6. Channels for Video Transmission
6.1 General

Rates and charges for services explained herein are contained in Section 10.6.

6.1.1	Description	
A.	Channels for video transmission are furnished to existing subscribers only. Additions, rearrangements and moves are not permitted. Channels for video transmission provide for a path for electrical transmission between two or more stations. A station is a premises or point designated by the subscriber at which a channel terminates and where material is transmitted to or received from a video channel. Channels specially equipped and operated for video transmission in connection with television viewers are furnished for transmission in one direction only of United States standard monochrome and National Television Systems Committee color signals. Local and interexchange channels are provided for monthly and occasional use.	(C | (C)
1.	**Local Channel—** That portion of a through channel within an exchange (zone in New York Metropolitan Exchange Area) which is provided to connect the following locations.	
a.	A station with an interexchange channel	
b.	Two stations or a station and a switching center in the same exchange (zone in the New York Metropolitan Exchange Area)	
c.	Two stations or a station and a switching center in different exchanges (zones in the New York Metropolitan Exchange Area) where the mileage between the serving central offices is 25 miles or less.	
2.	**Interexchange Channel—** That portion of a through channel which interconnects different exchanges (zones in the New York Metropolitan Exchange Area) in which stations, or channel terminations in Telephone Company offices are located, excluding two-point channels where the mileage between serving central offices is 25 miles or less as defined under local channels.	
B.	Local channels have a frequency range of approximately four megacycles. They are not designed for use where the through transmission of video material between stations involves more than four local channels furnished by the Telephone Company or others.	
C.	Interexchange channels have a frequency range of approximately three megacycles. They are furnished with station connections providing amplification, special operation and supervision as required.	
D.	Channels of the Telephone Company may be interconnected at a station provided no interference with or impairment of Telephone Company channels or services will result. Interconnections may be made as follows.	
1.	Local channels of the Telephone Company or of others may be connected with other local channels of the Telephone Company.	

6. Channels for Video Transmission
6.1 General

6.1.1	Description
D.	(Continued)
2.	Local channels of the Telephone Company may be connected with interexchange channels of the Telephone Company or of others.
3.	Local channels of others may be connected with Telephone Company interexchange channels only via local channels of the Telephone Company.
4.	Telephone Company interexchange channels may be interconnected.
5.	Interexchange channels of others may not be connected either directly or indirectly with interexchange channels of the Telephone Company.
E.	Local channels of the Telephone Company associated with interexchange service may be interconnected at a Telephone Company central office building by means of switching equipment furnished by the Telephone Company. A station connection is required.
F.	All facilities used by subscribers in connection with video transmission channels are subject to the approval of the Telephone Company.
G.	The subscriber may not create additional channels from the facilities furnished by the Telephone Company.
H.	A switch is an operation performed by the Telephone Company at a television operating center whereby an existing section of a video network (interexchange channel, station connection or local channel) is disconnected from or connected to another existing section of a network.
I.	Local channels, station connections and interexchange channels furnished on a monthly basis are considered as existing sections of networks during the periods they are furnished as specified by the customer.
J.	Local channels, station connections and interexchange channels furnished on an occasional basis are considered established at the beginning of each occasion of use and discontinued at the end of each occasion of use and are, therefore, considered existing sections of networks during the occasion of use.

6. Channels for Video Transmission
6.2 Mileage Measurement

6.2.1	General
A.	Where a terminal of the channel is located in the territory of Frontier Telephone of Rochester, Inc. ("Frontier"), mileage is measured to the point of connection with the facilities of Frontier, in accordance with P.S.C. No. 15. (T)

6.2.2	Interexchange Mileage
A.	The interexchange mileage is the airline distance (fractional) miles being treated as full miles) between the serving central offices of the exchanges in which the terminals of the channel are located. Where there are more than two such exchanges the measurements are made in such a manner as to join all the serving central offices to produce the lowest total rate, the mileage rate for each segment being computed separately.

6.2.3	Local Channels
A.	The local channel mileage is the airline distance (up to eight miles, fractional quarter miles being considered as full quarter miles; beyond eight miles, fractional miles being considered as full miles) measured from the serving central office of a station to the serving central office of another station, or to the point of connection with an interexchange channel, or to a switching center.

6. Channels for Video Transmission
6.3 Application of Rates and Charges

6.3.1	General
A.	A station connection used with one service may be used with another service for the same direction of transmission, provided the service periods do not overlap.
B.	One transmit terminal and one receive terminal charge shall apply for each local channel. Interoffice mileage applies between the serving central offices and a loop charge applies between the customer location and the serving central office. However, only one loop charge applies when the local channel is associated with interexchange service. One loop and interoffice mileage charges apply for a local channel connected to the switching center.
C.	The maximum charge during any one month for channels or station connections is that applicable for monthly service, 24 hours per day.

6.3.2	Surcharges	
A.	**Municipal Surcharge for Local Utility Gross Revenue Taxes—** In certain cities and villages a municipal surcharge to recover the additional expense related to Local Utility Gross Revenue Taxes applies as specified in P.S.C. No. 15.	(T)
B.	**Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District Tax Surcharge—** In the following counties, a surcharge to recover the additional expense related to the Temporary Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge applies as specified in P.S.C. No. 15.	(T)
1.	Bronx County	
2.	Dutchess County	
3.	Kings County	
4.	Nassau County	
5.	New York County	
6.	Orange County	
7.	Putnam County	
8.	Queens County	
9.	Richmond County	
10.	Rockland County	
11.	Suffolk County	
12.	Westchester County	]
C.	**Surcharge for State Excise Tax of Telecommunication Services and Gross Earnings Tax (Gross Revenue Tax) —** A surcharge to recover the additional expense related to the Gross Revenue Tax applies as specified in P.S.C. No. 15.	(T)]

6. Channels for Video Transmission
6.3 Application of Rates and Charges

6.3.2	Surcharges	
D.		] (D) [

6.3.3	Monthly Service
A.	Unless otherwise specified in this tariff, the minimum charge will be for one month. If facilities are furnished for more than the minimum period, the charge for a fractional part of a month following and consecutive with a full month will be a proportionate part of the monthly charge based on the actual number of days the facilities are furnished.

6.3.4	Daily Service
A.	The minimum charge will be for one day.

6.3.5	Hourly Service
A.	The minimum charge will be for one hour. Where the rates for use in excess of one hour are on an hourly basis, a portion of an hour will be charged as a full hour except that no charge will be made if such use does not exceed nine minutes. Where the rate for use in excess of one hour is on a fifteen-minute basis, a portion of a fifteen-minute period will be charged as a full fifteen-minute period, except that no charge will be made if such use does not exceed three minutes.