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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

ACCESSORIES

Devices, which are mechanically attached to, or used with the facilities furnished by the telephone Company. They are independent of, and not electrically connected to, the conductors in the communications path of the telecommunications system.

ADJACENT CENTRAL OFFICE DISTRICTS

Central Office Districts which have a common boundary at any point.

ALTERNATE ROUTING (AR)

Allows E911 calls to be routed to a designated alternate location of (1) all E911 exchange lines to the primary PSAP (see definition of PSAP below) are busy, or (2) the primary PSAP closes down for a period (night service).

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

Items of terminal equipment other than station sets, coin telephones, PBX systems, key telephone systems and data communications equipment.

ANSWERING BUREAU SERVICE

Facilities and service used by an answering bureau engaged in the business of answering incoming calls of other subscribers.

APARTMENT HOUSE

A building used primarily to provide complete residential apartments but not lodging on a day-to-day basis.

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APPLICANT

The developer, builder or other person, partnership, association, corporation or governmental agency applying for the construction of telephone or electric distribution lines in a subdivision.

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange. An eight level code for data transfer adopted by the American Standards Association.

ASYNCHRONOUS

Transmission in which each information character is individually synchronized usually by the use of start-stop elements. The gap between each character is not of a fixed length.

AUTHORIZED PROTECTIVE CONNECTING MODULE

A protective unit designed by the Company and manufactured under the control of Company quality assurance procedures, which is incorporated in a Conforming Answering Device.

AUTOMATIC LOCATION IDENTIFICATION (ALI)

The name and address associated with the calling party's telephone number (identified by ANI as defined below) is forwarded to the PSAP (see definition of PSAP below) for display. Additional telephones with the same number as the calling party's (secondary locations, off premises, etc.) will be identified with the address of the telephone number at the main location.

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AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION (ANI)

The calling party's ANI telephone number is forwarded to the E911 Control Office and to the PSAP's (see definition of PSAP below) Display and Transfer Units.

AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION-DIRECT (ANI-Direct)

The calling party's telephone number is forwarded directly to the municipality's PSAP (see definition of PSAP below) without being routed via a control office. Municipalities subscribing to ANI-Direct will not be provided selective routing and must accept all E911 traffic originating from the specific central office(s) serving their area and the single button transfer feature is not offered. Customers subscribing to ANI-Direct have the option of also subscribing to the Automatic Location Identification feature.

BASE RATE AREA

Inner portion of an exchange area in which tariff rates for local exchange service apply without mileage or locality charges.

BASIC LOCAL EXCHANGE SERVICE (RESIDENTIAL)

Residential Basic Local Exchange Service includes: access line service, local measured service (LMS), local measured units (LMU), locality rates, mileage charges, subscriber line charge (SLC), non-published service, touch tone service. Basic Local Exchange Service also includes the following charges when they apply to the above mentioned service components: late payment charges, taxes and surcharges pro-rated, restoral charge, returned check and/or returned payment charges, service order charge and construction charges.

BIT

The smallest unit of information in the Binary System of notation.

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BOARDING HOUSE

An establishment offering regular meals to five or more paying guests, who are not members of the subscriber's domestic establishment.

BRIDGED LINE

A line from a station or other terminal to the point of connection with another line. The point of connection is known as the bridging point.

BUILDING

A structure enclosed within exterior walls or firewalls, built, erected, and framed of component structural parts and designed for permanent residential occupancy.

CALL INITIATION

The point in time when the network and exchange facility are initially allocated for the establishment of a specific call.

CALL TERMINATION

The point when the exchange network facility allocated to a specific call is released for reuse by the network.

CENTRAL OFFICE

An operation of a Company where connections are made between telephone exchange lines.

CENTRAL OFFICE DISTRICT

The territory served by a central office or group of central offices any one of which may serve any part of the district

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CENTRAL OFFICE LINE

A line providing direct or indirect access from a telephone or switchboard to a central office. Central office lines subject to PBX rate treatment are referred to as central office trunks.

CERTIFIED ANCILLARY AND DATA EQUIPMENT

The term Certified Ancillary and Data Equipment denotes ancillary and data equipment which is certified in accordance with orders of the New York Public Service Commission in Case 26894. Such certification will be performed by a testing laboratory authorized to certify by the New York Public Service Commission using the standards contained in Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission Rules and Regulations.

CHANNEL

The term "Channel" denotes a point-to-point unidirectional path for digital transmission. A channel may be furnished in such a manner as the Company may elect, whether by wire, fiber optics, radio or a combination thereof and whether or not by means of a single physical facility or route. One 1.544 Mbps Service is equivalent to 24 channels.

CHARACTER

An alphanumeric or symbolic unit is represented by 8 bits of data information.

CHANNEL CONVERSION

The term "Channel Conversion" denotes the termination of 1.544 Mbps Service at a customer's location with conversion of the digital signal to 24 analog voice grade circuits. Channel Conversion can be furnished by the customer.

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CHANNEL SERVICE UNIT

A Channel Service Unit (CSU) is the equipment located at the customer's premises, which terminates each 1.544 Mbps Digital Loop and performs such functions as proper termination of facilities, regeneration of signals, recognition and correction of signal format errors and provides remote loop-back capability. The CSU can be customer provided.

CITY BLOCK

An area bounded on all sides by streets or highways or by a combination of streets or highways and one or more other barriers, such as a canal, river, or railroad. It is an area generally comparable in size to surrounding blocks.

CLUB

An organization of persons for social purposes maintaining premises with lodging for its members.

COLLEGE

An establishment for higher education authorized to confer degrees where lodging for the students is maintained on the premises.

COMMON BATTERY SERVICE

Dial or manual telephone service for which the electrical energy for talking and signaling is furnished from a central point.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Channels and other facilities, which are capable of two-way communications between subscriber-provided terminal equipment or Company stations, even when not connected to exchange and message, toll communications service.

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COMPOSITE DATA SERVICE

The term "Composite Data Service" denotes the combined use of terminal and subscriber-provided data switching equipment with the use of communications services of the Company by a Composite Data Service Vendor to perform data switching for others.

COMPOSITE DATA SERVICE VENDOR

The term "Composite Data Service Vendor" denotes a subscriber that has been certified by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to Section 214 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and by any other regulatory body from which certifications is required, to acquire and operate facilities to perform data switching for others. A subscriber shall be classified as a Composite Data Service Vendor only with respect to use of those exchange and/or private line, or Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) which are utilized for the provision of composite data service.

CONCENTRATOR - IDENTIFIER LINE

A line connecting a concentrator located in a central office building to an identifier located in an answering bureau.

CONFORMANCE NUMBER

An identifying number assigned by the Company to a particular model of Conforming Answering Device incorporating an authorized protective connecting module when that model of Device is in conformance with the provisions set forth in the Technical Reference for Conforming Answering Devices.

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CONFORMING ANSWERING DEVICE

A subscriber-provided Device which automatically answers incoming calls; transmits a prerecorded voice message or appropriate audible signal to the calling party; records a voice message from the calling party if so designed and arranged; and automatically disconnects from the line in a prearranged manner on completion of the last of the functions for which it was designed and arranged. The Conforming Answering Device may include remote interrogation and/or device function control. A Conforming Answering Device must incorporate an authorized protective connecting module and must bear a valid conformance number.

CONNECTING ARRANGEMENT

The equipment provided by the Company to accomplish the direct electrical connection of subscriber-provided facilities, which do not have a registration number with the facilities of the Company.

CONNECTING COMPANY

A corporation, association, firm, or individual owning and operating one or more central offices, and interchanging traffic directly or indirectly with another Company.

CUSTOMER-PROVIDED DERIVATION EQUIPMENT

The term "customer-provided derivation equipment" denotes a device provided by a customer or user which enables several narrow bandwidth channels to be obtained from one wider band.

CUSTOMER-PROVIDED TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

The term "Customer-Provided Terminal Equipment" denotes devices or apparatus and their associated wiring, provided by a customer, which do not constitute a multi-line termination system or a communications system, and which when connected to the communications path of the telecommunications network, are connected either electrically, acoustically or inductively.

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DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DMS)

A system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store and update the data required to provide the Selective Routing (SR) and Automatic Location Identification (ALI) features.

DEFAULT ROUTING (DR)

When an incoming E911 call cannot be selectively routed due to an ANI failure, garbled digits, or other causes, such incoming calls are routed from the E911 Control Office to a default PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20). Each incoming E911 facility group to the Control Office is assigned to a designated default PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20).

DIAL PBX SYSTEM

A dial PBX system consists of dial apparatus supplemented by a switchboard with central office trunks, and PBX stations, and if desired, tie lines. Interconnections are established by the dial apparatus or by an operator at the switchboard.

DIGITAL INTEROFFICE CHANNEL

The term "Digital Local Channel" denotes a path for Low Speed Service furnished from the designated serving central office to the customer's premises.

DIGITAL LOCAL CHANNEL

The term "Digital Local Channel" denotes a path for Low Speed Digital Service furnished from the designated serving central office to the customer's premises.

DIGITAL LOOP

The term "Digital Loop" denotes a path for 1.544 Mbps service furnished from the central office to the customer's premises.

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DIGITAL TERMINATING EQUIPMENT

The term "Digital Terminating Equipment" denotes equipment provided by the customer to terminate Low Speed Digital Service at the customer's premises.

DIRECT ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

A physical connection of the electrical conductors in the communications path.

DIRECTORY DATABASE

A white page listing that identifies the subscribers of a Company which may include the subscriber's name, telephone number, address or primary advertising classification (or in the form the Company provides itself) used for publication or used in any directory or directory assistance format.

DISPLAY AND TRANSFER UNIT

A selector console and associated common equipment for displaying ANI numbers at the PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20) attendant position and used by the attendant to activate Fixed Transfer functions.

DOMESTIC ESTABLISHMENT

The premises occupied by a family as a residence. A family consists of a group of persons related by blood or law, including their servants and guests, or not more than four unrelated persons, who maintain a common residence and share the use of facilities such as kitchen, dining room, living room, etc.

DROP WIRE

That portion of a circuit between the pole line or cable distributing box and the building in which the station is located

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EMERGENCY SERVICE NUMBER (ESN)

A unique code, assigned by the Company, used to define specific combinations of police, fire and/or ambulance jurisdictions, or any other authorized agency, which combinations are designated by the customer.

END OFFICE

The central office(s) in the E911 System from which E911 calls are originated.

ENHANCED 911 (E911) CONTROL OFFICE

The office providing tandem-switching capability for E911 calls. It controls switching of ANI information to the PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20) and also provides the Selective Routing (SR) feature, call transfer capability and certain maintenance functions for each PSAP.

ENHANCED 911 SERVICE AREA

The geographic area in which the government agency will respond to all E911 calls and dispatch appropriate emergency assistance.

E911 CUSTOMER

The term customer, when used with E911 Public Emergency Communications Service, denotes a governmental agency, which is the customer of record and is responsible for all negotiations, operations, and payment of bills in connection with the provision of this service by the Company.

E911 SERVICE

A complete E911 Service includes Automatic Number and Location Identification, Selective Routing where required, Automatic Number and Location Identification Master Controllers, Auxiliary Controllers, trunk lines, and display units.

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EQUIPMENT-TO-EQUIPMENT CONNECTION

The term "Equipment-to-Equipment Connection" means the connection of equipment, which by itself cannot be registered for direct use with the telecommunications network, but can be registered or used with host terminal equipment or communications systems which in turn may be registered in accordance with Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations for direct connection to the telecommunications network.

ERROR

The term "error" within this tariff refers to a discrepancy or unintentional deviation by the Company from what is correct or true. Reference to an "error" can also include omissions in records.

EXCHANGE

An area, consisting of one or more central office districts, within which a call between any two points is a local call. A separate local tariff or a separate section of a local tariff is filed for each exchange.

EXCHANGE ACCESS LINE

A central office line furnished for direct or indirect access to the exchange system.

EXCHANGE SERVICE

Exchange service is the provision to the subscriber of access to the exchange system for the purpose of receiving calls. This access is achieved through the provision of a central office line (exchange access line) between the central office and the subscriber's premises.

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EXCHANGE STATION

A station on an exchange line.

EXTENSION GONG

A loud sounding bell operated by central office ringing current and used in noisy or other locations where a common type of bell would not be heard.

FIXED TRANSFER

Enables a PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20) attendant to transfer incoming E911 calls to secondary PSAPs by use of a single button on the Display and Transfer Unit. Requires a trunk line for activation.

FLAT RATE SERVICE

The type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an unlimited number of calls within a specified primary calling area.

FORCED DISCONNECT

A function of the E911 Central Office trunk circuit, which enables the PSAP attendant to release a connection even though the calling party has not hung up. This feature prevents the jamming of the E911 exchange lines.

FOREIGN CENTRAL OFFICE

A central office, which does not serve the subscriber's location, except on a foreign exchange basis.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE LINE MILEAGE

Foreign exchange line mileage is mileage applicable to a central office line from a foreign central office.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION PLANT

Facilities used to provide basic telephone service to the customers of an exchange.

GENERATOR SIGNALING

Signaling over the talking circuit actuated by a ringing key (push button) where central office ringing power is available or by a hand generator where central office ringing power is not available.

GRANDFATHERED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The term "Grandfathered Communications Systems" means customer-provided communications systems (including their equipment, premises wiring and protective circuitry, if any) connected at the customer's premises, in accordance with any Company's tariffs, and that are considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because such systems are connected to the telecommunications network prior to January 1, 1980 and are of a type of system which was directly connected (i.e. without Company provided connecting arrangements) to the telecommunications network as of June 1, 1978.

GRANDFATHERED CONNECTIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The term "Grandfathered Connections of Communications Systems" means connections via Company provided connecting arrangements of customer-provided communications systems (including their equipment and premises wiring) at the customer's premises, in accordance with any Company's tariffs, and that are considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because such systems are connected to the telecommunications network as of June 1, 1978.

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GRANDFATHERED TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

The term "Grandfathered Terminal Equipment" means customer-provided terminal equipment (including protective circuitry, if any) connected at the customer's premises, in accordance with any Company's tariffs, and that is considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because, such terminal equipment is of a type of terminal equipment which was directly connected (i.e. without Company provided connecting arrangements) to the telecommunications network as of October 17, 1977.

HANDICAPPED PERSON

The term "Handicapped Person," when used in connection with Special Coin Credit Card Service denotes those who are legally blind, visually handicapped or physically handicapped, under the following definitions from the Federal Register (Vol. 35 #126 dated June 30, 1970).

Legally Blind - those whose visual acuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses, or whose widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees.

Visually Handicapped - those whose visual disability, with correction and regardless of optical measurement with respect to legal blindness, are certified as unable to read normal printed material.

Physically Handicapped - those who are certified by competent authority as unable to read or use ordinary printed materials as a result of physical limitation and persons whose disabling condition causes difficulty with hand and finger coordination and use of a coin telephone. The disability might be the result of: loss of hands, or use or control of hands; constant severe tremor, spasticity or paralysis; or other debilitating conditions such as found in advanced Parkinson's Disease, cancer, and the aftermath of stroke.

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HANDICAPPED PERSON (cont'd)

The term "Handicapped Person," when used in connection with persons having a speech or hearing impairment, which requires that they communicate over telephone facilities other than, voice is defined below:

Hearing - persons with binaural hearing impairment of 60% or higher on the basis of the procedure developed by the American Academy of Otolaryngology (A.A.O.) as set forth in "Guide for Conservation of Hearing in Noise" 38-43, A.A.O., 1973; "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" 103-107, American Medical Association, 1971.

Speech - persons with 65% or higher of impairment on the basis of the procedure recommended by the American Medical Association's Committee on Rating of Mental and Physical Impairment to evaluate speech impairment as to three categories: audibility, intelligibility and functional efficiency, as set forth in "Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment" 109-111, American Medical Association, 1971.

HEADSET

A hands-free, multi-wire device containing acoustic-to-electric (transmitter) and electric-to-acoustic (receiver) transducers, normally worn on the head of the user, which provides for voice transmission.

HOSPITAL

An establishment for treatment of human patients by members of the medical profession where lodging for the patients is maintained on the premises.

HOTEL

An establishment offering lodging with or without meals to the general public on a day-to-day basis.

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INCOMING SERVICE GROUP

Two or more central office lines arranged so that a call for the first line is completed to a succeeding line in the group when the first line is in use.

INTERCEPT LINE

A line connecting a central office line or a PBX station line or turret line to equipment for answering incoming calls.

INTERCOMPANY FOREIGN EXCHANGE SERVICE

Intercompany foreign exchange service is foreign exchange service between adjacent or non-adjacent exchanges furnished jointly by two telephone companies.

INTERFACE

That point on the premises of the subscriber at which provision is made for connection of facilities provided by someone other than the Company to facilities provided by the Company.

INTEROFFICE MILEAGE

The segment of a line, which extends between the central offices serving the originating and terminating points.

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INTERRUPTION

The inability to complete calls, either incoming or outgoing or both, due to Company facilities malfunction or human errors. Interruption does not include, and no allowance shall be given for service difficulties such as slow dial tone, circuits busy or other network and/or switching capacity shortages. Nor shall the interruption allowance apply where service is interrupted by the negligence or willful act of the customer or where the Company, pursuant to the terms of this tariff, suspends or terminates service because of non-payment of bills due the Company, unlawful or improper use or the facilities or service, or any other reason covered by this tariff. No allowance shall be made for interruptions due to electric power failure where, by the provisions of this tariff, the customer is responsible for providing electric power. Allowance for interruptions of message rate service will not affect the customer's local call allowance during a given billing period.

JOINT USER

A person, firm, or corporation, which uses the telephone service of a subscriber as provided in Section 3 of the tariff.

KEY EQUIPMENT

Keys in the base of a combined hand telephone or in a separate key box providing pick up, hold or cut off of lines.

KILOBIT

A kilobit is one thousand bits.

LEASED CHANNEL

A leased channel is an electrical path used for connection of equipment furnished by the subscriber to equipment furnished by the subscriber or the Company for a specific purpose.

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LOCAL BATTERY SERVICE

Manual telephone service for which the electrical energy for talking is furnished at subscribers' stations by means of batteries.

LOCAL CALL

A call between telephones within a local calling area. There is no charge for calls made by flat rate customers within their primary local calling area. For message rate customers, there is a one-message unit charge for calls, in excess of the call allowance, made within the primary local calling area.

LOCAL CALLING AREA

The area, consisting of one or more central office districts, within which a subscriber for exchange service may make telephone calls without a toll charge.

LOCAL MESSAGE

The unit of charge for local calls.

LOCAL SERVICE

Telephone exchange service within a local calling area.

LOCALITY MILEAGE

Locality mileage is the mileage applicable to a central office line of a subscriber located outside the base rate area but within the central office district.

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LOCALITY RATE

A uniform rate for local service within an area outside the base rate area.

LOOPS

Loops are segments of a line, which extend from the serving central office to the originating and to the terminating point.

MAGNETO SERVICE

Telephone service for which the ringing power is provided locally at subscribers' stations by means of hand generators.

MANUAL PBX SYSTEM

A manual PBX system consists of a switchboard, with central office trunks, and PBX stations and if desired, tie lines. Interconnections are established by an operator at the switchboard.

MANUAL TRANSFER

Enables the primary PSAP (see definition of PSAP on page 20) attendant to transfer an incoming call to a secondary PSAP by depressing the switchhook of the associated telephone or the "add" button on the Display and Transfer Unit and dialing either a 7-digit or 10-digit telephone number or a 2-digit Speed Calling Code. Manual Transfer is associated with the E911 trunk unit. This feature is used to transfer calls to another agency of the customer for which there is no button on the Display and Transfer Unit.

MASTER STREET ADDRESS GUIDE (MSAG)

A list of all street and address ranges in a specific geographic area (Subscribing Governmental Agency).

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MEGABIT

A megabit is one million bits.

MESSAGE RATE SERVICE

The type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an additional charge for each local message or message unit used in excess of a specified allowance.

MESSAGE UNIT

The unit of charge for local calls for services where message rate schedules apply.

MOTEL

An establishment offering lodging and parking facilities to motorists.

MOVE

The disconnection of existing equipment at one location and reconnection of the same equipment at a new location in the same building or in a different building on the same premises.

MULTIPLE-OCCUPANCY-BUILDING

A structure, including row houses, enclosed within exterior walls or fire walls, built, erected and framed of component structural parts, and designed to contain four or more individual dwelling units for permanent residential occupancy.

MULTI-POINT LINES

Lines, which have one originating point and more than one terminating point.

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NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING

The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status and charging signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identification, audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of switching machines in the telecommunications system.

NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING UNIT

The terminal equipment furnished, installed, and maintained by the Company for the provision of network control signaling.

NEUTRALIZING TRANSFORMER

A device installed on Company facilities at power station locations to protect Company plant against excessive voltages impressed on the lines at the time of a power system fault or a lightning surge on the power lines.

NODE

The term "node" denotes the location to which digital channels are routed and where access is provided to such lines and associated equipment for testing.

NONPOWERED CONFERENCING EQUIPMENT

A portable plug ended device, without active elements, consisting of a multi-winding transformer and manual line switched designed to bridge two or more, but not to exceed five central office, PBX or Centrex lines appearing on four and six button key telephone instruments equipped with both hold and illumination features.

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NORMAL CENTRAL OFFICE

The central office, which normally serves the subscriber's location.

PBX

An abbreviation for private branch exchange.

PRIMARY CALLING AREA

For message rate telephone services, the primary calling area is that area within which a charge of one message unit is applicable for a sent-paid telephone call from an untimed service. For flat rate telephone service, the primary calling area is that area within which no message charge is applicable for a sent-paid telephone call.

PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE SERVICE

Service providing facilities for connecting central office trunks and tie lines to PBX stations, and for interconnecting PBX station lines by means of a switchboard or dial apparatus.

PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT (PSAP)

An answering location for E911 calls originating in a given area. A PSAP may be designated as primary or secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering. Primary PSAPs respond first; secondary PSAPs receive calls on a transfer basis only and generally serve as a centralized answering location for a particular type of emergency call. PSAPs are staffed by employees or service agencies such as police, fire, or emergency medical or by employees of a common bureau serving a group of such entities, and not by agents or employees of New York Telephone Company.

RATE CENTER

A point used for determining rates such as mileage. The rate center of a central office district is the location of the central office. The rate center of an exchange is a centrally located point in the exchange.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

REGISTERED EQUIPMENT

The term "Registered Equipment" means equipment, which complies and has been approved within the Registration provisions of Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

RESALE OF SERVICE

The subscription to communications services and facilities by one entity and the reoffering of communications services to the public (with or without 'adding value') for profit.

REWIRE

A rewire is a subscriber-initiated change in the termination of a line to a different key or jack in station key equipment, switchboard, or answering turret of the same subscriber in the same building.

ROOMING HOUSE

An establishment offering lodging to five or more paying guests, not members of the subscriber's domestic establishment.

SAME BUILDING

Any single building except when a building is divided into units, such as stores, there is no access between the units, and each unit is considered a building. Adjoining buildings, or sections of a structure which is divided above the basement by building walls, are classed as the same building only when openings, such as, doorways through the walls above the basement are in general use and afford ready access at all times between the adjoining buildings or sections. When the openings or doors are accessible to one subscriber only, the adjoining buildings or section are classed as the same building for that subscriber only.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

SAME PREMISES

All space in the same building occupied solely by one subscriber and all space in different buildings on continuous property when occupied solely by one subscriber. Foyers, hallways, and other space for the common use of all occupants of a building are considered the premises of the operator of the building.

SCHOOL

An establishment for elementary grade or secondary academic instruction where lodging for the students is maintained on the premise.

SELECTIVE ROUTING (SR)

A feature that routes an E911 call from a Central Office to the designated primary PSAP (see definition of PSAP) based upon the identified number of the calling party.

SERVING CENTRAL OFFICE

The central office from which local service is furnished.

SHARING OF SERVICE

Sharing is a 'non-profit' arrangement in which several users collectively use communications services and facilities provided by a carrier with each user paying the communications related cost associated therewith according to the pro-rata usage of the communications services and facilities.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

STATION

Each telephone on a line and, where no telephone associated with the line is provided on the same premises and in the same building, the first termination in station key equipment or a jack for use with a portable telephone. Where used in connection with subscriber-provided facilities, the term "station" denotes the network control signaling unit, data set, or other equipment provided by the Company at the subscriber's premises, which enables the subscriber to establish the communications connections, and to effect communications through such connections.

SUBSCRIBER-PROVIDED TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

See Customer Provided Terminal Equipment.

SUBDIVISION

A tract of land divided into lots for the construction of new buildings, or the land on which new multiple-occupancy buildings are to be constructed, the development of either of which has been approved by governmental authorities having jurisdiction over land use.

SUSPENSION

Suspension of service for non-payment is interruption of outgoing service only. Suspension of service at the subscriber's request is interruption of both incoming and outgoing service.

SWITCHBOARD

An apparatus, which enables an operator to interconnect lines by means of keys or cords or by dialing. A switchboard may be supplemented by dial apparatus, which makes interconnections mechanically.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

SYNCHRONOUS

Transmission in which there is a constant time interval between bits, characters, or events.

SYSTEM

The term "System" represents the increment in which the service is offered. A system refers to one T-carrier system equivalent to 24 voice channels.

TELEPHONE CALL

A connection between two telephone stations through the exchange system.

TELEPHONE GRADE LINES

Lines furnished for voice transmission or for certain signaling purposes.

TELETYPEWRITER GRADE LINES

Lines furnished for operation of teletypewriters or Morse service and for leased channels for certain purposes.

TERMINATION OF SERVICE

Discontinuance of both incoming and outgoing service.

TIE LINE

A line connecting two switchboards or dial systems.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

TOLL CALL

A telephone call to a station outside the subscriber's local calling area for which a specified charge applies. The charge is based on (a) the distance between the calling and called telephones, (b) the day of the week, (c) the time of day, (d) the type of call (directly dialed, operator handled or person-to-person), and (e) the length of time of the call.

TRUNK LINE

See Central Office Line

TURRET LINE

A line connecting a private branch exchange to order equipment.

TWO POINT LINES

Lines, which have one originating, and one terminating point.

UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

A distribution system in which all distribution cable sections and associated service wire runs are placed below ground, either direct, buried or in conduit, as specified needs dictate and may include:

- a. Rear wall cable placed on connected row houses, and
- b. Pedestal terminals necessary to facilitate installation, operation, and subsequent maintenance of the underground distribution system.

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