

SECTION 11 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS

**AGENCY**

For 911 or E911 service, the government agency(s) designated as having responsibility for the control and staffing of the emergency report center.

**ALTERNATE ROUTING ("AR")**

Allows E911 calls to be routed to a designated alternate location if (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).

**ANALOG**

A transmission method employing a continuous (rather than a pulsed or digital) electrical signal that varies in amplitude or frequency in response to changes of sound, light, position, etc., impressed on a transducer in the sending device.

**APARTMENTS**

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

**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 USER**

A person, corporation or other entity who is authorized by the Company's customer to utilize service provided by the Company to the customer. The customer is responsible for all charges incurred by an Authorized User

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**ATTENDANT**

An operator of a PBX console or telephone switchboard.

**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 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.

**AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION ("ANI")**

A system whereby the calling party's telephone number is identified and sent forward with the call record for routing and billing purposes. E911 Service makes use of this system.

**BIT**

The smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

**BUILDING**

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

**CALL INITIATION**

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

**CALL TERMINATION**

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

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**CENTRAL OFFICE**

An operating office of the Company where connections are made between telephone exchange lines.

**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.

**CHANNEL**

A point-to-point bi-directional 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 single physical facility or route. One 1.544 Mbps Service is equivalent to 24 channels.

**CHANNEL CONVERSION**

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.

**CHANNEL SERVICE UNIT ("CSU")**

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.

**COLLEGE**

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

**COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS**

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

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

COMPANY

COMPANY

Airespring, Inc. , unless otherwise clearly indicated from the context.

COMMISSION

The New York State Public Service Commission.

CUSTOMER

The person, firm, corporation, or other entity which orders service pursuant to this Tariff and utilizes service provided under Tariff by the Company. A customer is responsible for the payment of charges and for compliance with all terms of the Company's Tariff.

CUSTOMER PREMISES EQUIPMENT (CPE)

Equipment provided by the customer for use with the Company's services. CPE can include a station set, facsimile machine, key system, PBX, or other communication system.

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. Each incoming E911 facility group to the Control Office is assigned to a designated default PSAP.

DEMARCATION POINT

The physical dividing point between the Company's network and the customer.

DIAL PULSE ("DP")

The pulse type employed by a rotary dial station set.

DIRECT INWARD DIAL ("DID")

A service attribute that routes incoming calls directly to stations, by-passing a central answer point.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**DIRECT OUTWARD DIAL ("DOD")**

A service attribute that allows individual station users to access and dial outside numbers directly.

**DIGITAL**

A method of storing, processing and transmitting information through the use of distinct electronic or optical pulses that represent the binary digits (bits) 0 and 1. Digital transmission/switching technologies employ a sequence of discrete, individually distinct pulses to represent information, as opposed to the continuously variable signal of analog technologies.

**DUAL TONE MULTI-FREQUENCY ("DTMF")**

The pulse type employed by tone dial station sets. (Touch tone)

**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 are designated by the customer.

**E911 SERVICE AREA**

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

**E911 CUSTOMER**

A governmental agency that is the customer of record and is responsible for all negotiations, operations and payment of bills in connection with the provision of E911 service.

**ERROR**

A discrepancy or unintentional deviation by the Company from what is correct or true. An "error", can also be an omission in records.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**EXCHANGE**

An area, consisting of one or more central office districts, within which a call between any two points is a local call.

**EXCHANGE ACCESS LINE**

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

**EXCHANGE SERVICE**

The provision to the subscriber of access to the exchange system for the purpose of sending and 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.

**FINAL ACCOUNT**

A customer whose service has been disconnected who has outstanding charges still owed to the Company.

**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.

**GROUND START**

Describes the signaling method between the PBX/key system interface and the Company's switch. It is the signal requesting service.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**HANDICAPPED PERSON**

A person who is legally blind, visually handicapped or physically handicapped, under the following definitions from the Federal Register (Vol. 35 #126 dated June 30, 1970).

Legally Blind - a person 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 - a person 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 - a person who is certified by competent authority as unable to read or use ordinary printed materials as a result of physical limitation, or a person whose disabling condition causes difficulty with hand and finger coordination and use of a coin telephone.

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

Hearing - a person 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 - a person 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-III, American Medical Association, 1971.

**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.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**INCOMING SERVICE GROUP**

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

**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.

**INTERRUPTION**

The inability to complete calls, either incoming or outgoing or both, due to Company facilities malfunction or human errors.

**JOINT USER**

A person, firm, or corporation which uses the telephone service of a subscriber as provided in Section 1 of the Tariff.

**KILOBIT**

One thousand bits.

**LATA**

Local Access and Transport Area. The area within which the Company provides local and long distance ("intraLATA") service. For call to numbers outside this area ("interLATA") service is provided by long distance companies.

**LINK**

The physical facility from the network interface on an end-user's or carrier's premises to the point of interconnection on the main distribution frame of the Company's central office.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

LEASED CHANNEL

A non-switched electrical path used for connection of equipment furnished by the subscriber to equipment furnished by the subscriber or the Company for a specific purpose.

LOCAL CALL

A call which, if placed by a customer over the facilities of the Company, is not rated as a toll call.

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 SERVICE

Telephone exchange service within a local calling area.

LOOP START

Describes the signaling between the terminal equipment or PBX/key system interface and the Company's switch. It is the signal requesting service.

LOOPS

Segments of a line which extend from the serving central office to the originating and to the terminating point.

MEGABIT

One million bits.

MESSAGE RATE SERVICE

A type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an additional charge for local calling based on the usage of the local network. One completed call is equal to one message.

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.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**MULTI-FREQUENCY ("MF")**

An inter-machine pulse-type used for signaling between telephone company switches, or between telephone company switches and PBX/key systems.

**MULTILINE HUNT**

A method of call signaling by which a call placed to one number is subsequently routed to one or more alternative numbers when the called number is busy.

**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) to control the operation of switching machines in the telecommunications system.

**NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING UNIT**

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

**NODE**

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

**PBX**

A private branch exchange.

**PORT**

A connection to the switching network with one or more voice grade communications channels, each with a unique network address (telephone number) dedicated to the customer. A port connects a link to the public switched network.

**PREMISES**

The space occupied by a customer or authorized user in a building or buildings or contiguous property not separated by a public right of way.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**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 ACCESS LINE SERVICE**

Service providing facilities for a customer owned coin operated telephone ("COCOT").

**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.

**RATE CENTER**

A geographic reference point with specific coordinates on a map used for determining mileage when calculating charges.

**REFERRAL PERIOD**

The time frame during which calls to a number which has been changed will be sent to a recording which will inform the caller of the new number.

**RESALE OF SERVICE**

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

**SAME PREMISES**

All space in the same building in which one subscriber has the right of occupancy, and all space in different buildings on contiguous property when occupied solely by the same 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.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**SELECTIVE ROUTING ("SR")**

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

**SERVING CENTRAL OFFICE**

The central office from which local service is furnished.

**SHARING**

An arrangement in which several users collectively use communications service and facilities provided by a carrier, with each user paying a pro-rata share of the communication related costs.

**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.

**SUSPENSION**

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

**SYNCHRONOUS**

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

**T-1 SYSTEM**

A type of digital carrier system transmitting voice or data at 1.544 Mbps. A T-1 carrier can handle up to 24 multiplexed 64 Kbps digital voice/data channels. A T-1 carrier system can use metallic cable, microwave radio or optical fiber as transmission media.

**TELEPHONE CALL**

A voice connection between two or more telephone stations through the public switched exchange system.

**TELEPHONE GRADE LINES**

Lines furnished for voice transmission or for certain signaling purposes.

**TERMINATION OF SERVICE**

Discontinuance of both incoming and outgoing service.

SECTION 10 - EXPLANATION OF TERMS (cont'd)

**TIE LINE**

A dedicated line connecting two switchboards or dial systems.

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**TOLL CALL**

Any call extending beyond the local exchange of the originating caller which is rated on a toll schedule by the Company.

**TONE DIAL SIGNALING ("TD")**

An electronic signal emitted by the circuitry of Touch-Tone-type push-button dials to represent a dialed digit.

**TWO WAY**

A service attribute that includes DOD for outbound calls and can also be used to carry inbound calls to a central point for processing.

**USER**

A customer, joint user, or any other person authorized by a customer to use service provided under this Tariff.