NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions

As used in this Tariff, the following terms shall have the meanings specified below in this Section 1.:

1.1 "Act" means the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and as, from time to time, interpreted in the duly authorized rules and regulations of the FCC or a Commission within its state of jurisdiction.

1.2 (Reserved for future use)

1.3 "Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line" or "ADSL" means a transmission technology on twisted pair copper loop plant, which transmits an asymmetrical digital signal of up to 6 Mbps from the TC and up to 640 Kbps to the TC using one of a variety of line codes as specified in ANSI standards T1.413-1995-007R2 and Bell Atlantic Technical Reference TR-72575, Issue 2.

1.4 "Affiliate" As Defined in the Act means a person or entity that (directly or indirectly) owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another person or entity. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “own” means to own an equity interest (or the equivalent thereof) of more than 10 percent.

1.5 "Agreement for Switched Access Meet Point Billing" means an Agreement for Switched Access Meet Point Billing that the Telephone Company enters into between itself and an interconnecting TC for the purpose of providing switched exchange access services to Inter-exchange Carriers.

1.6 “Ancillary Telecommunications Services” means any service or support not otherwise defined herein provided by the Telephone Company to Requesting TCs to enable such Requesting TCs to provide Telecommunications Services.

1.7 “Applicable Laws” has the meaning given to such term in Section 10.1 hereof.

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

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

1.10 "Automatic Number Identification" or "ANI" means an in-band trunk network signaling parameter which refers to the number that can be transmitted through a telecommunications network identifying the billing of the calling party or customer.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.11 "Bona Fide Request (BFR) Process" means the process described in Section 16 following that prescribes the terms and conditions pursuant to which a Requesting TC can request that Telephone Company provide it with one or more unbundled Network Elements that the Telephone Company has not already provided under the terms of an interconnection agreement to another Requesting TC and has not been made generally available under the terms of this Tariff.

1.12 (D)
(D)

1.13 "Calling Party Number" or "CPN" is a Common Channel Interoffice Signaling ("CCS") parameter which refers to the number transmitted on an out-of-band basis through the SS7 signaling network identifying the calling party or customer's telephone number.

1.14 (a) "CCS" or "Hundred Call Seconds" means a telephone traffic engineering unit of measurement equaling one hundred (100) seconds of usage.
(b) "CCS" or "Common Channel Interoffice Signaling" means the signaling system defined in Section 1.19 following.
(c) Custom Calling Services - central office-based enhancements to the subscriber's basic access line, including, but not limited to: Call Forwarding; Call Waiting; Speed Calling and Three-Way Calling.

1.15 "Central Office Switch" or "Switch" means a switch used to provide Telecommunications Services, including: Call Forwarding; Call Waiting; Speed Calling and Three-Way Calling.

(a) "End Office Switches" which are used to terminate Customer station links for the purpose of interconnection to each other and to trunks; and
(b) "Tandem Office Switches" which are used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other Central Office Switches.

A Central Office Switch may also be employed as a combination End Office/Tandem Office Switch.

1.16 "CLASS Features" means certain CCS-based features available to customers including, but not limited to: Automatic Call Back; Call Trace; Caller Identification; Call Return and other CCS-based offerings that may become available.

1.17 (Reserved for future use)

1.18 "Commission" or "PSC" means the New York State Public Service Commission.

1.19 "Common Channel Interoffice Signaling" or "CCIS" or "CCS" means the signaling system, developed for use between switching systems with stored-program control, in which all of the signaling information for one or more groups of trunks is transmitted over a dedicated high-speed data link rather than on a per-trunk basis. The CCIS used by the Telephone Company is Signaling System 7 (SS7).

Busy Line Verification/Busy Line Verification Interrupt Traffic has been withdrawn from the Tariff effective April 14, 2013. (N)
(N)

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.20 "Cross-Connection" means a connection provided pursuant to Collocation at the Digital Signal Cross Connect, Main Distribution Frame or other suitable frame or panel between (i) the Collocating Party's equipment and (ii) the equipment or facilities of the Telephone Company. Cross-Connection can be between two network elements not related to collocation or interconnection per se.

1.21 (Reserved for future use)

1.22 (Reserved for future use)

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

1.24 "Digital Signal Level 0" or "DS0" means the 64 Kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. The effective transport rate of a DS0 signal may be less than 64 Kbps as a result of technology limitations. A DS0 provides the digital equivalent of an analog voice grade channel.

1.25 "Digital Signal Level 1" or "DS1" means the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS1 is the initial level of multiplexing. A DS1 traditionally provides twenty-four DS0 channels, each of which provides the digital equivalent of an analog voice grade channel.

1.26 "Digital Signal Level 3" or "DS3" means the 44.736 Mbps third-level in the time-division multiplex hierarchy. In the time-division multiplexing hierarchy of the telephone network, DS3 is defined as the third level of multiplexing. A DS3 traditionally provides twenty-eight DS1 channels, each of which provides the digital equivalent of twenty-four analog voice grade channels, resulting in a DS3 having the equivalent capacity of 672 equivalent voice grade channels.

1.27 "Direct Customer Access Service" or "DCAS" is an electronic interface system provided by the Telephone Company to facilitate the ordering, provisioning and maintenance of various competitive offerings provided to TCs, including: interconnection arrangements, unbundled network elements, resale of retail services provided at wholesale rates and many other offerings.

1.28 "Eligible TC" is an authorized full service facilities-based provider of local exchange services designated as such by Order of the NYPSC. The Telephone Company is considered an "Eligible TC" for this purpose.

1.29 "Exchange Message Record" or "EMR" means the standard used for exchange of Telecommunications message information among Telecommunications providers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. EMR format is contained in Bellcore Publication BR-010-200-010 CRIS Exchange Message Record.

1.30 "Exchange Access" As Defined in the Act means the offering of access to telephone exchange services or facilities for the purposes of the origination or termination of telephone toll services.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1 .31 "FCC" means the Federal Communications Commission.

1.32 "Fiber-Meet" means an Interconnection architecture method whereby the Telephone Company physically interconnects its network via an optical fiber interface (as opposed to an electrical interface) to the Telecommunications network of another TC at any mutually agreed upon location, limited only by technical feasibility and the availability of facilities.

1.32.1 "Fiber-to-the-Premises (FTTP) Loop" -- A fiber to the premises loop is a loop consisting entirely of fiber optic cable, whether dark or lit, that extends from the main distribution frame (or its equivalent) in an end user's serving wire center to the demarcation point at the end user's customer premises or a node within 500 feet thereof; provided, however, that in the case of predominantly residential multiple dwelling units (MDUs), an FTTP Loop is a Loop consisting entirely of fiber optic cable, whether dark or lit, that extends from the main distribution frame (or its equivalent) in the wire center that serves the multiunit premises to or beyond the multiunit premises' minimum point of entry (MPOE), as defined in 47 C.F.R. § 68.105. (N)

1.33 "Force Majeure Event" has the meaning given to such term in Section 17.1 hereof.

1.34 "High-Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line" or "HDSL" means a transmission technology which transmits up to 784 Kbs over one pair or up to 1.5 Mbs over 2 twisted copper cable pairs, as specified in Bell Atlantic Technical Reference TR-72575, Issue 2, using the 2 Binary / 1 Quartenary ("2B1Q") line code. Only unloaded and non-repeated twisted cable pairs that do not exceed a technical length limitation can support HDSL capabilities.

1.35 "Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier" or "ILEC" As Defined in the Act means, with respect to an area, the local exchange carrier that -

(a) on the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, provided telephone exchange service in such area; and

(b) (i) on such date of enactment, was deemed to be a member of the exchange carrier association pursuant to section 69.601(b) of the FCC's regulations (47 C.F.R. 69.601(b)); or

(ii) is a person or entity that, on or after such date of enactment, became a successor or assign of a member described in clause (i).

For purposes of this Tariff, the Telephone Company is the incumbent Local Exchange Carrier in the current areas of the state in which it presently provides Local Exchange Service.

1.36 "Ineligible TC" is a TC which is a facilities-based local exchange service provider but has not been designated by Order of the NYPSC as a full service provider.

1.37 "Information Service" As Defined in the Act means the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control, or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service.

1.38 "Information Service Traffic" means Local Traffic or IntraLATA Toll Traffic which originates on a Telephone Exchange Service line and which is addressed to an information service provided over the Telephone Company's or an interconnected Local Exchange Carrier's information services platform (e.g., 976).

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.39 "Integrated Digital Loop Carrier" or "IDLC" means a subscriber loop carrier system which integrates within the switch, generally at a DS1 level, twenty-four (24) local link (loop) voice grade equivalent transmission paths combined into a 1.544 Mbps digital signal. Depending on the specific technology deployed in the Telephone Company's network, it may be possible to provide IDLC at higher than the DS1 level, which in turn would provide for a level of capacity greater than twenty-four local link (loop) voice grade equivalent transmission paths.

1.40 "Integrated Services Digital Network" or "ISDN" means a switched network capability that supports services that are designed to provide end-to-end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for a digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D). Primary Rate Interface-ISDN (PRI-ISDN) provides for a digital transmission of twenty three 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 64 Kbps data channel (23B+D).

1.41 "Interconnection" is As Described in the Act and refers to the connection of a network, equipment, or facilities, of the Telephone Company with the network, equipment, or facilities of another TC for the purpose of transmission and routing of Telephone Exchange Service traffic and Exchange Access traffic.

1.42 "Interexchange Carrier" or "IXC" means a carrier that provides, directly or indirectly, interLATA or intraLATA Telephone Toll Services.

1.43 "Interim Telecommunications Number Portability" or "INP" As Described in the Act means the offering of a capability that enables a customer to retain its local telephone number when it changes Local Exchange Carriers and remains at the same location. Interim Number Portability is provided by the Telephone Company through remote call forwarding, route indexing, direct inward dialing or other comparable arrangements, with as little impairment of functioning, quality, reliability and convenience as possible.

1.44 "InterLATA Service" As Defined in the Act means Telecommunications between a point located in a Local Access and Transport Area and a point outside such area.

1.45 "Local Access and Transport Area" or "LATA" As Defined in the Act means a contiguous geographic area -

(a) established before the date of the enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 by a Bell operating company such that no exchange area includes points within more than 1 metropolitan statistical area, or State, except as expressly permitted under the AT&T Consent Decree; or

(b) established or modified by a Bell operating company after such date of enactment and approved by the Commission.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.45 (Cont'd)

For purposes of this Tariff, the Telephone Company operates in six discrete LATAs within New York State. They are:

1) LATA 132 -- the New York Metropolitan LATA
2) LATA 133 -- the Poughkeepsie LATA
3) LATA 134 -- the Albany LATA
4) LATA 136 -- the Syracuse LATA
5) LATA 138 -- the Binghamton LATA
6) LATA 140 -- the Buffalo LATA

In addition, the Rochester area is considered a separate, seventh LATA; however, the Telephone Company currently does not operate in that area of the State. Telephone calls that originate and terminate within any one of the seven New York State LATAs are classified as IntraLATA intrastate calls. Telephone calls that originate in one of the seven LATAs and terminate in another of these seven LATAs are classified as InterLATA intrastate calls. Calls that originate in any one of these seven LATAs and terminate in a different LATA in any other state or in a foreign country are classified as InterLATA interstate calls.

1.46 "Local Exchange Carrier" or "LEC" As Defined in the Act means any person that is engaged in the provision of telephone exchange service or exchange access. Such term does not include a person insofar as such person is engaged in the provision of a commercial mobile service under §332 (c), of the Act except to the extent that the Commission finds that such service should be included in the definition of such term.

1.47 "Local Link Transmission" or "Link" means the entire transmission path which extends from the network interface/demarcation point at a customer's premises to the Main Distribution Frame or other designated frame or panel in a Local Exchange Carrier's Wire Center which serves the customer. Links are defined by the electrical interface rather than by the type of facility used.

1.48 "Losses" means any and all losses, costs (including court costs), claims, damages (including fines, penalties, and criminal or civil judgments and settlements), injuries, liabilities and expenses (including attorneys' fees).

1.49 "Main Distribution Frame" or "MDF" means the distribution frame of the Local Exchange Carrier providing the Link used to interconnect cable pairs and line and trunk equipment terminals on a switching system.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.50 "Meet-Point Billing" means the process whereby each of two or more Local Exchange Carriers who are involved in the provision of Switched Exchange Access Service bills an appropriate tariff rate for its respective portion of jointly provided Switched Exchange Access Service to the Inter-exchange Carrier under terms among such LECs as agreed to in a separate Agreement for Switched Access Meet Point Billing. In general, there are four alternative Meet-Point Billing arrangements possible, which are:

(a) "single bill, single tariff" in which a single bill is presented to the Inter-exchange Carrier and each Local Exchange Carrier involved applies rates for its portion of the service from the same tariff,

(b) "multiple bill, single tariff" in which each involved Local Exchange Carrier presents separate bills to the Inter-exchange Carrier and each carrier involved applies rates for its portion of the service from the same tariff,

(c) "multiple bill, multiple tariff" in which each involved Local Exchange Carrier presents separate bills to the Inter-exchange Carrier and each carrier involved applies rates for its portion of the service from its own unique tariff, and

(d) "single bill/multiple tariff" shall mean that one bill is rendered to an Inter-exchange Carrier from all LECs who are jointly providing Switched Exchange Access Service. A single bill consists of all rate elements applicable to access services billed on one statement of charges under one bill account number using each LEC's appropriate access tariffs. The bill could be rendered by, or on behalf of, any of the Local Exchange Carriers involved in the provision of service.

1.51 "Network Element" As Defined in the Act means a facility or equipment used in the provision of a Telecommunications Service. Such term also includes features, functions, and capabilities that are provided by means of such facility or equipment, including subscriber numbers, databases, signaling systems, and information sufficient for billing and collection or used in the transmission, routing, or other provision of a Telecommunications Service.

1.52 "North American Numbering Plan" or "NANP" means the numbering plan used in the United States, Canada, Bermuda, Puerto Rico and certain Caribbean Islands. The NANP format is a 10-digit number that consists of a 3-digit NPA code (commonly referred to as the area code), followed by a 3-digit NXX code and 4-digit line number. Both the 10-digit number and the last 7 digits of it are generally referred to as a telephone or local telephone number.

1.53 "Number Portability" As Defined in the Act means the ability of users of Telecommunications Services to retain, at the same location, existing telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one TC to another.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.54 "NXX" means the three-digit code which appears as the first three digits of a seven digit telephone number, where N has a number value of 2 - 9 and X has a number value of 0 - 9.

1.55 "Party" means either the Telephone Company or a Requesting Telecommunications Carrier, including any Affiliate, who has expressly accepted all of the terms and conditions of this Tariff pursuant to a duly executed and delivered Acceptance and Agreement which has been approved by the Commission.

1.56 "Point of Termination Bay" or "POT Bay" means the intermediate distributing frame system which serves as the point of demarcation for physically collocated interconnection. POT Bay terminations are provided with either, or both, analog/voice frequency and/or digital capabilities.

1.57 "Port" means a line card (or equivalent) and associated peripheral equipment on an End Office Switch which serves as the Interconnection between individual loops or individual customer trunks and the switching components of an End Office Switch and the associated switching functionality in that End Office Switch. Each Port is typically associated with one (or more) telephone number(s) which serves as the customer's network address. The Port Element is part of the provision of the unbundled Local Switching Element. A Port includes available line features (such as call forwarding, call waiting, etc.) but does not include optional switch features or switching functionality.

1.58 (Reserved for future use)

1.59 "Reciprocal Compensation" is As Described in the Act, and refers to the payment arrangements that recover costs incurred for the transport and termination of telecommunications originating on one carrier's network and terminating on the other carrier's network.

1.60 "Reciprocal Compensation Call" or "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic" means a Telephone Exchange Service Call completed between the Companies which qualifies for Reciprocal Compensation pursuant to the terms of this Tariff and any prevailing Commission rules that may exist.

1.61 "Requesting Telecommunications Carrier" or a "Requesting TC" is a TC that has placed an order for the purchase of services, under this Tariff, and has the appropriate legal authority to utilize such services in the offering of telecommunications services to its own customers.

1.62 (Reserved for future use)

1.63 "Route Indexing" means the provision of Interim Number Portability through the use of direct trunks equipped for CCIS - SS7 operation provisioned between end offices of the Telephone Company and an interconnected Local Exchange Carrier over which inbound traffic to a ported number will be routed. When Route Indexing is deployed, the telephone number ported through the network to the customer's Local Exchange Carrier will be the number dialed by the originating or calling party.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.64 (Reserved for future use)

1.65 "Service Control Point" or "SCP" means a component of the signaling network that acts as a database to provide information to another component of the signaling network (i.e., Service Switching Point or another SCP) for processing or routing certain types of network calls. A query/response mechanism is typically used in communicating with an SCP.

1.66 "Signaling System 7" or "SS7" means an internationally standardized, general purpose Common Channel Signaling protocol.

1.67 "Signal Transfer Point" or "STP" means a component of the SS7 signaling network that performs message routing functions and provides information for the routing of messages between signaling network components. An STP transmits, receives and processes CCS messages and it is a packet switch that utilizes the SS7 protocol.

1.68 "Strapping" means the act of installing a permanent connection between a POT Bay and a Collocated Party's physical collocation node.

1.69 "Switched Exchange Access Service" means the offering of transmission or switching services to TCs for the purpose of the origination or termination of Telephone Toll Service. Switched Exchange Access Services include: (i) Feature Group A, (ii) Feature Group B, (iii) Feature Group D, (iv) 800/888 access, and (v) 900 access and their successors or similar Switched Exchange Access services. The Telephone Company provides Switched Exchange Access Service pursuant to its PSC NY No. 11--COMMUNICATIONS Tariff for intrastate calls and its FCC No. 11 Tariff for interstate calls.

1.70 "Synchronous Optical Network" or "SONET" means an optical interface standard that allows for transporting many different digital signals using a basic building block or base transmission rate of 51.84 Mbps (OC-1 {Optical Carrier}/STS-1 {Synchronous Transport Signal}) and higher rates are direct multiples of the base rate, such as OC-3/STS-3 which is equal to three times the base transmission rate.

1.71 "Technically Feasible Points" means points at which it is technically or operationally feasible or possible to interconnect with or access the Telephone Company's network with or without either creating a legitimate threat to the reliability or security of the Telephone Company's network or precluding the Telephone Company from maintaining responsibility for the management, control and performance of its network.

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.72 "Telecommunications" As Defined in the Act means the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

1.73 "Telecommunications Act" means the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

1.74 "Telecommunications Carrier" or "TC" As Defined in the Act means any provider of Telecommunications Services, except that such term does not include aggregators of Telecommunications Services (as defined in Section 226 of the Act). A TC shall be treated as a common carrier under the Act only to the extent that it is engaged in providing Telecommunications Services, except that the FCC shall determine whether the provision of fixed and mobile satellite service shall be treated as common carriage.

1.75 "Telecommunications Service" As Defined in the Act means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used to transmit the telecommunications service.

1.76 "Telephone Company" means Verizon New York Inc.

1.77 "Telephone Exchange Service" As Defined in the Act means (A) service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge, or (B) comparable service provided through a system of switches, transmission equipment, or other facilities (or combination thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a telecommunications service.

1.78 "Telephone Exchange Service Call" or "Telephone Exchange Service Traffic" means a call completed between two Telephone Exchange Service customers of two Local Exchange Carriers located in the same LATA, originated on one Party's network and terminated on the other Party's network where such call was not carried by a third Party as either a pre-subscribed call (1+) or a casual dialed (10XXX) or (101XXXX) call. Telephone Exchange Service Traffic is transported over Traffic Exchange Trunks

NETWORK ELEMENTS

1. Definitions (Cont'd)

1.79 "Telephone Toll Service" As Defined in the Act means telephone service between stations in different exchange areas for which there is a separate charge not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service. For purposes of this Tariff all calls for which Toll Dialing Parity applies are considered Telephone Toll Service calls and all calls for which Toll Dialing Parity does not apply are not considered as Telephone Toll Service calls.

1.80 "Transit Tandem Service" or "TTS" is an offering provided by the Telephone Company to requesting competitive Local Exchange Carriers that enables the TC whose customer originated an intraLATA call destined for a customer of another Local Exchange Carrier (not a customer of the Telephone Company) to utilize a Telephone Company tandem switch as a means of establishing connectivity with the terminating competitive Local Exchange Carrier. Transit Tandem Service is not applicable to calls that utilize an Inter-exchange Carrier for which Interconnection with either the originating and/or terminating Local Exchange Carrier(s) are provided pursuant to Meet Point Billing, while service to the Inter-exchange Carrier is provided pursuant to Switched Exchange Access Service tariffs or other applicable contract arrangements.

1.81 "Wire Center" means an occupied structure or portion thereof in which the Telephone Company or another Local Exchange Carrier has the exclusive right of occupancy and which serves as a Routing Point for Switched Exchange Access Service and is the premises at which is located one or more local End Office Switches and is a point at which Links (Loops) used to provision customer's Local Exchange Service converge for a given area.