

**Rule No. 1**  
**DEFINITIONS**

APPROVED

For the purpose of these tariff schedules, the terms and expressions listed below shall have the meanings set forth below them.

**APARTMENT HOUSE PRIVATE SYSTEM:**

A telephone system installed in an apartment house for the convenience of tenants in communicating with the apartment house office, vestibule, or janitor's quarters. Exchange and toll service under the filed rates therefore may be provided in connection with an apartment or janitor's telephone.

**APPLICANT:**

See Customer.

**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (AGENT):**

An individual or concern designated in writing by the applicant/customer that represents such applicant/customer regarding telephone services, including intrabuilding network cable. The written notice received by the Utility must set forth the extent of representation authorized by the applicant/customer. This accommodation does not remove the responsibility of the applicant/customer for payment of service, usage, or adherence to other Rules set forth in the tariff. (See Property Owner/Landlord/Agent.)

**AUXILIARY LINE:**

An additional individual line from the same central office to the same premises as the main individual line and associated therewith.

**BASE RATE AREA:**

A more closely built-up section of the exchange area in which the base rates apply without mileage charges.

**BASIC SERVICE:**

Includes the following service elements that are defined in D.08-08-029, Appendix A.

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1. access to single party local exchange service;
2. access to all interexchange carriers offering service to customers in a local exchange;
3. ability to place calls;
4. ability to receive free unlimited incoming calls;
5. free touch tone dialing;

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**DEFINITIONS**  
(Continued)

**APPROVED**

**BASIC SERVICE:** (Continued)

Includes the following service elements: - (Continued)

6. free unlimited access to 911/E911;
7. access to local directory assistance, and access to foreign NPA's;
8. Lifeline rates and charges for eligible customers;
9. customer choice of flat or measured rate service (if measured service is offered);
10. free provision of one directory listing per year as provided for in D.96-02-072;
11. free white pages telephone directory;
12. access to operator services;
13. voice grade connection to public switched telephone network;
14. free access to 800 or 800-like toll free services;
15. one-time free blocking for information services and one time billing adjustments for charges incurred inadvertently, mistakenly, or that were unauthorized;
16. access to telephone relay service as provided for in PU Code § 2881;
17. free access to customer service for information about ULTS, service activation, service service termination, service repair and bill inquiries;
18. free access to California Relay Service (CRS) via the 711 abbreviated dialing code;
19. toll-free access to customer service representatives fluent in the same language (English and non-English) in which the service was originally sold;
20. free access to toll-blocking service;
21. free access to (i) toll-control service, but only if the Utility is capable of offering toll-control service, and (ii) the ULTS customer has no unpaid bill for toll service;
22. access to two residential telephone lines if a low-income household with a disabled person requires both line to access ULTS;
23. free access to California One Call Service via the 811 abbreviated dialing code.

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**BATTERY POWER:**

Electrical energy furnished by means of a circuit from a central office or other source of supply to a private branch exchange system or other equipment requiring battery power.

**BUILDING:**

A nonmobile ground-supported structure intended to give protection from the elements and usually enclosed by a system of essentially continuous exterior walls. A building may contain more than one premises. Carports, driveways, passageways, patios, or similar connecting elements not intended for occupancy, covered or not, do not create a single building.

Abutting structures having common hallways above ground level, occupied by a customer or his personnel as a permanent work location and appearing to function as one entity, are treated as a single building.

A pier or wharf for mooring one or more boats is treated as a single building.

A trailer pad improved for regular use is treated as a single building.

Each of several single occupancy townhouse living units constructed on a separate lot within a continuous property is treated as a separate building for the provision of service connections.

A building may be subdivided by one or more interior walls preventing passage between portions of the building, as in a row of business establishments. All portions of a building need not have single ownership as in a condominium.

(To be inserted by utility)

Advice Letter No.: 190

Decision No.:

***Issued by***

**Jeff Jung**

**NAME**

**Vice President**

**TITLE**

(To be inserted by Cal.P.U.C.)

Date Filed: February 1, 2007

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Resolution No.:

Rule No. 1

(N)

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

BUILDING OWNER:

See Property Owner/Landlord/Agent.

BUILDING TYPES:

1. Single story: A building with one floor or level, excluding basements and garages or other parking facilities, if any.
2. Multi-story: A building with more than one floor or level.
3. Multi-unit: A building that has multiple tenants.

BUILDING USAGE:

1. Residential:

a. Single Family: A multi-story or single story, but not multi-unit, building entirely occupied by one family or individuals functioning as one domestic household. Private garages, caretakers' quarters, and other locations such as private laundries, patios, garden houses, and private swimming pools that are part of the family's domestic establishment and used as part of the premises where located on the same continuous property.

b. Multi-Family: A multi-unit, multi-story, or single story building occupied by more than one family or by more than one individual functioning as one domestic household; e.g., apartments, condominiums, townhouses, and duplexes.

2. Commercial:

a. Single Tenant: A multi-story or single story, but not multi-unit, building entirely occupied by one business customer.

b. Multi-Tenant: A multi-unit, multi-story, or single story building occupied by more than one business customer.

3. Mixed Residential and Commercial:

a. A multi-unit and multi-story or single story building occupied by both residential and business customers.

(Continued)

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Rule No. 1

(N)

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

BUILDING USAGE: (Continued)

4. Mobilehome Parks:

Mobilehome Parks, as defined below, shall not be considered continuous property. Instead, the Utility shall provide service to mobilehome parks in a manner consistent with the provision of service to residential subdivisions containing detached, single-family homes.

A mobilehome park is any area or tract of land where two or more mobilehome lots accommodate manufactured homes or mobilehomes and:

- (1) which is subject to the permit to operate requirements under the Mobilehome Parks Act (Health and Safety Code Section 18200, et seq.) or
- (2) that (a) is owned, operated and maintained by a government entity, (b) is for residential occupancy by the public, and (c) is not used for government employee housing or occupancy.

In addition, employee housing within the definition of Health and Safety Code Section 17008, regardless of the number of employees does not constitute a "mobilehome park," unless such employee housing is incidental to the operation of the mobilehome park and such park is otherwise subject to the permit to operate requirement under the Mobilehome Parks Act.

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BURIED CABLE/WIRE:

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A cable/wire designed for use in underground construction and utilized in extending the Utility's telephone plant.

BUSINESS SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished to individuals engaged in business, firms, partnerships, corporations, agencies, shops, works, tenants of office buildings, and individuals practicing a profession or operating a business who have no offices other than their residences and where the use of the service is principally or substantially of a business, professional, or occupational nature. If the directory listing denotes the character of the service to be for business use, the rates for business service will apply.

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(L) Material previously shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 67-T.

(Continued)

(N)

(To be inserted by utility)  
Advice Letter No. 43A  
Decision No. 92-01-023

Issued by  
Harald L. Kluis  
NAME  
President  
TITLE

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**Rule No. 1**

**DEFINITIONS**

(Continued)

APPROVED

Campus Arrangement: See Continuous Property.

Central Office: A Telephone Utility's switching office unit by means of which one telephone station may be connected to another.

Change Charges: A charge for a change of telephone service on the same premises made at the customer's request where there is no interruption of service, other than that incident to the work involved, and that is not initiated by the Utility or required for the proper maintenance of the equipment or service.

Coin-box Service: Telephone service furnished from stations equipped with a device for collecting coins in payment of telephone service.

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Company: See Utility.

Complex Inside Wire: Complex Inside Wire, also known as Intrasystem Wire, connects station components to each other or to common equipment, such as a PBX or key system. Connection of complex inside wire to the telephone network is governed by Part 68 of FCC Rules and Regulations.

Connecting Arrangement: Denotes the equipment provided by the Utility to accomplish the direct electrical connection of customer-provided facilities with facilities of the Utility. Such connection will be made through a standard network interface or its equivalent conforming to Part 68, Subpart F, of FCC Rules and Regulations.

(To be inserted by utility)

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***Issued by***

Joel Dohmeier

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Vice President

**TITLE**

(To be inserted by Cal.P.U.C.)

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Rule No. 1

(N)

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

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CONTINUOUS PROPERTY:

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1. Continuous Property is land which is:

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- (a) wholly owned by a single individual or entity, regardless of whether the owner leases<sup>1</sup> all or a portion(s) of the property to another and
- (b) which contains, or will contain, multiple buildings where all portions of the property may be served without crossing a public thoroughfare<sup>2</sup> or the property of another.

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2. There are three basic types of Continuous Property:

- (a) Single-tenant commercial in which one owner or tenant occupies all buildings.
- (b) Mixed commercial and residential (e.g., buildings with both commercial and residential space or campus-type configurations such as colleges and military bases) in which a mixture of business and residential uses exist.
- (c) Multi-tenant commercial and/or residential in which several tenants occupy a building individually on a per-floor or per-section basis.

Single-family homes and properties within which a portion(s) of the land is owned by separate entities and a portion(s) is owned by the entities in common<sup>3</sup> do not constitute continuous property.

<sup>1</sup>The property retains its character as continuous property regardless of whether the owner or a lessee (who wholly leases the property from the owner) sublets a portion(s) of the property to another, e.g. apartment buildings or complexes. Condominiums also are continuous property.

<sup>2</sup>A "public thoroughfare" is a street, road, or other means of passage across property which is not subject to restrictions on ingress, egress, or boundaries.

<sup>3</sup>Such as townhomes and homes in gated communities.

(C)

(L) Previously shown in Rule No. 1, Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 68-T, however changed for this filing.

(Continued)

(N)

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Harald L. Kluis  
NAME  
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Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

CUSTOMER:

Refers to the person, firm, or corporation responsible for ordering telecommunications services, paying charges, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Utility. A customer may be an individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust corporation, authorized representative, governmental entity, or any other entity that subscribes to the services offered under this tariff.

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CUSTOMER-PROVIDED PREMISES TERMINAL EQUIPMENT:

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Denotes communications devices and apparatus with their associated wiring provided by a customer or authorized user that does not constitute a communications system.

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DATE OF PRESENTATION:

The date on which a bill or notice is mailed or delivered to the customer.

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DEMARCATIION POINT:

See Rule No. 24.

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(L) Material previously shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 68-T.

(Continued)

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Advice Letter No. 43

Harald L. Kluis

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President

Effective AUG 08 1993

Resolution No. 15352

TITLE

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

DIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE:

Service by means of a telephone system in which the central office equipment is of the automatic or machine-switching type and in which the customer's station telephone is equipped with a dial for use in originating calls therefrom.

DIRECTORY LISTINGS:

Essential information in the telephone directory whereby telephone users may ascertain the telephone number of a customer's station.

DISTRIBUTION CABLE FACILITIES:

Cable and associated structures and appurtenances, located in/on streets or easements, extending from the serving central office up to and including the Utility's local loop demarcation point.

On continuous property, these facilities include the Utility's cable and associated apparatus directly or indirectly routed to the minimum point of entry in a building or buildings.

DISTRICT AREA:

A specific portion of an exchange area served by a particular central office or by a group of central offices common only to that portion.

EMERGENCY:

A situation that exists when serious illness, public safety, necessity, or war conditions are involved.

END-USER:

A customer who uses (rather than provides) telecommunications services. Also see Customer.

EXCHANGE:

A telephone system providing service within a specified area as shown on maps filed elsewhere in the tariff schedules, and within which communications are considered as exchange messages, except those messages between toll points.

EXCHANGE AREA:

An area shown on maps filed elsewhere in tariff schedules within which the Utility holds itself out to furnish exchange telephone service from one or more central offices serving that area.

(Continued)

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TITLE



Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

EXCHANGE MESSAGE:

A completed telephone call or telephonic communication between exchange stations in the same local service area, except messages between toll points. (T)

EXCHANGE SERVICE:

Telephone service furnished between customers' telephone stations within an exchange area or local service area.

EXTENDED SERVICE:

Exchange service available to customers in a particular exchange or district area for communication throughout that exchange and other designated areas in accordance with the provisions of the exchange tariffs.

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FACILITIES:

The elements inside of plant involved in providing a telecommunications service such as: service connection facilities, radio facilities, Other Common Carrier facilities, and central office equipment, etc.

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FARMER LINE SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished in the suburban area of an exchange by means of lines owned and maintained in part by the customers using the service. Such lines connect to the Utility's facilities at the boundary of the base rate area or the city limits, whichever is the farther from the central office. All switching service is performed by the Utility at its central office. The customers own and maintain the telephones and batteries used in their services, and maintain the facilities and instrumentalities owned by them. No more than ten primary stations should be connected to any one farmer line.

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TITLE

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

FICTITIOUS NAME:

A name or style employed by an individual or a concern to direct attention to a commodity or service, or for any purpose other than the actual conduct of the business.

FLAT RATE SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished at a fixed periodic charge.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT:

Equipment attached or connected to Utility equipment not owned or authorized by the Utility for use with the telephone service furnished.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished by means of facilities connecting a customer's station with a central office in an exchange area other than the exchange area in which the station is located, or extension service or P.B.X. station service in an exchange area other than that in which the primary station or P.B.X. station service is located.

FULLY RENOVATED BUILDINGS:

Are buildings in which internal wall coverings and existing telephone wiring and/or cable are removed in connection with renovations requiring a building permit. The effective date for determining fully renovated status is the date of the notice of occupancy issued by the appropriate local agencies.

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(L) Material now shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 312-T.

(Continued)

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Rule No. 1

(N)

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

INDIVIDUAL CASE BASIS (ICB):

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition where the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

(N)

INDIVIDUAL LINE SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished by means of a central office line or circuit assigned for use for one primary station only.

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INFORMATION SERVICES CALL BLOCKING:

The Utility's customer option to restrict direct-dialed calls from their telephone(s) to 900 numbers.

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INSIDE WIRE:

Also known as Simple Wire, refers to all nonsystem premises telephone wire. Inside wire includes the associated jacks on the customer's side of the Utility's local loop demarcation point. Inside wire does not include customer premises equipment.

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INSIDE WIRE DEMARCATION POINT:

The inside wire demarcation point designates the end of inside wire facilities, the beginning of CPE facilities, and separates the inside wire vendor's responsibility from that of the CPE vendor. It is located at the point where CPE is connected to inside wire.

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INSTALLATION CHARGE:

An initial, nonrecurring charge made under certain conditions to cover all or a portion of the cost of installing telephone service. The payment of an installation charge gives the customer no ownership, wholly or in part, to the property installed.

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(L) Material previously shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 238-T.

(Continued)

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TITLE

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

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INTERFACE:

See Standard Network Interface.

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INTERIOR WIRING:

See Inside Wire.

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(L) Material now shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 314-T.

(Continued)

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TITLE

Resolution No. 15352

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

INTRABUILDING NETWORK CABLE (INC):

INC is located on the customer's side of the Utility's local loop demarcation point. INC connects the end of the Utility's local loop at the minimum point of entry to the INC demarcation point at the floor terminal(s) within a customer's building or to another building on a customer's continuous property. The purpose of INC is to provide the communications path from the Utility's service entrance facility to the end-user's service location.

INTRABUILDING NETWORK CABLE (INC) DEMARCATION POINT:

The Intrabuilding Network Cable (INC) demarcation point separates the property owner's responsibility to provide INC from the property owner and/or end-user customer's responsibility to provide inside wire, standard jack(s), and customer premises equipment. This demarcation point designates the end of the INC provided by the property owner and the beginning of simple or complex inside wire.

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INTRASYSTEM WIRE:

See Complex Inside Wire.

JOB SCHEDULE:

This schedule establishes the activity dates associated with a job. Start and completion dates for each major work activity are normally provided.

JOINT USER:

An individual or concern authorized by the Utility and the customer to share in the use of the customer's business telephone service.

KEY TELEPHONE SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished by means of assemblies of one or more individual or PBX access lines.

LANDLORD:

See Property Owner/Landlord/Agent.

LATERAL CABLE:

See Intrabuilding Network Cable.

(Continued)

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**Rule No. 1**  
**DEFINITIONS**  
(Continued)

**APPROVED**

LINE EXTENSIONS:

Line Extensions consists of overhead or underground extensions to plant from existing distribution facilities to new service connections, and exclude additions to plant along existing telephone facilities. (See Distribution Cable Facilities and Service Connections.)

LOCAL LOOP DEMARCATION POINT:

The Local Loop Demarcation Point is the point at which the Utilities facilities end and the property owner's facilities begin. For copper land-line facilities only, the Local Loop Demarcation Point shall be located at the Minimum Point of Entry/Presence (MPOE/MPOP). (See also Minimum Point of Entry/Presence).

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Installation and maintenance of facilities and equipment beyond the Utility's local loop demarcation point is the responsibility of the property owner/landlord/agent, or end-user customer.

(C)

Where a Local Loop Demarcation Point lacks sufficient power and/or space to support provisioning of new service, such service will be provisioned as close as practicable to the existing demarcation point.

LOCAL PRIVATE LINE TELEPHONE SERVICE:

A service furnished for the customer's own use by means of a line to which two or more telephone stations are permanently connected and which shall not be connected for exchange service.

LOCAL SERVICE:

An exchange service available in a particular exchange area for communication between stations served from within that exchange area only.

LOCAL SERVICE AREA:

An area within which are located the stations that customers may call at exchange rates, in accordance with the provisions of the exchange tariffs. The local service area is the customer's exchange and any other exchange whose serving central office is within a 12 mile radius of the customer's serving central office.

MANUAL TELEPHONE SERVICE:

A service in which the switching of one line into connection with another for purposes of telephonic communication is performed manually by operators.

MEASURED RATE SERVICE:

A telephone service that bases charges on the number of outgoing messages to stations receiving service from the same local service area.

(To be inserted by utility)

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Decision No.: 02-08-067

***Issued by***

Paul E. Pederson

NAME

Vice President

TITLE

(To be inserted by Cal.P.U.C.)

Date Filed: October 21, 2002

Effective: **DEC 02 2002**

Resolution No.:

Rule No. 1  
**DEFINITIONS**  
(Continued)

**APPROVED**

MESSAGE UNIT:

A unit measurement of the outgoing message use in accordance with the provisions of the tariff schedules.

MILEAGE CHARGES:

The additional charges for exchange telephone service based on airline distance measurement for service furnished outside the base rate area or off the premises of the primary station or in connection with foreign exchange service.

MINIMUM POINT OF ENTRY/PRESENCE (MPOE/MPOP):

The Minimum Point of Entry/Presence is the closest practical point to where the Utility's facilities cross a property line or the closest practicable point to where the Utility's facility enters a multiunit building or buildings. For copper land-line facilities only, the Local Loop Demarcation Point shall be located at the Minimum Point of Entry. (See Local Loop Demarcation Point).

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MOBILEHOME PARK:

See Building Usage.

MULTI-ELEMENT SERVICE CHARGES:

Charges designed to cover in part the various separate portions of expense incurred in providing certain telephone service. The separate portion or elements are: service ordering, central office connection work, and premises visit charge.

NETWORK INTERFACE (NI):

See Standard Network Interface.

NETWORK TERMINATING WIRE (NTW):

The wire between the Utility's protected terminal and the Utility placed network access termination. This wire connection is called a cross-connect.

NONPUBLISHED SERVICE:

Telephone numbers are omitted from the telephone directory at the customer's request.

PARTY LINE SERVICE:

A telephone service furnished by means of a central office line or circuit to which may be assigned two or more primary stations.

PERMANENT DISCONNECT:

A discontinuance of service in which the facilities used in the service are immediately made available for use for another service.

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Vice President  
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Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

PERSON:

Any individual, public agency, partnership, corporation, or other organization operating as a single business entity.

PREMISES; BUSINESS; RESIDENCE:

See Building Usage, Business Service, and Residence Service.

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PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE (P.B.X.) SERVICE:

Exchange service furnished by means of a PBX switchboard, intercommunicating system, or mechanical equipment located on the customer's premises and local stations with local communication between them and communication to the general system by means of exchange trunks to the Utility's central office.

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President

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TITLE





**Rule No. 1**  
**DEFINITIONS**  
(Continued)

**APPROVED**

**RESIDENCE SERVICE:**

Exchange telephone service furnished to a customer at a residence or place of dwelling where the actual or obvious occupancy is for domestic purposes.

**RIGHT OF WAY:**

Denotes the legal permission granted to the Utility by the property owner to allow the Utility to install, maintain, and repair intrabuilding network cable and any associated plant facilities on a property. This permission is usually in writing and is recorded as an easement against the property.

**RINGING POWER:**

Electrical energy furnished to a private branch exchange system or other equipment for signaling stations connected thereto.

**RISER CABLE:**

See Intrabuilding Network Cable.

**ROOM:**

Space in a building surrounded by walls or closed partitions provided the opening, if any, between the top of such walls or partitions and the ceiling is less than two feet.

**SEMI-PUBLIC COIN BOX SERVICE:**

A customer service with a telephone equipped with a coin collecting device furnished for the use of the customer and the public in locations somewhat public in character.

**SERVICE CONNECTION:**

Wire or cable, and associated underground supporting structure where used, from the point of connection with the Utility's distribution cable facilities to the point of connection with the interface device at the building served. A service connection serves only the continuous property on which it is located. An incidental segment may be located in the adjacent dedicated street or Utility easement. (See Distribution Cable Facilities, Line Extensions and Inside Wire).

**SERVICE CONNECTION CHARGE:**

A charge intended to cover in part certain operating expenses incident to the establishment of telephone service and the connection of the service with the telephone system.

**SERVICE PROVISIONING CROSS-CONNECT (SPC):**

Wires or bridge clips that connect the Utility's network access termination point to the building owner's access terminal.

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Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

SERVICE CONNECTION FACILITY:

Denotes wire/cable, either aerial or buried, used as the entrance facility and the building entrance terminal located up to and including the Utility's local loop demarcation point.

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SIMPLE WIRE:

See Inside Wire.

(N)

SPECIAL BILL:

A bill for accumulated exchange and toll service charges rendered in lieu of the requirement of a cash deposit for the re-establishment of credit before disconnection of service as provided in the tariff schedules, or a bill for accumulated exchange and toll charges rendered at such time as the amount of the unpaid charges, billed and unbilled, materially exceeds the amount of any prepaid charges or any deposits made in connection with the particular service.

SPECIAL RATE AREA:

A portion of an exchange area shown on maps filed elsewhere in the tariff schedules in which special base rates apply.

STANDARD NETWORK INTERFACE (SNI):

This is a type of Utility-owned network interface (isolation device) at which customer-owned facilities are connected to the telephone network. It also serves as the official demarcation point between the customer's responsibility and the Utility's responsibility.

(C)

(C)

START OF INSTALLATION:

(N)

An installation of service or a change applied for by an applicant or customer, is considered to have started when the Utility performs any work or incurs any expense in connection therewith, or in preparation therefor, which would not otherwise have been performed or incurred, provided:

- (a) The applicant or customer has advised the Utility to proceed with the installation, and
- (b) The Utility has advised the applicant or customer that, in accordance with his/her order, it is commencing the installation, and

(N)

(L)

(L)

(L) Material now shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 321-T.

(Continued)

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

START OF INSTALLATION: (Continued)

- (c) The Utility has advised the applicant or customer by written notice at the time the order was taken that charges will be applicable in the event of a cancelled, modified, or delayed order, and
- (d) That a copy of such written notice, signed by the Utility and the applicant/customer, is on file with the Utility at the time of the cancellation, modification, or delay.

(N)

(N)

SUBDIVISION:

Improved or unimproved land under a definite plan of development wherein it can be shown that there are reasonable prospects within the next three years for five or more nontemporary main telephones and/or P.B.X. trunk line terminations, at a density of at least one per acre.

(L)

SUBSCRIBER:

See Customer.

(L)

SUBURBAN AREA:

The portion of an exchange area located outside of the base rate area.

SUBURBAN SERVICE:

Ten-party line service furnished in the suburban area, unless otherwise specified in the rate schedule.

SUPERSEDURE:

The transfer of a customer's complete service, including the telephone number, from one party to another with no change in type or location of the telephone service, and including the responsibility for payment of outstanding charges against the service.

TARIFF SCHEDULES:

The entire body of effective rates, tolls, rentals, charges, classifications, and rules, as set forth herein.

TARIFF SHEET:

An individual sheet of the tariff schedules.

TEMPORARY DISCONNECT:

A temporary discontinuation of service without complete termination of the service, made at the request of the customer or on the initiative of the Utility, in which the facilities and telephone number are held available for resumption of service.

(L) Previously shown in Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 78-T.  
(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 43

Harald L. Kluis

Date Filed MAY 07 1993

Decision No. 92-01-023

NAME  
President

Effective AUG 08 1993

Resolution No. T15352

TITLE

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

TEMPORARY SERVICE:

Service to premises or enterprises in which the temporary nature can be determined in advance from the known limited duration of the contemplated operations, such as construction or exploration projects with their related housing and miscellaneous camp service facilities, summer or winter resorts, amusement or sports concerns, fairs, exhibit structures or places, and other enterprises of like limited duration.

Service for a specified short term to premises or enterprises normally permanent in nature.

Service to projects of abnormal risk or of unpredictable duration, such as mine development, oil well drilling, or lumbering operations.

(T)

TENANT:

(N)

A person or entity paying rent to occupy or use real property owned by a landlord for residential or commercial purposes.

(N)

TIE LINE:

A circuit connecting two P.B.X. systems for the purpose of interconnecting the stations of one with those of the other without the use of trunks to the Utility's central office.

TOLL MESSAGE:

A completed telephone call or telephonic communication between exchange stations when the called station is not within the local service area of the calling station, between toll stations, or between a toll station and an exchange station.

TOUCH CALLING SERVICE:

A service arrangement permitting the use of push button equipped telephone instruments in lieu of rotary dial equipped telephone instruments to originate calls. The service is offered for use with customer lines served from a central office equipped to furnish this service.

TRADE NAME:

The name or style under which an individual or concern conducts its business and by which it is generally known to the public.

(Continued)

Rule No. 1

DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

TRANSMISSION LINE:

Standard transmission limits as used herein is an airline distance of one-half mile measured from the primary station or P.B.X. switchboard.

TRENCHING COSTS:

Cost of excavating, backfilling and compacting, and where necessary, cost of breaking and repaving pavement and of restoring landscaping.

TRUNK LINE:

A telephone circuit from one central office to another or between a P.B.X. system and a Utility central office.

UNDERGROUND SUPPORTING STRUCTURE:

Conduit, manholes, handholes, and pull boxes where and as required plus trenching costs as defined in Trenching Costs above.

UTILITY:

The public utility named herein.

UTILITY INITIATED BLOCKING:

The Utility's option to assign blocking to a customer's line when the customer fails or refuses to pay information charges associated with 900 calls.

(N)  
|  
(N)

WALL SET:

A telephone designed to be attached to the wall of a room or building.

ZONE:

A portion of an exchange area shown on maps filed elsewhere in the tariff schedules.

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 29

Harald L. Kluis

Date Filed

Decision No. 91-03-021

NAME  
President

Effective JAN 0 1 1992

TITLE

Resolution No.