

SCHEDULE 1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

“Access Toll Connecting Trunks” is as defined in Section 5.1.

“Act” means the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*), as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and as from time to time interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations of the FCC or the Commission having authority to interpret the Act within its state of jurisdiction.

“Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line” or “ADSL” means a transmission technology which transmits an asymmetrical digital signal using one of a variety of line codes.

“Advanced Intelligent Network” or “AIN” is a network functionality that permits specific conditions to be programmed into a switch which, when met, directs the switch to suspend call processing and to receive special instructions for further call handling instructions in order to enable carriers to offer advanced features and services.

“Affiliate” is as defined in the Act.

“A-link” means a diverse pair of facilities connecting local end office switching centers or Signaling Control Points (“SCPs”) with Signaling Transfer Points (“STPs”).

“AMA” means the Automated Message Accounting structure inherent in switch technology that initially records telecommunication message information. AMA format is contained in the Automated Message Accounting document, published by Telcordia as GR-1100-CORE which defines the industry standard for message recording.

“Account Owner” means a telecommunications company, including SBC-AMERITECH, that stores and/or administers Line Record Information and/or Group Record Information in a Party’s LIDB and/or Calling Name Database.

“Alternate Billing Service” or “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.

Ameritech, AMERITECH, and SBC-AMERITECH (wherever each name may appear in this Agreement) shall mean Ameritech Illinois.

“Applicable Law or Laws” is as defined in Section 19.2.

“As Defined in the Act” means as specifically defined by the Act and as from time to time interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations of the FCC or the Commission.

“As Described in the Act” means as described in or required by the Act. and as from time to time interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations of the FCC or the Commission.

“Automatic Location Identification” or “ALI” means a feature by which the service address associated with the calling party’s telephone number identified by ANI as defined herein, is forwarded to the PSAP for display. Additional telephones with the same number as the calling party’s, including secondary locations and off-premise extensions will be identified with the service address of the calling party’s number.

“Automatic Number Identification” or “ANI” means a Feature Group D signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through a network identifying the billing number of the calling party. With respect to 911 and E911, ANI means a feature by which the calling party’s telephone number is automatically forwarded to the E911 Control Office and to the PSAP display and transfer office.

“Automatic Route Selection” or “ARS” means a service feature associated with a specific grouping of lines that provides for automatic selection of the least expensive or most appropriate transmission facility for each call based on criteria programmed into the system.

“Bellcore” means Bell Communications Research, Inc.

“Bill Date” means the date that a bill is issued by a Party.

“Billed Number Screening” or “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.

“Binding Forecast” is as defined in Section 19.5.3.

“BLV/BLVI Traffic” means an operator service call in which the caller inquires as to the busy status of or requests an interruption of a call on another Customer’s Telephone Exchange Service line.

“Business Day” means a day on which banking institutions are required to be open for business in Chicago, Illinois.

“Bona Fide Request” means the process described in Schedule 2.2.

“CABS” means the Carrier Access Billing System.

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

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

“Calling Number Delivery” is a feature that enables an end user to view the directory number of the calling party on a display unit.

“Calling Name Delivery Service” or “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 customer’s premises between the first and second ring for display on compatible customer premises equipment.

“Calling Name Information” means a telecommunications company’s records of its subscribers names associated with one or more assigned ten-digit telephone numbers.

“Calling Party Number” or “CPN” is a Common Channel Interoffice Signaling (“CCIS”) parameter which refers to the number transmitted through a network identifying the calling party.

“CCS” means one hundred (100) call seconds.

“Central Office Switch” or “Central Office” means a switching entity within the public switched telecommunications network, including End Office Switches and tandem switches. A Central Office Switch may also provide tandem switching functions.

“Centralized Message Distribution System” or “CMDS” means the transport system that LECs use to exchange outcollect and “Carrier Access Billing System” or “CABS” access messages among each other and other Parties connected to CMDS.

“Centrex” means a Telecommunications Service associated with a specific grouping of lines that uses Central Office switching equipment for call routing to handle direct dialing of calls and to provide many private branch exchange-like features.

“CLASS Features” means certain CCIS-based features available to Customers including: Automatic Call Back; Caller Identification and related blocking features; Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting; Selective Call Forward; and Selective Call Rejection.

“CLEC Switch Center POI” means a physical address in a LATA where AT&T has located one or more Local Switches, or in the case where AT&T has a Switch in one LATA

servicing a customer in a different LATA, the AT&T Switch Center POI in the customer's LATA is the physical address (in the LATA where the customer and the ILEC are located) that is designated for the delivery of ILEC traffic.

"CNAM Query" means a LIDB Service Application 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.

"CNAM Query Rate" means a rate that applies to each CNAM Query received at the SCP where the Calling Name Database resides.

"Commercial Mobile Radio Service" or "CMRS" is as defined in the Act.

"Central Office Build Out" or "COBO" is a service element or rate element in the LEC's collocation tariff that "includes the nonrecurring charges to recover additions to and distribution of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, relay rack grounding, relay racks, and an AC Power circuit."

"Collocation" is as described in the Act.

"Combination" is as defined in Article IX.

"Commission" or "ICC" means the Illinois Commerce Commission.

"Common Channel Interoffice Signaling" or "CCIS" means the signaling system, developed for use between switching systems with stored-program control, in which all of the signaling information for one or more groups of trunks is transmitted over a dedicated high-speed data link rather than on a per-trunk basis and, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the CCIS used by the Parties shall be SS7.

"Consequential Damages" is as defined in Section 26.5.

"Contract Month" means a calendar month (or portion thereof) during the term of this Agreement. Contract Month one (1) shall commence on the first day of the first calendar month following the Effective Date and end on the last day of that calendar month.

"Contract Year" means a twelve (12) month period during the term of this Agreement commencing on the Effective Date and each anniversary thereof.

"Control Office" means the Central Office providing Tandem Switching Capability for E911 calls. The Control Office controls switching of ANI information to the PSAP and also provides the Selective Routing feature, standard speed calling features, call transfer capability and certain maintenance functions for each PSAP.

“Cross Connection” means a connection provided pursuant to Collocation at the Digital Signal Cross Connect, Main Distribution Frame or other suitable frame or panel between: (i) the collocated Party’s equipment, and (ii) the equipment of a third-party collocated Telecommunications Carrier or the equipment or facilities of the other Party which provides such Collocation.

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

“Customer Listing(s)” means a list containing the names, the telephone numbers, addresses and zip codes of Customers within a defined geographical area, except to the extent such Customers have requested not to be listed in a directory.

“Customer Name and Address Information” or “CNA” means the name, service address and telephone numbers of a Party's Customers for a particular Exchange Area. CNA includes nonpublished listings, coin telephone information and published listings.

“Customer Proprietary Network Information” is as defined in the Act.

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

“Data Base Administration Center” or “DBAC” means an SBC-AMERITECH location where facility and administrative personnel are located for administering LIDB and/or Sleuth.

“Data Management System” or “DMS” means a system of manual procedures and computer processes used to create, store and update the data required to provide the Selective Routing (“SR”) and ALI features.

“Delaying Event” means (a) any failure of a Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, caused in whole or in part by (i) the failure of the other Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, or (ii) any delay, act or failure to act by the other Party or its End User, agent or subcontractor or (b) any Force Majeure Event.

“Delivery Date” is as defined in Sections 12.15.2(d) and 12.15.3(d).

“Derivative Information” is as defined in Section 20.1.1(b).

“Dialing Parity” is as defined in the Act.

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

“Digital Signal Level 0” or “DS0” means the 64 kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Signal Level 1” or “DS1” means the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS1 is the initial level of multiplexing.

“Digital Signal Level 3” or “DS3” means the 44.736 Mbps third-level in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS3 is defined as the third level of multiplexing.

“Disclosing Party” is as defined in Section 20.1.1(a).

“Dispute” is as defined in Section 28.3.2.

“Dispute Resolution Process” means the procedures described in Section 28.3 which have been agreed upon by the Parties on a case-by-case basis for resolution of disputes.

“Disputed Amounts” is as defined in Section 28.2.1.1.1.

“Effective Date” is the date indicated in the Preamble on which this Agreement shall become effective.

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

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

“Enhanced 911 (E911) Service” or “E911” provides completion of 911 calls via dedicated trunking facilities and includes Automatic Number Identification (“ANI”), Automatic Location Identification (“ALI”) and/or Selective Routing (“SR”).

“Enhanced Service Provider” or “ESP” is a company that provides enhanced or value-added services to end users. An ESP typically adds value to telephone lines using its own software and hardware. Internet Service Providers are ESPs.

“Exchange Access” is as defined in the Act.

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

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

“FCC” means the Federal Communications Commission.

“Feature Group D” or “FG-D” 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.

“Foreign Exchange” or “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.

“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.

“Force Majeure Event” is as defined in Section 30.5.

“Forecast Provider” is as defined in Section 19.5.3.

“Grandfathered Services” is as defined in Section 10.3.1.

“Hazardous Substances” is as defined in Section 19.4.

“High-Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line” or “HDSL” means a transmission technology which transmits up to a DS1-level signal, using any one of the following line codes: 2 Binary / 1 Quaternary (“2B1Q”), Carrierless AM/PM, Discrete Multitone (“DMT”), or 3 Binary / 1 Octel (“3B1O”).

“Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier” or “ILEC” is as defined in the Act.

“Information Service Traffic” means Local Traffic or IntraLATA Toll Traffic which originates on a Telephone Exchange Service line and which is addressed to an information service provided over a Party's information services platform (e.g., 976).

“Initial Address Message” or “IAM” means the message used to establish a connection on a specified circuit. The IAM provides the circuit information, which includes the carrier identification and any special requirements to be considered in the handling of the call.

“Initial Billing Company” or “IBC” means the Local Exchange Carrier which provides the Feature Group B or D services in an End Office. For purposes of this Agreement, CLEC is the IBC.

“Initial Term” is as defined in Section 21.1.2.

“Insufficient Capacity” is as defined in Section 16.1.2.

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

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

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

“Interconnection” is as defined in the Act.

“Interconnection Point”, “Point of Interconnection,” or “POI” is a physical location at which the parties’ networks meet for the purpose of establishing interconnection. POIs include a number of different technologies and technical interfaces based on the terms of the agreement.

“Interexchange Carrier” or “IXC” means a carrier that provides interLATA or intraLATA Telephone Toll Services.

“Interim Telecommunications Number Portability” or “INP” is as described in the Act.

“InterLATA” is as defined in the Act.

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

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

“Joint Operational Team(s)” means inter-company teams formed by the Parties to handle responsibilities as described in Article XVII.

“Listing Update(s)” means information with respect to Customers necessary for Publisher to publish directories under this Agreement in a form and format acceptable to Publisher. For Customers whose telephone service has changed since the last furnished Listing Update because of new installation, disconnection, change in address, change in name, change in non-listed or non-published status, or other change which may affect the listing of the Customer in a directory, Listing Updates shall also include information necessary in order for Publisher to undertake initial delivery and subsequent delivery of directories, including mailing addresses, delivery addresses and quantities of directories requested by a Customer. In the case of Customers who have transferred service from another LEC to CLEC without change of address, Listing Updates shall also include the Customer's former listed telephone number and former LEC, if available. Similarly, in the case of Customers who have transferred service from CLEC to another LEC, Listing Updates shall also include the Customer's referral telephone number and new LEC, if available.

“Line Information Database(s)” or “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 customer 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.

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

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

“LIDB Service Applications” means the query types SBC-AMERITECH accepts for access to LIDB information.

“Local Access and Transport Area” or “LATA” is as defined in the Act.

“Local Exchange Carrier” or “LEC” is as defined in the Act.

“Local Loop Transmission” or “Loop” means the transmission path which extends from Network Interface Device or demarcation point at a Customer's premises to the Main Distribution Frame or other designated frame or panel in a Party's Wire Center which serves the Customer. Loops are defined by the electrical interface rather than the type of facility used.

“Local Number Portability” or “LNP” means the ability of users of Telecommunications Services to retain, at the same location, existing telephone numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one Telecommunications Carrier to another.

“Local Traffic” means those calls as defined by Ameritech’s local calling area as described in maps, tariffs, or rule schedules filed with and approved by the Commission as of the effective date. This definition is inclusive of calls bound for Enhanced Service Providers.

“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).

“Main Distribution Frame” means the distribution frame of the Party providing the Loop used to interconnect cable pairs and line and trunk equipment terminals on a switching system.

“Make-Ready Work” means all work, including rearrangement or transfer of existing facilities or other changes required to accommodate CLEC's Attachments.

“MECAB” refers to the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing (“MECAB”) 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/OBF- MECAB Issue 6, February 1998, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of an access service provided to an IXC by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.

“Meet-Point Billing” 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.

“Multiple Bill/Single Tariff” is the meet-point billing method where each LEC prepares and renders its own meet point bill to the IXC in accordance with its own tariff for that portion

of the jointly provided Switched Access Service which that LEC provides. The MECAB documents refer to this method as Multiple Bill/reflecting a single tariff (“MM”).

“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.

“Mutual Compensation/Reciprocal Compensation” means compensation between the Parties for those “Local Calls” that originate on the network of one Party and terminate on the network of the other party.

“Network Element” is as defined in the Act.

“North American Numbering Plan” or “NANP” means the numbering plan used in the United States that also serves Canada, Bermuda, Puerto Rico and certain Caribbean Islands. The NANP format is a 10-digit number that consists of a 3-digit NPA code (commonly referred to as the area code), followed by a 3-digit NXX code and 4-digit line number.

“Number Portability” is as defined in the Act.

“NXX” means the three-digit code which appears as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.

“OBF” means 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”).

“Occupancy Date” is as defined in Section 12.11.3.

“Optical Line Terminating Multiplexor” or “OLTM” is as defined in Section 3.3.

“Party” means either SBC-AMERITECH or CLEC, and “Parties” means SBC-AMERITECH and CLEC.

“Physical Collocation” is as defined in the Act.

“PIC” is as defined in Section 10.11.2.

“Personal Identification Number” or “PIN” means a confidential four-digit code number provided to a calling card customer to prevent unauthorized use of his/her calling card

number. LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system can store a PIN for those line numbers that have an associated calling card.

“Point of Interconnection”, “Interconnection Point”, or “POI” is a physical location at which the parties’ networks meet for the purpose of establishing interconnection. POIs include a number of different technologies and technical interfaces based on the terms of the agreement.

“Premises” is as defined in the Act.

“Primary Listing” means the single directory listing provided to Customers by Publisher under the terms of this Agreement. Each telephone configuration that allows a terminating call to hunt for an available time among a series of lines shall be considered a single Customer entitled to a single primary listing.

“Proprietary Information” is as defined in Section 20.1.1.

“Public Safety Answering Point” or “PSAP” means an answering location for 9-1-1 calls originating in a given area. A PSAP may be designed as Primary or Secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering. Primary PSAPs respond first; Secondary PSAPs receive calls on a transfer basis only, and generally serve as a centralized answering location for a particular type of emergency call. PSAPs are staffed by employees of Service Agencies such as police, fire or emergency medical agencies or by employees of a common bureau serving a group of such entities.

“Publisher” means Ameritech's White Pages Directories publisher.

“Query” means a message that represents a request to a Database for information.

“Query Rate” means a per-query usage rate that applies to each Query received at an SBC-AMERITECH Database.

“Query Transport Rate” means a per-query usage rate that applies to certain Queries transported from an SBC-AMERITECH STP to the SCP where LIDB resides and back.

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

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

“Receiving Party” is as defined in Section 20.1.1(a).

“Referral Announcement” is as defined in Article XVII.

“Resale Listing(s)” means a list containing the names, the telephone numbers, addresses and zip codes of Customers of CLEC within the defined geographic area, except to the extent such Customers of CLEC have requested not to be listed in a directory.

“Resale Services” is as defined in Section 10.1.

“Resale Tariff” is as defined in Section 10.11.2.

“Response” means a message that, when appropriately interpreted, represents an answer to a Query.

“Routing Point” means a location which a LEC has designated on its own network as the homing (routing) point for inbound traffic to one or more of its NPA-NXX codes. The Routing Point is also used to calculate mileage measurements for the distance-sensitive transport element charges of Switched Exchange Access Services. Pursuant to Bellcore Practice BR 795-100-100 (the “RP Practice”), the Routing Point (referred to as the “Rating Point” in such RP Practice) may be an End Office Switch location, or a LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection. Pursuant to such RP Practice, each LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection 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 Routing Point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA-NXX is located. However, Routing Points associated with each NPA-NXX need not be the same as the corresponding Rate Center, nor must there be a unique and separate Routing Point corresponding to each unique and separate Rate Center; provided only that the Routing Point associated with a given NPA-NXX must be located in the same LATA as the Rate Center associated with the NPA-NXX.

“Selective Routing” or “SR” means an E911 feature that routes an E911 call from a Control Office to the designated Primary PSAP based upon the identified number of the calling party.

“Service Agency” means the public agency, the State or any local government unit or special purpose district which has the authority to provide police, fire fighting, medical or other emergency services, which has requested the local telephone company to provide an E911 Telecommunications Service for the purpose of voice-reporting emergencies by the public.

“Service Control Point” or “SCP” is as defined in the Act.

“Service Line” means a telecommunications link from the Central Office terminating at the PSAP.

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

“Signaling End Point” or “SEP” means a signaling point, other than an STP, which serves as a source or a repository for CCIS messages.

“Signal Transfer Point” or “STP” is as defined in the Act.

“Sleuth” means an off-line administration system that monitors suspected occurrences of ABS-related fraud, or other comparable fraud detection system.

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

“Sunsetted Services” is as defined in Section 10.3.2.

“Switched Access Detail Usage Data” means a category 1101XX record as defined in the EMI Telcordia Practice BR 010-200-010.

“Switched Access Summary Usage Data” means a category 1150XX record as defined in the EMI Telcordia Practice BR 010-200-010.

“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.

“Synchronous Optical Network” or “SONET” means 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 Gpbs.

“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.

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

“Technical Reference Schedule” is the list of technical references set forth in Schedule 2.3.

“Technically Feasible Point” is as described in the Act.

“Telecommunications” is as defined in the Act.

“Telecommunications Act” means the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Telecommunications Assistance Program” means any means-tested or subsidized Telecommunications Service offering, including Lifeline, that is offered only to a specific category of subscribers.

“Telecommunications Carrier” is as defined in the Act.

“Telecommunications Service” is as defined in the Act.

“Telephone Exchange Service” is as defined in the Act.

“Telephone Relay Service” means a service provided to speech and hearing-impaired callers that enables such callers to type a message into a telephone set equipped with a keypad and message screen and to have a live operator read the message to a recipient and to type message recipient's response to the speech or hearing-impaired caller.

“Telephone Toll Service” is as defined in the Act.

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

“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 a LIDB query. All LIDB queries that use the same Translation Type are routed to the same LIDB for a particular Line Record or, prior to number portability, for a particular NPA-NXX.

“Unauthorized Switching” is as defined in Section 10.11.2(a).

“Validation Information” means an Account Owner's records of all of its Calling Card Service and Toll Billing Exception Service.

“Virtual Collocation” is as defined in the Act.

“White Pages Directories” means directories or the portion of co-bound directories which include a list in alphabetical order by name of the telephone numbers and addresses of telecommunication company customers.

“Wholesale Resale Services” is as defined in Section 10.1.

For Ameritech – “Wire Center”; For CLEC - “Switch Center” means the location of one or more local switching systems 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.