

(1947); 12 FCC 1005 (November 26, 1947); 12 FCC 1008 (May 20, 1948).

(d) That the characteristics of the warning tone shall be the same as those specified in the Orders of this Commission adopted by it in "Use of Recording Devices in Connection With Telephone Service," Docket 6787; 11 F.C.C. 1033 (1947); 12 F.C.C. 1005 (November 26, 1947); 12 F.C.C. 1008 (May 20, 1948);

(e) That no recording device shall be used unless it can be physically connected to and disconnected from the telephone line or switched on and off.

(Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 315, 317; 48 Stat., as amended, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1068, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1089; 47 U.S.C. 152, 153, 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 315, 317)

[32 FR 11275, Aug. 3, 1967, as amended at 46 FR 29480, June 2, 1981; 52 FR 3654, Feb. 5, 1987]

Subpart F—Telecommunications Relay Services and Related Customer Premises Equipment for Persons With Disabilities

SOURCE: 56 FR 36731, Aug. 1, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 64.601 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(1) *American Sign Language (ASL)*. A visual language based on hand shape, position, movement, and orientation of the hands in relation to each other and the body.

(2) *ASCII*. An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange which employs an eight bit code and can operate at any standard transmission baud rate including 300, 1200, 2400, and higher.

(3) *Baudot*. A seven bit code, only five of which are information bits. Baudot is used by some text telephones to communicate with each other at a 45.5 baud rate.

(4) *Common carrier or carrier*. Any common carrier engaged in interstate Communication by wire or radio as defined in section 3(h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), and any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication by wire or radio, notwithstanding sections 2(b) and 221(b) of the Act.

(5) *Communications assistant (CA)*. A person who transliterates or interprets conversation between two end users of TRS. CA supersedes the term "TDD operator."

(6) *Hearing carry over (HCO)*. A reduced form of TRS where the person with the speech disability is able to listen to the other end user and, in reply, the CA speaks the text as typed by the person with the speech disability. The CA does not type any conversation.

(7) *Telecommunications relay services (TRS)*. Telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who has a hearing or speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an individual who does not have a hearing or speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio. Such term includes services that enable two-way communication between an individual who uses a text telephone or other nonvoice terminal device and an individual who does not use such a device, speech-to-speech services, video relay services and non-English relay services. TRS supersedes the terms "dual party relay system," "message relay services," and "TDD Relay."

(8) *Text telephone (TTY)*. A machine that employs graphic communication in the transmission of coded signals through a wire or radio communication system. TTY supersedes the term "TDD" or "telecommunications device for the deaf," and TT.

(9) *Voice carry over (VCO)*. A reduced form of TRS where the person with the hearing disability is able to speak directly to the other end user. The CA types the response back to the person with the hearing disability. The CA does not voice the conversation.

(10) *Speech-to-speech relay service (STS)*. A telecommunications relay service that allows people with speech disabilities to communicate with voice telephone users through the use of specially trained CAs who understand the speech patterns of persons with disabilities and can repeat the words spoken by that person.

(11) *Video relay service (VRS)*. A telecommunications relay service that allows people with hearing or speech disabilities who use sign language to communicate with voice telephone users through video equipment. The video link allows the CA to view and interpret the party's signed conversation and relay the conversation back and forth with a voice caller.

(12) *Non-English language relay service*. A telecommunications relay service that allows persons with hearing or speech disabilities who use languages other than English to communicate with voice telephone users in a shared language other than English, through a CA who is fluent in that language.

(13) *Qualified interpreter*. An interpreter who is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary.

[65 FR 38435, June 21, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 54804, Sept. 11, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 38435, June 21, 2000, § 64.601 was revised, effective Dec. 18, 2000. At 65 FR 54804, Sept. 11, 2000, § 64.601 was amended by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (9) as (2) through (10) respectively, and by adding a new paragraph (1), effective Oct. 11, 2000 through Dec. 18, 2000. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows.

§ 64.601 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(1) *711*. The abbreviated dialing code for accessing all types of relay services anywhere in the United States.

(2) *American Sign Language (ASL)*. A visual language based on hand shape, position, movement, and orientation of the hands in relation to each other and the body.

(3) *ASCII*. An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interexchange which employs an eight bit code and can operate at any standard transmission baud rate including 300, 1200, 2400, and higher.

(4) *Baudot*. A seven bit code, only five of which are information bits. Baudot is used by some text telephones to communicate with each other at a 45.5 baud rate.

(5) *Common carrier or carrier*. Any common carrier engaged in interstate communication by wire or radio as defined in section 3(h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), and any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication by wire or radio, notwithstanding sections 2(b) and 221(b) of the Act.

(6) *Communications assistant (CA)*. A person who transliterates conversation from text to voice and from voice to text between two end users of TRS. CA supersedes the term "TDD operator."

(7) *Hearing carry over (HCO)*. A reduced form of TRS where the person with the speech disability is able to listen to the other end user and, in reply, the CA speaks the text as typed by the person with the speech disability. The CA does not type any conversation.

(8) *Telecommunications relay services (TRS)*. Telephone transmission services that provide the ability for an individual who has a hearing or speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with a hearing individual in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of an individual who does not have a hearing or speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio. Such term includes services that enable two-way communication between an individual who uses a text telephone or other nonvoice terminal device and an individual who does not use such a device. TRS supersedes the terms "dual party relay system," "message relay services," and "TDD Relay."

(9) *Text telephone (TT)*. A machine that employs graphic communication in the transmission of coded signals through a wire or radio communication system. TT supersedes the term "TDD" or "telecommunications device for the deaf."

(10) *Voice carry over (VCO)*. A reduced form of TRS where the person with the hearing disability is able to speak directly to the other end user. The CA types the response back to the person with the hearing disability. The CA does not voice the conversation.

§ 64.602 Jurisdiction.

Any violation of this subpart F by any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication shall be subject to the same remedies, penalties, and procedures as are applicable to a violation of the Act by a common carrier engaged in interstate communication.

[65 FR 38436, June 21, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 38436, June 21, 2000, § 64.602 was revised, effective Dec. 18, 2000. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows.

§ 64.602 Jurisdiction.

Any violation of this subpart by any common carrier engaged in intrastate communication shall be subject to the same remedies, penalties, and procedures as are applicable to a violation of the Act by a common