine includes the feminine and the neutral, as applicable. A defined word intended to convey its special meaning is capitalized when used. Other terms that are capitalized, and not defined in this Agreement, have the meaning in the Act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. The definitions contained in this Part B are meant to accurately describe the meaning accorded the term as required by the Act and as used in this Agreement. In the event of any disagreement between a definition of a term set forth in the Act and in this Agreement (including the Attachments and Appendixes), the definition set forth in the Act takes precedence. In the event of any disagreement between any specific definition of a term set forth in an Attachment or Appendix and in this Part B, the definition set forth in the Attachment or Appendix takes precedence.

1. "ACCESS SERVICE REQUEST" or "ASR" means the industry standard forms and supporting documentation used for ordering Switched Access Service. The ASR may also be used to order trunks and facilities for Local Interconnection.
2. "ACCESS TANDEM SWITCHES" are switches used to connect End Office Switches to Interexchange Carrier switches. Qwest's Access Tandem Switches are also used to connect and switch traffic between and among Central Office Switches within the same LATA.
3. [Reserved for future use]
4. "ADVANCED INTELLIGENT NETWORK" or "AIN" is a Telecommunications network architecture in which call processing, call routing and network management are provided by means of centralized databases.
5. "ADVANCED SERVICES" refers to high speed, switched, broadband, wireline telecommunications capability that enables users to originate and receive high-quality, voice, data, graphics or video telecommunications using any technology.
6. "AFFILIATE" is an entity that directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another entity. For the purposes of this paragraph, "own" or "control" means to own an equity interest (or equivalent) of at least 10%, or the right to control the business decisions, management and policy of another entity.

7. "AMI T1" is a transmission system sometimes used on loops to transmit DS1 signals (1.544 Mbps) using Alternate Mark Inversion (AMI) line code. AMI T1s are well recognized as Disturbers.

8. "APPLICABLE LAW" means all laws including, but not limited to, the Act, the regulations, rules, and orders of the FCC and the Commission/Board, and any orders and decisions of a court of competent jurisdiction reviewing the regulations, rules, or orders of the FCC or the Commission/Board.

9. "APPLICATION-TO-APPLICATION INTERFACE" means an electronic method of information exchange and interoperable transaction processing between a Qwest OSS Function (a server) and CLEC's OSS application (another server). An Application-to-Application Interface requires only a single point of manual data entry, with the data transmitted and processed electronically via transaction sets between CLEC's and Qwest's OSS applications. This is in contrast to a Graphic User Interface (GUI) web-browser where a CLEC provides data into Qwest's OSS application (server) interface, but Qwest needs to manually re-enter the CLEC's data into Qwest's OSS application server.

10. "APPOINTMENT DATE" or "DUE DATE" means the specific date on which the requested service is to be available to the Customer or to CLEC, as applicable.

11. "ATIS" or "ALLIANCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY SOLUTIONS" is a North American telecommunication industry standards forum which, through its committees and working groups, creates, and publishes standards and guidelines designed to enable interoperability for telecommunications products and services. ATIS Standards and Guidelines, as well as the standards of other industry fora, are referenced herein as baseline requirements documentation.

12. "AUTOMATED MESSAGE ACCOUNTING" or "AMA" is the structure inherent in switch technology that initially records telecommunication message information. AMA format is contained in the AMA document, published by Telcordia Technologies as GR-1100-CORE which defines the industry standard for message recording.

13. "AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION GATEWAY" or "ALI GATEWAY" is an ILEC computer facility into which CLEC delivers Automatic Location Identification ("ALI") data from CLEC Customers. Access to the ALI Gateway will be via a dial-up modem using a common protocol.

14. "AUTOMATIC LOCATION IDENTIFICATION" or "ALI" is a the automatic display at the Public Safety Answering Point ("PSAP") of the caller's telephone number, the address/location of the telephone and supplementary emergency services information.

15. "AUTOMATIC LOCATION IDENTIFICATION/DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" or "ALI/DBMS" is a 911/E911 database containing subscriber location information (including name, service address, telephone number, and sometimes special information from the local service provider) used to determine to which PSAP to route the call.

16. "AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION" or "ANI" is the telephone number associated with the access line from which a call originates. ANI and CPN (Calling Party Number) usually are the same number.

17. "AUTOMATIC ROUTE SELECTION" or "ARS" is a service feature that provides for automatic selection of the least expensive or most appropriate transmission facility for each call based on criteria programmed into a circuit switch routing table or system.

18. "BASEBAND DSL" refers to ISDN, IDSL, HDSL2, HDSL, SDSL, VDSL, and other DSL technologies where the data traffic is encoded between 0Hz and some higher frequency level determined by the line rate, leaving no independent voice channel.

19. "BILL DATE" means the date on which a bill is prepared.

20. "BILLING" involves the provision of appropriate usage data by one Telecommunications Carrier to another to facilitate Customer Billing with attendant acknowledgments and status reports. It also involves the exchange of information between Telecommunications Carriers to process claims and adjustments.

21. "BILLING POINT OF INTERCONNECTION" describes the physical point of Interconnection used to calculate compensation for call termination between the Parties.

22. "BINDER GROUPS" means the sub-units of a cable, usually in groups of 25 color-coded twisted pairs wrapped in colored tape within a cable.

23. "BRIDGE TAPS" means the unused sections of a twisted pair subtending the loop between the End User and the serving wire center or extending beyond the End User's location.

24. "BUSY LINE VERIFY/BUSY LINE VERIFY INTERRUPT" or "BLV/BLVI" means a service in which the caller requests an operator to confirm the busy status of a line, or requests an interruption of the call.

25. "CALLING PARTY NUMBER" or "CPN" is a Common Channel Signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the calling party.

26. "CAP" or "CARRIERLESS AMPLITUDE AND PHASE" is a DSL modulation technique that uses two carriers of identical frequency with one shifted ninety degrees

(90°) relative to the other. CAP systems shift the bandwidth of the downstream channel and hence the upper end of the spectrum depending on channel conditions.

27. "CARRIER" or "COMMON CARRIER" See Telecommunications Carrier.

28. "CARRIER ACCESS BILLING SYSTEM" or "CABS" is defined in a document prepared under the direction of the Billing Committee of the OBF. The CABS document is published by Telcordia Technologies in Volumes 1, 1A, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 as Special Reports SR-OPT-001868, SR-OPT-0011869, SR-OPT-001871, SR-OPT-001872, SR-OPT-001873, SR-OPT-001874, and SR-OPT-001875, respectively, and contains the recommended guidelines for the Billing of Switched access service and other connectivity services.

29. "CENTRAL OFFICE" means a building or a space within a building where transmission facilities or circuits are connected or switched.

30. "CENTRALIZED AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING" or "CAMA" trunks are trunks using MF signaling protocol used to record billing data.

31. "CENTRALIZED MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM" or "CMDS" means the operation system that Local Exchange Carriers use to exchange outcollect and CABS access messages among each other and other parties connected to CMDS.

32. "CENTREX" means a Telecommunications Service that uses Central Office switching equipment for call routing to handle direct dialing of calls, and to provide many private branch exchange-like, intrapremises features.

33. "CHARGE NUMBER" is a Common Channel Signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party. Charge Number frequently is not the CPN (Calling Party Number).

34. "CLC" or "CARRIER LIAISON COMMITTEE" is under the auspices of ATIS and is the executive oversight committee that provides direction as well as an appeals process to its subtending fora, the Network Interconnection Interoperability Forum (NIIF), the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), the Industry Numbering Committee (INC), and the Toll Fraud Prevention Committee (TFPC). On occasion, the CLC commissions ad hoc committees when issues do not have a logical home in one of the subtending forums. OBF and NIM publish business process rules for their respective areas of concern.

35. "COLLOCATION" refers to the right of CLEC to place equipment of its choice in Qwest's Wire Centers or other Qwest locations for the purposes of Interconnection or access to unbundled Network Elements. Collocation also includes Qwest providing any resources used or useful for the operation and economical use of collocated equipment.

36. “COMBINATION” means the provision and interconnection by Qwest of two or more Network Elements ordered by CLEC, including, but not limited to, Loop or Network Element Platform. A Combination may consist of Network Elements that were or were not previously or currently combined or connected on Qwest’s network.

37. “COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICE” or “CMRS” is a mobile radio communication service, provided for profit, interconnected to the public switched network and available to the public or to such classes of eligible users as to be effectively available to a substantial portion of the public. Also sometimes referred to as wireless service, including cellular and PCS.

38. “COMMON CHANNEL SIGNALING” or “CCS” means a method of exchanging call set-up and network control data over a digital signaling network fully separate from the Public Switched Network that carries the actual call. Signaling System 7 (“SS7”) is currently the preferred CCS method.

39. “COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT” or “CALEA” refers to the duties and obligations of Carriers to assist law enforcement agencies by intercepting communications and records, and installing pen registers and trap and trace devices.

40. “COMPANY IDENTIFIER” or “COMPANY ID” is a three to five digit character identifier chose by the Local Exchange Carrier (“LEC”) that distinguishes the entity providing dialtone to the End User. The Company Identifier is maintained by the National Emergency Number Association “NENA” in a nationally accessible database.

41. “COMPETITIVE LOCAL EXCHANGE CARRIER” or “CLEC” is any Local Exchange Carrier certified to provide Local Exchange Telecommunications Service in any area where it is not an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier.

42. “CONDUITS” means a tube or similar enclosure that may be used to house copper, fiber or coaxial communications cables or communications-related power cables. Conduit may be underground or above ground (for example, inside buildings) and may contain one or more inner ducts. An inner duct is a separate tube or enclosure within a Conduit.

43. “CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION” has the meaning set forth in Part A, Section [21] of this Agreement.

44. “CONNECTIVITY BILL” means a bill for Connectivity Charges.

45. “CONNECTIVITY CHARGES” means those charges incurred by a Party as a result of purchasing services from the other Party under this Agreement.

46. "CONTRACT YEAR" means a twelve (12) month period during the term of the Agreement commencing on the Effective Date and each anniversary thereof.

47. "CONTROL OFFICE" is an exchange carrier operations center or office designated as its company's single point of contact for the provisioning and maintenance of its portion of Interconnection arrangements.

48. "COORDINATED CUTOVER" means the coordination of all cutover activities that may be associated with porting of a telephone number from the Old Service Provider to the New Service Provider, which coordination may include, but not be limited to, notification of when the Old Service Provider starts the cutover and finishes the cutover, coordination of testing, and working with the New Service Provider to ensure that the cutover is properly performed and completed.

50. "CROSS CONNECTION" means an intra-Wire Center channel of the appropriate bandwidth and media connecting separate pieces of Telecommunications Equipment, including jumpers and intraoffice cables.

51. "CUSTOM CALLING FEATURES" comprise a group of special services provided via a Central Office Switch without the need for special Customer Premises Equipment. Features include, but are not limited to, call waiting, 3-way calling, abbreviated dialing (speed calling), call forwarding, series completing (busy or no answer) and wake up or reminder service.

52. "CUSTOM LOCAL AREA SIGNALING SERVICE" or "CLASS" is a set of call-management service features consisting of number translation services, such as call forwarding and caller identification, available within a Local Access and Transport Area ("LATA"). Features include, but are not limited to, automatic callback, automatic recall, calling number delivery, customer originated trace, distinctive ringing/call waiting, selective call forwarding and selective call rejection.

53. "CUSTOMER" is a Person to whom a Party provides or has agreed to provide a specific service or set of services, whether directly or indirectly. Customer includes Telecommunication Carriers.

54. "CUSTOMER PREMISES EQUIPMENT" means telecommunications equipment employed on the premises of a Person other than a Carrier to originate, route or terminate Telecommunications (e.g., a telephone, PBX, modem pool, etc.).

55. "CUSTOMER USAGE DATA" means the Telecommunications Service usage data of a CLEC Customer, measured in minutes, sub-minute increments, message units or otherwise, that is recorded by Qwest AMA equipment and forwarded to CLEC.

56. "DARK FIBER" is installed but unused strands of optical fiber. Dark Fiber includes strands of optical fiber which may or may not have lightwave repeater (regenerator or optical amplifier) equipment interspliced, but which have no line terminating facilities terminated to such strands. Typical single wavelength transmission involves propagation of optical signals at single wavelengths (1.3 or 1.55 micron wavelengths). Dark Fiber shall meet the following requirements: single mode, with maximum loss of 0.40 dB/km at 1310nm and 0.25 dB/km at 1550nm. Dark Fiber may be located within an exchange between Customers, or between a Customer and a Remote Terminal, or between a Customer and a Central Office, or between Central Offices. CLEC may connect to Dark Fiber at any mutually convenient point including at a Customer premises, Remote Terminal, Central Office, or in any intermediate manhole, vault, or cabinet.

57. "DATA COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL" or "DCC" is a three-byte 192 Kbps portion of the SONET signal containing alarm, surveillance and performance information.

58. "DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" or "DBMS" is a system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store, sort, manipulate and update the data required to provide Selective Routing and ALLI.

59. "DEDICATED TRANSPORT" is an ILEC-provided digital transmission path between locations designated by CLEC to which CLEC is granted exclusive use. Such locations may include, but not be limited to, Qwest wire centers, Qwest End Office Switches, ILEC Remote Terminal, CLEC network components, other carrier network components, or CLEC Customer premises. The path may operate at DS-1 or higher transmission speeds.

60. "DESIRED DUE DATE" means the desired service activation date as requested by CLEC on a service order.

61. "DIALING PARITY" means that a Person that is not an Affiliate of a Local Exchange Carrier is able to provide Telecommunications Services in such a manner that Customers have the ability to route automatically, without the use of any access code or dialing of extra digits, their Telecommunications to the Telecommunications Services provider of the Customer's designation from among two or more Telecommunications Services providers.

62. "DIGITAL CROSS-CONNECT SYSTEM" or "DCS" is a function which provides automated cross connection of Digital Signal level 0 (DS0) or higher transmission bit rate digital channels within physical interface facilities. Types of DCS include but are not limited to DCS 1/0s, DCS 3/1s, and DCS 3/3s, where the nomenclature 1/0 denotes interfaces typically at the DS1 rate or greater with cross-connection typically at the DS0 rate. This same nomenclature, at the appropriate rate substitution, extends to the other types of DCS specifically cited as 3/1 and 3/3. Types of DCS that cross-connect

Synchronous Transport Signal level 1 (STS-1 s) or other Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) signals (e.g., STS-3) are also DCS, although not denoted by this same type of nomenclature. DCS may provide the functionality of more than one of the aforementioned DCS types (e.g., DCS 3/3/1 which combines functionality of DCS 3/3 and DCS 3/1). For such DCS, the requirements will be, at least, the aggregation of requirements on the "component" DCS. In locations where automated cross connection capability does not exist, DCS will be defined as the combination of the functionality provided by a Digital Signal Cross-Connect (DSX) or Light Guide Cross-Connect (LGX) patch panels and D4 channel banks or other DS0 and above multiplexing equipment used to provide the function of a manual Cross Connection. Interconnection is between a DSX or LGX to a switch, another Cross Connection, or other service platform device.

63. "DIGITAL SIGNAL LEVEL" means one of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

64. "DIGITAL SIGNAL LEVEL 0" or "DS-0" means the 64 Kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

65. "DIGITAL SIGNAL LEVEL 1" or "DS-1" means the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS-1 is the initial level of multiplexing.

66. "DIGITAL SIGNAL LEVEL 3" or "DS-3" means the 44.736 Mbps third-level in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS-3 is defined as the third level of multiplexing.

67. "DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE ACCESS MULTIPLEXER" or "DSLAM" is a network device that: (i) aggregates lower bit rate DSL signals to higher bit-rate or bandwidth signals (multiplexing); (ii) disaggregates higher bit-rate or bandwidth signals to lower bit-rate DSL signal (de-multiplexing); (iii) (for passband services) splits off voice (POTS) channel from the DSL channels for handoff to a voice switch or some other transmission media; or (iv) (for passband services) combines voice (POTS) channel onto the DSL channel for delivery to the end-user. The DSLAM must be located at the end of a copper loop nearest the serving wire center (e.g., in a Remote Terminal, Central Office, or a Customer's premises).

68. "DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LOOP" or "DSL" refers to a set of service-enhancing copper technologies that are designed to provide digital communications services over copper Loops either in addition to or instead of normal analog voice service including, but not limited to, the following:

(a.) "ADSL" or "ASYMMETRIC DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a Passband digital loop transmission technology that typically permits the transmission of up to 8 Mbps downstream (from the central office to the end-user customer)

and up to 1 Mbps digital signal upstream (from the end-user customer to the central office) over one copper pair.

(b.) "RADSL" or "RATE ADAPTIVE DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a form of ADSL that can automatically assess the condition of the Loop and optimize the line rate for a given line quality.

(c.) "HDSL" or "HIGH-DATA RATE DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a synchronous baseband DSL technology operating over one or more copper pairs. HDSL can offer 784 Kbps circuits over a single copper pair, T1 service over 2 copper pairs, or future E1 service over 3 copper pairs.

(d.) "HDSL2" or "HIGH-DATA RATE DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE 2" is a synchronous baseband DSL technology operating over a single pair capable of transporting a bit rate of 1.544 Mbps.

(e.) "IDSL" or "ISDN DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" or "INTERGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a symmetrical, baseband DSL technology that permits the bi-directional transmission of up to 128 Kbps using ISDN CPE but not circuit switching.

(f.) "SDSL" or "SYMMETRIC DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a baseband DSL transmission technology that permits the bi-directional transmission from up to 160kbps to 2.048 Mbps on a single pair.

(g.) "VDSL" or "VERY HIGH SPEED DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE" is a baseband DSL transmission technology that permits the transmission of up to 52 Mbps downstream (from the Central Office to the end-user customer) and up to 2.3 Mbps digital signal upstream (from the end-user customer to the Central Office). VDSL can also be 26 Mbps symmetrical, or other combinations.

(h.) "SPLITTERLESS ADSL" means the ITU-T Recommendation G.922.2 version of DMT where it is also referred to as DSL-lite, ADSL-lite, and plug and play DSL. Splitterless ADSL eliminates a splitter at the End User premises, but may still require a splitter at the DSLAM.

69. "DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE DATABASE" refers to any subscriber record used by Qwest in its provision of live or automated operator-assisted Directory Assistance Service including but not limited to 411, 555-1212 and NPA-555-1212.

70. "DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE SERVICE" includes, but is not limited to, making available to customers, upon request, information contained in Directory Listings.

Directory Assistance Service may include the option to complete the call at the Customer's direction.

71. "DIRECTORY LISTINGS" are any information identifying the listed names of Customers of a Telecommunications Carrier and such Customer's telephone numbers, addresses or primary advertising classifications, or any combination of such listed names, numbers, addresses or classifications that the Telecommunications Carrier or Affiliate has published, caused to be published, or accepted for publication in any directory format including, but not limited to, traditional white/yellow page directories, specialty directories, CD ROM and other electronic formats.

72. "DIRECTORY NUMBER CALL FORWARDING" or "DNCF" means an interim form of Service Provider Number Portability ("SPNP") which is provided through existing and available call routing and call forwarding capabilities. DNCF will forward calls dialed to an original telephone number to a new telephone number on a multi-path basis as specified by the ordering carrier. DNCF is not limited to listed directory numbers.

73. "DISCLOSING PARTY" has the meaning set forth in Section [21] of Part A.

74. "DISTURBED PAIR" means a cable pair that has a service or technology that is experiencing an unacceptable degradation in performance (e.g., decreased bit error ratio, decreased data rate, or decreased loop reach) because of crosstalk interference from one or more other pairs in the same cable.

75. "DISTURBER" is defined as a technology recognized by industry standards bodies that significantly degrades service using another technology (such as how AMI T1x affects DSL).

76. "DISTURBING PAIR" means a pair with a signal that is contributing to crosstalk interference that is degrading the performance (e.g., decreased bit error ratio, decreased data rate, or decreased loop reach) of a service or technology on another pair in the same cable.

77. "DMT" or "DISCRETE MULTI-TONE" is a DSL modulation technique that divides spectrum above voice frequencies into as many as 256 narrow channels called "bins". Each of these channels is 4kHz wide with amplitude and phase modulation used to place data into each channel. The voice band is well spaced from the data channel. DMT operates with a fixed number of channels (*i.e.*, 256). The DMT spectrum ranges from about 32 kHz to a little over 1Mhz.

78. "DRY LOOP" means an all copper loop originally intended for use by alarm companies to provide direct current loop to a premises. This loop is "dry" because it has no applied central office power, or transformers, hybrids, filters, analog to digital converters or any other band limiting devices.

79. "DSX PANEL" means a cross-connect bay or panel used for the termination of equipment and facilities operating at digital rates.

80. "EFFECTIVE DATE" is the date indicated in Part A of this Agreement on which the Agreement shall become effective.

81. "ELECTRONIC BONDING" is a method of OSS Interoperability defined and approved by ATIS for trouble administration and access ordering that uses GDMO data models and CMIP/CMISE for secure transport.

82. "ELECTRONIC FILE TRANSFER" means any system or process that utilizes an electronic format and protocol to send or receive data files.

83. [Reserved for future use]

84. "EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCY" is a governmental entity authorized to respond to requests from the public to meet emergencies.

85. "EMERGENCY SERVICE NUMBER" or "ESN" is a three to five digit number representing a unique combination of Emergency Response Agencies (law enforcement, fire and emergency medical service) designed to serve a specific range of addresses within a particular geographical area. The ESN facilitates Selective Routing and transfer, if required, to the appropriate PSAP and the dispatch of proper Emergency Response Agency(ies).

86. "END USER" means a third party retail customer that subscribes to a Telecommunications Service provided by either of the Parties or by another Carrier.

87. "ENHANCED 911 SERVICE" or "E911" is a service provided to emergency telephone response agencies which includes network switching, database and CPE elements capable of providing Selective Routing, selective transfer, fixed transfer, ANI and ALI.

88. "ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD" means any substance the presence, use, transport, abandonment or disposal of which (i) requires investigation, remediation, compensation, fine or penalty under any Applicable Law (including, without limitation, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation Recovery Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act and provisions with similar purposes in applicable foreign, state and local jurisdictions) or (ii) poses risks to human health, safety or the environment (including, without limitation, indoor, outdoor or orbital space environments) and is regulated under any Applicable Law.

89. "EXCHANGE ACCESS" means the offering by a LEC of services or facilities to an IXC for the purpose of the origination or termination of Telephone Toll Services.

90. "EXCHANGE MESSAGE RECORD" or "EMR" means the system used among ILECs for exchanging Telecommunications message information for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. EMR format is contained in BR-010-200-010 CRIS EMR, published by Telcordia Technologies and which defines the industry standard for EMRs.

91. "FACILITY HAND OFF POINT" describes the physical point of Interconnection that establishes the technical interface, test point and operational responsibility hand off between the Parties for the local Interconnection of their networks.

92. "FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission.

93. "FCC INTERCONNECTION ORDER" is the FCC's First Report and Order in CC Docket No. 96-98 released August 8, 1996.

94. "FIBER MEET" is a joint Interconnection architecture method whereby the Parties physically interconnect their networks via an optical fiber interface at an agreed-upon location.

95. "GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY" means any federal, state or local court, government, department, commission, board, bureau, agency, official or other regulatory, administrative, legislative or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Agreement.

97. "HAND-OFF POINT" refers to a manhole or other suitable entry way located outside of Qwest's Wire Center

98. "HUB PROVIDER" means an entity that (i) provides common channel signaling (SS7) connectivity between the networks of service providers that are not directly connected to each other; or (ii) provides third party database services such as LIDB. The SS7 messages received by Hub Providers are accepted or rejected by the Hub Provider depending on whether a contractual arrangement exists between the Hub Provider and the message originator (sender) and whether the message originator has contracted for the type of SS7 messages being submitted for transmission to the Hub Provider.

100. "INFORMATION SERVICE" means the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing or making available information via Telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control or operation of a Telecommunications system or the management of a Telecommunications Service.

101. “INP” or “INTERIM NUMBER PORTABILITY” is a method of number portability, such as Remote Call Forwarding (“RCF”) or any other comparable and technically feasible arrangement, that allows one Party to port telephone numbers from its network to the other Party’s network, but does not comply with the long-term number portability performance criteria set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 52.23(a).

102. “INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK” or “ISDN” refers to a digital circuit switched network service. Basic Rate ISDN provides for channelized (2 bearer and 1 data) end-to-end digital connectivity for the transmission of voice or data on either or both bearer channels and packet data on the data channel. Primary Rate ISDN provides for 23 bearer channels and 1 data channel. For BRI, the bearer channels operate at 64 Kbps and the data channel at 16 Kbps. For PRI, all 24 channels operate at 64 Kbps or 1.5 Mbps.

103. “INTERCONNECTION” is the linking of two LEC networks for the mutual exchange of traffic. This term does not include the transport and termination of interexchange traffic.

104. “INTERCONNECTION ACTIVATION DATE” is the date that the construction of the Interconnection arrangement has been completed, and all necessary trunk groups have been established, tested and accepted by the Parties.

105. “INTERCONNECTION SERVICE REQUEST” or “ISR” means the industry standard forms and supporting documentation used for ordering Local Interconnection Trunks and facilities.

106. “INTEREXCHANGE CARRIER” or “IXC” means a provider of interexchange Telecommunications Services.

107. “INTERLATA TRAFFIC” describes Telecommunications between a point located in a Local Access and Transport Area and a point located outside such area.

108. “INTRALATA TRAFFIC” describes Telecommunications between points located within a Local Access and Transport Area.

109. “INTRALATA TOLL TRAFFIC” describes IntraLATA Traffic outside the Local Calling Area.

110. “INTEROFFICE TRANSPORT” or “IT” is the Network Element that provides digital transmission connectivity between ILEC, CLEC, IXC and CMRS switching or transmission locations.

111. “INTEROPERABLE” or “INTEROPERABILITY” means the ability of an Qwest

OSS Function to process seamlessly (*i.e.*, without any manual intervention) business transactions with CLEC's OSS application, and vice versa, by means of secure exchange of transaction data models that use data fields and usage rules that can be received and processed by the other Party to achieve the intended OSS Function and related response. (Also see ELECTRONIC BONDING.)

112. "JIA" means joint implementation agreement. See Attachment VIII, Section [1.3].

113. "LERG REASSIGNMENT" or "NXX REASSIGNMENT" means the reassignment of an entire NXX code shown in the LERG from one Carrier to another Carrier.

114. "LINE INFORMATION DATA BASE" or "LIDB" is a database attached to a Service Control Point that provides for such functions as calling card validation for telephone line number cards issued by Carriers and other entities and validation for collect and billed-to-third party services.

115. "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).

116. "LONG-TERM NUMBER PORTABILITY" or "LNP" means the database method of number portability that utilizes a Location Routing Number or LRN for providing called party routing information and that complies with the performance criteria set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 52.23(a).

117. "LOCAL ACCESS TRANSPORT AREA" or "LATA" is as defined in the Act.

118. "LOCAL CALLING AREA" is as defined by the Commission/Board.

119. "LOCAL CALL" is as defined by the Commission/Board.

120. "LOCAL EXCHANGE CARRIER" or "LEC" is as defined in the Act.

121. "LOCAL EXCHANGE ROUTING GUIDE" or "LERG" means a Telcordia Technologies Reference Document used by LECs and IXC's to identify NPA-NXX routing and homing information as well as Network Element and equipment designations.

122. "LOCAL INTERCONNECTION TRUNKS/TRUNK GROUPS" are used for the termination of Local, intraLata toll, and transit traffic using Telcordia Technologies Technical Reference GR-317-CORE (GR-317).

123. “LOCAL RESALE” describes the services and service functions provided by Qwest to CLEC.

124. “LOCAL RESPONSE” or “LR” or “FOC” is used synonymously in this Agreement with the industry terms Local Service Request Confirmation (LSRC), Local Response (LR), Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) and Electronic Access Ordering (EAO) Response. A Local Response is prepared by Qwest and forwarded to CLEC with information (*i.e.*, critical dates, circuit identification, disconnect telephone number(s), order numbers, tie down information, response reject reasons, etc.) regarding CLEC’s request for service.

125. “LOCAL SERVICE ORDERING GUIDE” or “LSOG” is a document developed by the OBF to establish industry-wide ordering and billing processes.

126. “LOCAL SERVICE REQUEST” or “LSR” means the industry standard forms and supporting documentation used for ordering local services.

127. “LOCAL TRAFFIC” is traffic originated by one Party and directed to the NPA-NXX-XXXX of a LERG-registered end office of the other Party within a Local Calling Area and any extended service area, as defined by the Commission/Board. Local Traffic includes traffic directed to information service providers.

128. “LOOP” means a transmission facility between a distribution frame (or its equivalent) in Qwest’s Central Office and the Loop demarcation point (marking the end of Qwest’s control of the Loop) at an End-User Customer premises, including inside wire owned by Qwest. The Loop includes all features, functions, and capabilities of such transmission facility. Those features, functions, and capabilities include, but are not limited to, Dark Fiber, attached electronics (except those electronics used for the provision of Advanced Services, such as Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexers), and line conditioning. The Loop includes, but is not limited to, DS1, DS3, fiber (“optical Loop), one-way broadband service, and other high capacity Loops. Optical Loop supports OC_n (where n is defined pursuant to the applicable technical reference in Appendix 1) and terminates on a Light Guide Cross Connect (LGX) capable of supporting any OC_n level.

129. “LOOP CONCENTRATOR/MULTIPLEXER” or “LCM” is the Network Element that does one or more of the following:

- a) aggregates lower bit rate or bandwidth signals to higher bit rate or bandwidth signals (multiplexing);
- b) disaggregates higher bit rate or bandwidth signals to lower bit rate or bandwidth signals (demultiplexing);

- c) aggregates a specified number of signals or channels to fewer channels (concentrating);
- d) performs signal conversion, including encoding of signals (e.g., analog to digital and digital to analog signal conversion); or
- e) in some instances performs electrical to optical (E/O) conversion.

LCM includes DLC, DSLAMs (where permitted), and D4 channel banks and may be located in Remote Terminals or Central Offices.

130. "LRN LOCATION ROUTING NUMBER" means a unique 10-digit number assigned to a central office switch in a defined geographic area for call routing purposes. This 10-digit number serves as a network address and the routing information is stored in a database. Switches routing calls to subscribers whose telephone numbers are in portable NXXs perform a database query to obtain the Location Routing Number that corresponds with the switch serving the dialed telephone number. Based on the Location Routing Number, the querying carrier then routes the call to the switch serving the ported number. The term "LRN" may also be used to refer to a method of LNP.

131. "MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR" involves the exchange of information between Carriers where one initiates a request for maintenance or repair of existing products and services or unbundled network elements or combinations thereof from the other with attendant acknowledgments and status reports.

132. "MASTER STREET ADDRESS GUIDE" or "MSAG" is a database of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities defining particular geographic areas and their associated ESNs to enable proper routing of 911 calls.

133. "MEET POINT" is a point of Interconnection between two networks, designated by two Telecommunications Carriers, at which one carrier's responsibility for service begins and the other carrier's responsibility ends.

134. "MEET POINT BILLING" refers to a Billing arrangement whereby two or more Telecommunications Carriers jointly provide Switched Access Service to an IXC, with each LEC receiving an appropriate share of switched access revenues as determined by this Agreement.

135. "MEET POINT TRUNKS/TRUNK GROUPS" are used for the joint provision of Switched Access Services, utilizing Telcordia Technologies Technical References GR-394-CORE ("GR-394") and GR-317 CORE ("GR-317"). Meet Point Trunks and

Trunk Groups are those between a local End Office and an Access Tandem as described in FSD 20-24-0000 and 20-24-0300.

136. "MULTIPLE EXCHANGE CARRIER ACCESS BILLING" or "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 (including a LEC and a CLEC), or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.

137. "MULTIPLE EXCHANGE CARRIER ORDERING AND DESIGN" or "MECOD" Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface, refers to the 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 recommended guidelines for processing orders for access service which is to be provided by two or more LECs (including a LEC and a CLEC). It is published by Telcordia Technologies as SRBDS 00983.

138. "N-1 CARRIER" means the carrier in the call routing process immediately preceding the terminating carrier. The N-1 Carrier is responsible for performing the database queries (under the FCC's rules) to determine the LRN value for correctly routing a call to a ported number.

139. "NATIONAL EMERGENCY NUMBER ASSOCIATION" or "NENA" is an association which fosters the technological advancement, availability and implementation of 911 Service nationwide through research, planning, training, certification, technical assistance and legislative representation.

140. "NEAR REAL TIME" means that Qwest's OSS electronically receives a transaction from CLEC, immediately and automatically processes that transaction, returns the response to that transaction to CLEC in an automatic event driven manner (without delay or manual intervention) via the interface for the OSS Function in question. Except for the time it takes to send and receive the transaction between Qwest's and CLEC's OSS application, the processing time for Qwest's representatives should be the same as the processing time for CLEC's representatives. Current benchmarks using TCIF 98-006 averages between two and four seconds for the connection and an average transaction transmittal. The specific agreed metrics for "near-real-time" transaction processing will be contained in the JIAs, where applicable.)

141. “NETWORK ELEMENT” means a facility, device, piece of equipment, or portion of Qwest’s network that can be provided by Qwest on an unbundled basis, including, but not limited to, all features, functions, and capabilities that can be provided through the facility, device, equipment, or network.

142. “NETWORK ELEMENT PLATFORM” or “UNE-P” means the Combination of a Loop, NID, Local Switching, Shared Transport, databases and signaling (e.g., LIDB), the vertical features resident in Qwest’s Switch or in adjunct platforms, and (at CLEC’s option and where permitted) Operator Systems and Directory Assistance without separately ordering or disconnecting and reconnecting any aspect of a Customer’s service. UNE-P supports both migrating and new subscribers.

143. “NETWORK INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE” or “NIMC” is the ATIS/CLC sub-committee responsible for developing business process rules for maintenance and repair or trouble administration.

144. “NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICE” or “NID” is a Network Element that includes any means of interconnection of Customer premises wiring to Qwest’s Distribution plant, such as a cross connect device used for that purpose.

145. “NEW SERVICE PROVIDER” means the Party to which a subscriber switches its local exchange service or the Party to which a subscriber is porting its telephone number(s).

146. “911 DATABASE RECORDS” are the subscriber records to be provided by CLEC to Qwest for inclusion in Qwest’s 911/E911 DBMS.

147. “911 SITE ADMINISTRATOR” is a person or persons assigned by CLEC to establish and maintain 911/E911 Service location information for its subscribers.

148. “911 SERVICE” means a three-digit universal telephone number (9-1-1) which gives the public direct access to a public safety agency.

149. “911/E911 MESSAGE TRUNK” is a dedicated line, trunk or channel between two switching devices which provides a voice and signaling path for 911/E911 calls.

150. “NON-TYPICAL INP ORDER” means an order that: (a) involves the porting of telephone numbers associated with 21 or more paths, lines, or trunks (or combination of paths, lines, or trunks) using RCF, regardless of the number of telephone numbers being ported or (b) involves any porting of telephone numbers using INP methods other than RCF. For purposes of this definition, paths, lines, or trunks (or combinations of paths, lines, or trunks) are not to be construed as the number of telephone numbers being ported.

151. “NON-TYPICAL LNP ORDER” means an order that involves the porting of telephone numbers associated with 21 or more paths, lines or trunks (or combination of paths, lines and/or trunks) using LRN. For purposes of this definition, paths, lines, or trunks (or combinations of paths, lines, or trunks) are not to be construed as the number of telephone numbers being ported.

152. “NORTH AMERICAN NUMBERING COUNCIL” or “NANC” means the federal advisory committee chartered by the FCC to analyze, advise, and make recommendations on numbering issues.

153. “NORTH AMERICAN NUMBERING PLAN” or “NANP” means the system of telephone numbering employed in the United States, Canada and certain Caribbean countries.

154. “NUMBER PORTABILITY” or “NP” means the ability of users of Telecommunications Services to retain, at the same location, existing Telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability or convenience when switching from one Telecommunications Carrier to another.

155. “NUMBER PORTABILITY ADMINISTRATION CENTER” or “NPAC” means one of the seven regional number portability centers involved in the dissemination of data associated with ported numbers. The NPACs were established for each of the seven, original Bell Operating Company regions so as to cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories in the North American Numbering Plan area.

156. “NUMBERING PLAN AREA” or “NPA” is also sometimes referred to as an area code and the three digit indicator that 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 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” (SAC Code), is typically associated with a specialized Telecommunications Service which may be provided across multiple geographic NPA areas; 500, Toll Free Service NPAs, 700, and 900 are examples of Non-Geographic NPAs.

157. “NXX,” “NXX CODE,” “CENTRAL OFFICE CODE,” or “CO CODE” is 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.

158. “OPERATOR SYSTEMS” is the Network Element that provides operator and automated call handling for call completion, billing and special services.

159. “OPERATOR SERVICES” are any automatic or live assistance to a Customer to arrange for billing or completion of a telephone call including, but not limited to:

- (1) Operator assistance for call completion (e.g. collect calls).
- (2) Operator assistance for billing after the subscriber has dialed the called number (e.g. credit card calls).
- (3) Special services (e.g. BLV/BLVI, calls to Emergency Response Agencies, operator-assisted directory assistance services).
- (4) General assistance.

160. “ORDERING AND BILLING FORUM” or “OBF” means the forum, under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, concerned with inter-company ordering and billing.

161. “OLD SERVICE PROVIDER” means the Party from which a subscriber switches its local exchange service or the Party from which a subscriber is porting its telephone number(s).

162. “ORIGINATING LINE INFORMATION” or “OLI” is an CCS SS7 Feature Group D signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party.

163. “P.01 TRANSMISSION GRADE OF SERVICE” means a circuit switched trunk facility provisioning standard with the statistical probability of no more than one call in 100 blocked on initial attempt during the average busy hour.

164. “PACKET SWITCH” is a Switch designed to read the destination address in an incoming cell or packet, consult a routing table and route the packet toward its destination. Packetizing is done in originating CPE and reassembly is done in terminating CPE. Multiple packet formats or protocols exist (e.g., x.25, x.75, frame relay, ATM, and IP).

165. “PACKET SWITCHED TECHNOLOGY” refers to technologies which segment information into small pieces (“Packets”), assigning each Packet identifying characteristics as well as a destination address. The Packets traverse the network, often following many different physical paths, until they arrive at their destination and are reassembled.

166. “PARITY” means the provision by Qwest of a service or access to a service that is at least equal in quality, timing, priority, functionality and capabilities to what Qwest provides itself, its Customers, subsidiaries, or Affiliates, or any third party.

167. "PARTY" means either Qwest or CLEC; "PARTIES" means both CLEC and Qwest.

168. "PASSBAND" is a method for DSL implementation associated with ADSL where the systems generate two or more channels well above the voiceband that contain amplitude and phase modulated signals similar to those used by analog modems. Because data traffic is carried in the higher frequency channels, the lower portion of the spectrum is free to support voice service. Passband systems have a frequency whose lower limit is at a non-zero frequency and require a "splitter" at each end to separate the voice and data signals.

169. "PERCENT LOCAL USAGE" or "PLU" is a calculation which represents the ratio of the local minutes to the sum of local and intraLATA toll minutes sent between the Parties over Local Interconnection Trunks. Directory Assistance Services, CMRS traffic, transiting calls from other LECs and Switched Access Services are not included in the calculation of PLU.

170. "PERSON" is a general term meaning an individual or association, corporation, firm, joint-stock company, organization, partnership, trust or any other form or kind of entity.

171. "PHYSICAL COLLOCATION" is an offering by an ILEC that enables a requesting Telecommunications Carrier to:

- (1.) Place its own equipment to be used for Interconnection or access to unbundled Network Elements within or upon an ILEC's Premises.
- (2.) Use such equipment to Interconnect with an ILEC's network facilities for the transmission and routing of Telephone Exchange Service, Exchange Access Service, or both, or to gain access to an ILEC's unbundled Network Elements for the provision of a Telecommunications Service.
- (3.) Enter those Premises, subject to reasonable terms and conditions, to install, maintain and repair equipment used or useful for Interconnection or access to unbundled Network Elements.
- (4.) Obtain reasonable amounts of space in an ILEC's Premises for the equipment used or useful for Interconnection or access to unbundled Network Elements, allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

172. "POINT OF PRESENCE" or "POP" means the Point of Presence of an IXC.

173. "POLE ATTACHMENT" means the connection of a facility to a utility pole. Some examples of facilities are mechanical hardware, grounding and transmission cable, and equipment boxes.

174. "PORT" or "PORT ELEMENT" means a termination point in the End Office Switch. For purposes of general illustration, a Port includes a line card and associated peripheral equipment on an End Office Switch which serves as the hardware termination for Line or Trunk Side facilities connected to the End Office switch. Each Line Side Port is typically associated with one or more telephone numbers that serve as the Customer's network address.

175. "POTS" means plain old telephone service.

176. "POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD) MASKS" are graphical templates that define the limits on signal power densities across a range of frequencies to permit divergent technologies to coexist in close proximity within the same Binder Groups.

177. "PREMISES" refers to an Qwest's Central Offices and serving Wire Centers, as well as all buildings or similar structures owned or leased by an ILEC that house its network facilities, and all structures that house ILEC facilities on public rights-of-way, including but not limited to vaults or similar structures containing LCM. Premises also may refer to the Customer premises.

178. "PRIVATE MOBILE RADIO SERVICE" is a mobile radio communication service that is neither a CMRS nor the functional equivalent of a service that meets the definition of CMRS.

179. "PROPRIETARY INFORMATION" shall have the same meaning as Confidential Information.

180. "PROVISIONING" involves the exchange of information between Telecommunications Carriers where one executes a request for a set of products and services or unbundled Network Elements or combinations thereof from the other with attendant acknowledgments and status reports.

181. "PSEUDO AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION" or "PSEUDO-ANI" is a number, consisting of the same number of digits as ANI, that is not a NANP telephone directory number and may be used in place of an ANI to convey special meaning, determined by agreements, as necessary, between the system originating the call, intermediate systems handling and routing the call, and the destination system.

182. "PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT" or "PSAP" is the public safety communications center where 911/E911 calls for a specific geographic area are answered.

183. "PUBLIC SWITCHED NETWORK" includes all switches and transmission facilities, whether by wire or radio, provided by any Common Carrier including LECs, IXCs and CMRS providers that use the NANP in connection with the provision of switched services.

184. "RATE CENTER" identifies the specific geographic point and corresponding geographic area which are associated with one or more particular NPA-NXX codes which have been assigned to a LEC (or CLEC) for its provision of Telephone Exchange Services. The rate point is a geographic location identified by specific vertical and horizontal (V&H) coordinates, which are used to measure distance sensitive end user traffic to/from the particular NPA-NXX designations with the specific Rate Center.

185. "RATING POINT" means the V&H coordinates associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes.

186. "REAL TIME" means the actual time in which an event takes place, with the reporting on or the recording of the event practically simultaneous with its occurrence.

187. "RECIPIENT" has the meaning set forth in Section [21] of Part A.

188. "RELEASE" means any release, spill, emission, leaking, pumping, injection, deposit, disposal, discharge, dispersal, leaching or migration, including without limitation, the movement of Environmental Hazards through or in the air, soil, surface water or groundwater, or any action or omission that causes Environmental Hazards to spread or become more toxic or more expensive to investigate or remediate.

189. "REMOTE CALL FORWARDING" or "RCF" means the INP method that redirects calls within the telephone network. If a subscriber changes its local service provider from one Party to the other Party, using RCF, the Old Service Provider's switch will route the subscriber's calls to the New Service Provider by translating the dialed number into another telephone number with an NXX corresponding to the New Service Provider's switch. The New Service Provider then completes the routing of the call to its new subscriber.

190. "REMOTE TERMINAL" or "RT" means a cabinet, vault or similar structure at an intermediate point between the End User and Qwest's Central Office, where Loops are aggregated and hauled to the Central Office or serving Wire Center using LCM and Transport. The Transport to the Central Office or serving Wire Center may be based on copper or fiber-based digital technologies and may be shared or dedicated. Use of remote terminals reduces the effective length of the Loop and is intended to improve service reliability.

191. “RESELLER” is a category of local exchange service providers who obtain dial tone and associated Telecommunications Services from another LEC through the purchase of wholesale priced Telecommunications Services for resale to their End User Customers.

192. “RESERVED NUMBERS” means those telephone numbers which are not in use but which are held in reserve by a Carrier under a legally enforceable written agreement for a specific subscriber’s future use.

193. “ROUTING POINT” means a location which Qwest or CLEC has designated on its own network as the homing or routing point for inbound Telephone Exchange Services provided by Qwest or CLEC which bear a certain NPA-NXX designation. The Routing Point is employed to calculate mileage measurements for the distance-sensitive transport element charges of Switched Access Service. Pursuant to Telcordia Technologies Practice BR 795-100-100, the Routing Point may be an End Office location, or a “LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection.” Pursuant to that same Telcordia Technologies Practice, examples of the latter shall be designated by a Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) code with (x)KD in positions 9, 10, 11, where (x) may be any alphanumeric A-Z or 0-9. The above referenced Telcordia Technologies document refers to the Routing Point as the Rating Point. 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.

194. “SELECTIVE ROUTER” means the equipment necessary for Selective Routing.

195. “SELECTIVE ROUTING” is the automatic routing of 911/E911 calls to the PSAP that has jurisdictional responsibility for the service address of the caller, irrespective of telephone company exchange or Wire Center boundaries. Selective Routing may also be used for other services.

196. “SERVICE CONTROL POINT” or “SCP” means a node in the CCS network to which information requests for service handling, such as routing, are directed and processed. The SCP is a real time database system that, based on a query from a Service Switching Point (SSP), performs subscriber or application-specific service logic and then sends instructions back to the SSP on how to continue call processing.

197. “SERVICE CREATION ENVIRONMENT” is a computer containing generic call processing software that can be programmed to create new Advanced Intelligent Network call processing services.

198. [Reserved for future use]

199. “SERVICE PROVIDER IDENTIFICATION” or “SPID” is the number that identifies a service provider to the relevant NPAC. The SPID may be a state-specific number.

200. “SHARED TRANSPORT” is ILEC-provided digital transmission facilities shared by more than one carrier, including Qwest, between end office Switches, and between end office Switches and Qwest tandem Switches, and between tandem Switches in the ILEC network. Where Qwest Network Elements are connected by intra-office wiring, such wiring is provided as a part of the Network Elements and is not Shared Transport. Shared Transport consists of Qwest inter-office transport facilities and is distinct and separate from Local Switching.

201. “SIGNALING LINK TRANSPORT” is a set of two or four dedicated 56 Kbps transmission paths between CLEC-designated Signaling Points of Interconnection (SPOI) that provides appropriate physical diversity and a cross connect at a Qwest STP site.

202. “SIGNAL TRANSFER POINT” or “STP” performs a packet switching functions that routes signaling messages among SSPs, SCPs, Signaling Points (SPs) and other STPs in order to set up calls and to query databases for Advanced Services.

203. “SIGNALING SYSTEM 7” or “SS7” is an out-of-band signaling protocol consisting of four basic sub-protocols:

(1.) Message Transfer Part (“MTP”), which provides functions for basic routing of signaling messages between signaling points.

(2.) Signaling Connection Control Part (“SCCP”), which provides additional routing and management functions for transfer of messages other than call setup between signaling points.

(3.) Integrated Services Digital Network User Part (“ISUP”), which provides for transfer of call setup signaling information between signaling points.

(4.) Transaction Capabilities Application Part (“TCAP”), which provides for transfer of non-circuit related information between signaling points.

204. “SMALL EXCHANGE CARRIER ACCESS BILLING” or “SECAB” means the document prepared by the Billing Committee of the OBF. The SECAB document, published by Telcordia Technologies as Special Report SR OPT-001856, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of access and other connectivity services.

205. “SONET RING” describes a network configuration in which networks are interconnected by uni-directional or bi-directional transmission links to form a closed path.

206. “SPECTRUM COMPATIBILITY” means the capability of two Copper Loop

transmission system technologies to coexist in the same cable without service degradation and to operate satisfactorily in the presence of crosstalk noise from each other. Spectrum compatibility is defined on a per twisted pair basis for specific well-defined transmission systems. For the purposes of issues regarding Spectrum Compatibility, service degradation means the failure to meet the Bit Error Ratio (BER) and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) margin requirements defined for the specific transmission system for all loop lengths, model loops, or loss values within the requirements for the specific transmission system.

207. "SUBLOOP" means any portion of the Loop that is technically feasible to access at terminals in Qwest's outside plant, including inside wire. An accessible terminal is any point on the loop where technicians can access the wire or fiber within the cable without removing a splice case to reach the wire or fiber within. Such points may include, but are not limited to, the pole or pedestal, the Network Interface Device, the minimum point of entry, the single point of Interconnection, the main distribution frame, the Remote Terminal, and the Feeder Distribution Interface.

208. "SUSPENDED LINES" means subscriber lines that have been temporarily disconnected.

209. "SWITCH" means a switching or packet routing device employed by a Carrier within the Public Switched Network. Switch includes but is not limited to end office Switches, tandem Switches, access tandem Switches, and remote switching modules. Switches may be employed as a combination of end office/tandem Switches.

210. "SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE" means an offering of access to services or facilities for the purpose of the origination or termination of interexchange traffic from or to Telephone Exchange Service Customers in a given area pursuant to a Switched Access tariff. Switched Access Services include: Feature Group A ("FGA"), Feature Group B ("FGB"), Feature Group D ("FGD"), Toll Free Service, and 900 access. Switched Access service does not include traffic exchanged between LECs for the purpose of local exchange Interconnection.

211. "SYNCHRONOUS OPTICAL NETWORK" or "SONET" is a TDM-based (time division multiplexing) standard for high speed fiber optic transmission formulated by the Exchange Carriers Standards Association ("ECSA") for the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI").

212. "TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE" refers solely to technical or operational concerns, rather than economic, space, or site considerations. Qwest carries the burden of proof for claims that an action is not Technically Feasible.

213. “TELECOMMUNICATIONS” means the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user’s choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

214. “TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER” means any provider of Telecommunications Services, except aggregators of Telecommunications Services (as defined in section 226 of the Act).

215. “TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT” means equipment, other than Customer Premises Equipment, used by a Carrier to provide Telecommunications Services, and include software integral to such equipment, including upgrades.

216. “TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE” means the offering of Telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

217. “TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SERVICE” means a service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge, or comparable service provided through a system of switches, transmission equipment or other facilities (or combinations thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a Telecommunications Service.

218. “TELRIC” means Total Element Long-Run Incremental Cost.

219. “TOLL FREE SERVICE” means service provided with any dialing sequence that invokes Toll Free, i.e., 800-like, Service processing. Toll Free Service includes calls to the Toll Free Service 800/888 NPA SAC codes.

220. “TRANSACTION SET” is a term used by ANSI X12 and elsewhere that denotes a collection of data, related field rules, format, structure, syntax, attributes, segments, elements, qualifiers, valid values that are required to initiate and process a business function from one trading partner to another. Some business functions, e.g., pre-order inquiry and response are defined as complimentary transactions sets. For example, service address validation inquiry and service address validation response.

221. “TRUNK SIDE” refers to Switch connections that have been programmed to treat the circuit as connected to another switching entity.

222. “TYPICAL INP ORDER” means an order that involves the porting of telephone numbers associated with 20 or fewer paths, lines or trunks (or combination of paths, lines, or trunks) through the use of RCF.

223. "TYPICAL LNP ORDER" means an order that involves the porting of telephone numbers associated with 20 or fewer paths, lines, or trunks (or combination of paths, lines, or trunks) using LRN. For purposes of this definition, paths, lines or trunks (or combination of paths, lines, or trunks) are not to be construed as the number of telephone numbers being ported.

224. "VIRTUAL COLLOCATION" is an offering by an ILEC that enables a requesting Telecommunications Carrier to:

- 1) Designate or specify equipment to be used for Interconnection or access to unbundled Network Elements to be located within or upon an ILEC's Premises, and dedicated to such Telecommunications Carrier's use.
- 2) Use such equipment to interconnect with an ILEC's network facilities for the transmission and routing of Telephone Exchange Service, Exchange Access Service, or both, or for access to an ILEC's unbundled Network Elements for the provision of a Telecommunications Service.
- 3) Electronically monitor and control its communications channels terminating in such equipment.

225. "VOLUNTARY FEDERAL SUBSCRIBER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS" are Telecommunications Services provided to low-income subscribers, pursuant to requirements established by the appropriate state regulatory body.

226. "WASTE" means all hazardous and non-hazardous substances and materials which are intended to be discarded, scrapped or recycled, associated with activities CLEC or Qwest or their respective contractors or agents perform at Work Locations. It shall be presumed that all substances or materials associated with such activities, that are not in use or incorporated into structures (including without limitation damaged components or tools, leftovers, containers, garbage, scrap, residues or by products), except for substances and materials that CLEC, Qwest or their respective contractors or agents intend to use in their original form in connection with similar activities, are Waste. Waste shall not include substances, materials or components incorporated into structures (such as cable routes) even after such components or structure are no longer in current use.

227. "WAVE DIVISION MULTIPLEX" or "WDM" refers to a device used to combine optical signals at different wavelengths on to a single fiber strand. The combined signal is then transported over the fiber strand. For coarse WDM applications, one signal each at 1.3 micron and 1.55 micron wavelength are combined. For dense WDM applications, many signals in the vicinity of 1.3 micron wavelength and/or 1.55 micron wavelength are combined.

228. “WIRE CENTER” denotes a building or space within a building which serves as an aggregation point on a given Carrier’s network, where transmission facilities and circuits are connected or switched. Wire Center can also denote a building in which one or more central office Switches are located.

229. “WORK LOCATIONS” means any real estate that CLEC or Qwest, as appropriate, owns, leases or licenses, or in which it holds easements or other rights to use, or does use, in connection with this Agreement.