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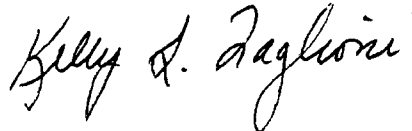
Ms. Blanca S. Bayo
Division of the Commission Clerk
and Administrative Services
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

*In the Matter Global NAPs, Inc. Petition for Arbitration Pursuant to
47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of Interconnection Rates, Terms and Conditions with
Verizon Florida, Inc., f/k/a GTE Florida, Inc.
Docket No. 011666-TP*

Dear Ms. Bayo:

Please find enclosed for filing an original and fifteen (15) copies of Response of Verizon Florida Inc., to the Petition for Arbitration of Global NAPs, Inc. Service has been made as indicated on the Certificate of Service. If there are any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (804) 788-7334.

Very truly yours,



Kelly L. Faglioni

KLF/ar
Enclosures
cc: John C. Dodge
William J. Rooney, Jr.

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**BEFORE THE STATE OF FLORIDA
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In the Matter Global NAPs, Inc.)
Petition for Arbitration Pursuant to)
47 U.S.C. § 252(b) of Interconnection)
Rates, Terms and Conditions with)
Verizon Florida, Inc., f/k/a GTE Florida, Inc.)
_____)

Docket No: 011666-TP

**RESPONSE OF VERIZON FLORIDA INC.
TO THE PETITION FOR ARBITRATION OF GLOBAL NAPs, INC.**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Global NAPs' Petition for Arbitration of an Interconnection Agreement ("GNAPs' Petition") is premature. GNAPs does not seek final arbitration but essentially an interim order "resolving the issues on a policy level" and sending the Parties back to the negotiation table. In fact, GNAPs admits that (i) "there are outstanding negotiation issues between the Parties"¹ and (ii) it "has not necessarily identif[ied] all of the provisions in the attached 'redline' draft of the Template Agreement."²

GNAPs has not provided an adequate basis for the Commission to grant the relief it seeks. Although GNAPs articulates only eleven narrow issues for arbitration, attached to its Petition, is a redlined contract draft in which it proposes significant changes to Verizon's Template Agreement. These numerous changes are not described in GNAPs' Petition, which GNAPs admits "does not necessarily identify all of the provisions" in the redlined document. GNAPs' Petition thus fails to comply with the Act's requirement to fully set forth all of the issues to be arbitrated and explain the parties' respective positions on those issues.³

In addition, GNAPs' proposed changes are contrary to its representations during the negotiations, in which GNAPs agreed to accept the Verizon Florida Inc. ("Verizon") Template Agreement as is, except for changes to which the Parties had previously agreed.⁴

Despite undefined issues and unsupported contract language, GNAPs asks the Florida Public Service Commission (the "Commission") to (i) "find that the GNAPs' proposed

¹ GNAPs' Petition at 5, ¶ 10.

² GNAPs' Petition at 6, ¶ 14.

³ Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("Act") § 252(b)(2).

⁴ See November 2, 2001, correspondence from John Dodge, Jim Sheltema, and Laura Schloss of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood and Gregory Romano of Verizon, attached at Ex. B to this Response.

modifications to Verizon's Template Agreement are reasonable and consistent with the law" and (ii) "approve its revisions to Verizon's Template Agreement."⁵ The Commission should reject GNAPs' unsupported request based on its representations during the negotiations and on the deficiency of GNAPs' Petition and accompanying exhibits.

If the Commission nonetheless considers GNAPs' proposed contract changes, despite its failure to properly raise or support them, the Commission should reject these changes on their merits. Virtually all these changes amount to corporate welfare: GNAPs is demanding that Verizon subsidize GNAPs' cost of doing business. Moreover, as further explained in this Response submitted pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Act,⁶ GNAPs' proposals conflict with or impermissibly expands upon the duties of interconnecting carriers as set forth in the Act. By contrast, the interconnection agreement proposed by Verizon is both consistent with the Act and a fair and practical resolution of the Parties' rights and obligations.

II. SUPPORTING EXHIBITS

Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement is attached as Exhibit A. It reflects the language upon which Verizon and GNAPs agree. Where Verizon and GNAPs disagree, GNAPs' proposed language is struck-through and Verizon's proposed language is shown as bold and double underlined. In addition to Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement, attached as Exhibit B are additional documents relating to the Parties' negotiations discussed below.

III. NEGOTIATIONS

GNAPs presents an incomplete and misleading view of the Parties' negotiations. Although GNAPs correctly cites January 19, 2001 as the date of its initial request for

⁵ GNAPs' Petition at 36, ¶ 76.

⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*

negotiations, GNAPs suggests that it did not receive Verizon's proposed template agreement until April 23, 2001. To the contrary, Verizon sent GNAPs an electronic version of Verizon's model interconnection agreement on February 2, 2001. On the same day, GNAPs' attorney, Christopher Savage, requested immediate interconnection under an interim arrangement. In response to that request, on February 14, 2001 and again on February 27, 2001, Verizon informed Mr. Savage that GNAPs could use the interconnection agreement Verizon provided to GNAPs on February 2 as the interim agreement.⁷

For seven months, Verizon received only limited changes to its proposed interconnection agreement from GNAPs. During this period, GNAPs repeatedly changed negotiators. Although Mr. Savage was the first point of contact with GNAPs, on February 23, 2001, GNAPs notified Verizon that Erik Cecil would be the primary negotiating attorney for GNAPs.⁸ But on March 15, 2001, it was another GNAPs attorney, Gerie Miller, who forwarded discrete changes to the Verizon model interconnection agreement. Yet again, in June, GNAPs introduced new negotiators, Jim Scheltema, John Dodge, and Laura Schloss.

Apparently to accommodate its changing negotiators, GNAPs sought an extension of the negotiations period in June, agreeing that Verizon should send its most recent template agreement and repeatedly promising few changes.⁹ Accordingly, Verizon provided its then-current template to GNAPs on June 29, 2001. But, after obtaining Verizon's agreement to an extension of time for negotiations based on GNAPs' representation that it expected to provide

⁷ See February 14, 2001 correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to GNAPs, Ex. B; see February 23, 2001 correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to GNAPs, Ex. B.

⁸ See February 23, 2001, correspondence from Erik Cecil to Joseph Greenwood, Ex. B.

⁹ See June 26, 2001, correspondence from Karlyn Stanley, Erik Cecil, and Gerie Miller of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood of Verizon, Ex. B; July 11, 2001, correspondence from Joseph Greenwood to GNAPs, Ex. B.

only minor edits, on September 10, 2001, GNAPs provided extensive proposed changes to nearly every provision of the agreement. GNAPs' only explanation was that it wanted to go another way. Despite the fact that GNAPs took seven months to evaluate and respond to Verizon's proposed agreement, GNAPs now implies that Verizon should have more quickly evaluated and responded to the extensive redlined draft GNAPs provided on September 10.¹⁰

Contrary to GNAPs' representation that it was "six weeks" from September 10 before "Verizon indicated its availability for negotiations,"¹¹ the Parties discussed a negotiating schedule on September 27, 2001. Moreover, to allow more time for the Parties to work through GNAPs' extensive changes, the Parties again agreed to an extension of the negotiations, making the last day for requesting arbitration December 20, 2001.¹²

The parties began weekly conference calls in October, continuing through December.¹³ Multiple calls were held during the weeks preceding the December 20 arbitration deadline. During that period, GNAPs agreed to negotiate from another update of Verizon's model interconnection agreement, which incorporated the FCC's *ISP Remand Order*¹⁴ and included state-specific language for the parties to consider. Although GNAPs correctly notes that Verizon did not provide a redlined draft, GNAPs fails to note that Verizon did explain the "updates" and

¹⁰ See GNAPs' Petition at 6-8, ¶¶ 15-22.

¹¹ *Id.* at 7, ¶ 17.

¹² The parties memorialized their agreement to extend the request for negotiation date in an October 1, 2001 correspondence, Ex. B. The parties subsequently extended the request for negotiation date from July 11, 2001 to July 13, 2001. See December 13, 2001 correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to John Dodge of GNAPs, Ex. B.

¹³ GNAPs correctly notes that a November 30th session was cancelled in advance due to a "familial obligation" of one of Verizon's negotiators, the birth of the negotiator's child.

¹⁴ *In the Matter of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunication Act of 1996; Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic*, 16 FCC Rcd 9151 (2001) ("*ISP Remand Order*").

that GNAPs declined Verizon's offer of a redline. In any event, GNAPs had Verizon's proposed agreements in electronic form and could have easily produced a redlined version itself.

As the negotiations continued, GNAPs again reassessed its approach, informing Verizon on November 2 that it proposed "to narrow the focus of our discussions to issues that are of the most import to the company's business plan, and accept (with the heretofore agreed changes) the remainder of the Verizon template as is."¹⁵ At that time, GNAPs provided Verizon with a list of "issues" rather than a redline.¹⁶ Even as late in the negotiations as December 10, the parties were still discussing what GNAPs called "general principles," rather than contract language.¹⁷ GNAPs did not provide Verizon its proposed contract language until it filed its Petition on December 20, 2001.

¹⁵ See November 2, 2001, correspondence from John Dodge, Jim Sheltema, and Laura Schloss of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood and Gregory Romano of Verizon, Ex. B.

¹⁶ See *id.*

¹⁷ See December 10, 2001, correspondence from John Dodge and Jim Scheltema of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood and Gregory Romano of Verizon, Ex. B.

IV. RESPONSE TO GNAPs' ISSUES

Issue 1: Should Either Party be Required to Install More Than One Point of Interconnection per LATA?

Issue 2: Should Each Party be Responsible for the Costs Associated with Transporting Telecommunications Traffic to the Single POI?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Glossary §§ 2.45, 2.66; Interconnection Attachment §§ 2.1, 7.1)

Verizon Position:

GNAPs' proposed contract language for §§ 2.45 and 2.66 of the Glossary Section and §§ 2, 3, 5.2.2, 5.3, and 7.1 of the Interconnection Attachment should not be adopted. Aside from the substantive reasons for rejecting GNAPs' language (discussed below), none of the arbitration issues GNAPs identified in its Petition relate to GNAPs' proposed contract changes. As explained below, the Commission is entitled to reject GNAPs' language for this reason alone.

1. Issues 1 and 2: Interconnection and Cost Responsibility.

Contrary to GNAPs' suggestion, Verizon does not dispute GNAPs' option to designate a single point of interconnection ("POI") per LATA within Verizon's network. The real issue is whether GNAPs should be financially responsible for the consequences of exercising its option to designate that POI. GNAPs' designation of only one POI in a LATA imposes additional costs that GNAPs believes should be borne solely by Verizon. This position is patently unfair and inconsistent with the Federal Communication Commission's ("FCC") *Local Competition Order* and several recent federal court decisions. Verizon's interconnection proposal, the Virtual Geographically Relevant Interconnection Points ("VGRIP") proposal, allows the equitable sharing of those costs and, therefore, is the most reasonable solution.

A. Introduction

Under GNAPs' proposal, when a Verizon customer calls a GNAPs customer, Verizon must carry that call to GNAPs' POI, which frequently will be outside the originating local calling area. According to GNAPs, Verizon must incur all of the costs of this transport. In essence, GNAPs wants Verizon to subsidize its entry into the marketplace. Indeed, as discussed in Verizon's response to Issue 4, GNAPs asks Verizon to not only bear the costs of transporting calls to a distant POI, but also to pay reciprocal compensation on those calls. GNAPs demands for corporate welfare are unreasonable and contrary to the Act.

Verizon's proposal, on the other hand, properly recognizes that it, as the incumbent local exchange carrier ("ILEC"), must allow GNAPs the option of interconnecting at a single POI per LATA,¹⁸ but that GNAPs must be expected to make economically efficient decisions about where to interconnect. The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit recognized this point in *MCI Telecommunications Corp. v. Bell Atlantic Pennsylvania*:¹⁹

To the extent . . . that WorldCom's decision on interconnection points may prove more expensive to Verizon, the PUC [Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission] should consider shifting costs to WorldCom.²⁰

B. Verizon's Proposal.

Verizon's VGRIP proposal provides GNAPs with choices, including the option to connect physically to Verizon's network at only one point in order to exchange

¹⁸ *In the Matter of Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime*, 16 FCC Rcd 9610 at ¶ 112 (2001) ("*Intercarrier Compensation NPRM*"). As the Commission is aware, the FCC is seeking comments on its "Single Point of Interconnection Issues." *Intercarrier Compensation NPRM* ¶¶ 112-114.

¹⁹ Nos. 00-2257 and 00-2258, 2001 U.S. App. WL 1381590, at *21 (3rd Cir. Nov. 2, 2001); *see also U.S. West Communications, Inc. v. AT&T Communications, Inc.*, 31 F. Supp. 2d 839, 853 n.8 (D. Or. 1998).

²⁰ *Id.* at *21 (citing *Local Competition Order* ¶ 209).

telecommunications traffic. Nevertheless, to ensure that Verizon does not bear all the costs resulting from GNAPs' decision to establish only one POI in a LATA, Verizon should be able to differentiate between that physical POI and an "Interconnection Point" or "IP," which identifies the point on the network where financial responsibility for the call changes hands.

The IP may be at several different locations, but a typical example would be at a GNAPs' collocation arrangement at a Verizon tandem wire center in a multi-tandem LATA. Typically, this IP may be outside the originating calling area, in which case Verizon would absorb some of the additional costs for transporting the call to that tandem. This is a significant compromise for Verizon because it is willing to bear a portion of the costs associated with GNAPs' interconnection decision.

Once Verizon delivers traffic to GNAPs' IP, GNAPs becomes financially responsible to deliver this traffic to its switch. To do so, GNAPs can purchase transport from Verizon, self-provision the transport to its switch, or purchase transport from a third-party. For example, to deliver this traffic from GNAPs' collocation arrangement at the Verizon tandem wire center back to its switch, GNAPs could purchase transport from Verizon pursuant to the provisions of the interconnection agreement that allow GNAPs to purchase inter-office trunks (unbundled network element interoffice facilities, or "UNE IOF").

Under another VGRIP option, if GNAPs chooses not to establish an IP at the Verizon tandem or at the Verizon end office at which GNAPs collocates, the end office serving the Verizon customer who places the call would be the "virtual IP." For example, assume a Verizon customer originates a call to a GNAPs customer with a NPA-NXX that is associated with the same local calling area as the Verizon customer. Further assume that GNAPs chooses not to collocate at the Verizon end office or tandem. Thus, pursuant to Verizon's proposed § 7.1.1.1,

GNAPs may refuse to establish an IP at the Verizon tandem. Section 7.1.1.1 provides that Verizon will then transport this traffic from the Verizon customer to the POI, wherever that switch may be located in the LATA. Because Verizon must incur additional transport obligations resulting from GNAPs' interconnection choice, however, Verizon should recover its costs for transporting this traffic from GNAPs.²¹

In each of these scenarios, GNAPs retains its right to locate its POI at any technically feasible point on Verizon's network in the LATA, has a choice about where the IP is located, and bears only a portion of the additional costs it causes as a result of its interconnection decision. In short, VGRIP is a very fair proposal to address the consequences of GNAPs' interconnection choices.

GNAPs' choice to locate only one POI in a LATA, however, transfers additional interconnection costs to Verizon. As the FCC decided in the *Local Competition Order*, when an alternative local exchange carrier ("ALEC") requests an "expensive interconnection," pursuant § 252(d)(1) of the Act, the ALEC should "be required to bear the cost of that interconnection."²² That cost is the additional transport Verizon must provide in order to deliver Verizon's originated traffic to the one point in a LATA where GNAPs chooses to interconnect. VGRIP, however, reasonably allocates these additional incremental costs consistent with ¶ 199 of the *Local Competition Order*.

VGRIP also promotes economically efficient decisions regarding interconnection, consistent with the FCC's admonitions in ¶ 209 of the *Local Competition Order*:

²¹ These costs may include transport that Verizon may purchase from GNAPs or a third party like BellSouth. Alternatively, in Verizon's original proposal to GNAPs, Verizon proposed to account for these costs by "backing out" the monthly recurring rate for the UNE IOF transport of that call from the end office reciprocal compensation rate that GNAPs would charge Verizon.

[B]ecause competing carriers must usually compensate incumbent LECs for the additional costs incurred by providing interconnection, competitors have an incentive to make economically efficient decisions about *where* to interconnect.²³

By allocating the incremental interconnection costs, VGRIP promotes economic efficiency. GNAPs' proposal removes any incentive for economic efficiency in making that decision because it would allow GNAPs to avoid any additional costs associated with its interconnection decisions.

Verizon's proposal is also consistent with a recent Commission decision in an arbitration between Sprint and BellSouth.²⁴ There, the Commission held that Sprint may designate a single POI in a LATA. But, when BellSouth is required to deliver "local" traffic outside of the BellSouth local calling area, Sprint must designate a *virtual* POI within a local calling area. Specifically, the Commission held:

[F]or each exchange in which Sprint has a NPA/NXX 'homed' and from which NPA/NXX it has assigned numbers, Sprint must designate at least one VPOI [virtual POI] 'within' a BellSouth local calling area that encompasses that exchange.²⁵

Verizon's VGRIP proposal recognizes that an ILEC should be compensated for its additional costs of delivering originating traffic to an ALEC's single POI. VGRIP equitably accounts for those additional costs.

GNAPs contends that "[t]his Commission in a recent decision recognized that the ILEC should be responsible, both operationally and financially, for transporting the traffic on its

²² *Local Competition Order* ¶ 199.

²³ *Id.* at ¶ 209.

²⁴ See *Petition of Sprint Communications Company Limited Partnership for Arbitration of Certain Unresolved Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Renewal of Current Interconnection Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.*, ("FL Sprint/BellSouth Arbitration") Docket No. 000828-TP, Order No. PSC-01-1095-FOF-TP (May 8, 2001).

²⁵ *Id.* at 63.

network.”²⁶ The Commission in that case, however, also recognized that under appropriate circumstances an ILEC could recover its costs for transporting originating traffic beyond its local calling area to a distant ALEC POI.²⁷ By designating a far-distant POI, GNAPs’ proposal is designed to burden Verizon with a disproportionate share of the costs of transporting traffic to GNAPs’ network. In doing so, GNAPs also ignore the Act’s requirements for interconnection rates to be cost-based.²⁸

Verizon acknowledges that the Commission, in its generic reciprocal compensation proceeding, approved its Staff’s recommendation that purportedly forces the originating carrier to bear all the costs of transport to an ALEC-designated POI anywhere in the LATA.²⁹ No Order has yet to be issued in that case, thus, the details of the Commission’s ruling (including how it may be reconciled with the *FL Sprint/BellSouth Order*) are not yet clear. Meanwhile, it appears that the Commission’s decision in the *FL Sprint/BellSouth Order* provides definitive guidance.

²⁶ GNAPs’ Petition ¶ 35 (citing *Petition by AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc. d/b/a AT&T for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 252*, Docket No. 000721-TP, Order No. PSC-01-1402-FOF-TP, at 44-46 (June 28, 2001) (“*FL AT&T/BellSouth Arbitration*”).

²⁷ See *FL AT&T/BellSouth Arbitration* at 44-45. In discussing arbitrations from the North and South Carolina commissions in which those commissions permitted BellSouth to recover its costs when it delivered its originating traffic to a distant ALEC POI, this Commission determined that those commissions “had sufficient evidence before them relating to these costs to justify a finding pursuant to the terms of Section 252(d)(2)(A) and Section 252(d)(1) of the Act.” *FL AT&T/BellSouth Arbitration* at 44. The Commission went on to acknowledge that it “may be possible to construct an argument favoring the payment of compensation by competitive local exchange companies to ILECs for transporting traffic from a local calling area to a distant POI, particularly one rooted in 47 C.F.R. § 51.701(b)(1). Such an arrangement would, at a minimum, have to contemplate sections 252(d)(1) and 252(d)(2)(A) of the Act in addition to 47 C.F.R. 51.709(b), which require the carrier providing transmission facilities dedicated to the transmission of traffic between two networks to recover only the costs of the proportion of the trunk capacity used by the interconnecting carrier to send traffic that will terminate on the providing carrier’s network.” *Id.* at 45.

²⁸ See 47 U.S.C. § 252(d)(1).

²⁹ See *Investigation into Appropriate Methods to Compensate Carriers for Exchange of Traffic Subject of Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Docket No. 000075-TP, (Fla. P.S.C. Nov. 21, 2001).

Other state commissions that have considered this issue have adopted proposals similar to Verizon's and rejected positions similar to that of GNAPs. The South Carolina Public Service Commission ("South Carolina PSC"), for example, concluded that holding the ALEC responsible to pay for facilities necessary to carry calls from distant local calling areas to a single POI was the only "fair and equitable result"³⁰:

Our review of the FCC's orders does not suggest that a CLEC is free to transfer the costs incurred by its interconnection choices onto the ILEC. In the *Local Competition Order* the FCC specifically stated that "a requesting carrier that wishes a 'technically feasible' but expensive interconnection would, pursuant to section 252(d)(1), be required to bear the cost of that interconnection, including a reasonable profit."³¹

The North Carolina Utilities Commission ("NCUC") reached a similar result in another arbitration proceeding involving AT&T.³² In the *NC (AT&T/BellSouth) Arbitration Order*, the NCUC held that it was "equitable and in the public interest" to require AT&T to be responsible for transport beyond the local calling area.³³

The North and South Carolina Commissions, like this Commission in the *FL Sprint/BellSouth Order*, correctly recognized that forcing ILECs to bear the costs of the ALECs' network decisions, as GNAPs urges here, would be bad public policy. The Commission should approve Verizon's VGRIP proposal because it gives GNAPs the choice of designating a single POI per LATA within Verizon's network, but without forcing Verizon to pay for that choice.

³⁰ *Petition of AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc., for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of a Proposed Interconnection Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 252*, South Carolina PSC, Docket No. 2000-527-C, Order on Arbitration, Order No. 2001-079, at 19 (Jan. 30, 2001).

³¹ *Id.* at 27-28 (quoting *Local Competition Order* ¶ 199).

³² *In the Matter of Arbitration of Interconnection Agreement Between AT&T Communications of the Southern States, Inc., and TCG of the Carolinas, Inc., and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc., Pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Docket Nos. P-140, Sub 73, P-646, Sub 7 (March 9, 2001) ("*NC (AT&T/BellSouth) Arbitration Order*") at 7-15.

2. Many of GNAPs' Contract Changes Were not Raised as "Open" Issues.

GNAPs has presented eleven issues for arbitration. In many instances, however, the contract language for which GNAPs seeks approval does not relate to Issues 1 and 2, or any other issues presented in its Petition. The Commission should not approve proposed contract language that has nothing to do with the issues presented for resolution in this arbitration. Because the issues raised by GNAPs' contract changes were not properly presented for arbitration, the Commission cannot decide them now. If, however, the Commission decides to address GNAPs' extensive redlined changes, they should be rejected for the reasons discussed below.

A. Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §§ 2.2.4, 2.2.5.

GNAPs' unexplained changes to §§ 2.2.4 and 2.2.5 eliminate essential engineering design requirements that ensure network reliability for the operation of common trunk groups and Verizon's tandem switches and that avoid premature tandem exhaust. If a tandem exhausts because of excessive ALEC traffic, it will compromise Verizon's ability to manage its network, to the detriment of Verizon's retail and wholesale customers.

GNAPs' edits, which would allow it to circumvent Verizon's engineering guidelines, seems to confuse Verizon's traffic routing practices with GNAPs' ability to select a POI. Just because GNAPs directly routes its traffic from the POI to a Verizon end office does not mean that the end office has somehow been transformed into the POI.

³³ *NC (AT&T/BellSouth) Arbitration Order* at 15.

GNAPs' edits would require Verizon to design its network in a manner that is not "equal in quality to that provided by the local exchange carrier to itself or to . . . any other party to which the carrier provides interconnection" ³⁴ As the Eighth Circuit explained:

Nothing in the statute requires the ILECs to provide superior quality interconnection to its competitors. The phrase 'at least equal in quality' establishes a minimum level for the quality of interconnection; **it does not require anything more** . . . We also note that it is self-evident that the Act prevents an ILEC from discriminating between itself and a requesting competitor with respect to the quality of interconnection provided. ³⁵

GNAPs' proposal is unacceptable because it would apparently compel Verizon to provide GNAPs with a higher quality of interconnection than the Act requires.

B. Alternative Interconnection Arrangements (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §§ 3 *et. seq.*).

GNAPs' edits to this section indicate that it wants the unilateral ability to select how, when, and where to deploy the end point fiber meet arrangements between the companies. GNAPs' proposal would also dictate to Verizon the technical and operational details of the end point fiber meet arrangement and would require Verizon to construct new facilities. GNAPs' proposal is unreasonable and at odds with the nature of the fiber meet arrangement.

Nearly *all* aspects of each end point fiber meet arrangement are negotiated and can vary significantly from installation to installation. Some notable variables requiring joint consideration are: the terminating electronic equipment at each party's end (*e.g.*, their compatibility and upgrade policy); the end point fiber meet's transmission capacity; the parties' diversity requirements; the designated point(s) of interconnection between the ILEC's and the ALEC's network; and the physical environment, suitability and availability of the points of

³⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 251(c)(2)(C).

interconnection. Indeed, some of the additions GNAPs inserted into the Verizon agreement would bind the parties to deploy equipment and software that may not generally be utilized by Verizon and may become outdated over the course of this interconnection agreement.

GNAPs' proposal would graft a boilerplate agreement onto an arrangement that must, in practical terms, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Verizon will establish end point fiber meet arrangements with GNAPs, but because these are specialized arrangements, the parties will need to define the details outside of the interconnection agreement before the end point fiber meet work begins. The most reasonable way of doing so is through a memorandum of understanding. After the details are defined through the memorandum of understanding, Verizon can start building the end point fiber meet.

Verizon's position is consistent with the FCC's holding that because each carrier derives benefit from the mid-span meet, "each party should bear a reasonable portion of the economic costs of the arrangement."³⁵ In addition, because the mid-span meet requires the ILEC to build new fiber optic facilities to the CLEC's network, the FCC has determined that the parties should mutually determine the distance of this build-out.

GNAPs and Verizon have successfully executed memoranda of understanding in other jurisdictions to define the technical and operational details of particular end point fiber meet arrangements. GNAPs has offered no explanation as to why the parties should deviate from this successful practice. If the Commission should decide to rule on this issue, it should adopt Verizon's proposal and require the parties to reach mutual agreement on fiber meet details,

³⁵ *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, 219 F.3d 744, 758 (8th Cir. 2000) (emphasis added).

³⁶ *Local Competition Order* ¶ 553.

through a memorandum of understanding, prior to deploying an end point fiber meet arrangement.

C. Ordering, Switching System Hierarchy, and Trunking Requirements (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §§ 5.2.2, 5.3).

GNAPs makes a number of inappropriate edits to §§ 5.2.2 and 5.3. Again, these edits do not affect GNAPs' ability to designate the POI, so they have nothing to do with the issues presented for arbitration. In § 5.2, GNAPs deleted a section that deals with the ordering of transport facilities. Interconnection trunks ride over transport facilities. With trunking interconnection, the carrier orders interconnection trunks separately from transport facilities. GNAPs' deletions eliminate the description of the ordering (the process described in § 5.2.2 is the one currently used by CLECs and IXC operating in Florida) of these facilities.

With its edits to § 5.3 (concerning Verizon's switching system hierarchy and trunking requirements), GNAPs has deleted provisions that are necessary for the proper routing of traffic between the parties. GNAPs' edits conflict with the Local Exchange Routing Guide ("LERG"), which is used by all carriers -- ILECs, ALECs, and IXCs -- as a basis for routing terminating traffic. If the Commission rules on this issue, GNAPs' modifications should be rejected because they leave the contract without necessary detail about how the parties will route and deliver terminating traffic.

Issue 3: Should Verizon’s Local Calling Area Boundaries Be Imposed on GNAPs or May GNAPs Broadly Define Its Own Local Calling Areas?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Glossary §§ 2.34, 2.47, 2.56, 2.77, 2.83, 2.91; Interconnection Attachment §§ 2, 6.2, 7.1, 7.3.4, 13.3).

Verizon Position:

GNAPs’ statement of the issue is misleading. Verizon has never tried to impose its local calling areas on GNAPs or any other ALEC. As Verizon has told the Commission before, all carriers, ILECs and ALECs alike, should be permitted to define their own local calling areas for their own customers. The real issue here is not how GNAPs or Verizon define their local calling areas for their customers. It is, rather, how a local calling area will be defined for purposes of reciprocal compensation.

Contrary to GNAPs’ suggestions, using Verizon’s local calling area as the basis for assessing reciprocal compensation does *not* force GNAPs to adopt Verizon’s local calling scopes for retail purposes. Regardless of how the interconnection agreement defines local calling areas for reciprocal compensation purposes, GNAPs will remain free to establish its own local calling areas for purposes of marketing its services to customers. GNAPs could, for example, define the entire state as a local calling area, even though Verizon’s local calling area definition remains the standard for applying reciprocal compensation.

What GNAPs cannot do, however, is circumvent the existing access charge regime through its unilateral definition of “local calling areas.” Because access rates are generally higher than reciprocal compensation rates, GNAPs seeks to avoid paying access charges by defining away toll calling. That is, if GNAPs uses the entire state as its local calling area for retail purposes, it contends that the entire state should be the local calling area for reciprocal

compensation purposes. If allowed to create such a scheme, GNAPs could avoid payment of Verizon's tariffed access charges and, thus, undermine the support that access charge revenue provides for basic local services prices. Indeed, the Commission's access regime GNAPs attempts to supplant was established with the explicit objective of maintaining universal service.³⁷

The FCC has, likewise, made clear that "transport and termination of local traffic are different services than access service for long distance communications."³⁸ GNAPs' proposal is also at odds with § 251(g) of the Act, which maintains the distinction between access services and local interconnection, and more specifically, maintains access services under existing arrangements unless or until those regulations are specifically superceded. It is inappropriate for GNAPs to effectively ask the Commission to abandon its longstanding local/toll distinction in the context of this arbitration proceeding. In fact, the Commission has scheduled a special hearing in Docket No. 000075-TP to examine the same broad policy issues GNAPs' proposal raises, including the consequences of eroding access revenues used today to keep local rates down. Until the Commission can complete that comprehensive examination, the only reasonable approach here is to maintain the status quo-- that is, use Verizon's Commission-approved local calling areas to determine reciprocal compensation obligations for purposes of its interconnection contract with GNAPs.

³⁷ See *Intrastate Telephone Access Charges for Toll Use of Local Exchange Services*, 1983 Fla. PUC LEXIS 71, at *9, 83 FPSC 100 (1983) ("The primary goal in this proceeding was to set access charges that would adequately compensate the LECs for the use of their local facilities for originating and terminating toll traffic and to provide incentives for competition, while maintaining universal telephone service.").

³⁸ *Local Competition Order* at ¶ 1033.

Issue 4: Can GNAPs Assign to its Customers NXX Codes That are “Homed” in a Central Office Switch Outside of the Local Calling Area in Which the Customer Resides?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Glossary §§ 2.34, 2.47, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.76, 2.77, 2.82; Interconnection Attachment §§ 2.2.1.1, 2.2.1.2, 9.2.1 and 13.3).³⁹

Verizon Position:

With this issue, GNAPs asks the Commission to sanction its practice of misassigning NXX codes to customers who are not associated with the exchange to which a code is homed. Additionally, although it is not apparent from the issue as framed, GNAPs wants the Commission to treat virtual NXX calls as local for purposes of reciprocal compensation.⁴⁰ The Commission should not approve GNAPs’ efforts in this regard, at least not without ordering GNAPs to pay the access charges that properly apply to virtual NXX calls.

Verizon opposes virtual NXX assignments and payment of reciprocal compensation for these non-local calls, but not because it is attempting to “thwart” the development of new telephone services for Florida consumers. Rather than serving the public, GNAPs has two much more self-serving goals in mind: (1) to require Verizon, contrary to law, to pay reciprocal compensation to GNAPs for calls that do not originate and terminate in the same Verizon local calling area and thereby constitute exchange access service, and (2) to deprive Verizon of access charges that it is otherwise entitled to receive for such toll calls. Some background clearly reveals GNAPs’ scheme as an attempt to game the system.

³⁹As with most of the issues in this proceeding, GNAPs makes numerous edits to Verizon’s terms included that fall under Arbitration Issue No. 4, without any explanation or discussion. These edited terms and provisions edited by GNAPs should thus be rejected outright.

⁴⁰See GNAPs Petition at 20-21.

In a ten-digit local telephone number, the first three digits are the “numbering plan area” or “NPA,” commonly called the “area code.” The next three digits identify the specific telephone company Exchange Area within the geography covered by the NPA. These digits are referred to as the NXX. When a carrier issues a customer a number with a particular NXX, that carrier is telling all other carriers, for billing purposes, that the customer is located within the particular rate center to which the NXX is assigned in the industry standard documentation, the Local Exchange Routing Guide.

Rate centers are specific geographic locations used by all carriers for call billing and call routing purposes. Each telephone number is associated with a particular rate center, based on the number’s combination of the area code and the NXX code. There is typically one rate center in each Exchange Area, which is the geographical area served by a single “exchange,” or local switching center. Each of Verizon’s Exchange Areas has a defined local calling area, which includes the entire Exchange Area and some surrounding territory. Local calling areas are defined in Verizon’s tariffs, and determine whether a call is “rated” as local or toll.

A customer’s telephone number thus serves two separate but related functions: proper call routing and rating. In fact, each NXX within an NPA is assigned to ***both a switch and a rate center***. As a result, telephone numbers provide the network with specific information (*i.e.*, the called party’s end office switch) necessary to route calls correctly to their intended destinations. At the same time, telephone numbers also identify the exchanges of both the originating caller and the called party to provide for the proper rating of calls. It is this latter function of assigned NXX codes – the proper rating of calls – that is at the heart of the virtual NXX issue.

What GNAPs wants to do here is to assign NXX codes to its customers that do not correspond to the rate centers in which those customers’ premises are physically located. For

example, GNAPs would like to give a customer a telephone number with an NPA-NXX code that is assigned to Tampa, even though the customer is not located in Tampa, but rather Sarasota. As a result, when a Verizon customer in Tampa calls the GNAPs customer physically located in Sarasota, it looks like a local Tampa call to the Verizon customer in Tampa, and to Verizon itself, even though the call is being placed between different local calling areas. Because a call between Tampa and Sarasota is supposed to be rated as a toll call, no reciprocal compensation ought to be paid under the agreement between Verizon and GNAPs.

GNAPs, however, seeks reciprocal compensation for these virtual NXX calls, despite the Commission's having approved its Staff recommendation finding that they are not local calls and that reciprocal compensation should not be paid for them.⁴¹ Verizon itself has no way of tracking virtual NXX calls on a call-by-call basis. Likewise, Verizon has no ability to "look behind" GNAPs' system for assigning NXX codes and no ability to determine where a particular call has actually terminated physically. If Verizon cannot make this determination, then there is no way of verifying whether a particular call for which GNAPs is seeking reciprocal compensation is *actually* a local call made between callers in the same local calling area. Indeed, GNAPs' own description of its proposed virtual NXX service – which it intends to "span regions" – practically guarantees that most if not all of such calls will *not* be local.⁴²

While GNAPs would clearly benefit financially from this sort of arrangement, Verizon is harmed not just by having to make improper reciprocal compensation payments, but by being

⁴¹See Staff Memorandum, Investigation into Appropriate Methods to Compensate Carriers for Exchange Carriers for Exchange of Traffic Subject to Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Docket No. 000075-TP ("Reciprocal Compensation Recommendation"), Issue 15 at 96 (Nov. 21, 2001), approved at Agenda Conference (Dec. 5, 2001).

⁴²See GNAPs Petition at 20. ¶ 48.

denied access charges that properly apply to toll traffic. If GNAPs is permitted to misassign NXX codes under the present regime, GNAPs unilaterally will have expanded the geographic scope of *Verizon's* local calling areas. Without even knowing that it is doing so, Verizon would be forced to carry calls across rate centers – which otherwise would be toll calls – but would receive no compensation from its end user (the party placing the call) or from GNAPs for those additional transport functions. In short, Verizon would not receive toll charges (because the call is mistaken as a local call) and GNAPs would be unilaterally canceling Verizon's state toll tariffs.

This result would obliterate the longstanding local/toll distinction that guides this Commission's telephone service pricing policy. ILECs' tariffs and billing systems use the NXX codes of the calling and called parties to ascertain the originating and terminating exchanges involved in a call, and the call is rated accordingly. A customer's basic exchange rate typically includes the ability to make an unlimited number of calls within a designated geographic area at modest or no additional charge. Calls outside the local calling area (as defined in Verizon's tariffs and local interconnection agreements) are subject to an additional, toll charge. Toll service is generally priced higher, on a usage-sensitive basis, than local calling. As regulators across the country, including this Commission, understand, toll revenues have historically been used to hold down the price of basic local service.⁴³ However, if NXX codes can be assigned to customers outside their home rate center, then the ILEC cannot discern whether the call is local or toll, and cannot properly rate it. Potentially, all calls will look like local calls – *even if they*

⁴³In lieu of a toll charge to the customer initiating the call, ILECs can be reimbursed for their handling of the long-distance call through arrangements such as toll-free 1-800/877/888 or through foreign exchange (FX) service. In no instance, however, does Verizon offer to transport traffic outside of
(continued . . .)

are classified as toll for billing purposes in the ILECs' tariffs. This means that ILECs will lose the toll revenues that are a principal source of contribution to local rates.

Stated another way, what GNAPs essentially seeks to achieve is a massive rate center consolidation, with potentially *the entire nation* as a *local* calling area. Verizon has no problem with the ALECs (or the ILECs) defining their own calling areas as they see fit. However, as noted above, GNAPs' proposal would force Verizon to redefine its local calling areas. The local/toll calling concept that is linked to Verizon's rate centers, and that is embodied in its tariffs and interconnection agreements, will be rendered meaningless.

Verizon's opposition to this scheme is consistent with Section 251(g) of the Act, which maintains the distinction between access services and local interconnection, and more specifically maintains access services under existing access arrangements unless or until those regulations are specifically superseded. These principles were further reinforced by the FCC in its order implementing the Act, in which the FCC asserted that "transport and termination of local traffic are different services than access service for long distance communications."⁴⁴ GNAPs' proposal selfishly seeks to eliminate the existing access regime for interexchange calls and to manipulate local interconnection into a windfall for GNAPs.

Furthermore, the reciprocal compensation provisions in Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement are intended to track the FCC's regulations implementing the reciprocal compensation requirements in § 251(b)(5).⁴⁵ Those regulations, like this Commission's ruling on Issue 15 in its generic reciprocal compensation docket, unquestionably

the local calling area without additional compensation for the long-distance handling. Doing so would undermine the infrastructure that has been established to help maintain affordable local service.

⁴⁴See *Local Competition Order* at ¶ 1033.

⁴⁵Even with its improper edits to Verizon's proposed definition of "Reciprocal Compensation," GNAPs concedes this to be the case.

defined local traffic based on the physical originating and ending points of a call. For example, in the FCC's *Local Competition Order*, the FCC made clear that the *physical* originating and terminating points of the call determine whether reciprocal compensation charges apply, stating, "Traffic originating and terminating outside of the applicable local area would be subject to interstate and intrastate access charges."⁴⁶

As noted above, this Commission recently confirmed that virtual NXX or "VFX" traffic is not subject to reciprocal compensation because it does not physically terminate in the same local calling area in which it originates.⁴⁷ While the Commission ruled that ALECs may assign telephone numbers to end users physically outside the rate center to which a telephone number is homed,⁴⁸ it agreed with Staff's conclusion that compensation for traffic depends on the end points of the call – that is, where it physically originates and terminates – not on "the NPA/NXXs assigned to the calling and called parties."⁴⁹ The Staff recommended, and the Commission agreed, that "calls to virtual NXX customers located outside of the local calling area to which the NPA/NXX is assigned *are not local calls for purposes of reciprocal compensation.*"⁵⁰ This is precisely the conclusion the Commission should draw here.

This Commission is in good company, as the overwhelming majority of state commissions to consider the issue also have held that reciprocal compensation does not apply to virtual NXX traffic because it does not physically originate and terminate in the same local

⁴⁶ See *Local Competition Order* at ¶ 1035.

⁴⁷ Reciprocal Compensation Recommendation at 68, 71.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at 90-96.

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 88-89; Agenda Conference Approval (Dec. 5, 2001), Issue 15.

⁵⁰ Reciprocal Compensation Recommendation at 94.

calling area. These state commissions include California,⁵¹ Connecticut,⁵² Illinois,⁵³ Texas,⁵⁴ South Carolina,⁵⁵ Tennessee,⁵⁶ Georgia,⁵⁷ Maine,⁵⁸ and Missouri.⁵⁹ The Connecticut, Georgia,

⁵¹See *Re Level 3 Communications, LLC Petition for Arbitration Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, for Rates, Terms and Conditions with Pacific Bell Telephone Company*, Cal. PUC Docket No. D.00-10-032 at 5.

⁵²*DPUC Investigation of the Payment of Mutual Compensation for Local Calls Carried Over Foreign Exchange Service Facilities*, Draft Decision, Docket No. 01-01-29, at unnumbered page 21 (Conn. D.P.U.C. March 19, 2001) (“The purpose of mutual compensation is to compensate the carrier for the cost of terminating a local call *and since these calls are not local*, they will not be eligible for mutual compensation.”) (emphasis added) (“DPUC Investigation”).

⁵³*TDS Metrocom, Inc., Petition for Arbitration of Interconnection Rates, Terms, and Conditions and Related Arrangements with Illinois Bell Telephone Co. d/b/a Ameritech-Illinois Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Arbitration Decision, Docket No. 01-0338 at 48 (Ill. Comm. Comm’n Aug. 8, 2001); *Level 3 Communications, Inc. Petition for Arbitration Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with Illinois Bell Telephone Company d/b/a Ameritech Illinois*, Arbitration Decision, Docket No. 00-0332 (Ill. Comm. Comm’n Aug. 30, 2001) (“FX traffic does not originate and terminate in the same local rate center and therefore, as a matter of law, cannot be subject to reciprocal compensation.”).

⁵⁴*Proceeding to Examine Reciprocal Compensation Pursuant to Section 252 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Revised Arbitration Award, Docket No. 21982 at 18 (Tex. P.U.C. Aug. 31, 2000) (finding FX-type traffic “not eligible for reciprocal compensation” to the extent it does not terminate within a mandatory local calling scope).

⁵⁵*In re Petition of Adelpia Business Solutions of South Carolina, Inc. for Arbitration of an Interconnection Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as Amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Order on Arbitration, Docket No. 2000-516-C, at 7 (S.C. P.S.C. Jan. 16, 2001) (“Applying the FCC’s rules to the factual situation in the record before this Commission regarding this issue of virtual NXX, this Commission concludes that reciprocal compensation is not due to calls placed to virtual NXX numbers as the calls do not terminate within the same local calling area in which the call originated.”) (“Adelpia Arbitration Order”).

⁵⁶*In re Petition for Arbitration of the Interconnection Agreement Between BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. and Intermedia Communications, Inc. Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Tennessee PSC Docket No. 99-00948, at 42-44 (June 25, 2001) (“BellSouth/Intermedia Arbitration Order”).

⁵⁷*Generic Proceeding of Point of Interconnection and Virtual FX Issues*, Final Order, Docket No. 13542-U, at 10-12 (GA P.S.C. July 23, 2001) (“The Commission finds that reciprocal compensation is not due for Virtual FX traffic.”) (“Georgia Generic Proceeding”).

⁵⁸Public Utility Commission Investigation into Use of Central Offices Codes (NXXs) by New England Fiber Communications, LLC d/b/a/ Brooks Fiber Docket No. 98-758, Order Requiring Reclamation of NXX Codes and Special ISP Rates by ILECs, and Order Disapproving Proposed Service (June 30, 2000) (finding VFX an interexchange service, not a local exchange service).

⁵⁹*Application of AT&T Communications of the Southwest, Inc., TCG St. Louis, Inc., and TCG Kansas City, Inc., for Compulsory Arbitration of Unresolved Issues With Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Arbitration Order, Case No. TO-2001-455, at page 31 (Mo. P.S.C. June 7, 2001) (finding VFX traffic “not classified as a local call”).

and South Carolina Commissions, likewise, concluded that access charges, rather than reciprocal compensation, should apply to virtual NXX traffic.⁶⁰

GNAPs' claim that Verizon "does not accept symmetry" between the virtual NXX scenario and the FX scenario (in which Verizon allegedly offers the same type of service that GNAPs claims it wants to offer) is ill-founded.⁶¹ While the two services are similar, there are fundamental differences. When Verizon offers FX service, the customer agrees to pay a monthly charge to Verizon for transporting to the customer calls that would otherwise be toll calls and for which Verizon would normally bill the originating party. When ALECs provide virtual NXX service, however, the ILEC handling the virtual NXX traffic is not compensated for its transport of calls to a rate center which is outside the normal local calling scope.

Unlike real FX service, virtual NXX does not use lines dedicated to a customer for transporting the call between rate centers. Instead, it tricks Verizon's switches and billing systems into treating the call as local, rather than toll. In addition, for FX service, the end user customer compensates Verizon for the ability to receive calls from only *one* other rate center. If a customer chose to have FX service from all of the rate centers within a LATA, the total monthly FX charges would be correspondingly much greater (in order to compensate Verizon for transporting the traffic outside of the local calling area from across the LATA). GNAPs is proposing that Verizon provide, in effect, LATA-wide FX service at no charge and that, in addition, Verizon should pay GNAPs reciprocal compensation for these new "local" calls. The Commission should not sanction this patently unfair result.

⁶⁰ BellSouth/Intermedia Arbitration Order at 44; DPUC Investigation; Georgia Generic Proceeding at 11; Adelphia Arbitration Order at 13.

⁶¹ See GNAPs Petition at 21-23.

Below, Verizon describes particular GNAPs' edits purportedly related to this Issue, and explains in more detail why the Commission should reject these unexplained contract changes.

Verizon's Glossary Section 2.71 – Rate Center Area: GNAPs' edits would remove from this Section the following sentence: "The Rate Center Area is the exclusive geographic area that the LEC has identified as the area within which it will provide Telephone Exchange Services bearing the particular NPA NXX designation associated with the Specific Rate Center Area." GNAPs' edit appears to be based upon the incorrect assumption that that the term "LEC" in the parties' interconnection agreement means "Verizon" only. That is not correct. The term LEC (which is an undisputed term contained in Verizon's Glossary § 2.49) includes all local exchange carriers, not just incumbents, consistent with the Act's definition. Indeed, Glossary § 2.49 specifically provides that the term "[s]hall have the meaning set forth in the Act." As a result, the geographic area associated with a Rate Center Area or Exchange Area is not defined exclusively by Verizon. For purposes of the parties' interconnection agreement, it is necessary to use the word "exclusive" in order to clarify geographic areas identified by Verizon and Verizon alone (as opposed to geographic areas that may have been defined by other LECs as well). GNAPs' edit accordingly should be rejected.

Verizon's Glossary Section 2.72 – Rate Center Point: GNAPs' edits to this Section would replace the terms "Telephone Exchange Service" and "Toll Traffic," both defined elsewhere in the agreement, with the broader term "Telecommunications Service." There simply is no need for this change, because the calls being measured for purposes of this definition are Telephone Exchange Service and Toll Traffic. "Telecommunications Service" is also defined elsewhere in the agreement as well as in the Act itself. GNAPs' edits, however, would serve no purpose and would confuse an otherwise clear definition. They should be rejected.

Verizon's Glossary Section 2.77 – Routing Point: GNAPs' edits to this Section would remove the following sentence: "The Routing Point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA NXX is located." In short, GNAPs' proposed change would permit the Routing Point to be in a different LATA than the Rate Center to which the NPA/NXX is assigned. This is virtual NXX service should not be permitted, as Verizon explains above. Therefore, GNAPs' changes should be rejected.

Verizon's Glossary Sections 2.47 and 2.83 – IXC and Switched Access Exchange: GNAPs' proposed change to the definition of "IXC" is erroneous. Contrary to GNAPs' inserted language, there is nothing that requires an IXC to impose a "toll charge" for its services. For example, AT&T would still be an IXC even if it did not impose a toll charge on telecommunications services. It is commonly understood that as "Long-haul long distance carriers, IXCs include all facilities based inter-LATA carriers . . . IXCs also provide intraLATA toll service and operate as CLECs . . . in many states."⁶² Verizon's definition thus is entirely appropriate and should be adopted.

GNAPs' would significantly revise the definition of "Switched Exchange Access" to give this term "the meaning ascribed to it under 47 U.S.C. § 153(16)." This would completely eliminate Verizon's more complete definition, which defines "Switched Exchange Access" as, "The offering of transmission and switching services for the purpose of the origination or termination of Toll Traffic. Switched Exchange Access Services include but may not be limited to: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 700 access, 800 access, 888 access, and 900 access." GNAPs' less precise definition leaves the provision unworkable. An

⁶²See Newton's Telecom Dictionary 380-381 (17th ed. 2001).

interconnection agreement is meaningless if it cannot be implemented by operational personnel. Pointing to a legal definition ignores this practical concern. Accordingly, GNAPs' edits should be rejected.

Verizon's Interconnection Attachment Sections 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2: GNAPs' changes to these Sections misstate the law. As written by Verizon, § 2.2.1.1 establishes that Interconnection Trunks are to be used for Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, translated LEC IntraLATA toll free service access code traffic, IntraLATA Toll Traffic (between Verizon and GNAPs' respective customers), Tandem Transit Traffic, and Measured Internet Traffic. GNAPs' language would allow other types of traffic to be carried on Interconnection Trunks *based on whether the carrier of the traffic imposes a charge for the traffic*. Likewise, in Section 2.2.1.2, GNAPs' changes would limit Exchange Access to that traffic for which the carrier charges from "time to time."

The imposition of charges is not the defining criterion for Exchange Access traffic. GNAPs' erroneous edits, therefore, should be rejected.

Verizon's Interconnection Attachment Section 9.2.1: GNAPs' edits to this Section are equally inappropriate. GNAPs' revisions would have it read, "If GNAPs chooses to subtend a Verizon access Tandem, GNAPs shall designate the NPA/NXX to be served via that Tandem." Because IXCs typically route traffic using the rate center assigned to the NPA/NXX code, GNAPs' proposed language would result in misrouted and uncompleted terminating long-distance (access) calls. Verizon's proposed language avoids this problem, stating, "If GNAPs chooses to subtend a Verizon access Tandem, GNAPs' NPA/NXX must be assigned by GNAPs to subtend the same Verizon access Tandem that a Verizon NPA/NXX serving the same Rate Center Area subtends as identified by LERG." The Commission should reject GNAPs' edits in favor of Verizon's more practical and workable language.

Verizon's Interconnection Attachment Section 13.3: GNAPs' edits to this Section would upend this provision, making it read, "Unless otherwise required by Commission order, each Party will comply with the Rate Center Areas it has established in its tariffs." This language should be rejected because it is contrary to FCC regulations. The FCC's local number portability guidelines require that companies limit porting of telephone numbers to the same rate center. It is essential that all companies operating in the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSAs") have identical rate center boundaries to ensure compliance with the FCC rules. Verizon's proposed language captures these obligations:

Unless otherwise required by Commission order, the Rate Center Areas will be the same for each Party. During the term of this Agreement, GNAPs shall adopt the Rate Center Area and Rate Center Points that the Commission has approved for Verizon within the LATA and Tandem serving area. GNAPs shall assign whole NPA-NXX codes to each Rate Center Area unless otherwise ordered by the FCC, the Commission or another governmental entity of appropriate jurisdiction, or the LEC industry adopts alternative methods of utilizing NXXs.

For the reasons stated above, GNAPs' changes would eviscerate this regime and should be rejected.

Issue 5: Is it Reasonable for the Parties to Include Language in the Agreement that Expressly Requires the Parties to Renegotiate Reciprocal Compensation Obligations if Current Law is Overturned or Otherwise Revised?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, General Terms and Conditions §§ 4.5, 4.6; Glossary §§ 2.42, 2.56, 2.74, 2.75, 2.91, 2.93, 2.94; Interconnection Attachment §§ 6.1.1, 6.2, 7.2, 7.3.2.1, 7.4; Additional Services Attachment § 5.1).⁶³

Verizon Position:

As the Commission is well aware, the FCC's *ISP Remand Order* is the controlling law of the land. As with all legal authority governing the parties' interconnection agreement, the *ISP Remand Order* may be subject to future changes. Both Verizon and GNAPs have anticipated these possible changes and have proposed identical "change of law" language.⁶⁴ This standard language will squarely address any future reversal of or modification to the *ISP Remand Order*, as well as any other legal authority.

GNAPs, however, inexplicably wants to carve out the *ISP Remand Order* from the parties' identical "change of law" language for special treatment. There is no need to for the specific carve-out that GNAPs proposes. On the other hand, there is a need to address GNAPs' numerous edits to the intercarrier compensation and related terms Verizon has proposed in the wake of the *ISP Remand Order*.

First, GNAPs is not entitled to intercarrier compensation from Verizon for Internet traffic in Florida. An essential element of the *ISP Remand Order*'s prescribed intercarrier rate regime is the volume cap established at ¶ 78 of the *ISP Remand Order*. There, the FCC mandated that

⁶³As with most of the issues in this proceeding, GNAPs makes numerous edits to Verizon's terms included in the wake of the *ISP Remand Order*, without any explanation or discussion. The terms and provisions edited by GNAPs should be rejected for the reasons stated herein.

future intercarrier compensation is limited by the amount of Internet-bound traffic exchanged during the first quarter of 2001.⁶⁵ Because Verizon and GNAPs did not exchange any Internet traffic at all during that period, the parties are on a “bill and keep” basis for all Internet-bound traffic for all periods subject to this interconnection agreement. Nevertheless, it is important to include the intercarrier compensation and related definitions in the interconnection agreement in order to clarify what constitutes reciprocal compensation and what does not under the FCC’s regime. Second, for these reasons and for the reasons stated more fully below, the Commission should reject GNAPs’ unexplained, erroneous edits and should order the parties to adopt Verizon’s language.

1. **The ISP Remand Order Should not be Carved out from all Other Authorities Potentially Subject to a Future Change in Law.**

As an initial matter, GNAPs makes no effort to explain why Verizon’s standard “change of law” language (that GNAPs itself has proposed) is inadequate for purposes of revising the parties’ interconnection agreement in the event the *ISP Remand Order* is someday reversed or otherwise modified. Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of the interconnection agreement explicitly obligate the parties to “revisit” the issue of compensation for Internet-bound traffic under those circumstances and to adopt new language forthwith:

4.5 If any provision of this Agreement shall be invalid or unenforceable under Applicable Law, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any other provision of this Agreement, and this Agreement shall be construed as if it did not contain such invalid or unenforceable provision; provided, that if the invalid or unenforceable provision is a material provision of this Agreement, or the invalidity or unenforceability materially affects the rights or obligations of a Party hereunder or the ability of a Party to perform any material

⁶⁴See Verizon’s proposed interconnection agreement at §§ 4.5, 4.6; GNAPs’ proposed interconnection agreement at §§ 4.5, 4.6.

⁶⁵See *ISP Remand Order* at ¶ 78.

provision of this Agreement, ***the Parties shall promptly negotiate in good faith and amend in writing this Agreement in order to make such mutually acceptable revisions to this Agreement as may be required in order to conform the Agreement to Applicable Law.***

4.6 If any legislative, regulatory, judicial or other governmental decision, order, determination or action, ***or any change in Applicable Law***, materially affects any material provision of this Agreement, the rights or obligations of a party hereunder, or the ability of a Party to perform any material provision of this Agreement, ***the Parties shall promptly renegotiate in good faith and amend in writing this Agreement in order to make such mutually acceptable revisions to this Agreement as may be required in order to conform the Agreement to Applicable Law.***⁶⁶

GNAPs has provided no legitimate reason to carve out the *ISP Remand Order* from all other applicable law and to repeat what §§ 4.5 and 4.6 already say.⁶⁷ Indeed, injecting superfluous language is undesirable in drafting any contract.

Distinguishing the *ISP Remand Order* from other controlling authority potentially subject to reversal or modification would set a confusing precedent that could lead to problems reconciling two separate provisions. For example, ALECs not familiar with the negotiations in this proceeding might contend that if §§ 4.5 and 4.6 were intended to cover all changes in law, then it would not have been necessary to single out the *ISP Remand Order* in the first place. Verizon would be forced to litigate the question of the breadth of §§ 4.5 and 4.6 every time a ALEC disagreed with a new FCC, Commission, or judicial ruling. Verizon should be permitted to rely upon its right to import changes of law without having to initiate repeated proceedings to reaffirm this right.

⁶⁶ See GNAPs' proposed interconnection agreement at §§ 4.5, 4.6 (emphasis added).

⁶⁷ While GNAPs is correct that several parties have appealed the *ISP Remand Order* to the D.C. Circuit, the D.C. Circuit **refused** to stay that Order. See *In re Core Communications, Inc.*, 2001 WL 799957 (D.C. Cir. June 14, 2001).

2. **The Commission Should Adopt Verizon’s Proposed Language Pertaining to Compensation for Internet-Bound Traffic.**

Verizon’s proposed terms pertaining to compensation for Internet-bound traffic are completely consistent with the *ISP Remand Order*. As this Commission knows, it has no authority to depart from the FCC’s intercarrier compensation rate regime.⁶⁸ GNAPs’ unexplained edits to Verizon’s proposed terms either ignore the *ISP Remand Order*, leave explanations within the interconnection agreement vague, or otherwise make no sense at all. A full understanding of Verizon’s position in this area is necessary in order to put Verizon’s proposed terms into context.

As this Commission knows, the *ISP Remand Order* again confirmed that Internet-bound traffic is not subject to the reciprocal compensation requirements of § 251(b)(5). As the FCC explained, it has “long held” that enhanced service provider traffic – which includes traffic bound for Internet Service Providers (“ISPs”) – is interstate access traffic.⁶⁹ The FCC further held that “the service provided by LECs to deliver traffic to an ISP constitutes, at a minimum, ‘information access’ under section 251(g).”⁷⁰ Consequently, these services are excluded from the scope of the reciprocal compensation requirements of § 251(b)(5).⁷¹

The *ISP Remand Order* also sets forth the presumption that traffic from one carrier to another that exceeds a 3:1 ratio is Internet-bound traffic.⁷² The FCC’s interim rate regime will apply to this traffic. The determination of whether the 3:1 ratio has been exceeded rests upon a

⁶⁸See *ISP Remand Order* at ¶¶ 39, 52.

⁶⁹*Id.* at ¶ 28.

⁷⁰*Id.* at ¶ 30. See also, *id.* at ¶ 44.

⁷¹*Id.* at ¶ 34 (“We conclude that a reasonable reading of the statute is that Congress intended to exclude the traffic listed in subsection (g) from the reciprocal compensation requirements of subsection (b)(5)”).

consideration of all traffic (except Toll Traffic) exchanged between the Parties pursuant to the agreement.⁷³

Verizon's contract language correctly embodies these principles. Specifically, Verizon has addressed the new regime in its proposed definitions of "Reciprocal Compensation" (Glossary § 2.74) and "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic" (Glossary § 2.75), as well as in §§ 6 and 7 of the Interconnection Attachment, clarifying what traffic types qualify for reciprocal compensation and which do not.

Verizon's closely related definitions of both "Reciprocal Compensation" and "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic" embody the *ISP Remand Order's* intercarrier compensation obligations as they relate to Internet-bound traffic. As the Commission is aware, that Order not only prescribed a mandatory intercarrier compensation rate regime with regard to the treatment of Internet-bound traffic but also, consistent with its statutory interpretation, amended the definition of traffic that is subject to reciprocal compensation under § 251(b)(5) of the Act.⁷⁴ Indeed, the FCC no longer utilizes the term "local" to identify traffic that is subject to reciprocal compensation. Rather, the *ISP Remand Order* makes clear that, among other things, reciprocal compensation never applies to "information access" traffic (such as Internet-bound traffic) that falls under Section 251(g) of the Act.⁷⁵ In short, in order to be eligible for reciprocal compensation, traffic now must meet two requirements. It must be:

- (1) "Telecommunications traffic," which is defined as:

⁷²*Id.*

⁷³*Id.* at ¶ 79.

⁷⁴See 42 CFR § 51.701(e).

⁷⁵See *ISP Remand Order* at ¶¶ 32 and 34.

Telecommunications traffic exchanged between a LEC and a telecommunications carrier other than a CMRS provider, except for telecommunications traffic that is interstate or intrastate exchange access, information access, or exchange services for such access (see, FCC 01-131, paras. 34, 36, 39, 42-43) . . . See 47 CFR § 51.701(b)(1).

and

(2) the traffic must originate on the network of one carrier and terminate on the network of the other carrier.⁷⁶

In view of this plain language, Verizon has proposed a definition of “Reciprocal Compensation Traffic” that is consistent with the FCC’s ruling and captures these two key requirements for eligibility for reciprocal compensation:

Telecommunications traffic originated by a Customer of one Party on that Party’s network and terminated to a Customer of the other Party on that other Party’s network, except for Telecommunications traffic that is interstate or intrastate Exchange Access, information access, or exchange services for Exchange Access or information access. The determination of whether Telecommunications traffic is Exchange Access or information access shall be based upon Verizon’s local calling areas as defined by Verizon. Reciprocal Compensation Traffic does not include: (1) any Internet Traffic; (2) traffic that does not originate and terminate within the same Verizon local calling area as defined by Verizon; (3) Toll Traffic, including, but not limited to, calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis, or on a casual dialed (10XXX/101XXXX) basis; (4) Optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement Traffic; (5) special access, private line, Frame Relay, ATM, or any other traffic that is not switched by the terminating Party; (6) Tandem Transit Traffic; or, (7) Voice Information Service Traffic (as defined in Section 5 of the Additional Services Attachment). For the purposes of this definition, a Verizon local calling area includes a Verizon non-optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement, but does not include a Verizon optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement.

Verizon’s definitions of “Reciprocal Compensation” and “Reciprocal Compensation Traffic” are necessary to clarify what traffic is subject to reciprocal compensation and what traffic is not.

Verizon’s definition of “Measured Internet Traffic” in Glossary § 2.56, likewise, identifies traffic

⁷⁶See 47 CFR § 51.701(e).

that is subject to the interim compensation regime adopted by the FCC. (This definition is reflected in Verizon’s Interconnection Attachment, §§ 6 and 7, as well as in the definitions of “FCC Internet Order” (Glossary § 2.42) (left undisturbed by GNAPs); “Internet Traffic”(Glossary § 2.48); “Toll Traffic” (Glossary § 2.91); “Traffic Factor 1” (formerly “Percent Interstate Usage”) (Glossary § 2.93), and “Traffic Factor 2” (formerly “Percent Local Usage”) (Glossary § 2.94).⁷⁷ GNAPs has not offered any reason why the FCC’s regime should not be so reflected.

GNAPs’ edits create the following problems in specific contract sections:

Verizon’s Glossary Section 2.74 – Reciprocal Compensation: GNAPs’ proposed definition of “Reciprocal Compensation,” which refers simply to § 251(b)(5) of the Act, is too limited in the wake of the *ISP Remand Order*. At a minimum, it is necessary to specify that reciprocal compensation provides for the recovery of costs incurred for the transport and termination of “Reciprocal Compensation Traffic,” as defined. Verizon’s proposed terms accomplish this end and should be adopted.

Verizon’s Glossary Section 2.75 – Reciprocal Compensation Traffic: The primary problem with GNAPs’ proposed revisions here is its insistence upon using the local calling area of the originating party to determine whether a call constitutes “Reciprocal Compensation Traffic.” For example, GNAPS proposes to determine whether traffic is exchange access or information access based on the local calling area of the carrier originating the call. Under this proposal, calls between the same end users would be classified as access or reciprocal

⁷⁷The Commission also should adopt the following Verizon-proposed terms, which GNAPs has inexplicably and inappropriately attempted to alter: Glossary, §§ 2.45 (“IP”), and 2.91 (“Toll Traffic”); Additional Services Attachment, § 5.1 (“Voice Information Services Traffic”); and Interconnection Attachment, §§ 2.2.1.1, 3.3, 6.2, and 7.3.2.1. These provisions reflect changes to terminology that would be necessitated by the adoption of Verizon’s proposed definitions and terms addressed above and/or changes necessitated by conforming the terms of this agreement to the reciprocal compensation regime established by the FCC.

compensation traffic depending upon who originated the call. This is not only unworkable but also contrary to the FCC's intent for state commissions to use a uniform, historically defined local calling area for purposes of applying reciprocal compensation.⁷⁸

For example, Tampa and Sarasota are not in the same Verizon tariffed local calling area. Both cities, however, could be in the same GNAPs local calling area. Under GNAPs' proposal, then, when a Verizon Tampa subscriber calls a GNAPs Sarasota subscriber, Verizon would be required to pay GNAPs access charges to terminate this intraLATA toll call (based on Verizon's definition of the local calling area). However, when a GNAPs customer in Sarasota calls a Verizon customer in Tampa, GNAPs would avoid paying Verizon access charges and instead would pay only the lower reciprocal compensation rate (based on GNAPs' geographically broader definition of the local calling area). Thus, for identical calls between Tampa and Sarasota, GNAPs would collect a higher rate for calls from Verizon customers, but pay a lower rate for calls by GNAPs customers. The inequity of GNAPs' proposal is obvious.

⁷⁸The FCC has determined that state commissions have the authority to determine what geographic areas should be considered "local areas" for the purpose of applying reciprocal compensation obligations under Section 251(b)(5), "*consistent with the state commissions' historical practice of defining local service areas for wireline LECs.*" See *In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Interconnection between Local Exchange Carriers and Commercial Mobile Radio Service Providers*, FCC Docket Nos. 96-98, 95-185, First Report and Order (Aug. 8, 1996) at ¶¶ 1033-1035 (emphasis added). The FCC then stated, "Traffic originating or terminating outside of the applicable local area would be subject to interstate and intrastate access charges." *Id.* at ¶ 1035. Thus, the FCC necessarily intended to provide that the geographical areas for two service providers under which traffic is considered to be 252(b)(5) traffic should be consistent. This Commission did, as well. Indeed, Verizon is now bound by its Commission-approved tariff definitions of local calling areas for retail. See *General Services Tariff for GTE Florida Incorporated* (effective Dec. 22, 1998). GNAPs, on the other hand, is not. GNAPs proposal to use its own "local calling areas" to determine whether reciprocal compensation applies might well result in inconsistent geographical areas.

As noted with regard to Arbitration Issue 4 and GNAPs' virtual NXX service, arbitrage opportunities arise in the absence of a uniform geographical area for determining whether a call in either direction constitutes "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic." As such, Verizon proposes that its own mandatory local calling areas constitute this border.⁷⁹ This does not prevent GNAPs or Verizon from providing their respective customers larger local calling areas, but fairly defines the parameters for reciprocal compensation. Verizon accordingly incorporates by reference all of its prior arguments with regard to Arbitration Issue 4. For all of those reasons, the Commission should reject GNAPs' changes.

GNAPs also changes the description of "Toll Traffic" within the "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic" definition by deleting a reference to calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis or on a casual-dialed (10XXX/101XXX) basis. This change is inappropriate because it is the "1+" dialing which primarily distinguishes toll from non-toll traffic.

In addition, GNAPs adds the phrase "unless Applicable Law determines that any of this traffic is local in nature and subject to Reciprocal Compensation" in what appears to be an attempt to again circumvent the "change in law" provisions set forth in §§ 4.5 and 4.6 of the General Terms and Conditions. This language is inappropriate for all of the reasons identified above.

Verizon's Glossary Section 2.56 – Measured Internet Traffic: GNAPs' proposed edits to this definition present the same problems as its edits to the definition of "Reciprocal

⁷⁹GNAPS also proposes to delete Verizon's definition of a Verizon local calling area in the definition of "Reciprocal Compensation Traffic" as it applies to Extended Local Calling Areas. Such a definition is necessary to ensure that the local calling areas setting the boundaries for determining what
(continued . . .)

Compensation Traffic.” For example, GNAPs deletes references to and descriptions of the Verizon local calling areas that set the boundaries for determining the nature of traffic, and deletes references to calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis and casual-dialed calls. Verizon accordingly incorporates its prior arguments by reference.

Verizon’s Glossary Section 2.42 – Internet Traffic: GNAPs’ objective in excluding CMRS traffic from the “Internet Traffic” definition is unclear. Equally unclear is what GNAPs intends by adding the phrase “between the parties” in defining what constitutes “Internet Traffic.” These changes make no sense. Without further satisfactory explanation, and an opportunity for Verizon to respond, the Commission should adopt Verizon’s definition *in toto*.

Verizon’s Glossary Section 2.91 – Toll Traffic: GNAPs’ definition, as proposed, is too limited. The term “Toll Traffic” is used in the interconnection agreement with reference to traffic that is exchanged between the parties. Thus, GNAPs’ pointing to the definition of “telephone toll service” as contained in 47 U.S.C. § 153(48) is insufficient. In addition, the imposition of a toll charge by the party providing the service does not, in itself, define a toll call, or determine whether a toll call is intra- or inter-LATA, as GNAPs states. Moreover, GNAPs’ focus on the toll charge in its definition of “Toll Traffic” creates the same problems of a mismatch between reciprocal compensation and access traffic that was discussed above in the context of “Reciprocal Compensation Traffic.” GNAPs’ definition should thus be rejected.

Verizon’s Glossary Sections 2.93 and 2.94 – Traffic Factors 1 and Traffic Factor 2: GNAPs appears to use Verizon’s proposed term “Traffic Factor 1” to quarrel with the *ISP Remand Order*. For example, each of GNAPs’ changes to these definitions appears to remove

constitutes reciprocal compensation traffic are clear. GNAPs’ proposed deletion accordingly should be rejected.

any concession that Measured Internet Traffic is not interstate in nature (*e.g.*, deleting the exclusion of Measured Internet Traffic from a calculation based on “interstate traffic” in the definition of Traffic Factor 1). Obviously, the Glossary of the parties’ interconnection agreement is not the place for GNAPs to continue its argument with the FCC on the nature of Internet Traffic. GNAPs’ changes to “Traffic Factor 2,” moreover, only muddy the waters. Changing the term “intrastate” traffic to “other” traffic makes the definition vague and unworkable.

With respect to the Interconnection Attachment, Verizon’s proposed §§ 6 and 7 implement the requirements of the *ISP Remand Order*; namely, to define the boundary between (a) traffic that is subject to reciprocal compensation and (b) other traffic, such as Internet-bound traffic, that is not. GNAPs has modified certain components of §§ 6 and 7 of the Interconnection Attachment without explanation in ways that are particularly troubling:

Verizon’s Interconnection Attachment Section 6: In this § 6.1.1, GNAPs continues its assault on the *ISP Remand Order* by deleting some, but not all, references to Measured Internet Traffic and the *ISP Remand Order* in the billing description of the types of traffic and application of the appropriate traffic rate. GNAPs also conditions the rate application only to those minutes where calling party number (“CPN”) is passed, without providing any terms for what rate application should apply to minutes where CPN is not passed. Neither the FCC’s *Local Competition Order* nor the *ISP Remand Order* included such limitations. In addition, in § 6.2, GNAPs proposes changes that would effectively determine the nature of the call by the originating carriers’ local calling areas – a flawed approach that the Commission should reject for all the reasons outlined above.

GNAPs’ proposed changes to § 6.2 would also prohibit the receiving carrier from using CPN to classify traffic delivered by the other party for the purposes of determining the applicable

traffic rate, and instead would leave such classification to the originating carrier, which has a financial incentive to classify all of its originating traffic to the lowest rate category. Obviously, use of CPN to classify traffic is more efficient and accurate than simply relying on the originating party to provide the classification.

GNAPs compounds these concerns by deleting in § 6.3 the right of either party to audit the traffic to determine whether the traffic classification is correct. As is discussed in more detail later, it is imperative that each party have the ability to audit the traffic of the other to determine whether the appropriate traffic rates are being applied to accurate traffic levels.

Verizon's Interconnection Attachment Section 7: GNAPs makes a number of inappropriate and unexplained edits in § 7 of the Interconnection Attachment. For example, GNAPs proposes to delete the qualifier “[e]xcept as expressly specified in this Agreement” from the statement in Section 7.2 that no additional charges shall apply for the termination from the IP to the Customer of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic delivered to the Verizon-IP by GNAPs or the GNAPs-IP by Verizon. GNAPs’ unexplained objection to this qualifying language is unclear given that the language does not add anything to that which is already “expressly specified in this Agreement.” Moreover, there may, in fact, be other applicable charges. For example, in some instances a billing platform recovery charge is billed to recover the costs associated with recording the usage on two way trunks.

In § 7.3.3., moreover, GNAPs deletes the reference to calls originated on a 1+ presubscription or casual dialed call in the same inappropriate way as it did in the Glossary definition of Toll Traffic. In § 7.3.4, GNAPs also incorrectly proposes to delete Verizon’s explanation as to the type of its local calling areas which should govern whether a call constitutes reciprocal compensation traffic, in the same inappropriate manner as it does in the Glossary.

Finally, in § 7.4, GNAPs also would delete the requirement for symmetrical reciprocal compensation rates between the parties in § 7.4. By proposing to delete this section, GNAPs is seeking the ability to charge Verizon more for reciprocal compensation than Verizon charges GNAPs. This proposal contravenes the FCC's requirement for symmetrical reciprocal compensation between carriers as described in 47 C.F.R. § 51.711. GNAPs has not explained why it warrants any exception to this general rule (e.g., GNAPs has not submitted a cost study to the Commission under § 51.711(b)). Accordingly, its position should be rejected.

Verizon's Additional Service Attachment Section 5.1: GNAPs' edits to this Section are erroneous. First, and contrary to GNAPs' suggestion, voice information services (which are provided by third party service/content providers) are not limited to those where providers assess a fee, whether or not the fee appears on the calling party's telephone bill. Indeed, since Verizon may not bill for such services, many providers typically charge the calling party's credit card bill when assessing charges. Some providers do not even do that, opting to recoup their expenses instead through the sale of advertising (often 900 type services). GNAPs' edits, therefore, do not reflect industry practice in this area.

Second, for the purposes of this local interconnection agreement, voice information service traffic necessarily must be intraLATA (rather than exchange access) traffic. GNAPs' edits do not recognize this plain fact.

Third, and despite GNAPs' edits to the contrary, Voice Information Service Traffic is, like Internet traffic, information access traffic that is not subject to reciprocal compensation. On the contrary, both Verizon and GNAPs recoup their costs via arrangements with the third party service/content provider.

Verizon's proposed contract language for all of the above-discussed sections would effectively implement the *ISP Remand Order* and should be adopted.

Issue 6: Should Limitations be Imposed upon GNAPs' Ability to Obtain Available Verizon Dark Fiber?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Network Element Attachment § 8)

Verizon Position:

Consistent with the FCC's definitions and holdings,⁸⁰ Verizon proposes language permitting GNAPs non-discriminatory access to its unlit optical fiber without attached electronics at technically feasible locations, such as at accessible terminals, which do not include splice points.⁸¹ GNAPs seeks to impose additional obligations upon Verizon that are not supported by Florida or federal law.

1. Verizon's Limitation of Access Only to Available Dark Fiber is Reasonable.

GNAPs complains that Verizon's proposal inappropriately limits GNAPs only to accessing "available" dark fiber.⁸² Verizon is obligated only to provide access to its *existing* fiber network; it is not obligated to expand or build a network according to ALEC specifications or to add electronics in connection with dark fiber.⁸³ Accordingly, Verizon provides access to

⁸⁰ *UNE Remand Order* at ¶ 165 *et seq.*

⁸¹ It is noteworthy that the positions on dark fiber advocated in this proceeding by GNAPs (*e.g.*, reservation of dark fiber, access at splice points, upgrading electronics, use of the term "unused transmission media", etc.) were considered and rejected by the New York Commission in favor of Verizon NY's tariff. Order Resolving Arbitration Issues, *Joint Petition of AT&T Communications of New York, Inc., TCG New York Inc. and ACC Telecom Corp. Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 for Arbitration to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with Verizon New York Inc.*, Case 01-C-0095, at 63-67 (July 30, 2001).

⁸² GNAPs Petition at 27, ¶ 60.

⁸³ Dark fiber is, by definition, *spare* fiber without electronics. *UNE Remand Order* at ¶ 325; Rule 319(d)(1)(ii) ("Dark fiber transport [is] defined as incumbent LEC optical transmission facilities, without attached multiplexing, aggregation or other electronics").

dark fiber that is readily available at accessible terminals in its network, such as a central office, a remote terminal or an end user location.⁸⁴

Verizon's proposed limitations on dark fiber availability are reasonable and should be adopted. Section 8 of the Network Elements Attachment to Verizon's interconnection agreement spells out when fiber is available as a dark fiber UNE. Unlit fibers assigned as maintenance spares are not available for customer requirements. These fibers are considered in use, as they are required for emergency restorations and maintenance purposes. In addition, fibers assigned to customer orders, including CLEC orders for dark fiber UNEs, are for near-term customer requirements and therefore not available.⁸⁵ Finally, CLECs may only access 25% of the dark fiber for any given segment to stave off CLEC hoarding of particular segments. GNAPs' proposal for 50% would not effectively guard against such misconduct.⁸⁶

2. Verizon Is Required only to Provide Access to Dark Fiber at “Accessible Terminals.”

GNAPs claims that it should be permitted to access Verizon's dark fiber at “any technically feasible point” as opposed “to collocation at a Verizon central office at one end.”⁸⁷ Pursuant to the *UNE Remand Order*, however, Verizon is only required to provide access to UNE dark fiber at “accessible terminals.”⁸⁸ GNAPs can order three types of dark fiber:

⁸⁴ See *Iowa Utils. Bd. v. Fed. Communications Comm'n*, 120 F.3d 753, 813 (8th Cir. 1997)(“*Iowa Utils. P'*”); Rule 319(a)(2).

⁸⁵ Verizon also reserves its right to reclaim dark fiber not utilized by GNAPs within a specific time period or reclaim assigned fiber for its own anticipated use in limited circumstances, subject to 12 months notice to GNAPs and Commission approval. See § 8.2.14.1 of Verizon's proposed contract.

⁸⁶ See § 8.2.14 of GNAPs' red-lined version of the contract.

⁸⁷ GNAPs' Petition at 28, ¶ 61.

⁸⁸ The FCC's rules define the subloop element as “any portion of the loop that is technically feasible to access at *terminals* in the incumbent LEC's outside plant.” FCC Rule 319(a)(2).

interoffice facilities (“IOF”), loop and subloop.⁸⁹ In all instances, one end of the dark fiber must be terminated at an accessible terminal in a Verizon premises, such as a central office or remote terminal.⁹⁰ This termination is appropriate to facilitate testing, maintenance and service deployment.⁹¹ GNAPs does not explain how it will attach the electronics to the dark fiber if it does not collocate. The Commission should reject GNAPs’ proposal, just as the New York Public Service Commission rejected the same argument.⁹²

GNAPs also seeks access at splice points, and further seeks to require Verizon to splice fiber at requested points.⁹³ Verizon is not required to provide such access. In the *UNE Remand Order*, the FCC made it clear that a CLEC can access sub-loop and loop dark fiber at an accessible terminal. A splice point is not a terminal, so access is not required at any splice point, *whether it is existing or new*. The *UNE Remand Order* makes this point very clearly. The FCC first explained that “[a]n accessible terminal is a point on the loop where technicians can access the wire or fiber within the cable without removing a splice case to reach the wire or fiber within.”⁹⁴ The Commission then elaborated:

Accessible terminals contain cables and their respective wire pairs that terminate on screw posts. This allows technicians to affix cross connects between binding posts of terminals collocated at the same point. *Terminals differ from splice*

⁸⁹ Section 8.1 of the Network Element Attachment to Verizon’s proposed contract.

⁹⁰ *Id.* at § 8.2.1.

⁹¹ The New York Public Service Commission recently held that access to dark fiber is achieved through collocation. (“For a CLEC to use dark fiber, it must collocate and provide the electronics; Verizon then implements the cross connections necessary to connect the dark fiber.”). *In Digital Subscriber Line Services*, Opinion No. 00-12, Case No. 00-C-0127, 2000 N.Y. PUC LEXIS 866 (N.Y.P.S.C. October 31, 2000).

⁹² *Id.* In so doing, the New York PSC held that “[f]or a CLEC to use dark fiber, it must collocate and provide the electronics; Verizon then implements the cross connections necessary to connect the dark fiber.” *Id.*

⁹³ See GNAPs’ Petition at 28, ¶ 61.

⁹⁴ *UNE Remand Order* at ¶ 206; see also, Rule 51.319(a)(2).

*cases, which are inaccessible because the case must be breached to reach the wires within.*⁹⁵

Accordingly, splice points are not accessible points within the FCC's decision. This decision makes sense since repeatedly opening splice cases to provide access to individual fibers threatens the integrity of Verizon's physical network, negatively affects the transmission capabilities of its fiber optic facilities, and poses operational risk to other services riding the fiber ribbon or cable. If either a Verizon or a GNAPs technician needed to access and/or test its portion of the optical fiber, the splice point would have to be breached.

For all these reasons, the Commission should reject GNAPs' unsupportable position.⁹⁶

3. Verizon is not required to provide interLATA fiber.

GNAPs' proposal that "Verizon shall not unreasonably withhold dark fiber between LATAs and/or between carriers" should be rejected.⁹⁷ By definition, interLATA dark fiber has nothing to do with local service and, therefore, was not contemplated by the Act and subsequent FCC orders promoting the goal of competition in the local telecommunications service market. The FCC has recognized that "[t]he statutory requirement imposed on incumbent LECs to provide access to unbundled network elements will permit new entrants to offer competing *local* services by purchasing from incumbents, at cost-based prices, access to elements which they do not already possess, unbundled from those elements that they do not need."⁹⁸ Indeed, the FCC's

⁹⁵ *Id.* at n.395 (emphasis added).

⁹⁶ The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities also recently rejected the positions advanced by the Petitioner in this case and approved its Staff's recommendation that "splicing into dark fiber is an inefficient and wasteful use of these valued facilities." Board Meeting, Docket No. TO0060356, *In the Matter of the Board's Review of Unbundled Network Elements Rates, Terms and Conditions of Bell Atlantic-New Jersey, Inc.* at 28-29 (Nov. 20, 2001).

⁹⁷ § 8.2.2 of GNAPs' red-line of the Network Element Attachment to Verizon's proposed contract.

⁹⁸ *Local Competition Order* at ¶ 231 (emphasis added). *See also id.* at ¶ 242 ("National requirements for unbundled elements will allow new entrants, including small entities, seeking to enter

(continued . . .)

necessary and impair analysis in the *UNE Remand Order* did not address interLATA facilities.⁹⁹

Nor would such facilities likely be found to be unbundled network elements given the availability of competing interLATA fiber routes in Florida.

local markets on a national or regional scale to take advantage of economies of scale in network designs.)(Emphasis added).

⁹⁹ *UNE Remand Order* at ¶ 30 *et seq.*

Issue 7: Should Two-Way Trunking be Available to GNAPs at GNAPs Request?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment, §§ 2.2.3, 2.4)

Verizon Position:

GNAPs claims that upon the Commission’s resolution of this open “policy” issue, -- whether GNAPs should have the unilateral ability to dictate the use of two-way trunks -- the parties can merely insert the contract provisions GNAPs alleges are at issue. The modifications GNAPs submitted to Verizon’s Interconnection Attachment, however, present a number of other contract proposals that remain unexplained in GNAPs’ Petition. Accordingly, Verizon addresses Issue 7, as articulated by GNAPs, and then separately addresses other problems GNAPs’ modifications present.

1. Issue 7: Two-Way Trunks.

The main disagreement between the parties is whether the parties need to mutually agree on the terms and conditions relating to two-way trunking or whether, as GNAPs seems to maintain, GNAPs can dictate those terms. Verizon agrees that, pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 51.305(f), GNAPs has the option to decide whether it wants to use one-way or two-way trunks for interconnection. But, the parties must come to an understanding about the operational and engineering aspects of the two-way trunks between them. Because two-way trunks present operational issues for Verizon’s own network, it is imperative that Verizon have some say as to how this impact is assessed and handled. Verizon’s proposal does not “mandate” that two-way trunks will be installed only upon mutual agreement. Instead, Verizon’s contract language in §§ 2.2.3, 2.2.4, and 2.4 identifies operational areas the parties must address to achieve a workable interconnection arrangement.

For instance, in § 2.4.2, GNAPs deleted the requirement that both parties agree on the initial number of two-way trunks that the parties will use. Instead, GNAPs' edits would permit it to dictate to Verizon how many trunk groups will be deployed between the parties. Because two-way trunks carry both Verizon's and GNAPs' traffic on the same trunk group, this affects network performance and operation on each party's network. Thus, it is reasonable that GNAPs and Verizon should mutually agree on this initial arrangement. In Florida, Verizon has reached similar agreements with a number of other ALECs with whom Verizon interconnects.

2. Contract Changes Proposed by GNAPs but not Discussed in GNAPs' Petition.

As with Issues 1 and 2 above, GNAPs submitted extensive contract changes to Verizon's interconnection attachment that raise other discrete matters over which the parties disagree. These matters cannot be resolved by merely resolving the open "policy" issue articulated by GNAPs in Issue 7.

A. Forecasts (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment § 2.4.4).

By striking Verizon's proposed § 2.4.4 and inserting additional language, GNAPs refuses to provide Verizon with forecasts of traffic originating on Verizon's network and terminating on GNAPs' network to enable Verizon to effectively manage its network. Judging from the changes made to Verizon's proposed § 2.4.4 of its interconnection attachment, it appears that GNAPs wants to use trunk forecasts as a means to reserve facilities without paying for those facilities through firm service orders. In other jurisdictions, GNAPs provides Verizon with a forecast of its inbound and outbound traffic in accordance with Verizon's proposed § 2.4.4. GNAPs' edits would also require Verizon to provide GNAPs a forecast, which is contrary to the agreements GNAPs and Verizon have in other jurisdictions.

Verizon uses trunk forecasts from GNAPs, and other ALECs, to assist Verizon in determining how many trunks Verizon needs to have in service and when to install them. The traffic forecast that Verizon would receive from GNAPs would assist Verizon in meeting that goal. The information that GNAPs would provide to Verizon, by far, has the greatest impact on the need for interconnection trunks that are required to carry calls from Verizon's network to GNAPs' network. For instance, if GNAPs targets customers who primarily receive calls, like ISPs, and GNAPs knows that most of those calls will originate from Verizon's network, then only GNAPs knows how many trunks will be required for the traffic that originates on Verizon's network. Obviously, GNAPs is in a better position to forecast its own growth. In order for Verizon to do a more effective job in managing its network, Verizon needs GNAPs to provide a good faith, non-binding traffic forecast.¹⁰⁰

B. Operational Responsibilities and Design Parameters for Two-Way Trunking (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment, §§ 2.4.8, 2.4.9, 2.4.14).

GNAPs' changes in these sections would collectively and individually hold Verizon to unreasonably stringent trunking operational responsibilities and parameters. The modifications GNAPs makes to §§ 2.4.8 would require Verizon to provide GNAPs with a better grade of service than what Verizon provides to itself or to other ALECs. GNAPs changed the grade of

¹⁰⁰ See *Petitions of MediaOne Telecommunications of Massachusetts, Inc. and New England Telephone and Telegraph Company d/b/a Bell Atlantic-Massachusetts for Arbitration, Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Establish an Interconnection Agreement and Petition of Greater Media Telephone, Inc. for Arbitration, Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with New England Telephone and Telegraph Company d/b/a Bell Atlantic-Massachusetts*, Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Energy, D.T.E. 99-42/43, 99-52 at 88-89 (August 25, 1999) (holding that MediaOne should forecast interconnection-related products by wire center because this information is useful in deciding what additional facilities Bell Atlantic may need to engineer); see also *In re AT&T Communications of Midwest, Inc., Final Arbitration Decision on Remand*, 1998 WL 316248 *10, Iowa Utilities Board (rel. May 15, 1998) (holding that when U.S. West Communications is responsible for

(continued . . .)

service, or engineering blocking design, on two-way interconnection trunk groups connected to Verizon's local tandems from a B.01 design to a B.005 design. By modifying this design, GNAPs has created a better grade of service for itself, which would cause Verizon to discriminate against other carriers and require Verizon to incur additional costs.

In addition, GNAPs' proposed edits to Verizon's § 2.4.14, would require Verizon to withdraw two-way traffic and install one-way interconnection trunks for GNAPs in thirty days. Verizon cannot possibly complete all the work necessary to make this conversion in thirty days. As with GNAPs' other proposed edits, it offers no reason why it should be accorded special treatment.

C. Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment § 2.4.11

GNAPs' edits to Verizon's proposed § 2.4.11 are inappropriate and nonsensical. GNAPs has inserted the terms "originating party" and "terminating party" in this provision. As an initial matter, inserting these terms into the two-way trunking section makes no sense. On a two-way trunk, both parties originate and terminate traffic. Thus, in § 2.4.11, both parties would submit access service requests ("ASRs") on one another for the same trunk. These changes create uncertainty and are vague. They are also inconsistent with GNAPs' redline modifications to §§ 2.4.2 and 2.4.10 -- in these sections GNAPs is the only party that would submit an ASR.

D. Underutilized Trunks (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §, 2.4.12).

GNAPs has eliminated provision that would enable Verizon to disconnect underutilized trunks that are operating under 60% utilization. Underutilized trunk groups inefficiently tie up

transport network planning, the CLECs should provide trunk forecast information to U.S. West because it is in all the carriers' and customers' best interests).

capacity in Verizon's network. Verizon, however, will not disconnect an entire trunk group. Verizon disconnects just enough trunks to bring the utilization level up to 60%. By not permitting Verizon to disconnect underutilized trunks, GNAPs would have a more expensive form of interconnection with a better grade of service than Verizon provides to itself and other ALECs.

In addition, if Verizon is unable to disconnect trunks, it cannot use these trunks to meet the needs of other carriers and customers, improve the level of service for other carriers and timely fulfill orders. Without the right to disconnect excess trunk groups when they are significantly underutilized, Verizon will not be able to manage its network in an efficient manner. If surplus trunks are left in service for one carrier, this could have a negative impact on the quality of service provided by Verizon to all other carrier with whom it interconnects. Disconnecting underutilized trunk groups enables Verizon to maintain the integrity of its network for every carriers' and customers' benefit.

E. Appropriate Charges for Two-Way Trunks (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment § 2.4.16).

The recurring and non-recurring charges that Verizon seeks to recover from GNAPs in § 2.4.16 fairly compensate Verizon for its costs while ensuring that GNAPs pays no more than its fair share of those costs. For recurring charges, Verizon proposes that the parties calculate a proportionate percentage of use, or PPU. The PPU calculates the total number of minutes each party sends over a facility on which a two-way interconnection trunk rides. Based on the PPU, GNAPs will pay Verizon a monthly recurring charge equal to the percentage of use for that facility. For example, assume that GNAPs issues an ASR to Verizon to install a two-way trunk between the parties. Further assume that Verizon incurs \$1,000 in monthly recurring costs to

maintain the facility on Verizon's side of the GNAPs' IP and that 95% of the traffic over this trunk, or the PPU, is originated by Verizon to GNAPs. In accordance with § 2.4.16, Verizon would assess GNAPs \$50 in monthly recurring charges because the PPU indicates that GNAPs only uses 5% of the two-way interconnection trunk it has ordered from Verizon.

For the non-recurring portion of § 2.4.16, Verizon proposes that when GNAPs orders a two-way trunk from Verizon, it pays for half of Verizon's non-recurring charges. Because GNAPs orders the two-way trunk from Verizon and Verizon must then install this trunk, Verizon supplies the service and incurs non-recurring costs for the work it performs on behalf of GNAPs. Nevertheless, Verizon only charges GNAPs half of its non-recurring costs because Verizon not only supplies the service, the two-way trunk and its installation, but Verizon uses the two-way trunk too. These non-recurring charges merely compensate work for Verizon that it would otherwise not have to recover but for the order placed by GNAPs for the two-way trunk.

F. GNAPs' Changes to Provisions Outside of Section 2.4 (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §§ 2.2.4, 2.3, 9.2).

GNAPs has proposed many changes outside of Verizon § 2.4, which deals with two-way trunking. For example, in Verizon's proposed § 2.2.4, GNAPs added the phrase "originating party" to § 2.2.4(b). As in GNAPs' edits to Verizon's proposed § 2.4.11, this addition is nonsensical. When the parties use two-way trunk groups, both GNAPs and Verizon "originate" and "terminate" traffic. Thus, by inserting "originating party" it does not describe the parties with any specificity. This change is also vague because when either party originates traffic on a two-way trunk, either party could issue the ASR.

GNAPs also made extensive changes to § 2.3, Verizon's one-way trunking provisions, even though GNAPs maintains that it would prefer to use two-way interconnection trunks.

between it and Verizon. As with the deployment of two-way interconnection trunks, the parties need to mutually agree on the terms and conditions relating to the deployment of one-way trunks. Verizon's proposed §§ 2.2.3 and 2.3 recognize this operational reality.

GNAPs' edits to one-way trunk ordering responsibilities would appear to be inconsistent with its changes to the two-way trunking section and inconsistent with how Verizon currently handles one-way trunking with ALECs in Florida. GNAPs also struck § 2.3.1.3.1, which deals with disconnecting underutilized trunks. As addressed above, GNAPs' elimination of this section would provide GNAPs a more expensive form of interconnection with grades of service better than what Verizon provides itself and other ALECs. Moreover, GNAPs has completely struck, without explanation, all the terms and conditions for one-way trunks in §§ 2.3.2 *et seq.* as they relate to Verizon when it deploys a one-way trunk group to GNAPs. This wholesale deletion creates ambiguity and uncertainty between the parties.

In § 9.2, GNAPs' additions and deletions appear to violate the routing and tandem subtending arrangements contained in the LERG. Verizon does not understand what GNAPs is attempting to accomplish by deleting these provisions. Verizon's access toll connecting trunk groups connect GNAPs' customers from its switch through Verizon's tandem to the IXC that chooses to connect to that tandem. Thus, the traffic that rides over these trunks is exchange access traffic. This traffic is not "local" and reciprocal compensation does not apply to it. Because the service Verizon is providing is an exchange access, § 251(g) of the Act applies and Verizon is entitled to charge access rates.¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ See 47 U.S.C. § 251(g); *CompTel v. Federal Communications Com'n*, 117 F.3d 1068, 1072 (8th Cir. 1997), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part*, *AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Bd.*, 525 U.S. 366 (1999); *ISP Remand Order* at ¶ 39.

Verizon's position is also consistent with the FCC's *ISP Remand Order*. There, the FCC held that § 251(g) "preserved pre-Act regulatory treatment of all access services."¹⁰² As described above, Verizon's access toll connecting trunk is an "exchange service for such access to interexchange carriers."¹⁰³ Accordingly, Verizon's access tariffs govern the provisioning of this service, and the references to Verizon's access tariffs are appropriate. In addition to the improprieties that GNAPs creates by deleting most of § 9.2, GNAPs changes would appear to require Verizon to carry "local," intraLATA toll and interLATA toll traffic over one trunk group.

G. "Trunk Side" Definition (Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Glossary § 2.95).

The changes GNAPs makes to Verizon's proposed definition would seem require Verizon to add features to a switch that are incompatible. Typically, when Verizon purchases a feature, such as software, for a switch, Verizon will install the feature on a number of switches. Verizon's definition allows the parties the flexibility to ensure that their respective switches can communicate with one another.

¹⁰² *ISP Remand Order* ¶ 39.

¹⁰³ 47 U.S.C. § 251(g).

Issue 8: Is it Appropriate to Incorporate by Reference Other Documents, Including Tariffs, into the Agreement Instead of Fully Setting Out Those Provisions in the Agreement?

Verizon Position:

GNAPs has proposed to delete almost every tariff reference in the interconnection agreement. Apparently, GNAPs does not object to references to tariffs as a source of prices,¹⁰⁴ but argues that Verizon’s proposal will allow Verizon “the unilateral ability to affect material *terms* of the interconnection Agreement.”¹⁰⁵ GNAPs’ objection is based on a misunderstanding of Verizon’s proposed agreement and the tariff process.

1. GNAPs Misconstrues Verizon’s Proposal.

GNAPs ignores or misapprehends Verizon’s proposed § 1.2 in the General Terms and Conditions section, which establishes the Parties’ interconnection agreement as the governing document in the face of a conflict between the agreement and a tariff. Under Verizon’s proposal, a tariff reference generally may *supplement* the agreement’s terms and conditions, but not *alter* it with conflicting terms or conditions. In the event of conflicting terms and conditions, Verizon’s proposal gives the interconnection agreement precedence.¹⁰⁶ Thus, the terms and conditions of the interconnection agreement would not be an “ever-moving target,” as GNAPs contends.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ See GNAPs’ Petition at 29 (Issue 8): “It is unclear whether Verizon will limit reference to outside documents, such as tariffs, to simple price references.” See also, § 9.3 of the Pricing Attachment, which is an undisputed provision referencing tariffs as the source of charges for a service provided under the agreement.

¹⁰⁵ GNAPs’ Petition at 29 (Issue 8) (emphasis added).

¹⁰⁶ See, e.g., § 1.2 of the General Terms and Conditions section.

¹⁰⁷ See GNAPs’ Petition at 30, ¶ 63.

As to prices, GNAPs has already agreed to language in § 9.3 of the Pricing Attachment that makes applicable tariffs the source of prices for services provided under the agreement. Despite this agreement, GNAPs' proposed contract changes would "freeze" any current tariff prices, preventing any amendments or changes to tariff prices from becoming effective. This proposal should be rejected

Verizon's proposal, to establish effective tariffs as the first source for applicable prices, ensures that its prices are set and updated in a manner that is efficient, consistent, fair, and non-discriminatory for all ALECs. Verizon's proposed contract provisions justifiably eliminate the arbitrage that would result from GNAPs' proposal locking Verizon into contract rates, but leaving GNAPs free to purchase from future tariffs should the tariff rates prove more favorable. As the New York Public Service Commission recently concluded in rejecting arguments similar to those GNAPs makes here, "as a general matter the tariff provisions provide a reasonable basis for establishing a commercial relationship . . . we will conform the new agreement to Verizon's tariff where it is possible to do so."¹⁰⁸

GNAPs' proposal raises the additional problem of potentially mooted the tariff process. Each carrier that opts into GNAPs' agreement would be given the same right to veto Verizon's tariffed rates by electing the interconnection agreement's rates. Even if GNAPs, or other carriers, participate in the Commission's review of Verizon's tariff filing, they could avoid the result by continuing to claim the benefit of frozen interconnection agreement rates.

¹⁰⁸ *Joint Petition of AT&T Communications of New York, Inc., TCG New York Inc. and ACC Telecom Corp. Pursuant to Section 252(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 for Arbitration to Establish an Interconnection Agreement with Verizon New York Inc., Case No. 01-C-0095, Order Resolving Arbitration Issues, at 4 (July 30, 2001).*

If Verizon's tariff rates are allowed to go into effect pursuant to applicable law, then they should be the effective rates for all carriers on a fair and non-discriminatory basis. GNAPs should not be allowed to avoid changes in legally effective rates that it does not like. If a tariff rate is revised during the term of the agreement, Verizon's language ensures that the agreement remains up-to-date without the need for further amendment.

To the extent that products or services are not covered in a tariff, Verizon's proposed agreement contains a pricing schedule that addresses the recurring and non-recurring rates and charges for interconnection services, UNEs and the avoided cost discount for resale. Contrary to GNAPs' assertion that Verizon's proposal is "open-ended,"¹⁰⁹ Verizon accounts for the appropriate interplay between tariffs and interconnection agreements in a manner that is fair and efficient.

2. The Tariff Process is not Unilateral.

GNAPs incorrectly claims that the tariff process forecloses GNAPs' opportunity to raise concerns because it is allegedly "unilateral." When Verizon files a proposed tariff with the Commission, GNAPs has the opportunity to protest that tariff. And because Verizon's proposal gives precedence to the terms and conditions of the interconnection agreement, GNAPs need not review the details of every tariff filing for fear that it might contradict the terms and conditions of the interconnection agreement.

3. GNAPs Fails to Support its Proposed Contract Changes.

GNAPs has broadly challenged the appropriateness of referencing tariffs in the Parties' interconnection agreement. However, GNAPs' Petition fails to specify many of the contract

¹⁰⁹ GNAPs' Petition at 29, ¶ 64.

provisions and its rationale does not apply to many of the contract sections where it has deleted tariff references. GNAPs' failure to specifically address each section leaves many proposed contract changes unsupported. For these reasons alone, the Commission should reject GNAPs' proposed changes.

Below, Verizon describes the specific contract sections in which GNAPs has proposed deletion of a tariff reference:

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

§§ 1 (1.1 through 1.3), and 4.7: GNAPs' proposal to strike a reference to tariffs in these sections is discussed above.

§§ 6.5, and 6.9: Verizon's reference to tariffs in these sections ensures that its practice of requiring cash deposits or letters of credit is consistent for all carriers and with any practice sanctioned by the Commission.

§ 41.1: Verizon's reference to tariffs in this section ensures that Verizon's practice of collecting taxes from the purchasing party is consistent for all carriers and with any practice sanctioned by the Commission.

§ 47: Verizon's reference to tariffs in this section ensures that GNAPs will enforce applicable restrictions on the use of Verizon's services. For example, if GNAPs purchases a retail telecommunications service for resale, restrictions on that service will only be articulated in Verizon's retail tariff. GNAPs should not evade its responsibility to ensure improper use of retail services by its end users by deleting reference to the only document that would contain them. The general concerns GNAPs discussed in connection with this issue do not apply to the reference in this section.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES ATTACHMENT

§§ 9.1 and 9.2: GNAPs does not specifically address its rationale for deleting references to tariffs in these sections dealing with GNAPs' access to Verizon's poles, ducts, and rights-of-way. Verizon's tariff references in these sections ensure that its practices for granting access to its poles, conduits and rights-of-way are consistent for all carriers and any Commission-sanctioned practices.

INTERCONNECTION ATTACHMENT

§§ 1, 2.1.3.3, 2.1.4, 2.4.1, 5.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, and 16.2: Verizon's references here ensure that the parties interconnect with one another in accordance with their respective tariffs when appropriate. For example, § 2.1.3.3 makes available entrance facilities to all carriers pursuant to Verizon's applicable access tariff. This ensures consistency for all telecommunications carriers purchasing entrance facilities from Verizon. Moreover, because the parties may exchange and/or deliver exchange access traffic and other traffic that is not covered by the parties' interconnection agreement, the reference to the parties' respective tariffs properly indicates that the rates, terms and conditions for this traffic are addressed in their tariffs.

§ 2.1.6: GNAPs deleted the reference to its applicable tariffs in § 2.1.6. Maintaining this reference is appropriate because not all of its rates, terms and conditions may be contained in this interconnection agreement.

§§ 9.2.2, § 10.1, and 10.6: GNAPs does not specifically address its rationale for deleting references to Verizon's applicable access tariffs, but striking them is inconsistent with the industry standard and applicable law. For instance, parties to an interconnection agreement refer to their applicable access tariffs in meet point billing arrangements because the "customer" is usually the toll provider not GNAPs or Verizon. In addition, when GNAPs purchases access toll connecting trunks for the transmission and routing of traffic between GNAPs' "local" customer

and an IXC, it does so under Verizon’s applicable access tariff because it is an access service. The reference to Verizon’s access tariff is consistent with the FCC’s *ISP Remand Order*, in which the FCC held that § 251(g) “preserved pre-Act regulatory treatment of all access services.”¹¹⁰ Because Verizon’s access toll connecting trunks service is an “exchange service for such access to interexchange carriers,” the reference to Verizon’s applicable access tariff is appropriate.¹¹¹

RESALE

§§ 1, 2.1, 2.2.4: GNAPs does not specifically address its rationale for deleting tariff references in these sections dealing with resale of Verizon’s telecommunications services. Its general objections are inapposite here in light of the fact that it is Verizon’s *retail* telecommunications services as set forth in Verizon’s *retail* tariff that are resold. There will be no separate list of retail telecommunications services within the agreement and, thus, the tariffs must be referenced. In addition, as discussed above, Verizon’s reference to tariffs in these sections ensures that GNAPs will enforce restrictions on the use of Verizon’s services, whether they appear in the agreement or solely in a tariff. The general concerns GNAPs discussed in connection with this issue simply do not apply to the references in this section.

UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

§ 1.1: Even though Verizon does not have a UNE tariff in Florida, if it does implement one, the reference to tariffs in this section ensures that if the parties’ agreement does not address the provisioning of a UNE, Verizon’s applicable tariff may address the subject.

¹¹⁰ *ISP Remand Order* ¶ 39.

¹¹¹ 47 U.S.C. § 251(g).

§ 1.4.1: GNAPs' general objections to tariffs are inapposite here, because in this section, Verizon's tariffs only apply when and if a change in law dictates that Verizon is no longer required to provide GNAPs a UNE or UNE combination. Should this event come to pass, and GNAPs would like to receive a similar service, Verizon will provide it in accordance with its tariff.

§ 1.8: The reference to Verizon's tariff in this section ensures that Verizon's premises visit charge is uniform for all customers.

§§ 4.3, 6.1, 6.1.4, 6.1.11, 6.2.1, 6.2.6, 8.1, and 12.11: Verizon's tariff references are appropriate because not all the rates may be addressed in the pricing attachment to the interconnection agreement. If they are not, Verizon is simply informing GNAPs that the applicable rate may be found in Verizon's tariff.

§ 4.7.2: Verizon's tariff reference here benefits GNAPs. That is, if Verizon's tariff prescribes a shorter collocation augment interval exists in Verizon's tariff, it will comply with the shorter interval instead of the longer one reflected in the contract.

COLLOCATION

§ 1: GNAPs' general objection to tariff references is particularly inappropriate because Verizon's rates, terms and conditions for collocation can only be found in Verizon's collocation tariff. The collocation tariff ensures that Verizon provides collocation to all carriers in a non-discriminatory manner.

PRICING ATTACHMENT

§§ 9.5 and 10.2.2: GNAPs already has agreed that charges for a service will be as stated in the applicable tariff. *See* § 9.2 of the Pricing Attachment. Its agreement to this approach in § 9.2 is inconsistent with its proposed deletion in § 10.2.2. Moreover, in § 9.5, it appears that GNAPs proposes to freeze those tariff prices to allow it a choice of the tariff price in effect at the time of the agreement or a subsequent tariff price. As discussed above, GNAPs should not be permitted such a price arbitrage opportunity.

Issue 9: Should Verizon's Performance Standards Language Incorporate a Provision Stating that if State or Federal Performance Standards are More Stringent than the Federally Imposed Merger Performance Standards, the Parties Will Implement Those Requirements?

The Parties have resolved this issue.

Issue 10: Should the Interconnection Agreement Require GNAPs to Obtain Commercial Liability Insurance Coverage Of \$10,000,000 and Require GNAPs to Adopt Specified Policy Forms?

Verizon Position:

Verizon is required to enter into interconnection agreements with ALECs. In light of that requirement, it is reasonable for Verizon to seek protection of its network, personnel, and other assets in the event an ALEC has insufficient financial resources. GNAPs' proposed amendments to Verizon's insurance requirements would eliminate certain types of insurance and substantially lower insurance amounts. GNAPs' amendments should be rejected because Verizon's proposed insurance requirements are reasonable in light of the risks for which the insurance is procured and consistent with what Verizon requires of other carriers, as set forth in its tariffs and sanctioned by this Commission.¹¹²

The highlights of Verizon's insurance provisions include:

- A requirement for GNAPS to maintain appropriate insurance and/or bonds during the term of the interconnection agreement.
- Commercial general liability: \$2,000,000.
- Commercial motor vehicle liability insurance: \$2,000,000.
- Excess liability insurance (umbrella): \$10,000,000.
- Worker's compensation insurance as required by law and employer's liability insurance: \$2,000,000.
- All risk property insurance (full replacement cost) for GNAPS' real and personal property located at a collocation site or on Verizon premises, facilities, equipment or rights-of-way.
- Deductibles, self-insured retentions or loss limits must be disclosed to Verizon.

¹¹² See Verizon's tariff for Facilities for Intrastate Access, Collocation Services, 19.7, Insurance.

- GNAPS shall name Verizon as an additional insured.
- GNAPS shall provide proof of insurance and report changes in insurance periodically.
- GNAPS shall require contractors that will have access to Verizon premises or equipment to procure insurance.

Verizon's insurance requirements impose reasonable, necessary and minimal requirements on GNAPS. They are not, as GNAPS argues, a "covert barrier to competition." GNAPS and Verizon operate in a highly volatile industry and in a society in which either party could be held jointly or severally liable for the negligent or wrongful acts of the other. The interconnection agreement that will result from this proceeding, a facilities-based agreement, provides GNAPS the ability to collocate at a Verizon facility. Collocation particularly increases Verizon's risk and exposure to loss in many ways -- for example: (i) risk of injury to its employees, (ii) possible damage or loss of its facilities and network, (iii) risk of fire or theft, (iv) risk of security breaches, and (v) possible interference with, or failure of, the network.

In § 20 of the General Terms and Conditions section, GNAPS agrees to indemnify Verizon. As a natural extension of the indemnification, Verizon's proposed § 21 requiring insurance provides the financial guarantee to support the promised indemnifications. Verizon's recent experience with ALEC bankruptcies reveals that insurance coverage is often the only source of recovery.

GNAPS' proposed insurance coverage is inadequate. For example, GNAPS proposes that a limit of \$1,000,000 on general commercial and excess liability coverage. In today's environment, many individuals have more than \$1,000,000 coverage for liabilities associated with their residence and personal automobiles. Tort judgments in Florida, including costs and legal fees, routinely exceed \$1,000,000, making GNAPS' proposal woefully insufficient.

Moreover, GNAPs' proposal to impose mutual insurance requirements on Verizon throughout § 21 make no sense. First, Verizon maintains an extensive insurance program that is financially sound. Second, the risks associated with the interconnection agreement run primarily to Verizon. Other problems with GNAPs' proposed edits are highlighted below:

- § 21.1.2 GNAPs' proposal to delete the reference to vehicle insurance entirely is unreasonable. GNAPs should assure that GNAPs' vehicles used in proximity to Verizon's network are adequately insured and that excess coverage is provided for employees operating personal vehicles relating to the performance of the agreement.
- § 21.1.3 Excess liability insurance should be provided with limits of not less than \$10,000,000, rather than the \$1,000,000 limit GNAPs proposes, for exposures associated with Verizon's property and equipment, activities of GNAPs subcontractors or GNAPs-related activities on Verizon's premises.
- § 21.1.4 An employer's liability limit of \$2,000,000, rather than GNAPs' \$1,000,000 proposal, is standard in the industry and is particularly important because this is an area of increased claims activity.
- § 21.1.5 GNAPs should provide coverage for any real and personal property located on Verizon's premises. It is standard business practice for any company adequately to insure its property and that of its employees.
- § 21.3 In the insurance arena, the additional insured provision is used to appoint one party's insurance carrier as the primary contact and provide for the defense of both parties. This avoids insurance company "finger pointing" in the event of a loss. If both parties are named, each cancels out the other's insurance.

Because Verizon's proposed insurance requirements are reasonable and GNAPs' recommendations are inadequate, the Commission should reject GNAPs' revisions to § 21 of the General Terms and Conditions section.

Issue 11: Should the Interconnection Agreement Include Language that Allows Verizon to Audit GNAPs’ “Books, Records, Data and Other Documents?”

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, General Terms and Conditions §§ 7 *et seq.*; Additional Services Attachment § 8.5.4; Interconnection Attachment § 10.13)

Verizon Position:

GNAPs proposes to delete entirely Verizon’s proposed audit provisions in § 7 of the General Terms and Conditions section and § 6.3 of the Interconnection Attachment, leaving neither party with the ability to evaluate the accuracy of any bills. Once again, GNAPs’ opposition to Verizon’s proposed contract provisions is based on a misunderstanding of the proposal.

According to GNAPs, Verizon’s proposed audit requirements would force GNAPs “to provide *Verizon* access to *all* of its ‘books, records, documents, facilities and systems.’”¹¹³ Inherent in this statement are three misconceptions. First, Verizon’s proposal applies equally to both parties, not just GNAPs. Second, GNAPs would not be providing records to *Verizon*, but pursuant to § 7.2, the “audit shall be performed by independent certified public accountants” selected and paid by the Auditing Party that are also acceptable to the Audited Party. If GNAPs is concerned about providing competitively sensitive information, it can require a protective agreement or request a protective order, as is customary Commission practice in Florida.

Third, the auditing *accountant* would not have access to *all* records, but only to those “necessary to assess the accuracy of the Audited Party’s bills.”¹¹⁴ In short, Verizon’s audit

¹¹³ GNAPs’ Petition at 35, ¶ 73 (emphasis added).

¹¹⁴ Verizon proposed interconnection agreement, general terms and conditions §§ 7.1,7.3.

provisions are not the “unreasonably broad” mechanism that opens GNAPs’ “proprietary business records to Verizon,” as GNAPs complains.

The audit provision in § 6.3 of the Interconnection Attachment is similarly limited to a review of “traffic data” to ensure that rates are being applied appropriately. Verizon’s proposed § 8.5.4 of the Additional Services Attachment and 10.13 of the Interconnection Attachment, likewise, provide reasonably circumscribed audit rights. And, Verizon proposed § 7.4, which requires the auditing party to bear the expense of the audit, ensures that audits will not be requested without reasonable cause, while § 7.1 limits their frequency.

As Verizon’s proposal makes clear, Verizon does not seek audit rights as a competitor of GNAPs, but as a customer. Without audit rights, Verizon will be forced to accept GNAPs’ charges without any way to verify their accuracy or appropriateness. This is unacceptable from a business perspective. The supplier (billing party) reasonably should be expected to carry the burden to justify its charges to the customer (the billed party). This is especially true in the context of auditing traffic data, which is embodied in Verizon’s proposed § 6.3 of the Interconnection Attachment.

GNAPs claims that the “terms of the proposed Template Agreement are sufficiently clear and ensure compliance with the Agreement for the purposes of billing and record keeping purposes”¹¹⁵ and points to “the right to pursue appropriate legal or equitable relief in the appropriate federal or state forum.”¹¹⁶ It is plainly unreasonable and bad public policy to expect a carrier to resort to litigation just to verify the appropriateness of a bill.

¹¹⁵ GNAPs’ Petition at 35, ¶ 73.

¹¹⁶ GNAPs’ Petition at 33, ¶ 70.

It is no mystery why GNAPs hopes to deprive Verizon of the audit rights it seeks. Verizon uncovered an illegal billing scheme GNAPs implemented to overcharge Verizon millions of dollars under the guise of reciprocal compensation. *See* Verizon’s Complaint filed in *New York Telephone Company, et al. v. Global NAPs, Inc., et al.*, No. 00 Civ. 2650 (FB) (RL), (E.D. N.Y.). When this history is viewed along with the finding by a California federal court that a GNAPs’ principal “acted in bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly and for oppressive reasons”¹¹⁷ and “perpetrated a fraud on the Court,”¹¹⁸ GNAPs has no reasonable basis to assert that Verizon should simply have to trust in its reasonable performance under the interconnection agreement.

In short, Verizon’s proposal is a reasonable and narrowly tailored tool to allow both parties, as customers of each other, to ensure the accuracy of each others’ bill, as is common in the industry.

¹¹⁷ August 31, 1995 Order of the United States District Court for the Central District of California in *CINEFX, INC. v. Digital Equipment Corporation*, No. CV 94-4443 (SVW (JRx)) at 31.

¹¹⁸ *Id.* at 31.

V. VERIZON'S SUPPLEMENTAL ISSUES

Issue 12: Should Verizon be Permitted to Collocate at GNAPs' Facilities in Order to Interconnect with GNAPs?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Attachment §§ 2.1.5 *et seq.*)

GNAPs' Position: No. GNAPs is not required to provide Verizon with collocation at GNAPs' facilities.

Verizon Position:

Verizon proposed contract language would give it the option to collocate at GNAPs' facilities. GNAPs' changes to § 2.1.5, however, indicate that it will only offer collocation "subject to GNAPs' sole discretion and only to the extent required by Applicable law."¹¹⁹

Verizon's proposal provides, in essence, that GNAPs (or any other ALEC interconnecting with Verizon) has a choice – if it will not allow Verizon to collocate at its facilities, it should be prohibited from charging Verizon distance-sensitive transport rates to get Verizon's traffic to those facilities. Verizon recognizes that § 251(c)(6) of the Act applies specifically to ILECs. Nothing in the Act, however, prohibits the Commission from allowing Verizon to interconnect with the CLECs via a collocation arrangement at their premises. By preventing Verizon from doing so, GNAPs would limit Verizon's interconnection choices with GNAPs. Furthermore, pursuant to GNAPs' proposals, all of the interconnection locations are determined by GNAPs.¹²⁰ This gives GNAPs every means available to minimize its own expenses and maximize Verizon's. It is thus reasonable to impose some logical limits on GNAPs' discretion, either

¹¹⁹ GNAPs proposed interconnection agreement, interconnection attachment § 2.1.5.1. GNAPs' modifications to § 2.1.5 of the Interconnection Attachment are inconsistent with § 2 of the Collocation Attachment, which permits Verizon to collocate at GNAPs' facilities.

through the VGRIP proposal discussed in Issues 1 and 2, or through rules on collocation and distance sensitive transport rates.

Fairness dictates that Verizon have comparable choices to those available to GNAPs. If the GNAPs contract proposals are adopted, however, Verizon would be financially responsible for delivering its originated traffic to distant points within the LATA. Unlike the choices Verizon provides GNAPs, GNAPs would prohibit Verizon from delivering its originated traffic to multiple points on the network by precluding Verizon from collocating at GNAPs' premises. In addition, if Verizon cannot interconnect with GNAPs via a collocation arrangement, Verizon cannot self-provision the transport to the distant GNAPs switch, and then Verizon must purchase distance-sensitive transport from GNAPs (or a third-party that GNAPs does allow to collocate). These arrangements place Verizon at the mercy of GNAPs when Verizon delivers its originating traffic.

¹²⁰ See GNAPs proposed interconnection agreement, interconnection attachment, §§ 2.1 - 2.1.5.

Issue 13: Should GNAPs be Permitted to Avoid the Effectiveness of any Unstayed Legislative, Judicial, Regulatory or Other Governmental Decision, Order, Determination or Action?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, General Terms and Conditions § 4.7)

GNAPs' Position: Yes. Even if a legislative, judicial, regulatory or other governmental decision, order, determination, or action has not been stayed, GNAPs believes the agreement should allow the parties to avoid implementation until appeals are exhausted.

Verizon Position:

Consistent with Verizon's general approach to make "applicable law" the cornerstone of its proposed interconnection agreement, Verizon's proposed § 4.7 of the General Terms and Conditions section ensures that the contract reflects changes in law. GNAPs proposes edits that would delay implementation of a change of law until appeals are exhausted, even if the change of law is not subject to a stay.¹²¹ This is patently unreasonable. If a change in law is effective, the parties' agreement must recognize it rather than try to predict the result of further proceedings or substitute their judgment for that of a governmental decision-maker who chose not to grant a stay.

In another proposed edit, GNAPs seeks to ensure that any discontinuance of service, payment, or benefit is "in accordance with state and federal regulations and recognizing GNAPs' state and federal obligations as a common carrier."¹²² GNAPs' language is superfluous and, thus, undesirable from a contract drafting standpoint. The parties have agreed that "Verizon will

¹²¹ In § 4.7 of the General Terms and Conditions section, GNAPs proposes to add the underlined phrase: "Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if, as a result of any final and non-appealable legislative, judicial, regulatory or other governmental decision, order, determination or action, or any change in Applicable Law, Verizon is not required by Applicable Law to provide any Service, payment or benefit. . . ."

¹²² See GNAPs' proposed § 4.7 of the General Terms and Conditions section.

provide thirty (30) days prior written notice to GNAPs of any such discontinuance of a Service, unless a different notice *period* or *different conditions* are specified in this Agreement . . . or *Applicable Law* for termination of such *Service in which event such specified period and/or conditions shall apply.*”¹²³

It is critical to Verizon that it have the right to cease providing a service or benefit if it is no longer required to so under applicable law. In such case, Verizon will comply fully with any legal requirements governing the timing or other procedures relating to discontinuance of the service or benefit. Accordingly, the Commission should adopt Verizon’s proposed § 4.7.

¹²³ § 4.7 of the General Terms and Conditions section (emphasis added).

Issue 14: Should GNAPs be Permitted to Insert Itself into Verizon’s Network Management or Contractually Eviscerate the “Necessary and Impair” Test to Gain Access to Network Elements that have not Been Ordered Unbundled?

(Verizon Proposed Interconnection Agreement, General Terms and Conditions § 42)

GNAPs’ Position: Yes. GNAPs appears to want access to all of Verizon’s “next generation technology.”

Verizon Position:

Section 42 of Verizon’s proposed contract recognizes Verizon’s right to “deploy, upgrade, migrate and maintain its network at its discretion” and preserves Verizon’s right to deploy fiber throughout its network. GNAPs, however, interjects contract language that would effectively give GNAPs access to “all” of Verizon’s “next generation technology.”¹²⁴ GNAPs’ undefined term, “next generation technology,” is vague and should not be included in the Parties’ contract. It is also unclear whether GNAPs seeks interconnection with the network or access to a specific element. GNAPs appears to assume that “applicable law” requires “reasonable and non-discriminatory access to *all* next generation technology for the purpose of providing telecommunications services.”¹²⁵ Applicable law, however, only requires reasonable and nondiscriminatory interconnection to Verizon’s network and to items that have been declared to be UNEs. Verizon’s § 42 states that it will provide interconnection and UNEs to the extent required by applicable law.

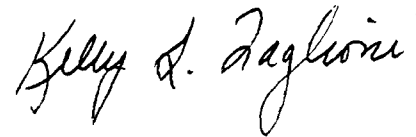
The Commission should reject GNAPs’ overreaching proposal as creating unnecessary ambiguity.

¹²⁴ § 42 of GNAPs’ red-line of Verizon’s proposed contract.

¹²⁵ *Id.*

DATED: January 16, 2002

Respectfully submitted,



By Counsel

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Tampa, FL 33601-0110
Tel: 813-483-2606
Fax: 813-204-8870

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(703) 351-3100

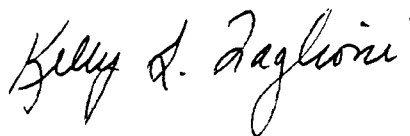
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Richmond, VA 23219
Tel: 804-788-8200
Fax: 804-788-8218

Attorneys for Verizon Florida Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that: I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action; my business address is Riverfront Plaza, East Tower, 951 East Byrd Street, Richmond, VA 23219; I have this day served a copy of the attached Response Of Verizon Florida Inc. To The Petition For Arbitration Of Global NAPs by email and by overnight, express mail on John Dodge, at Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P., 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006 and William J. Rooney, Jr. ,Vice President and General Counsel, Global NAPs, Inc., 89 Access Road, Norwood, MA 02062.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 16th day of January, 2002, at Richmond, Virginia.



Kelly L. Faglioni

INDEX TO EXHIBIT B

Tab #	Description
1	February 13, 2001, correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to GNAPs
2	February 23, 2001, correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to GNAPs
3	February 23, 2001, e-mail correspondence from Erik Cecil of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood of Verizon
4	June 26, 2001, correspondence from Karlyn Stanley, Erik Cecil, and Gerie Miller of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood of Verizon
5	July 11, 2001, correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to Jim Scheltema of GNAPs
6	August 29, 2001, correspondence from Joseph Greenwood of Verizon to Jim Scheltema of GNAPs.
7	October 1, 2001. Request for Negotiation correspondence
8	November 2, 2001, correspondence from John Dodge, Jim Scheltema, and Laura Schloss of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood and Gregory Romano of Verizon
9	December 10, 2001, correspondence from John Dodge and Jim Scheltema of GNAPs to Joseph Greenwood and Gregory Romano of Verizon
10	December 13, 2001, Request For Negotiation correspondence



Joseph J. Greenwood
Negotiations and Policy
Wholesale Markets

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Fax 617 743 2519
E-Mail:
Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

Verizon Services Corp.
125 High Street Boston, MA 02110
Room 650

February 14, 2001

BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. Christopher W. Savage
Cole, Raywid & Braverman. L.L.P.
Attorneys At Law
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20006-3458

**RE: Global NAPs, Inc. Request for Immediate Interconnection California,
Florida, and Virginia**

Dear Mr. Savage,

This letter is to confirm receipt of your letter, dated February 2, 2001 on the above referenced subject. I just received this letter on February 7, 2001, and am in the process of coordinating Verizon's response. Verizon is currently reviewing this request, and we will be in contact with you shortly with a response.

Additionally, Verizon is in receipt of a letter dated January 19, 2001 from Ms. Karlyn D. Stanley of your firm requesting that "Verizon engage in good faith negotiations toward interconnection arrangements in California and Florida with Global NAPs". In response to this request, an electronic copy of the Verizon model interconnection agreement was provided to Ms. Stanley on February 2, 2001.

If I can be of any further assistance please feel free to contact me directly at 617-743-2395.

Sincerely,

Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
Verizon Services Corp.
Wholesale Markets

Cc: Gregory M. Romano, Counsel- Interconnection, Verizon Communications



Joseph J. Greenwood
Negotiations and Policy
Wholesale Markets

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Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

Verizon Services Corp.
125 High Street Boston, MA 02110
Room 650

February 23, 2001

BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. Christopher W. Savage
Cole, Raywid & Braverman. L.L.P.
Attorneys At Law
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20006-3458

**RE: Global NAPs, Inc. Request for Immediate Interconnection in California,
Florida, and Virginia**

Dear Mr. Savage,

This letter responds to your request dated February 2, 2001, for an "interim arrangement" for the provision of "transport and termination of local telecommunications traffic" in California, Florida and Virginia pending resolution of interconnection negotiations in these states. Verizon will provide you with such an interim arrangement in Virginia, California and Florida pursuant to the terms set forth in the interconnection agreement template sent to you on February 2, 2001. Attached for your review are the pricing appendices for these states to be used in these "interim arrangements." Please contact me so that we can set the term of the agreements to reflect their interim nature, and move forward with execution.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me directly at 617-743-2395.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "JOE GREENWOOD".

Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
Verizon Services Corp.
Wholesale Markets

Cc: Gregory M. Romano, Counsel- Interconnection, Verizon Communications

Noonan, Edward

From: Noonan, Edward
Sent: Saturday, January 12, 2002 9:28 AM
To: Noonan, Edward
Subject: FW: FW: Global NAPs Inc.

-----Original Message-----

From: joseph.j.greenwood@verizon.com
[mailto:joseph.j.greenwood@verizon.com]
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2002 2:21 PM
To: KFaglioni@hunton.com; gregory.m.romano@verizon.com;
ENoonan@hunton.com
Subject: Re: FW: Global NAPs Inc.

----- Forwarded by Joe Greenwood on 01/07/2002 01:37 PM

(Embedded image moved to file: pic13107.pcx)
Joe Greenwood
(Embedded image moved to file: pic07668.pcx)
03/26/2001 08:57 AM
(Embedded image moved to file: pic00679.pcx)

To: "Erik Cecil" <ececil@crblaw.com>
cc:
Subject: Re: FW: Global NAPs Inc. (Document link: JJG53101)

I have been communicating with Gerie Miller and we have exchanged a couple of versions of the Agreements.

"Erik Cecil" <ececil@crblaw.com> on 03/25/2001 06:06:15 PM

To: Joe Greenwood@VZNotes
cc:
Subject: FW: Global NAPs Inc.

Joe,

Never received a reply from you regarding this email. Just wanted to make sure you got my message. Please confirm.

Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Erik Cecil
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2001 7:29 PM
To: joseph.j.greenwood@verizon.com
Cc: Chris Savage
Subject: Global NAPs Inc.

Joe,

I am the associate primarily responsible for GNAPs interconnection nationwide. Please direct further correspondence directly to me. Feel free to copy Chris Savage, however, you will receive a faster response if correspondence reaches me directly. Chris has forwarded forms regarding our request for interim interconnection arrangements and I will get back to you shortly with our response.

Thank you for your time and cooperation. Please feel free to call me or otherwise contact me. My contact information is provided below.

Sincerely,

Erik J. Cecil
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, LLP
1919 Pennsylvania, Ave., N.W., Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202/828-9848
Fax: 202/452-0067
efax: 253/595-4690
ececil@crblaw.com

This electronic mail transmission may contain confidential or privileged information. If you believe that you have received the message in error, please notify the sender by reply transmission and delete the message without copying or disclosing it.

COLE, RAYWID & BRAVERMAN, L.L.P.

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EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA 90245-4290
TELEPHONE (310) 643-7999
FAX (310) 643-7997

June 26, 2001

BY FEDERAL EXPRESS

Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
Verizon Services Corp.
125 High Street
Room 650
Boston, MA 02110

Re: Request of Global NAPs, Inc. to Extend the Negotiation Period in California and Virginia

Dear Mr. Greenwood:

This firm represents Global NAPs, Inc. ("GNAPs"), a telecommunications carrier operating in several states. GNAPs and Verizon are currently negotiating interconnection arrangements in California, and Virginia. Although GNAPs and Verizon have taken significant steps towards negotiating an agreement in each of these states, we believe it would serve both carriers to extend the negotiations period.

On June 14, 2001, Gerie Miller discussed with you the possibility of extending the interconnection negotiation period. During that conversation, you requested that we send a letter detailing our request.

In California, the current window for filing an arbitration petition opens on June 29, 2001 and closes on July 24, 2001. To allow negotiations to continue, GNAPs respectfully requests that Verizon agree to a new negotiations start date of March 15, 2001 for California, which will extend the negotiating period until July 28, 2001. Accordingly, the new window for filing an arbitration petition would open on July 28, 2001 and close on August 22, 2001.

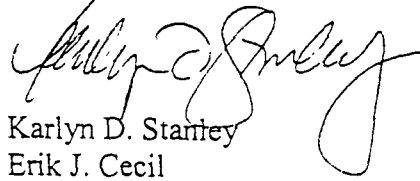
Similarly, in Virginia, the current window for filing an arbitration petition opens on June 29, 2001 and close on July 24, 2001. To allow negotiations to continue, GNAPs requests that Verizon agree to a new negotiations start date of May 14, 2001 for Virginia, which will extend

Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
June 26, 2001
Page 2

the negotiating period until September 26, 2001. Accordingly, the new window for filing an arbitration petition would open on September 26, 2001 and close on October 21, 2001.

I will be calling you in the next few days to discuss this matter. Meanwhile, if you have any questions regarding these requests, please call us.

Sincerely,



Karlyn D. Stanley
Erik J. Cecil
Gerie A. Miller

Counsel for Global NAPs, Inc.

cc: William J. Rooney, Jr., General Counsel, Global NAPs, Inc.



Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
Interconnection Services

Network Services
125 High Street Boston, MA 02110
Room 650
Tel 617 743 2395
Fax 617 743 2519
Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

July 11, 2001

VIA FAX AND OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorneys At Law
5042 Durham Rd., W.
Columbia, MD 21044

Re: Stipulation As To The Date Upon Which Verizon Florida Inc. and Global Naps, Inc. initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for the State of Florida.

Dear Mr. Scheltema,

The purpose of this letter is to confirm our agreement as to the date upon which the relevant Verizon Florida Inc. ("Verizon") and Global Naps, Inc. ("GNAPs") initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). Presently, the parties are engaged in negotiations toward a mutually acceptable interconnection agreement for the State of Florida. Upon successful completion of these negotiations, both parties will agree to file the resulting negotiated interconnection agreement, or to take other action as prescribed by the Act.

Based on several factors unique to the situation between Verizon and GNAPs, we have agreed that in this case, negotiations were initiated on March 30, 2001. Based on that date, under § 252(b)(1) of the Act, the arbitration request window (the period during which either party may file for arbitration) shall begin on August 11, 2001 ("Day 135") and end on September 5, 2001 ("Day 160"), inclusive. Obviously, the date on which negotiations were initiated in this case would have to be changed if GNAPs provides a mark-up of Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement with substantial changes from the mark-up that has already been provided.

We both understand that our agreement upon this date in this case is based on the particular circumstances here. It is entirely without prejudice to either party's respective position with regard to when any other Section 252(a) request might be deemed to have been received either in general or in any other particular case.

Please indicate your agreement with the foregoing by signing in the space provided therefore below. Please return the original signed page to my attention.

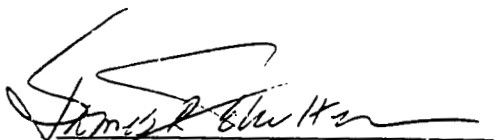
Thank you for your help and cooperation in this matter.

VERIZON FLORIDA INC.



Joseph A. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator

Global Naps, INC.



James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorney At Law



Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator
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Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

August 29, 2001

VIA FAX AND OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorneys At Law
5042 Durham Rd., W.
Columbia, MD 21044

Re: Stipulation As To The Date Upon Which Verizon Florida Inc. and Global Naps, Inc. initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for the State of Florida.

Dear Mr. Scheltema,

The purpose of this letter is to confirm our agreement as to the date upon which the relevant Verizon Florida Inc. ("Verizon") and Global Naps, Inc. ("GNAPs") initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). Presently, the parties are engaged in negotiations toward a mutually acceptable interconnection agreement for the State of Florida. Upon successful completion of these negotiations, both parties will agree to file the resulting negotiated interconnection agreement, or to take other action as prescribed by the Act.

Based on several factors unique to the situation between Verizon and GNAPs, we have agreed that in this case, negotiations were initiated on May 30, 2001. Based on that date, under § 252(b)(1) of the Act, the arbitration request window (the period during which either party may file for arbitration) shall begin on October 12, 2001 ("Day 135") and end on November 6, 2001 ("Day 160"), inclusive. GNAPs has committed to provide Verizon by close of business on Friday, August 31, a mark-up of Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement, which was provided to GNAPs some time ago. Obviously, the date on which negotiations were initiated in this case would have to be changed if GNAPs provides a mark-up of Verizon's proposed interconnection agreement with substantial changes from the mark-up that has already been provided.

We both understand that our agreement upon this date in this case is based on the particular circumstances here. It is entirely without prejudice to either party's respective position with regard to when any other Section 252(a) request might be deemed to have been received either in general or in any other particular case.

Please indicate your agreement with the foregoing by signing in the space provided therefore below. Please return the original signed page to my attention.

Thank you for your help and cooperation in this matter.

VERIZON FLORIDA INC.



Joseph J. Greenwood
Senior Negotiator

Global Naps, INC.



James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorney At Law



Joseph J. Greenwood
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Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

October 1, 2001

VIA FAX AND OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Mr. James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorneys At Law
5042 Durham Rd., W.
Columbia, MD 21044

Re: Stipulation As To The Date Upon Which Verizon California Inc., Verizon South Inc., Verizon Florida Inc., Verizon New York Inc., and Verizon Pennsylvania Inc. and Global Naps, Inc. initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for the States of California, Virginia, Florida, New York, and Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Scheltema,

The purpose of this letter is to confirm our agreement as to the date upon which Verizon California Inc., Verizon South Inc., Verizon Florida Inc., Verizon New York Inc., and Verizon Pennsylvania Inc. (collectively, "Verizon") and Global Naps, Inc. ("GNAPs") initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). Presently, the parties are engaged in negotiations toward mutually acceptable interconnection agreements for the States of California, Virginia, Florida, New York, and Pennsylvania. Upon successful completion of these negotiations, both parties will agree to file the resulting negotiated interconnection agreements, or to take other action as prescribed by the Act.

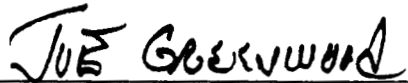
Based on several factors unique to the situation between Verizon and GNAPs, we have agreed that in this case, negotiations were initiated on July 11, 2001. Based on that date, under § 252(b)(1) of the Act, the arbitration request window (the period during which either party may file for arbitration) shall begin on November 23, 2001 ("Day 135") and end on December 18, 2001 ("Day 160"), inclusive.

We both understand that our agreement upon this date in this case is based on the particular circumstances here. It is entirely without prejudice to either party's respective position with regard to when any other Section 252(a) request might be deemed to have been received either in general or in any other particular case.

Please indicate your agreement with the foregoing by signing in the space provided therefore below. Please return the original signed page to my attention.

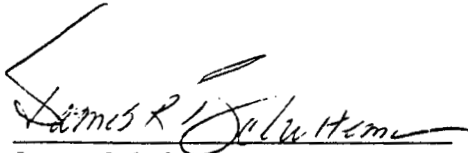
Thank you for your help and cooperation in this matter.

VERIZON CALIFORNIA INC.
VERIZON SOUTH INC.
VERIZON FLORIDA INC.
VERIZON NEW YORK INC.
VERIZON PENNSYLVANIA INC.



Joseph J. Greenwood
Negotiations Manager

Global Naps, INC.



James Scheltema
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorney At Law

Cole, Raywid & Braverman,
L.L.P.

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Fax (310) 643-7997

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joe Greenwood
Greg Romano

FROM: John C. Dodge
James R.J. Scheltema
Laura Schloss

DATE: November 2, 2001

RE: **Upcoming Negotiations -- GNAPs**

In the spirit of continuing our good faith negotiations toward an interconnection agreement, GNAPs proposes to narrow the focus of our discussions to issues that are of the most import to the company's business plan, and accept (with the heretofore agreed changes) the remainder of the Verizon template agreement as is. GNAPs proposes that we complete our discussion of the General Terms and Conditions, Withdrawal of Service (Section 50) in Verizon's template agreement, then move on to the issues that are critical to GNAPs, including first the interconnection issues for which Joe has arranged SMEs.

GNAPs has provided herein a list of the issues that are most important to the company, along with a brief description of GNAPs' position on each issue. GNAPs requests that the parties discuss as soon as possible a firm schedule to address each issue. If Verizon perceives that it will not be inclined to change its present position on any of these issues, GNAPs requests that Verizon notify GNAPs so that the parties can "agree to disagree" and move on.

GNAPs' main issues for further negotiation are as follows:

Memorandum To: Joe Greenwood
Greg Romano

October 2, 2001

Page 2

ISSUE #1: Single point of interconnection per LATA (Verizon Template – Interconnection Attachment Secs. 2.1, 3.1, 5.3, and 7.1)

GNAPs Position: Current FCC rules permit GNAPs to establish a single point of interconnection per LATA for the purposes of exchanging traffic with Verizon. Each party is responsible for arranging facilities and trunking to the point of interconnection (“POI”) for the hand-off of telephone exchange service traffic, and each carrier should be responsible for completing calls to all end users on its network. Consequently, Verizon shall bear the transport costs from its Central Offices to the POI.

ISSUE #2: Lata-wide local calling area (Verizon Template – Glossary Secs. 2.34, 2.47, 2.56, 2.83, and 2.91)

GNAPs Position: Under federal law, GNAPs has the authority to define its own local calling areas. These calls are not toll calls because GNAPs intentionally offers wide area local calling capabilities and does not impose toll charges. If no toll charges are applied the traffic is, by definition, not toll traffic. Under both federal law, and the terms of the parties’ interconnection agreement, the traffic is therefore local traffic, not subject to access charges.

ISSUE #3: Virtual NXX Codes (Verizon Template – Glossary Secs. 2.71-72, 2.77; Interconnection Attachment Sec. 9.2 and 13)

GNAPs Position: The parties’ agreement should not contain provisions that attempt to link the NXX code of the telephone number assigned to a particular customer with the location of that customer’s premises or customer premises equipment. Accordingly, where Verizon is subject to a restriction on the provision of interLATA services, the routing point may, at CLEC’s option, be located anywhere within the LATA.

- a) Multiple NXX codes may share a single routing point subject only to the requirement that the rating point/routing point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA-NXX is located.
- b) GNAPs need not establish more than (1) one routing point or IP per LATA.
- c) The status of traffic as local is determined by the designation given by the originating carrier based on the originating and terminating numbers of the originating carrier’s defined local calling area.

Where Verizon is not subject to a restriction on the provision of interLATA services, the routing point may, at CLEC’s option, be located anywhere within Verizon’s region to which Verizon may lawfully transport traffic.

- a) Multiple NXX codes may share a single routing point subject only to the requirement that the rating point/routing point must be located within the entire region to which Verizon may lawfully transport traffic.

Memorandum To: Joe Greenwood
Greg Romano

October 2, 2001

Page 3

- b) GNAPs need not establish more than one (1) routing point or IP for the entire region in which Verizon may lawfully transport traffic.
- c) The status of traffic as local is determined by the designation given by the originating carrier based on the originating and terminating numbers of the originating carrier's defined local calling area.

ISSUE #4: Reciprocal Compensation for ISP-bound Traffic (Verizon Template – Glossary Secs. 2.56, 2.74-75; Interconnection Attachment Section 7.1)

GNAPs Position: ISP-bound traffic is local traffic, subject to reciprocal compensation under 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(5). GNAPs recognizes that the FCC issued its Order on Remand and Report and Order in CC Docket Nos. 96-98 & 99-68, FCC 01-131, released April 27, 2001 (“ISP Order”). In the ISP Order, the FCC found that ISP-bound calls are a form of “information access” not subject to reciprocal compensation under Section 251(b)(5). However, that decision's force is uncertain, given the numerous challenges that parties have made to this FCC decision.

Therefore, upon occurrence of either of the following conditions: (1) the ISP Order is revised or reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction; or (2) the ISP Order is affected by any legislative or other legal action; the parties reserve their rights to amend, alter, or revise their reciprocal compensation arrangements.

ISSUE #5: Dark Fiber (Verizon Template – Glossary Sec. 2.96; UNEs Attachment Sec. 1.2 and 8)

GNAPs Position: GNAPs shall have the ability to pick up dark fiber at any technically feasible point. The agreement should provide less onerous restrictions to GNAPs' use of dark fiber.

ISSUE #6: Trunking Requirements (Verizon Template – Glossary Sec. 2.93-95; Interconnection Attachment Secs. 2.2-4, 5, 6, and 13.3)

GNAPs Position: The agreement should provide less onerous restrictions to the use of two-way trunking for all types of traffic whenever possible, including but not limited to: local traffic, toll traffic, exchange access traffic, 800/8YY traffic, and 9-1-1 traffic. The parties shall apportion the costs of two-way trunking equally. Verizon shall not require GNAPs to pay non-recurring charges associated with trunking.

ISSUE #7: Definitions of local, toll, and access services (Verizon Template – Glossary)

Memorandum To: Joe Greenwood
Greg Romano

October 2, 2001

Page 4

GNAPs Position: Whether a call is “local” or “toll” rests upon the application of the legal definition of the terms telephone exchange service (local), telephone toll service (toll), and exchange access service (access).

- Telephone exchange service is defined as service within a telephone exchange or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area; or comparable services provided through a system of switched, transmission facilities, or other facilities (or combination thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a telecommunications service.
- Telephone toll service is defined as telephone service between stations in different exchanges where there is made a separate charge for a call not included in the end user’s contract for exchange service. All traffic that is not toll traffic is local traffic.
- Exchange access service is defined as the offering of access to telephone exchange access services or facilities for the purpose of origination or termination of telephone toll services.
 - When an interexchange carrier (“IXC”) imposes toll charges on a call, then the call is a toll call and access charges appropriately apply because the IXC is using the facilities of a local carrier to connect that call to an end user. In other words, the IXC is using exchange access service.
 - However, if there are no toll charges applied to a call, then by definition, the service being provided is not telephone toll service but is instead telephone exchange service. If there is no telephone toll service being provided, then access charges are not appropriate.

We look forward to resuming negotiations with you. We also suggest meeting face to face for a significant negotiation session to complete the negotiation of the above issues in a timely fashion. Meanwhile, if you have any questions regarding these matters or any other issues pertaining to interconnection, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Cole, Raywid & Braverman,
L.L.P.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Joe Greenwood; Greg Romano
FROM: John Dodge; Jim Scheltema
DATE: December 10, 2001
RE: **Global NAPs Proposal for Access to Verizon Dark Fiber**

Joe, we apologize for any confusion regarding the existence of alternative dark fiber language. Rather than attempting to craft language, we would like to state some general principles regarding the two main dark fiber issues that we believe should govern a compromise. We believe that this should be sufficient to allow the technical meeting we have discussed to precede. If it is not, please let us know, and we will reduce these principles to contractual language.

I. Physical or Mechanical Access

We believe that dark fiber should be accessible by Global NAPs ("GNAPs") at all technically feasible points, including in central offices and on preexisting splice points in manholes and on poles, upon reasonable terms and conditions. If there are points on your network where you believe dark fiber access should not be provided, we would be pleased to discuss them. It is quite possible that we may not need access at those points.

II. Fiber Capacity

We believe that GNAPs should be able to order at least two dark fibers, if two or more dark fibers are available. If less than two dark fibers are available, GNAPs should be able to order one dark fiber, if it is available.

III. Fiber Specifications

We believe that Verizon should apply the same quality and usability specifications that it applies to its own fiber to fiber delivered to GNAPs, including, but not limited to, standards regarding loss per kilometer, loss per splice point, and loss per jumper connection.



Joseph J. Greenwood
Negotiations Manager
Interconnection Services

Network Services
125 High Street Boston, MA 02110
Room 650
Tel 617 743 2395
Fax 617 743 2519
Joseph.J.Greenwood@Verizon.com

December 13, 2001

VIA FAX AND OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

John C. Dodge
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, LLP
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20006

Re: Stipulation As To The Date Upon Which Verizon California Inc., and Verizon Florida Inc. and Global Naps, Inc. initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for the States of California and Florida.

Dear Mr. Dodge,

The purpose of this letter is to confirm our agreement as to the date upon which Verizon California Inc., and Verizon Florida Inc. (collectively, "Verizon") and Global Naps, Inc. ("GNAPs") initiated negotiations under section 252(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). Presently, the parties are engaged in negotiations toward mutually acceptable interconnection agreements for the States of California and Florida. Upon successful completion of these negotiations, both parties will agree to file the resulting negotiated interconnection agreements, or to take other action as prescribed by the Act.

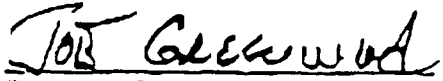
Based on several factors unique to the situation between Verizon and GNAPs, we have agreed that in this case, negotiations were initiated on July 13, 2001. Based on that date, under § 252(b)(1) of the Act, the arbitration request window (the period during which either party may file for arbitration) shall begin on November 25, 2001 ("Day 135") and end on December 20, 2001 ("Day 160"), inclusive.

We both understand that our agreement upon this date in this case is based on the particular circumstances here. It is entirely without prejudice to either party's respective position with regard to when any other Section 252(a) request might be deemed to have been received either in general or in any other particular case.

Please indicate your agreement with the foregoing by signing in the space provided therefore below. Please return the original signed page to my attention.


Thank you for your help and cooperation in this matter.

VERIZON CALIFORNIA INC.
VERIZON FLORIDA INC.



Joseph J. Greenwood
Negotiations Manager

Global Naps, INC.



John C. Dodge
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, L.L.P.
Attorney At Law

AGREEMENT

by and between

GLOBAL NAPS, INC.

and

VERIZON FLORIDA INC., F/K/A GTE FLORIDA INCORPORATED

FOR THE STATE OF

FLORIDA

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AGREEMENT

PREFACE

This Agreement ("Agreement") shall be deemed effective as of ***Date*** (the "Effective Date"), between Global NAPs, Inc. ("GNAPs"), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with offices at 10 Merrymount Road, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169 and Verizon Florida Inc., f/k/a GTE Florida Incorporated ("Verizon"), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida with offices at 201 N Franklin St., Tampa, FL 33602-5167 (Verizon and GNAPs may be referred to hereinafter, each, individually as a "Party", and, collectively, as the "Parties").

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In consideration of the mutual promises contained in this Agreement, and intending to be legally bound, pursuant to Section 252 of the Act, Verizon and GNAPs hereby agree as follows:

1. The Agreement

- 1.1 This Agreement includes: (a) the Principal Document; ~~and, (b)~~ **the Tariffs of each Party applicable to the Services that are offered for sale by it in the Principal Document (which Tariffs are incorporated into and made a part of this Agreement by reference); and, (c) an Order by a Party that has been accepted by the other Party.**
- 1.2 Except as otherwise expressly provided in the Principal Document (including, but not limited to, the Pricing Attachment), conflicts among provisions in the Principal Document, ~~Tariffs~~, and an Order by a Party that has been accepted by the other Party, shall be resolved in accordance with the following order of precedence, where the document identified in subsection "(a)" shall have the highest precedence: (a) the Principal Document; ~~and (b)~~ **the Tariffs; and, (c) an Order by a Party that has been accepted by the other Party. The fact that a provision appears in the Principal Document but not in a Tariff, or in a Tariff but not in the Principal Document, shall not be interpreted as, or deemed grounds for finding, a conflict for the purposes of this Section 1.2.**
- 1.3 This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties on the subject matter hereof, and supersedes any prior or contemporaneous agreement, understanding, or representation, on the subject matter hereof. Except as otherwise provisioned in the Principal Document, the Principal Document may not be waived or modified except by a written document that is signed by the Parties. **Subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, a Party shall have the right to add, modify, or withdraw, its Tariff(s) at any time, without the consent of, or notice to, the other Party.**

2. Term and Termination

- 2.1 This Agreement shall be effective as of the Effective Date and, unless cancelled or terminated earlier in accordance with the terms hereof, shall continue in effect until ***Date CO*** (the "Initial Term"). Thereafter, this Agreement shall continue in force and effect unless and until cancelled or terminated as provided in this Agreement.
- 2.2 Either GNAPs or Verizon may terminate this Agreement effective upon the expiration of the Initial Term or effective upon any date after expiration of the

Initial Term by providing written notice of termination at least ninety (90) days in advance of the date of termination.

- 2.3 If either GNAPs or Verizon provides notice of termination pursuant to Section 2.2 and on or before the proposed date of termination either GNAPs or Verizon has requested negotiation of a new interconnection agreement, unless this Agreement is cancelled or terminated earlier in accordance with the terms hereof (including, but not limited to, pursuant to Section 12), this Agreement shall remain in effect until the earlier of: (a) the effective date of a new interconnection agreement between GNAPs and Verizon; or, (b) the date one (1) year after the proposed date of termination.
- 2.4 If either GNAPs or Verizon provides notice of termination pursuant to Section 2.2 and by 11:59 PM Eastern Time on the proposed date of termination neither GNAPs nor Verizon has requested negotiation of a new interconnection agreement, (a) this Agreement will terminate at 11:59 PM Eastern Time on the proposed date of termination, and (b) the Services being provided under this Agreement at the time of termination will be terminated, except to the extent that the Purchasing Party has requested that such Services continue to be provided pursuant to an applicable Tariff or SGAT.

3. Glossary and Attachments

The Glossary and the following Attachments are a part of this Agreement:

- Additional Services Attachment
- Interconnection Attachment
- Resale Attachment
- UNE Attachment
- Collocation Attachment
- 911 Attachment
- Pricing Attachment

4. Applicable Law

- 4.1 The construction, interpretation and performance of this Agreement shall be governed by (a) the laws of the United States of America, including the Act, as then in effect and interpreted by the then effective rules and regulations of the FCC and (b) the laws of the State of Florida, including the rules and regulations of the Florida Public Service Commission as then in effect without regard to its conflicts of laws rules. All disputes relating to this Agreement shall be resolved through the application of such laws.
- 4.2 Each Party shall comply with Applicable Law in the course of performing this Agreement.
- 4.3 Neither Party shall be liable for any delay or failure in performance by it that results from requirements of Applicable Law, or acts or failures to act of any governmental entity or official.
- 4.4 Each Party shall promptly notify the other Party in writing of any governmental action that limits, suspends, cancels, withdraws, or otherwise materially affects, the notifying Party's ability to perform its obligations under this Agreement.

- 4.5 If any provision of this Agreement shall be invalid or unenforceable under Applicable Law, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any other provision of this Agreement, and this Agreement shall be construed as if it did not contain such invalid or unenforceable provision; provided, that if the invalid or unenforceable provision is a material provision of this Agreement, or the invalidity or unenforceability materially affects the rights or obligations of a Party hereunder or the ability of a Party to perform any material provision of this Agreement, the Parties shall promptly renegotiate in good faith and amend in writing this Agreement in order to make such mutually acceptable revisions to this Agreement as may be required in order to conform the Agreement to Applicable Law.
- 4.6 If any legislative, regulatory, judicial or other governmental decision, order, determination or action, or any change in Applicable Law, materially affects any material provision of this Agreement, the rights or obligations of a Party hereunder, or the ability of a Party to perform any material provision of this Agreement, the Parties shall promptly renegotiate in good faith and amend in writing this Agreement in order to make such mutually acceptable revisions to this Agreement as may be required in order to conform the Agreement to Applicable Law.
- 4.7 Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if, as a result of any ~~final and non-appealable~~ legislative, judicial, regulatory or other governmental decision, order, determination or action, or any change in Applicable Law, Verizon is not required by Applicable Law to provide any Service, payment or benefit, otherwise required to be provided to GNAPs hereunder, then Verizon may discontinue ~~in accordance with state and federal regulations and recognizing GNAPs' state and federal obligations as a common carrier,~~ the provision of any such Service, payment or benefit, and GNAPs shall reimburse Verizon for any payment previously made by Verizon to GNAPs that was not required by Applicable Law. Verizon will provide thirty (30) days prior written notice to GNAPs of any such discontinuance of a Service, unless a different notice period or different conditions are specified in this Agreement **(including, but not limited to, in an applicable Tariff)** or Applicable Law for termination of such Service in which event such specified period and/or conditions shall apply.

5. Assignment

Neither Party may assign this Agreement or any right or interest under this Agreement, nor delegate any obligation under this Agreement, without the prior written consent of the other Party, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. Any attempted assignment or delegation in violation of this Section 5 shall be void and ineffective and constitute default of this Agreement.

6. Assurance of Payment

- 6.1 Upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall provide to Verizon adequate assurance of payment of amounts due (or to become due) to Verizon hereunder.
- 6.2 Assurance of payment of charges may be requested by Verizon if GNAPs (a) in Verizon's reasonable judgment, at the Effective Date or at any time thereafter, does not have established credit with Verizon, (b) in Verizon's reasonable judgment, at the Effective Date or at any time thereafter, is unable to demonstrate that it is creditworthy, (c) fails to timely pay a bill rendered to GNAPs by Verizon, or (d) admits its inability to pay its debts as such debts become due, has commenced a voluntary case (or has had a case commenced against it) under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or any other law relating to bankruptcy;

insolvency, reorganization, winding-up, composition or adjustment of debts or the like, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors or is subject to a receivership or similar proceeding.

- 6.3 Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the assurance of payment shall, at Verizon's option, consist of (a) a cash security deposit in U.S. dollars held by Verizon or (b) an unconditional, irrevocable standby letter of credit naming Verizon as the beneficiary thereof and otherwise in form and substance satisfactory to Verizon from a financial institution acceptable to Verizon. The cash security deposit or letter of credit shall be in an amount equal to two (2) months anticipated charges (including, but not limited to, both recurring and non-recurring charges), as reasonably determined by Verizon, for the Services to be provided by Verizon to GNAPs in connection with this Agreement.
- 6.4 To the extent that Verizon elects to require a cash deposit, the Parties intend that the provision of such deposit shall constitute the grant of a security interest in the deposit pursuant to Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in any relevant jurisdiction.
- 6.5 If payment of interest on a cash deposit is required **by an applicable Verizon Tariff or by Applicable Law**, interest will be paid on any such cash deposit held by Verizon at the higher of the interest rate stated in **such Tariff or the interest rate required by Applicable Law**.
- 6.6 Verizon may (but is not obligated to) draw on the letter of credit or cash deposit, as applicable, upon notice to GNAPs in respect of any amounts to be paid by GNAPs hereunder that are not paid within thirty (30) days of the date that payment of such amounts is required by this Agreement.
- 6.7 If Verizon draws on the letter of credit or cash deposit, upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall provide a replacement or supplemental letter of credit or cash deposit conforming to the requirements of Section 6.2.
- 6.8 Notwithstanding anything else set forth in this Agreement, if Verizon makes a request for assurance of payment in accordance with the terms of this Section, then Verizon shall have no obligation thereafter to perform under this Agreement until such time as GNAPs has provided Verizon with such assurance of payment.
- 6.9 The fact that a deposit or a letter of credit is requested by Verizon hereunder shall in no way relieve GNAPs from compliance with the requirements of this Agreement (**including, but not limited to, any applicable Tariffs**) as to advance payments and payment for Services, nor constitute a waiver or modification of the terms herein pertaining to the discontinuance of Services for nonpayment of any amounts payment of which is required by this Agreement.

7. Audits

- 7.1 **Except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement, either Party ("Auditing Party") may audit the other Party's ("Audited Party") books, records, documents, facilities and systems for the purpose of evaluating the accuracy of the Audited Party's bills. Such audits may be performed once in each Calendar Year; provided, however, that audits may be conducted more frequently (but no more frequently than once in each Calendar Quarter) if the immediately preceding audit found previously uncorrected net inaccuracies in billing in favor of the Audited Party having an aggregate value of at least \$1,000,000.**

7.2 The audit shall be performed by independent certified public accountants selected and paid by the Auditing Party. The accountants shall be reasonably acceptable to the Audited Party. Prior to commencing the audit, the accountants shall execute an agreement with the Audited Party in a form reasonably acceptable to the Audited Party that protects the confidentiality of the information disclosed by the Audited Party to the accountants. The audit shall take place at a time and place agreed upon by the Parties; provided, that the Auditing Party may require that the audit commence no later than sixty (60) days after the Auditing Party has given notice of the audit to the Audited Party.

7.3 Each Party shall cooperate fully in any such audit, providing reasonable access to any and all employees, books, records, documents, facilities and systems, reasonably necessary to assess the accuracy of the Audited Party's bills.

7.4 Audits shall be performed at the Auditing Party's expense, provided that there shall be no charge for reasonable access to the Audited Party's employees, books, records, documents, facilities and systems necessary to assess the accuracy of the Audited Party's bills.

8. Authorization

8.1 Verizon represents and warrants that it is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Florida and has full power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to perform its obligations under this Agreement.

8.2 GNAPs represents and warrants that it is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware; and has full power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to perform its obligations under this Agreement.

8.3 GNAPs Certification.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Verizon shall have no obligation to perform under this Agreement until such time as GNAPs has obtained such FCC and Commission authorization as may be required by Applicable Law for conducting business in Florida. GNAPs shall not place any orders under this Agreement until it has obtained such authorization. GNAPs shall provide proof of such authorization to Verizon upon request.

9. Billing and Payment; Disputed Amounts

9.1 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, each Party shall submit to the other Party on a monthly basis in an itemized form, statement(s) of charges incurred by the other Party under this Agreement.

9.2 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, payment of amounts billed for Services provided under this Agreement, whether billed on a monthly basis or as otherwise provided in this Agreement, shall be due, in immediately available U.S. funds, on the later of the following dates (the "Due Date"): (a) ~~the due date~~ specified on the billing Party's statement; or (b) twenty (20) days after the date the statement is received by the billed Party. Payments shall be transmitted by electronic funds transfer.

- 9.3 If any portion of an amount billed by a Party under this Agreement is subject to a good faith dispute between the Parties, the billed Party shall give notice to the billing Party of the amounts it disputes ("Disputed Amounts") and include in such notice the specific details and reasons for disputing each item. A Party may also dispute prospectively with a single notice a class of charges that it disputes. Notice of a dispute may be given by a Party at any time, either before or after an amount is paid, and a Party's payment of an amount shall not constitute a waiver of such Party's right to subsequently dispute its obligation to pay such amount or to seek a refund of any amount paid. The billed Party shall pay by the Due Date all undisputed amounts. Billing disputes shall be subject to the terms of Section 14, Dispute Resolution.
- 9.4 Charges due to the billing Party that are not paid by the Due Date, shall be subject to a late payment charge. The late payment charge shall be in an amount specified by the billing Party which shall not exceed a rate of one-and-one-half percent (1.5%) of the overdue amount (including any unpaid previously billed late payment charges) per month.
- 9.5 Although it is the intent of both Parties to submit timely statements of charges, failure by either Party to present statements to the other Party in a timely manner shall not constitute a breach or default, or a waiver of the right to payment of the incurred charges, by the billing Party under this Agreement, and, except for assertion of a provision of Applicable Law that limits the period in which a suit or other proceeding can be brought before a court or other governmental entity of appropriate jurisdiction to collect amounts due, the billed Party shall not be entitled to dispute the billing Party's statement(s) based on the billing Party's failure to submit them in a timely fashion.

10. Confidentiality

- 10.1 As used in this Section 10, "Confidential Information" means the following information that is disclosed by one Party ("Disclosing Party") to the other Party ("Receiving Party") in connection with, or anticipation of, this Agreement:
- 10.1.1 Books, records, documents and other information disclosed in an audit pursuant to Section 7;
- 10.1.2 Any forecasting information provided pursuant to this Agreement;
- 10.1.3 Customer Information (except to the extent that (a) the Customer information is published in a directory, (b) the Customer information is disclosed through or in the course of furnishing a Telecommunications Service, such as a Directory Assistance Service, Operator Service, Caller ID or similar service, or LIDB service, or (c) the Customer to whom the Customer Information is related has authorized the Receiving Party to use and/or disclose the Customer Information);
- 10.1.4 information related to specific facilities or equipment (including, but not limited to, cable and pair information);
- 10.1.5 any information that is in written, graphic, electromagnetic, or other tangible form, and marked at the time of disclosure as "Confidential" or "Proprietary;" and
- 10.1.6 any information that is communicated orally or visually and declared to the Receiving Party at the time of disclosure, and by written notice with

a statement of the information given to the Receiving Party within ten (10) days after disclosure, to be "Confidential or "Proprietary".

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, a Party shall have the right to refuse to accept receipt of information which the other Party has identified as Confidential Information pursuant to Sections 10.1.5 or 10.1.6.

- 10.2 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Receiving Party shall:
- 10.2.1 use the Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party only in performance of this Agreement; and
 - 10.2.2 using the same degree of care that it uses with similar confidential information of its own (but in no case a degree of care that is less than commercially reasonable), hold Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party in confidence and restrict disclosure of the Confidential Information solely to those of the Receiving Party's Affiliates and the directors, officers, employees, Agents and contractors of the Receiving Party and the Receiving Party's Affiliates, that have a need to receive such Confidential Information in order to perform the Receiving Party's obligations under this Agreement. The Receiving Party's Affiliates and the directors, officers, employees, Agents and contractors of the Receiving Party and the Receiving Party's Affiliates, shall be required by the Receiving Party to comply with the provisions of this Section 10 in the same manner as the Receiving Party. The Receiving Party shall be liable for any failure of the Receiving Party's Affiliates or the directors, officers, employees, Agents or contractors of the Receiving Party or the Receiving Party's Affiliates, to comply with the provisions of this Section 10.
- 10.3 The Receiving Party shall return or destroy all Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party, including any copies made by the Receiving Party, within thirty (30) days after a written request by the Disclosing Party is delivered to the Receiving Party, except for (a) Confidential Information that the Receiving Party reasonably requires to perform its obligations under this Agreement, and (b) one copy for archival purposes only.
- 10.4 Unless otherwise agreed, the obligations of Sections 10.2 and 10.3 do not apply to information that:
- 10.4.1 was, at the time of receipt, already in the possession of or known to the Receiving Party free of any obligation of confidentiality and restriction on use;
 - 10.4.2 is or becomes publicly available or known through no wrongful act of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party's Affiliates, or the directors, officers, employees, Agents or contractors of the Receiving Party or the Receiving Party's Affiliates;
 - 10.4.3 is rightfully received from a third person having no direct or indirect obligation of confidentiality or restriction on use to the Disclosing Party with respect to such information;
 - 10.4.4 is independently developed by the Receiving Party;
 - 10.4.5 is approved for disclosure or use by written authorization of the Disclosing Party (including, but not limited to, in this Agreement); or

- 10.4.6 is required to be disclosed by the Receiving Party pursuant to Applicable Law, provided that the Receiving Party shall have made commercially reasonable efforts to give adequate notice of the requirement to the Disclosing Party in order to enable the Disclosing Party to seek protective arrangements.
- 10.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 10.1 through 10.4, the Receiving Party may use and disclose Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party to the extent necessary to enforce the Receiving Party's rights under this Agreement or Applicable Law. In making any such disclosure, the Receiving Party shall make reasonable efforts to preserve the confidentiality and restrict the use of the Confidential Information while it is in the possession of any person to whom it is disclosed, including, but not limited to, by requesting any governmental entity to whom the Confidential Information is disclosed to treat it as confidential and restrict its use to purposes related to the proceeding pending before it.
- 10.6 The Disclosing Party shall retain all of the Disclosing Party's right, title and interest in any Confidential Information disclosed by the Disclosing Party to the Receiving Party. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, no license is granted by this Agreement with respect to any Confidential Information (including, but not limited to, under any patent, trademark or copyright), nor is any such license to be implied solely by virtue of the disclosure of Confidential Information.
- 10.7 The provisions of this Section 10 shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions of Applicable Law, including, but not limited to, 47 U.S.C. § 222, and are not intended to constitute a waiver by a Party of any right with regard to the use, or protection of the confidentiality of, CPNI provided by Applicable Law.
- 10.8 Each Party's obligations under this Section 10 shall survive expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement.

11. Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

12. Default

If either Party ("Defaulting Party") fails to make a payment required by this Agreement (including, but not limited to, any payment required by Section 9.3 of undisputed amounts to the billing Party) or materially breaches any other material provision of this Agreement, and such failure or breach continues for thirty (30) days after written notice thereof from the other Party, the other Party may, by written notice to the Defaulting Party, (a) suspend the provision of any or all Services hereunder, or (b) cancel this Agreement and terminate the provision of all Services hereunder.

13. Discontinuance of Service by GNAPs

- 13.1 If GNAPs proposes to discontinue, or actually discontinues, its provision of service to all or substantially all of its Customers, whether voluntarily, as a result of bankruptcy, or for any other reason, GNAPs shall send written notice of such discontinuance to Verizon, the Commission, and each of GNAPs's Customers. GNAPs shall provide such notice such number of days in advance of discontinuance of its service as shall be required by Applicable Law. Unless the

period for advance notice of discontinuance of service required by Applicable Law is more than thirty (30) days, to the extent commercially feasible, GNAPs shall send such notice at least thirty (30) days prior to its discontinuance of service.

- 13.2 Such notice must advise each GNAPs Customer that unless action is taken by the GNAPs Customer to switch to a different carrier prior to GNAPs's proposed discontinuance of service, the GNAPs Customer will be without the service provided by GNAPs to the GNAPs Customer.
- 13.3 Should a GNAPs Customer subsequently become a Verizon Customer, GNAPs shall provide Verizon with all information necessary for Verizon to establish service for the GNAPs Customer, including, but not limited to, the GNAPs Customer's billed name, listed name, service address, and billing address, and the services being provided to the GNAPs Customer.
- 13.4 Nothing in this Section 13 shall limit Verizon's right to cancel or terminate this Agreement or suspend provision of Services under this Agreement.

14. Dispute Resolution

- 14.1 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any dispute between the Parties regarding the interpretation or enforcement of this Agreement or any of its terms shall be addressed by good faith negotiation between the Parties. To initiate such negotiation, a Party must provide to the other Party written notice of the dispute that includes both a detailed description of the dispute or alleged nonperformance and the name of an individual who will serve as the initiating Party's representative in the negotiation. The other Party shall have ten Business Days to designate its own representative in the negotiation. The Parties' representatives shall meet at least once within 45 days after the date of the initiating Party's written notice in an attempt to reach a good faith resolution of the dispute. Upon agreement, the Parties' representatives may utilize other alternative dispute resolution procedures such as private mediation to assist in the negotiations.
- 14.2 If the Parties have been unable to resolve the dispute within 45 days of the date of the initiating Party's written notice, either Party may pursue any remedies available to it under this Agreement, at law, in equity, or otherwise, including, but not limited to, instituting an appropriate proceeding before the Commission, the FCC, or a court of competent jurisdiction.

15. Force Majeure

- 15.1 Neither Party shall be responsible for any delay or failure in performance which results from causes beyond its reasonable control ("Force Majeure Events"), whether or not foreseeable by such Party. Such Force Majeure Events include, but are not limited to, adverse weather conditions, flood, fire, explosion, earthquake, volcanic action, power failure, embargo, boycott, war, revolution, civil commotion, act of public enemies, labor unrest (including, but not limited to, strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns, picketing or boycotts), inability to obtain equipment, parts, software or repairs thereof, acts or omissions of the other Party, and acts of God.
- 15.2 If a Force Majeure Event occurs, the non-performing Party shall give prompt notification of its inability to perform to the other Party. During the period that the non-performing Party is unable to perform, the other Party shall also be excused from performance of its obligations to the extent such obligations are reciprocal

to, or depend upon, the performance of the non-performing Party that has been prevented by the Force Majeure Event. The non-performing Party shall use commercially reasonable efforts to avoid or remove the cause(s) of its non-performance and both Parties shall proceed to perform once the cause(s) are removed or cease.

15.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 15.1 and 15.2, in no case shall a Force Majeure Event excuse either Party from an obligation to pay money as required by this Agreement.

15.4 Nothing in this Agreement shall require the non-performing Party to settle any labor dispute except as the non-performing Party, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate.

16. Forecasts

In addition to any other forecasts required by this Agreement, upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall provide to Verizon forecasts regarding the Services that GNAPs expects to purchase from Verizon, including, but not limited to, forecasts regarding the types and volumes of Services that GNAPs expects to purchase and the locations where such Services will be purchased.

17. Fraud

GNAPs assumes responsibility for all fraud associated with its Customers and accounts. Verizon shall bear no responsibility for, and shall have no obligation to investigate or make adjustments to GNAPs's account in cases of, fraud by GNAPs's Customers or other third parties.

18. Good Faith Performance

The Parties shall act in good faith in their performance of this Agreement. Except as otherwise expressly stated in this Agreement (including, but not limited to, where consent, approval, agreement or a similar action is stated to be within a Party's sole discretion), where consent, approval, mutual agreement or a similar action is required by any provision of this Agreement, such action shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

19. Headings

The headings used in the Principal Document are inserted for convenience of reference only and are not intended to be a part of or to affect the meaning of the Principal Document.

20. Indemnification

20.1 Each Party ("Indemnifying Party") shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other Party ("Indemnified Party"), the Indemnified Party's Affiliates, and the directors, officers and employees of the Indemnified Party and the Indemnified Party's Affiliates, from and against any and all Claims that arise out of bodily injury to or death of any person, or damage to, or destruction or loss of, tangible real and/or personal property of any person, to the extent such injury, death, damage, destruction or loss, was proximately caused by the grossly negligent or intentionally wrongful acts or omissions of the Indemnifying Party, the Indemnifying Party's Affiliates, or the directors, officers, employees, Agents or contractors (excluding the Indemnified Party) of the Indemnifying Party or the Indemnifying Party's Affiliates, in connection with this Agreement.

20.2 Indemnification Process.

- 20.2.1 As used in this Section 20, "Indemnified Person" means a person whom an Indemnifying Party is obligated to indemnify, defend and/or hold harmless under Section 20.1.
- 20.2.2 An Indemnifying Party's obligations under Section 20.1 shall be conditioned upon the following:
- 20.2.3 The Indemnified Person: (a) shall give the Indemnifying Party notice of the Claim promptly after becoming aware thereof (including a statement of facts known to the Indemnified Person related to the Claim and an estimate of the amount thereof); (b) prior to taking any material action with respect to a Third Party Claim, shall consult with the Indemnifying Party as to the procedure to be followed in defending, settling, or compromising the Claim; (c) shall not consent to any settlement or compromise of a Third Party Claim without the written consent of the Indemnifying Party; (d) shall permit the Indemnifying Party to assume the defense of a Third Party Claim (including, except as provided below, the compromise or settlement thereof) at the Indemnifying Party's own cost and expense, provided, however, that the Indemnified Person shall have the right to approve the Indemnifying Party's choice of legal counsel.
- 20.2.4 If the Indemnified Person fails to comply with Section 20.2.3 with respect to a Claim, to the extent such failure shall have a material adverse effect upon the Indemnifying Party, the Indemnifying Party shall be relieved of its obligation to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Indemnified Person with respect to such Claim under this Agreement.
- 20.2.5 Subject to 20.2.6 and 20.2.7, below, the Indemnifying Party shall have the authority to defend and settle any Third Party Claim.
- 20.2.6 With respect to any Third Party Claim, the Indemnified Person shall be entitled to participate with the Indemnifying Party in the defense of the Claim if the Claim requests equitable relief or other relief that could affect the rights of the Indemnified Person. In so participating, the Indemnified Person shall be entitled to employ separate counsel for the defense at the Indemnified Person's expense. The Indemnified Person shall also be entitled to participate, at its own expense, in the defense of any Claim, as to any portion of the Claim as to which it is not entitled to be indemnified, defended and held harmless by the Indemnifying Party.
- 20.2.7 In no event shall the Indemnifying Party settle a Third Party Claim or consent to any judgment with regard to a Third Party Claim without the prior written consent of the Indemnified Party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. In the event the settlement or judgment requires a contribution from or affects the rights of an Indemnified Person, the Indemnified Person shall have the right to refuse such settlement or judgment with respect to itself and, at its own cost and expense, take over the defense against the Third Party Claim, provided that in such event the Indemnifying Party shall not be responsible for, nor shall it be obligated to indemnify or hold harmless the Indemnified Person against, the Third Party Claim for any amount in excess of such refused settlement or judgment.

- 20.2.8 The Indemnified Person shall, in all cases, assert any and all provisions in applicable Tariffs and Customer contracts that limit liability to third persons as a bar to, or limitation on, any recovery by a third-person claimant.
- 20.2.9 The Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Person shall offer each other all reasonable cooperation and assistance in the defense of any Third Party Claim.
- 20.3 Each Party agrees that it will not implead or bring any action against the other Party, the other Party's Affiliates, or any of the directors, officers or employees of the other Party or the other Party's Affiliates, based on any claim by any person for personal injury or death that occurs in the course or scope of employment of such person by the other Party or the other Party's Affiliate and that arises out of performance of this Agreement.
- 20.4 Each Party's obligations under this Section 20 shall survive expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement.

21. Insurance

- 21.1 ~~Each Party~~ **GNAPs** shall maintain during the term of this Agreement and for a period of two years thereafter all insurance and/or bonds required to satisfy its obligations under this Agreement (including, but not limited to, its obligations set forth in Section 20 hereof) and all insurance and/or bonds required by Applicable Law. The insurance and/or bonds shall be obtained from an insurer having an A.M. Best insurance rating of at least A-, financial size category VII or greater. At a minimum and without limiting the foregoing undertaking, ~~each party~~ **GNAPs** shall maintain the following insurance:
- 21.1.1 Commercial General Liability Insurance, on an occurrence basis, including but not limited to, premises-operations, broad form property damage, products/completed operations, contractual liability, independent contractors, and personal injury, with limits of at least ~~\$1,000,000~~ **2,000,000** combined single limit for each occurrence.
- 21.1.2 **Commercial Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance covering all owned, hired and non-owned vehicles, with limits of at least \$2,000,000 combined single limit for each occurrence.**
- 21.1.3 Excess Liability Insurance, in the umbrella form, with limits of at least ~~\$4,000,000~~ **10,000,000** combined single limit for each occurrence.
- 21.1.4 Worker's Compensation Insurance as required by Applicable Law and Employer's Liability Insurance with limits of not less than ~~\$1,000,000~~ **2,000,000** per occurrence.
- 21.1.5 **All risk property insurance on a full replacement cost basis for all of GNAPs's real and personal property located at any Collocation site or otherwise located on or in any Verizon premises (whether owned, leased or otherwise occupied by Verizon), facility, equipment or right-of-way.**
- 21.2 ~~Each party shall present to the other any~~ **Any** deductibles, self-insured retentions or loss limits ("Retentions") for the foregoing insurance ~~which must be disclosed on the certificates of insurance to be provided to the other Party~~ **Verizon** pursuant to Sections 21.4 and 21.5, and ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** reserves the right to reject

any such Retentions in its reasonable discretion. ~~Each Party~~ **Retentions** shall ~~bear~~ **be full** the responsibility for the retentions associated with its insurance policies ~~of GNAPs~~.

- 21.3 ~~Each Party~~ **GNAPs** shall name ~~the other, the other~~ **Verizon and Verizon's** Affiliates and ~~directors, officers and employees~~ as additional insureds on the foregoing liability insurance.
- 21.4 ~~Each Party~~ **GNAPs** shall, within two (2) weeks of the Effective Date hereof ~~on a semi-annual basis thereafter, at the time of each renewal of,~~ **or material change in, GNAPs's insurance policies,** and at such other times as ~~the other~~ **Party Verizon** may reasonably specify, furnish certificates or other proof of the foregoing insurance reasonably acceptable to ~~the other Party. For Verizon, the,~~ **The** certificates or other proof of the foregoing insurance shall be sent to: Director - Contract Performance & Administration, Verizon Wholesale Markets, 600 Hidden Ridge, HQEWMNOTICES, Irving, TX 75038. ~~For GNAPs, the certificates or other proof of the foregoing insurance shall be sent to: William J. Rooney, Jr., Global NAPs, Inc., 10 Merrymount Road, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169.~~
- 21.5 ~~Each Party~~ **GNAPs** shall require its contractors, if any, that may enter upon the premises or access the facilities or equipment of ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** or ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon's** affiliates to maintain insurance in accordance with Sections 21.1 through 21.3 and, if requested, to furnish ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** certificates or other adequate proof of such insurance acceptable to ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** in accordance with Section 21.4.
- 21.6 If ~~a Party~~ **GNAPs** or ~~its~~ **GNAPs's** contractors fail to maintain insurance as required in Sections 21.1 through 21.5, above, ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** may (but shall not be obligated to) purchase such insurance and ~~the Party whose contractors failed to maintain insurance as required in Section 19.1 through 19.5~~ **GNAPs** shall reimburse ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** for the cost of the insurance.
- 21.7 Certificates furnished by ~~a Party~~ **GNAPs** or ~~its~~ **GNAPs's** contractors shall contain a clause stating: "[~~The other Party's Full Name~~] **Verizon Florida Inc., f/k/a GTE Florida Incorporated** shall be notified in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to cancellation of, or any material change in, the insurance."

22. Intellectual Property

- 22.1 Except as expressly stated in this Agreement, this Agreement shall not be construed as granting a license with respect to any patent, copyright, trade name, trademark, service mark, trade secret or any other intellectual property, now or hereafter owned, controlled or licensable by either Party. Except as expressly stated in this Agreement, neither Party may use any patent, copyrightable materials, trademark, trade name, trade secret or other intellectual property right, of the other Party except in accordance with the terms of a separate license agreement between the Parties granting such rights.
- 22.2 Except as stated in Section 22.4, neither Party shall have any obligation to defend, indemnify or hold harmless, or acquire any license or right for the benefit of, or owe any other obligation or have any liability to, the other Party or its Affiliates or Customers based on or arising from any Third Party Claim alleging or asserting that the provision or use of any service, facility, arrangement, or software by either Party under this Agreement, or the performance of any service or method, either alone or in combination with the other Party, constitutes direct, vicarious or contributory infringement or inducement to infringe, or misuse or

misappropriation of any patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret, or any other proprietary or intellectual property right of any Party or third person. Each Party, however, shall offer to the other reasonable cooperation and assistance in the defense of any such claim.

22.3 NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS AGREEMENT, THE PARTIES AGREE THAT NEITHER PARTY HAS MADE, AND THAT THERE DOES NOT EXIST, ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, THAT THE USE BY EACH PARTY OF THE OTHER'S SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT SHALL NOT GIVE RISE TO A CLAIM OF INFRINGEMENT, MISUSE, OR MISAPPROPRIATION OF ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT.

22.4 GNAPs agrees that the Services provided by Verizon hereunder shall be subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions contained in any applicable agreements (including, but not limited to software or other intellectual property license agreements) between Verizon and Verizon's vendors. Verizon agrees to advise GNAPs, directly or through a third party, of any such terms, conditions or restrictions that may limit any GNAPs use of a Service provided by Verizon that is otherwise permitted by this Agreement. At GNAPs's written request, to the extent required by Applicable Law, Verizon will use Verizon's best efforts, as commercially practicable, to obtain intellectual property rights from Verizon's vendor to allow GNAPs to use the Service in the same manner as Verizon that are coextensive with Verizon's intellectual property rights, on terms and conditions that are equal in quality to the terms and conditions under which Verizon has obtained Verizon's intellectual property rights. GNAPs shall reimburse Verizon for the cost of obtaining such rights.

23. Reserved For Future Use

24. Law Enforcement

24.1 Each Party may cooperate with law enforcement authorities and national security authorities to the full extent required or permitted by Applicable Law in matters related to Services provided by it under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, the production of records, the establishment of new lines or the installation of new services on an existing line in order to support law enforcement and/or national security operations, and, the installation of wiretaps, trap-and-trace facilities and equipment, and dialed number recording facilities and equipment.

24.2 A Party shall not have the obligation to inform the other Party or the Customers of the other Party of actions taken in cooperating with law enforcement or national security authorities, except to the extent required by Applicable Law.

24.3 Where a law enforcement or national security request relates to the establishment of lines (including, but not limited to, lines established to support interception of communications on other lines), or the installation of other services, facilities or arrangements, a Party may act to prevent the other Party from obtaining access to information concerning such lines, services, facilities and arrangements, through operations support system interfaces.

25. Liability

25.1 As used in this Section 25, "Service Failure" means a failure to comply with a direction to install, restore or terminate Services under this Agreement, a failure

to provide Services under this Agreement, and failures, mistakes, omissions, interruptions, delays, errors, defects or the like, occurring in the course of the provision of any Services under this Agreement.

- 25.2 Except as otherwise stated in Section 25.5, the liability, if any, of a Party, a Party's Affiliates, and the directors, officers and employees of a Party and a Party's Affiliates, to the other Party, the other Party's Customers, and to any other person, for Claims arising out of a Service Failure shall not exceed an amount equal to the pro rata applicable monthly charge for the Services that are subject to the Service Failure for the period in which such Service Failure occurs.
- 25.3 Except as otherwise stated in Section 25.5, a Party, a Party's Affiliates, and the directors, officers and employees of a Party and a Party's Affiliates, shall not be liable to the other Party, the other Party's Customers, or to any other person, in connection with this Agreement (including, but not limited to, in connection with a Service Failure or any breach, delay or failure in performance, of this Agreement) for special, indirect, incidental, consequential, reliance, exemplary, punitive, or like damages, including, but not limited to, damages for lost revenues, profits or savings, or other commercial or economic loss, even if the person whose liability is excluded by this Section has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
- 25.4 The limitations and exclusions of liability stated in Sections 25.1 through 25.3 shall apply regardless of the form of a claim or action, whether statutory, in contract, warranty, strict liability, tort (including, but not limited to, negligence of a Party), or otherwise.
- 25.5 Nothing contained in Sections 25.1 through 25.4 shall exclude or limit liability:
- 25.5.1 under Sections 20, Indemnification, or 41, Taxes.
 - 25.5.2 for any obligation to indemnify, defend and/or hold harmless that a Party may have under this Agreement.
 - 25.5.3 for damages arising out of or resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person, or damage to, or destruction or loss of, tangible real and/or personal property of any person, or Toxic or Hazardous Substances, to the extent such damages are otherwise recoverable under Applicable Law;
 - 25.5.4 for a claim for infringement of any patent, copyright, trade name, trade mark, service mark, or other intellectual property interest;
 - 25.5.5 under Section 258 of the Act or any order of FCC or the Commission implementing Section 258; or
 - 25.5.6 under the financial incentive or remedy provisions of any service quality plan required by the FCC or the Commission.
- 25.6 In the event that the liability of a Party, a Party's Affiliate, or a director, officer or employee of a Party or a Party's Affiliate, is limited and/or excluded under both this Section 25 and a provision of an applicable Tariff, the liability of the Party or other person shall be limited to the smaller of the amounts for which such Party or other person would be liable under this Section or the Tariff provision.
- 25.7 Each Party shall, in its tariffs and other contracts with its Customers, provide that in no case shall the other Party, the other Party's Affiliates, or the directors, officers or employees of the other Party or the other Party's Affiliates, be liable to

such Customers or other third-persons for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, reliance, exemplary, punitive or other damages, arising out of a Service Failure.

26. Network Management

- 26.1 Cooperation. The Parties will work cooperatively in a commercially reasonable manner to install and maintain a reliable network. GNAPs and Verizon will exchange appropriate information (e.g., network information, maintenance contact numbers, escalation procedures, and information required to comply with requirements of law enforcement and national security agencies) to achieve this desired reliability. In addition, the Parties will work cooperatively in a commercially reasonable manner to apply sound network management principles to alleviate or to prevent traffic congestion and subject to Section 17, to minimize fraud associated with third number billed calls, calling card calls, and other services related to this Agreement.
- 26.2 Responsibility for Following Standards. Each Party recognizes a responsibility to follow the standards that may be agreed to between the Parties and to employ characteristics and methods of operation that will not interfere with or impair the service, network or facilities of the other Party or any third parties connected with or involved directly in the network or facilities of the other.
- 26.3 Interference or Impairment. If a Party ("Impaired Party") reasonably determines that the services, network, facilities, or methods of operation, of the other Party ("Interfering Party") will or are likely to interfere with or impair the Impaired Party's provision of services or the operation of the Impaired Party's network or facilities, the Impaired Party may interrupt or suspend any Service provided to the Interfering Party to the extent necessary to prevent such interference or impairment, subject to the following:
- 26.3.1 Except in emergency situations (e.g., situations involving a risk of bodily injury to persons or damage to tangible property, or an interruption in Customer service) or as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Impaired Party shall have given the Interfering Party at least ten (10) days' prior written notice of the interference or impairment or potential interference or impairment and the need to correct the condition within said time period; and,
- 26.3.2 Upon correction of the interference or impairment, the Impaired Party will promptly restore the interrupted or suspended Service. The Impaired Party shall not be obligated to provide an out-of-service credit allowance or other compensation to the Interfering Party in connection with the suspended Service.
- 26.4 Outage Repair Standard. In the event of an outage or trouble in any Service being provided by a Party hereunder, the Providing Party will follow Verizon's standard procedures for isolating and clearing the outage or trouble.

27. Non-Exclusive Remedies

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, each of the remedies provided under this Agreement is cumulative and is in addition to any other remedies that may be available under this Agreement or at law or in equity.

28. Notice of Network Changes

If a Party makes a change in the information necessary for the transmission and routing of services using that Party's facilities or network, or any other change in its facilities or network that will materially affect the interoperability of its facilities or network with the other Party's facilities or network, the Party making the change shall publish notice of the change at least ninety (90) days in advance of such change, and shall use reasonable efforts, as commercially practicable, to publish such notice at least one hundred eighty (180) days in advance of the change; provided, however, that if an earlier publication of notice of a change is required by Applicable Law (including, but not limited to, 47 CFR 51.325 through 51.335) notice shall be given at the time required by Applicable Law.

29. Notices

29.1 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, notices given by one Party to the other Party under this Agreement:

29.1.1 shall be in writing;

29.1.2 shall be delivered (a) personally, (b) by express delivery service with next Business Day delivery, (c) by First Class, certified or registered U.S. mail, postage prepaid, or (d) by facsimile telecopy, with a copy delivered in accordance with (a), (b) or (c), preceding; and

29.1.3 shall be delivered to the following addresses of the Parties:

To GNAPs:

William J. Ronney, Jr.
Vice President & General Counsel
Global NAPs, Inc.
10 Merrymount Road
Quincy, Massachusetts 02169
Telephone Number: (781) 551-9707
Facsimile Number: (781) 551-9984
Internet Address: wrooney@gnaps.com

Christopher W. Savage, Esq.
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, LLP
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 200
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone Number: (202) 659-9750
Facsimile Number: (202) 452-0067
Internet Address: csavage@crblaw.com

To Verizon:

Director-Contract Performance & Administration
Verizon Wholesale Markets
600 Hidden Ridge
HQEWMNOTICES
Irving, TX 75038
Telephone Number: 972-718-5988
Facsimile Number: 972-719-1519
Internet Address: wmnotices@verizon.com

with a copy to:

Vice President and Associate General Counsel
Verizon Wholesale Markets
1515 North Court House Road
Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22201
Facsimile: 703-351-3664

or to such other address as either Party shall designate by proper notice.

Notices will be deemed given as of the earlier of (a) where there is personal delivery of the notice, the date of actual receipt, (b) where the notice is sent via express delivery service for next Business Day delivery, the next Business Day after the notice is sent, (c) where the notice is sent via First Class U.S. Mail, three (3) Business Days after mailing, (d) where notice is sent via certified or registered U.S. mail, the date of receipt shown on the Postal Service receipt, and (e) where the notice is sent via facsimile telecopy, if the notice is sent on a Business Day and before 5 PM. in the time zone where it is received, on the date set forth on the telecopy confirmation, or if the notice is sent on a non-Business Day or if the notice is sent after 5 PM in the time zone where it is received, the next Business Day after the date set forth on the telecopy confirmation .

30. Ordering and Maintenance

GNAPs shall use Verizon's electronic Operations Support System access platforms to submit Orders and requests for maintenance and repair of Services, and to engage in other pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair transactions. If Verizon has not yet deployed an electronic capability for GNAPs to perform a pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance or repair, transaction offered by Verizon, GNAPs shall use such other processes as Verizon has made available for performing such transaction (including, but not limited, to submission of Orders by telephonic facsimile transmission and placing trouble reports by voice telephone transmission).

31. Performance Standards

31.1 Verizon shall use commercially reasonable efforts to provide Services under this Agreement in accordance with the performance standards required by Applicable Law, including, but not limited to, Section 251(c) of the Act.

31.2 ~~According to~~ **Verizon shall provide performance measurement results to GNAPs in accordance with** Appendix D, Section V, "Carrier-to-Carrier Performance Plan (Including Performance Measurements)," and Appendix D, Attachment A, "Carrier-to-Carrier Performance Assurance Plan," of the Merger Order. ~~Verizon shall provide performance measurement results to GNAPs. Notwithstanding this provision, Verizon shall comply with state or federal any other generally applicable performance measurements in measurement requirements imposed by order of the event that Florida Public Service Commission and shall, to the extent required by such measurements are more stringent than those contained in Appendix D~~ **Order, notify GNAPs of such performance measurement requirements.**

31.3 GNAPs shall **use commercially reasonable efforts to** provide Services under this Agreement in accordance with the performance standards required by Applicable Law.

32. Point of Contact for GNAPs Customers

- 32.1 GNAPs shall establish telephone numbers and mailing addresses at which GNAPs Customers may communicate with GNAPs and shall advise GNAPs Customers of these telephone numbers and mailing addresses.
- 32.2 Except as otherwise agreed to by Verizon, Verizon shall have no obligation, and may decline, to accept a communication from a GNAPs customer, including, but not limited to, a GNAPs Customer request for repair or maintenance of a Verizon Service provided to GNAPs.

33. Predecessor Agreements

- 33.1 Except as stated in Section 33.1.1 or as otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties:
 - 33.1.1 any prior interconnection or resale agreement between the Parties for the State of Florida pursuant to Section 252 of the Act and in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date is hereby terminated; and
 - 33.1.2 any Services that were purchased by one Party from the other Party under a prior interconnection or resale agreement between the Parties for the State of Florida pursuant to Section 252 of the Act and in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date, shall as of the Effective Date be subject to and purchased under this Agreement.
- 33.2 Except as otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties, if a Service purchased by a Party under a prior interconnection or resale agreement between the Parties pursuant to Section 252 of the Act was subject to a contractual commitment that it would be purchased for a period of longer than one month, and such period had not yet expired as of the Effective Date and the Service had not been terminated prior to the Effective Date, to the extent not inconsistent with this Agreement, such commitment shall remain in effect and the Service will be purchased under this Agreement; provided, that if this Agreement would materially alter the terms of the commitment, either Party make elect to cancel the commitment.
- 33.3 If either Party elects to cancel the commitment pursuant to the proviso in Section 33.1.1, the Purchasing Party shall not be liable for any termination charge that would otherwise have applied. However, if the commitment was cancelled by the Purchasing Party, the Providing Party shall be entitled to payment from the Purchasing Party of the difference between the price of the Service that was actually paid by the Purchasing Party under the commitment and the price of the Service that would have applied if the commitment had been to purchase the Service only until the time that the commitment was cancelled.

34. Publicity and Use of Trademarks or Service Marks

- 34.1 A Party, its Affiliates, and their respective contractors and Agents, shall not use the other Party's trademarks, service marks, logos or other proprietary trade dress, in connection with the sale of products or services, or in any advertising, press releases, publicity matters or other promotional materials, unless the other Party has given its written consent for such use, which consent the other Party may grant or withhold in its sole discretion.
- 34.2 Neither Party may imply any direct or indirect affiliation with or sponsorship or endorsement of it or its services or products by the other Party.

34.3 Any violation of this Section 34 shall be considered a material breach of this Agreement.

35. References

35.1 All references to Sections, Appendices and Exhibits shall be deemed to be references to Sections, Appendices and Exhibits of this Agreement unless the context shall otherwise require.

35.2 Unless the context shall otherwise require, any reference to a Tariff, agreement, technical or other document (including Verizon or third party guides, practices or handbooks), or provision of Applicable Law, is to such Tariff, agreement, document, or provision of Applicable Law, as amended and supplemented from time to time (and, in the case of a Tariff or provision of Applicable Law, to any successor Tariff or provision).

36. Relationship of the Parties

36.1 The relationship of the Parties under this Agreement shall be that of independent contractors and nothing herein shall be construed as creating any other relationship between the Parties.

36.2 Nothing contained in this Agreement shall make either Party the employee of the other, create a partnership, joint venture, or other similar relationship between the Parties, or grant to either Party a franchise, distributorship or similar interest.

36.3 Except for provisions herein expressly authorizing a Party to act for another Party, nothing in this Agreement shall constitute a Party as a legal representative or Agent of the other Party, nor shall a Party have the right or authority to assume, create or incur any liability or any obligation of any kind, express or implied, against, in the name or on behalf of the other Party unless otherwise expressly permitted by such other Party in writing, which permission may be granted or withheld by the other Party in its sole discretion.

36.4 Each Party shall have sole authority and responsibility to hire, fire, compensate, supervise, and otherwise control its employees, Agents and contractors. Each Party shall be solely responsible for payment of any Social Security or other taxes that it is required by Applicable Law to pay in conjunction with its employees, Agents and contractors, and for withholding and remitting to the applicable taxing authorities any taxes that it is required by Applicable Law to collect from its employees.

36.5 Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, no Party undertakes to perform any obligation of the other Party, whether regulatory or contractual, or to assume any responsibility for the management of the other Party's business.

36.6 The relationship of the Parties under this Agreement is a non-exclusive relationship.

37. Reservation of Rights

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, neither Party waives, and each Party hereby expressly reserves, its rights: (a) to appeal or otherwise seek the reversal of and changes in any arbitration decision associated with this Agreement; (b) to challenge the lawfulness of this Agreement and any provision of this Agreement; (c) to seek changes in this Agreement (including, but not limited to, changes in rates, charges and the Services that must be offered) through changes in Applicable Law; and, (d) to

challenge the lawfulness and propriety of, and to seek to change, any Applicable Law, including, but not limited to any rule, regulation, order or decision of the Commission, the FCC, or a court of applicable jurisdiction. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to limit or prejudice any position a Party has taken or may take before the Commission, the FCC, any other state or federal regulatory or legislative bodies, courts of applicable jurisdiction, or industry fora. The provisions of this Section shall survive the expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement. Nevertheless and despite the foregoing, each Party shall perform its obligations under this Agreement consistent with Applicable Law and in good faith. Subcontractors

38. Subcontractors

A Party may use a contractor of the Party (including, but not limited to, an Affiliate of the Party) to perform the Party's obligations under this Agreement; provided, that a Party's use of a contractor shall not release the Party from any duty or liability to fulfill the Party's obligations under this Agreement.

39. Successors and Assigns

This Agreement shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of the Parties and their respective legal successors and permitted assigns.

40. Survival

The rights, liabilities and obligations of a Party for acts or omissions occurring prior to the expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement, the rights, liabilities and obligations of a Party under any provision of this Agreement regarding confidential information (including but not limited to, Section 10, indemnification or defense (including, but not limited to, Section 20, or limitation or exclusion of liability (including, but not limited to, Section 25, and the rights, liabilities and obligations of a Party under any provision of this Agreement which by its terms or nature is intended to continue beyond or to be performed after the expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement, shall survive the expiration, cancellation or termination of this Agreement.

41. Taxes

41.1 In General. With respect to any purchase hereunder of Services, if any federal, state or local tax, fee, surcharge or other tax-like charge (a "Tax") is required or permitted by Applicable Law or a Tariff to be collected from the Purchasing Party by the Providing Party, then (a) the Providing Party shall properly bill the Purchasing Party for such Tax, (b) the Purchasing Party shall timely remit such Tax to the Providing Party and (c) the Providing Party shall timely remit such collected Tax to the applicable taxing authority.

41.2 Taxes Imposed on the Providing Party. With respect to any purchase hereunder of Services, if any federal, state or local Tax is imposed by Applicable Law on the receipts of the Providing Party, and such Applicable Law permits the Providing Party to exclude certain receipts received from sales for resale to a public utility, distributor, telephone company, local exchange carrier, telecommunications company or other communications company ("Telecommunications Company"), such exclusion being based solely on the fact that the Purchasing Party is also subject to a tax based upon receipts ("Receipts Tax"), then the Purchasing Party (a) shall provide the Providing Party with notice in writing in accordance with Section 41.6 of this Agreement of its intent to pay the Receipts Tax and (b) shall timely pay the Receipts Tax to the applicable tax authority.

- 41.3 Taxes Imposed on Customers. With respect to any purchase hereunder of Services that are resold to a third party, if any federal, state or local Tax is imposed by Applicable Law on the subscriber, end-user, Customer or ultimate consumer ("Subscriber") in connection with any such purchase, which a Telecommunications Company is required to impose and/or collect from a Subscriber, then the Purchasing Party (a) shall be required to impose and/or collect such Tax from the Subscriber and (b) shall timely remit such Tax to the applicable taxing authority.
- 41.4 Liability for Uncollected Tax, Interest and Penalty. If the Providing Party has not received an exemption certificate from the Purchasing Party and the Providing Party fails to bill the Purchasing Party for any Tax as required by Section 41.1, then, as between the Providing Party and the Purchasing Party, (a) the Purchasing Party shall remain liable for such unbilled Tax and (b) the Providing Party shall be liable for any interest assessed thereon and any penalty assessed with respect to such unbilled Tax by such authority. If the Providing Party properly bills the Purchasing Party for any Tax but the Purchasing Party fails to remit such Tax to the Providing Party as required by Section 41.1, then, as between the Providing Party and the Purchasing Party, the Purchasing Party shall be liable for such uncollected Tax and any interest assessed thereon, as well as any penalty assessed with respect to such uncollected Tax by the applicable taxing authority. If the Providing Party does not collect any Tax as required by Section 41.1 because the Purchasing Party has provided such Providing Party with an exemption certificate that is later found to be inadequate by a taxing authority, then, as between the Providing Party and the Purchasing Party, the Purchasing Party shall be liable for such uncollected Tax and any interest assessed thereon, as well as any penalty assessed with respect to such uncollected Tax by the applicable taxing authority. If the Purchasing Party fails to pay the Receipts Tax as required by Section 41.2, then, as between the Providing Party and the Purchasing Party, (x) the Providing Party shall be liable for any Tax imposed on its receipts and (y) the Purchasing Party shall be liable for any interest assessed thereon and any penalty assessed upon the Providing Party with respect to such Tax by such authority. If the Purchasing Party fails to impose and/or collect any Tax from Subscribers as required by Section 41.3, then, as between the Providing Party and the Purchasing Party, the Purchasing Party shall remain liable for such uncollected Tax and any interest assessed thereon, as well as any penalty assessed with respect to such uncollected Tax by the applicable taxing authority. With respect to any Tax that the Purchasing Party has agreed to pay, or is required to impose on and/or collect from Subscribers, the Purchasing Party agrees to indemnify and hold the Providing Party harmless on an after-tax basis for any costs incurred by the Providing Party as a result of actions taken by the applicable taxing authority to recover the Tax from the Providing Party due to the failure of the Purchasing Party to timely pay, or collect and timely remit, such Tax to such authority. In the event either Party is audited by a taxing authority, the other Party agrees to cooperate fully with the Party being audited in order to respond to any audit inquiries in a proper and timely manner so that the audit and/or any resulting controversy may be resolved expeditiously.
- 41.5 Tax exemptions and Exemption Certificates. If Applicable Law clearly exempts a purchase hereunder from a Tax, and if such Applicable Law also provides an exemption procedure, such as an exemption-certificate requirement, then, if the Purchasing Party complies with such procedure, the Providing Party shall not collect such Tax during the effective period of such exemption. Such exemption shall be effective upon receipt of the exemption certificate or affidavit in accordance with the terms set forth in Section 41.6. If Applicable Law clearly--

exempts a purchase hereunder from a Tax, but does not also provide an exemption procedure, then the Providing Party shall not collect such Tax if the Purchasing Party (a) furnishes the Providing Party with a letter signed by an officer requesting such an exemption and citing the provision in the Applicable Law which clearly allows such exemption and (b) supplies the Providing Party with an indemnification agreement, reasonably acceptable to the Providing Party (e.g., an agreement commonly used in the industry), which holds the Providing Party harmless on an after-tax basis with respect to its forbearing to collect such Tax.

- 41.6 All notices, affidavits, exemption-certificates or other communications required or permitted to be given by either Party to the other, for purposes of this Section 41, shall be made in writing and shall be delivered in person or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or registered mail, or a courier service providing proof of service, and sent to the addressees set forth in Section 29 as well as to the following:

To Verizon:

Tax Administration
Verizon Communications
1095 Avenue of the Americas
Room 3109
New York, NY 10036

To GNAPs:

William J. Rooney, Jr.
Vice President & General Counsel
Global NAPs, Inc.
10 Merrymount Road
Quincy, MA 02169

Christopher W. Savage, Esq.
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, LLP
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20006

Either Party may from time to time designate another address or other addressees by giving notice in accordance with the terms of this Section. Any notice or other communication shall be deemed to be given when received.

42. Technology Upgrades

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, ~~each Party~~ Verizon shall have the right to deploy, upgrade, migrate and maintain its network ~~according to Applicable Law at its discretion~~. The Parties acknowledge that Verizon, at its election, may deploy fiber throughout its network and that ~~Verizon is required to provide access to fiber as an unbundled network element according to 47 C.R.S. § 51.391. In certain situations, such fiber deployment may inhibit or facilitate GNAPs's ability to access loops and related technology provide service using certain technologies. Verizon will in good faith comply with the requirements of Applicable Law to allow GNAPs reasonable and non-discriminatory access to all next generation technology for the purpose of providing telecommunications services.~~ Nothing in this Agreement shall limit Verizon's ability to modify its network through the incorporation of new equipment or software or otherwise in

~~accordance. GNAPs shall be solely responsible for the cost and activities associated with Applicable Law accommodating such changes in its own network.~~

43. Territory

43.1 This Agreement applies to the territory in which Verizon operates as an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier in the State of Florida.

43.2 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Verizon may terminate this Agreement as to a specific operating territory or portion thereof if Verizon sells or otherwise transfers its operations in such territory or portion thereof to a third-person. Verizon shall provide GNAPs with at least 90 calendar days prior written notice of such termination, which shall be effective upon the date specified in the notice. Verizon shall be obligated to provide Services under this Agreement only within this territory.

44. Third Party Beneficiaries

Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, this Agreement is for the sole benefit of the Parties and their permitted assigns, and nothing herein shall create or be construed to provide any third-persons (including, but not limited to, Customers or contractors of a Party) with any rights (including, but not limited to, any third-party beneficiary rights) hereunder. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, a Party shall have no liability under this Agreement to the Customers of the other Party or to any other third person.

45. Reserved For Future Use

46. 252(i) Obligations

46.1 To the extent required by Applicable Law, each Party shall comply with Section 252(i) of the Act and Appendix D, Sections 30 through 32, of the Merger Order ("Merger Order MFN Provisions").

46.2 To the extent that the exercise by GNAPs of any rights it may have under Section 252(i) or the Merger Order MFN Provisions results in the rearrangement of Services by Verizon, GNAPs shall be solely liable for all costs associated therewith, as well as for any termination charges associated with the termination of existing Verizon Services.

47. Use of Service

Each Party shall make commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that its Customers comply with the provisions of this Agreement **(including, but not limited to the provisions of applicable Tariffs)** applicable to the use of Services purchased by it under this Agreement.

48. Waiver

A failure or delay of either Party to enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement, or any right or remedy available under this Agreement or at law or in equity, or to require performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement, or to exercise any option which is provided under this Agreement, shall in no way be construed to be a waiver of such provisions, rights, remedies or options.

49. Warranties

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY STATED IN THIS AGREEMENT, NEITHER PARTY MAKES OR RECEIVES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE

SERVICES PROVIDED, OR TO BE PROVIDED, UNDER THIS AGREEMENT AND THE PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, **WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, WARRANTIES OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE** WARRANTIES AGAINST INFRINGEMENT, AND WARRANTIES ARISING BY TRADE CUSTOM, TRADE USAGE, COURSE OF DEALING OR PERFORMANCE, OR OTHERWISE.

50. Withdrawal of Services

- 50.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, Verizon may terminate its offering and/or provision of any Service under this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to GNAPs.
- 50.2 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, Verizon may with thirty (30) days prior written notice to GNAPs terminate any provision of this Agreement that provides for the payment by Verizon to GNAPs of compensation related to traffic, including, but not limited to, Reciprocal Compensation and other types of compensation for termination of traffic delivered by Verizon to GNAPs. Following such termination, except as otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties, Verizon shall be obligated to provide compensation to GNAPs related to traffic only to the extent required by Applicable Law. If Verizon exercises its right of termination under this Section, the Parties shall negotiate in good faith appropriate substitute provisions for compensation related to traffic; provided, however, that except as otherwise voluntarily agreed by Verizon in writing in its sole discretion, Verizon shall be obligated to provide compensation to GNAPs related to traffic only to the extent required by Applicable Law. If within thirty (30) days after Verizon's notice of termination the Parties are unable to agree in writing upon mutually acceptable substitute provisions for compensation related to traffic, either Party may submit their disagreement to dispute resolution in accordance with Section 14 of this Agreement.

SIGNATURE PAGE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the Effective Date.

GLOBAL NAPS, INC.

**VERIZON FLORIDA INC., F/K/A GTE FLORIDA
INCORPORATED**

By: _____

By: _____

Printed: _____

Printed: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

GLOSSARY

1. General Rule

- 1.1 The provisions of Sections 1.2 through 1.4 and Section 2 apply with regard to the Principal Document. Terms used in a Tariff shall have the meanings stated in the Tariff.
- 1.2 Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, when a term listed in this Glossary is used in the Principal Document, the term shall have the meaning stated in this Glossary. A defined term intended to convey the meaning stated in this Glossary is capitalized when used. Other terms that are capitalized, and not defined in this Glossary or elsewhere in the Principal Document, shall have the meaning stated in the Act. Additional definitions that are specific to the matters covered in a particular provision of the Principal Document may appear in that provision. To the extent that there may be any conflict between a definition set forth in this Glossary and any definition in a specific provision, the definition set forth in the specific provision shall control with respect to that provision.
- 1.3 Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, any term defined in this Glossary which is defined or used in the singular shall include the plural, and any term defined in this Glossary which is defined or used in the plural shall include the singular.
- 1.4 The words "shall" and "will" are used interchangeably throughout the Principal Document and the use of either indicates a mandatory requirement. The use of one or the other shall not confer a different degree of right or obligation for either Party.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 Act.
The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. §151 et seq.), as from time to time amended (including, but not limited to, by the Telecommunications Act of 1996).
- 2.2 ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line).
A transmission technology on twisted pair copper Loop plant, which transmits an asymmetrical digital signal of up to 8 Mbps toward the Customer and up to 1 Mbps from the Customer, as specified in ANSI standards T1.413-1998 and Bell Atlantic Technical Reference TR-72575.
- 2.3 Affiliate.
Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.4 Agent.
An agent or servant.
- 2.5 Agreement.
This Agreement, as defined in Section 1 of the General Terms and Conditions.

2.6 Ancillary Traffic.

All traffic that is destined for ancillary services, or that may have special billing requirements, including but not limited to the following: Directory Assistance, 911/E911, Operator Services (IntraLATA call completion), IntraLATA third party, collect and calling card, 800/888 database query, LIDB, and Voice Information Services Traffic as described in Section 5 of the Additional Services Attachment.

2.7 ANI (Automatic Number Identification).

The signaling parameter that refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party.

2.8 Applicable Law.

All effective laws, government regulations and government orders, applicable to each Party's performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

2.9 ASR (Access Service Request).

An industry standard form, which contains data elements and usage rules used by the Parties to add, establish, change or disconnect services or trunks for the purposes of interconnection.

2.10 BFR (Bona Fide Request).

The process described in the Network Element Attachment that prescribes the terms and conditions relating to a Party's request that the other Party provide a UNE that it is not otherwise required to provide under the terms of this Agreement.

2.11 Business Day.

Monday through Friday, except for holidays.

2.12 Calendar Quarter.

January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.

2.13 Calendar Year.

January through December.

2.14 CCS (Common Channel Signaling).

A method of transmitting call set-up and network control data over a digital signaling network separate from the public switched telephone network facilities that carry the actual voice or data content of the call.

2.15 Central Office.

A local switching system for connecting lines to lines, lines to trunks, or trunks to trunks for the purpose of originating/terminating calls over the public switched telephone network. A single Central Office may handle several Central Office codes ("NXX"). Sometimes this term is used to refer to a telephone company building in which switching systems and telephone equipment are installed.

2.16 Central Office Switch.

A switch used to provide Telecommunications Services, including, but not limited to, an End Office Switch or a Tandem Switch. A Central Office Switch may also be employed as a combination End Office/Tandem Office Switch.

2.17 Claims.

Any and all claims, demands, suits, actions, settlements, judgments, fines, penalties, liabilities, injuries, damages, losses, costs (including, but not limited to, court costs), and expenses (including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees).

2.18 CLEC (Competitive Local Exchange Carrier).

Any Local Exchange Carrier other than Verizon that is operating as a Local Exchange Carrier in the territory in which Verizon operates as an ILEC in the State of Florida. GNAPs is or shortly will become a CLEC.

2.19 CLLI Codes.

Common Language Location Identifier Codes.

2.20 CMDS (Centralized Message Distribution System).

The billing record and clearing house transport system that LECs use to exchange out collects and in collects as well as Carrier Access Billing System (CABS) records.

2.21 Commission.

Florida Public Service Commission.

2.22 CPN (Calling Party Number).

A CCS parameter that identifies the calling party's telephone number.

2.23 CPNI (Customer Proprietary Network Information).

Shall have the meaning set forth in Section 222 of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 222.

2.24 Cross Connection.

For a Collocation arrangement, the facilities between the collocating Party's equipment and the equipment or facilities of the housing Party (such as the housing Party's digital signal cross connect, Main Distribution Frame, or other suitable frame or panel).

2.25 Customer.

A third party residence or business end-user subscriber to Telephone Exchange Services provided by either of the Parties.

2.26 Digital Signal Level.

One of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

- 2.27 DS0 (Digital Signal Level 0).
The 64kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- 2.28 DS1 (Digital Signal Level 1).
The 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- 2.29 DS3 (Digital Signal Level 3).
The 44.736 Mbps third-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- 2.30 EMI (Exchange Message Interface).
Standard used for the interexchange of telecommunications message information between local exchange carriers and interexchange carriers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. Data is provided between companies via a unique record layout that contains Customer billing information, account summary and tracking analysis. EMI format is contained in document SR-320 published by the Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions.
- 2.31 End Office Switch or End Office.
A switching entity that is used to terminate Customer station Loops for the purpose of interconnection to each other and to trunks.
- 2.32 Entrance Facility.
The facilities between a Party's designated premises and the Central Office serving that designated premises.
- 2.33 Exchange Access.
Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.34 Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement.
An arrangement that provides a Customer a local calling scope (Extended Area Service, "EAS"), outside of the Customer's basic exchange serving area ~~as defined by the Party providing service to that Customer.~~ Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangements may be either optional or non-optional. "Optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement Traffic" is traffic that under an optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement chosen by the Customer terminates outside of the Customer's basic exchange serving area ~~as defined by the Party providing service to that Customer.~~
- 2.35 FCC.
The Federal Communications Commission.
- 2.36 FCC Internet Order.
Order on Remand and Report and Order, *In the Matter of Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Inter-carrier Compensation for ISP Bound Traffic*, FCC 01-131, CC Docket Nos. 96-98 and 99-68, (adopted April 18, 2001).

- 2.37 FCC Regulations.
The unstayed, effective regulations promulgated by the FCC, as amended from time to time.
- 2.38 HDSL (High-Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line).
A transmission technology that transmits up to a DS1 level signal, using any one of the following line codes: 2 Binary/1 Quaternary (2B1Q), Carrierless AM/PM, Discrete Multitone (DMT), or 3 Binary/1 Octal (3BO).
- 2.39 IDLC (Integrated Digital Loop Carrier).
A subscriber Loop carrier system that integrates within the switch at a DS1 level, which is twenty-four (24) Loop transmission paths combined into a 1.544 Mbps digital signal.
- 2.40 ILEC (Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier).
Shall have the meaning stated in the Act.
- 2.41 Inside Wire or Inside Wiring.
All wire, cable, terminals, hardware, and other equipment or materials, on the Customer's side of the Rate Demarcation Point.
- 2.42 Internet Traffic.
Traffic (excluding CMRSAny traffic) that is transmitted to or returned from the Internet at any point during the duration of the transmission ~~between the Parties~~.
- 2.43 InterLATA Service.
Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.
- 2.44 IntraLATA.
Telecommunications that originate and terminate within the same LATA.
- 2.45 IP (Interconnection Point).
For Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, the point at which a Party who receives Reciprocal Compensation Traffic from the other Party assesses Reciprocal Compensation charges for the further transport and termination of that Reciprocal Compensation Traffic.
- 2.46 ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).
A switched network service providing end-to-end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for digital transmission of two (2) 64 kbps bearer channels and one (1) 16 kbps data and signaling channel (2B+D). Primary Rate Interface-ISDN (PRI-ISDN) provides for digital transmission of twenty-three (23) 64 kbps bearer channels and one (1) 64 kbps data and signaling channel (23B+D).
- 2.47 IXC (Interexchange Carrier).

A Telecommunications Carrier that provides, directly or indirectly, ~~telecommunications services for which it imposes a toll charge~~, InterLATA or IntraLATA Telephone Toll Services.

2.48 LATA (Local Access and Transport Area).

Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.

2.49 LEC (Local Exchange Carrier).

Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.

2.50 LERG (Local Exchange Routing Guide).

A Telcordia Technologies reference containing NPA/NXX routing and homing information.

2.51 LIDB (Line Information Data Base).

Line Information databases which provide, among other things, calling card validation functionality for telephone line number cards issued by Verizon and other entities and validation data for collect and third number-billed calls(e.g., data for billed number screening).

2.52 Line Side.

An End Office Switch connection that provides transmission, switching and optional features suitable for Customer connection to the public switched network, including loop start supervision, ground start supervision and signaling for BRI-ISDN service.

2.53 Loop.

A transmission path that extends from a Main Distribution Frame, DSX-panel, or functionally comparable piece of equipment in a Customer's serving End Office, to the Rate Demarcation Point (or NID if installed at the Rate Demarcation Point) in or at the Customer's premises. The actual transmission facilities used to provide a Loop may utilize any of several technologies.

2.54 LSR (Local Service Request).

An industry standard form, which contains data elements and usage rules, used by the Parties to establish, add, change or disconnect resold Telecommunications Services and Network Elements.

2.55 MDF (Main Distribution Frame).

The primary point at which outside plant facilities terminate within a Wire Center, for interconnection to other Telecommunications facilities within the Wire Center. The distribution frame used to interconnect cable pairs and line trunk equipment terminating on a switching system.

2.56 Measured Internet Traffic.

Dial-up, switched Internet Traffic originated by a Customer of one Party on that Party's network at a point in a Verizon local calling area, and delivered to a Customer or an Internet Service Provider served by the other Party, on that other

Party's network at a point in the same Verizon local calling area. Verizon local calling areas shall be as defined by Verizon. For the purposes of this definition, a Verizon local calling area includes a Verizon non-optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement, but does not include a Verizon optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement. Calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis, or on a casual dialed (10XXX/101XXX) basis, are not considered Measured Internet Traffic.

2.57 MECAB (Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing).

A document prepared by the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee (CLC) of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS). The MECAB document, published by Telcordia Technologies as Special Report SR-BDS-000983, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of an Exchange Access Service provided by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states, within a single LATA.

2.58 MECOD (Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface).

A document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee under the auspices of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF), which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee (CLC) of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS). The MECOD document, published by Telcordia Technologies as Special Report SR-STS-002643, establishes methods for processing orders for Exchange Access Service that is to be provided by two or more LECs.

2.59 Merger Order.

The FCC's ORDER "In re Application of GTE Corporation, Transferor, and Bell Atlantic Corporation, Transferee, For Consent to Transfer of Control of Domestic and International Section 214 and 310 Authorizations and Application to Transfer of a Submarine Cable Landing License", Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC CC Docket No. 98-184, FCC 00-221 (June 16, 2000), as modified from time to time.

2.60 NANP (North American Numbering Plan).

The system of telephone numbering employed in the United States, Canada, Bermuda, Puerto Rico and certain Caribbean islands. The NANP format is a 10-digit number that consist 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.

2.61 Network Element.

Shall have the meaning stated in the Act.

2.62 NID (Network Interface Device).

The Verizon provided interface terminating Verizon's Telecommunications network on the property where the Customer's service is located at a point determined by Verizon. The NID contains an FCC Part 68 registered jack from which Inside Wire may be connected to Verizon's network.

2.63 NPA (Numbering Plan Area).

Also sometimes referred to as an area code, is the first three-digit indicator of each 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. There are two general categories of NPA, "Geographic NPAs" and "Non-Geographic NPAs". A Geographic NPA is associated with a defined geographic area, and all telephone numbers bearing such NPA are associated with services provided within that geographic area. A Non-Geographic NPA, also known as a "Service Access Code" or "SAC Code" is typically associated with a specialized Telecommunications Service that may be provided across multiple geographic NPA areas. 500, 700, 800, 888 and 900 are examples of Non-Geographic NPAs.

2.64 NXX, NXX Code, Central Office Code or CO Code.

The three-digit switch entity indicator (i.e. the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number).

2.65 Order.

An order or application to provide, change or terminate a Service (including, but not limited to, a commitment to purchase a stated number or minimum number of lines or other Services for a stated period or minimum period of time).

2.66 POI (Point of Interconnection).

~~Shall have the meaning stated in 47 C~~

The physical location where the one Party's facilities physically interconnect with the other Party's facilities for the purpose of exchanging traffic. F.R. § 51.391(b).

2.67 Port.

A line card (or equivalent) and associated peripheral equipment on an End Office Switch that interconnects individual Loops or individual Customer trunks with 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) that serves as the Customer's network address. The Port is part of the provision of unbundled Local Switching Element.

2.68 Principal Document.

This document, including, but not limited to, the Title Page, the Table of Contents, the Preface, the General Terms and Conditions, the signature page, this Glossary, the Attachments, and the Appendices to the Attachments

2.69 Providing Party.

A Party offering or providing a Service to the other Party under this Agreement.

2.70 Purchasing Party.

A Party requesting or receiving a Service from the other Party under this Agreement.

2.71 Rate Center Area.

The geographic area that has been identified by a given LEC as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code assigned to the LEC for its provision of Telephone Exchange Services. **The Rate Center Area is the exclusive geographic area that the LEC has identified as the area within which it will provide Telephone Exchange Services bearing the particular NPA-NXX designation associated with the specific Rate Center Area.**

2.72 Rate Center Point.

A specific geographic point, defined by a V&H coordinate, located within the Rate Center Area and used to measure distance for the purpose of billing for distance-sensitive Telecommunications **Telephone Exchange Services and Toll Traffic. Pursuant to Telcordia Practice BR-795-100-100, the Rate Center Point may be an End Office location, or a "LEC Consortium Point Of Interconnection."**

2.73 Rate Demarcation Point.

The physical point in a Verizon provided network facility at which Verizon's responsibility for maintaining that network facility ends and the ~~End User~~ Customer's responsibility for maintaining the remainder of the facility begins, as set forth in this Agreement, **Verizon's applicable Tariffs, if any,** or as otherwise prescribed under Applicable Law.

2.74 Reciprocal Compensation.

~~The arrangement called for by 47 U.S.C. §~~

The arrangement for recovering, in accordance with Section 251(b)(5) of the Act, the FCC Internet Order, to the extent it remains Applicable Law and other applicable FCC orders and FCC Regulations, costs incurred for the transport and termination of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic originating on one Party's network and terminating on the other Party's network (as set forth in Section 7 of the Interconnection Attachment).

2.75 Reciprocal Compensation Traffic.

Telecommunications traffic originated by a Customer of one Party on that Party's network and terminated to a Customer of the other Party on that other Party's network, except for Telecommunications traffic that is interstate or intrastate Exchange Access, information access, or exchange services for Exchange Access or information access. The determination of whether Telecommunications traffic is Exchange Access or information access shall be based upon ~~the Party originating the telecommunications~~ **Verizon's** local calling areas as defined by ~~such originating carrier~~ **Verizon.** Reciprocal Compensation Traffic does not include: (1) any Internet Traffic; (2) traffic that does not originate and terminate within the same **Verizon** local calling area as defined by ~~the Party originating the telecommunication~~ **Verizon;** (3) Toll Traffic, **including, but not limited to, calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis, or on a casual dialed (10XXX/101XXX) basis;** (4) Optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement Traffic; (5) special access, private line, Frame Relay, ATM, or any other traffic that is not switched by the terminating Party; (6) Tandem Transit Traffic; or, (7) Voice Information Service Traffic (as defined in Section 5 of the Additional Services Attachment); ~~unless Applicable Law determines that any,~~ **For the purposes of this traffic definition, a Verizon local in nature and subject to Reciprocal Compensation calling area includes a Verizon non-**
optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement, but does not include

a Verizon optional Extended Local Calling Scope Arrangement.

2.76 Retail Prices.

The prices at which a Service is provided by Verizon at retail to subscribers who are not Telecommunications Carriers.

2.77 Routing Point.

A specific geographic point identified by a specific V&H coordinate. The Routing Point is used to route inbound traffic to specified NPA-NXXs. The **Routing Point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA-NXX is located. However, the** Routing Point associated with each NPA-NXX need not be the same as the corresponding Rate Center Point, nor must it be located within the corresponding Rate Center Area, nor must there be a unique and separate Routing Point corresponding to each unique and separate Rate Center Area.

2.78 Service.

Any Interconnection arrangement, Network Element, Telecommunications Service, Collocation arrangement, or other service, facility or arrangement, offered by a Party under this Agreement.

2.79 SS7 (Signaling System 7).

The common channel out-of-band signaling protocol developed by the Consultative Committee for International Telephone and Telegraph (CCITT) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Verizon and GNAPs currently utilize this out-of-band signaling protocol.

2.80 Subsidiary.

A corporation or other person that is controlled by a Party.

2.81 Switched Access Detail Usage Data.

A category 1101XX record as defined in the EMI Telcordia Practice BR-010-200-010.

2.82 Switched Access Summary Usage Data.

A category 1150XX record as defined in the EMI Telcordia Practice BR-010-200-010.

2.83 Switched Exchange Access Service.

Shall have the meaning ascribed to it under 47 U

The offering of transmission and switching services for the purpose of the origination or termination of Toll Traffic S.C. § 153(16). Switched Exchange Access Services include but may not be limited to: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 700 access, 800 access, 888 access and 900 access.

2.84 Tandem Switch.

A switching entity that has billing and recording capabilities and is used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among End Office Switches and between and among End Office Switches and carriers' aggregation points, points of termination, or points of presence, and to provide Switched Exchange Access Services.

2.85 Tariff.

2.85.1 Any applicable Federal or state tariff of a Party, as amended from time-to-time; or

2.85.2 Any standard agreement or other document, as amended from time-to-time, that sets forth the generally available terms, conditions and prices under which a Party offers a Service.

The term "Tariff" does not include any Verizon statement of generally available terms (SGAT) which has been approved or is pending approval by the Commission pursuant to Section 252(f) of the Act.

2.86 Telcordia Technologies.

Telcordia Technologies, Inc., formerly known as Bell Communications Research, Inc. (Bellcore).

2.87 Telecommunications Carrier.

Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.

2.88 Telecommunications Services.

Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.

2.89 Telephone Exchange Service.

Shall have the meaning set forth in the Act.

2.90 Third Party Claim.

A Claim where there is (a) a claim, demand, suit or action by a person who is not a Party, (b) a settlement with, judgment by, or liability to, a person who is not a Party, or (c) a fine or penalty imposed by a person who is not a Party.

2.91 Toll Traffic.

~~Shall have the meaning ascribed to telephone toll service under 47 U.S.C. § 453(48)~~ **Traffic that is originated by a Customer of one Party on that Party's network and terminates to a Customer of the other Party on that other Party's network and is not Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, Measured Internet Traffic, or Ancillary Traffic.** Toll Traffic may be either "IntraLATA Toll Traffic" or "InterLATA Toll Traffic", depending on whether the Party providing the service imposes a Toll charge and the originating and terminating points are within the same LATA.

2.92 Toxic or Hazardous Substance.

Any substance designated or defined as toxic or hazardous under any "Environmental Law" or that poses a risk to human health or safety, or the

environment, and products and materials containing such substance. "Environmental Laws" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and all other Federal, State or local laws or governmental regulations or requirements, that are similar to the above-referenced laws or that otherwise govern releases, chemicals, products, materials or wastes that may pose risks to human health or safety, or the environment, or that relate to the protection of wetlands or other natural resources.

2.93 Traffic Factor 1.

For traffic exchanged via Interconnection Trunks, a percentage calculated by dividing the number of minutes of interstate traffic (**excluding Measured Internet Traffic**) by the total number of minutes of interstate and intrastate traffic. ($\frac{\text{Interstate Traffic Total Minutes of Use } \text{\textit{\textbf{excluding Measured Internet Traffic Total Minutes of Use}}}}{\text{Interstate Traffic Total Minutes of Use} + \text{Intrastate Traffic Total Minutes of Use}} \times 100$). Until the form of a Party's bills is updated to use the term "Traffic Factor 1," the term "Traffic Factor 1" may be referred to on the Party's bills and in billing related communications as "Percent Interstate Usage" or "PIU."

2.94 Traffic Factor 2.

For traffic ~~exchanged~~**exchange** via Interconnection Trunks, a percentage calculated by dividing the combined total number of minutes of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic and Measured Internet Traffic by the total number of minutes of ~~other traffic~~**intrastate traffic**. ($\frac{\text{Reciprocal Compensation Traffic Total Minutes of Use} + \text{Measured Internet Traffic Total Minutes of Use}}{\text{Intrastate Traffic Total Minutes of Use}} \times 100$). Until the form of a Party's bills is updated to use the term "Traffic Factor 2," the term "Traffic Factor 2" may be referred to on the Party's bills and in billing related communications as "Percent Local Usage" or "PLU."

2.95 Trunk Side.

A Central Office Switch connection that **is capable of, and has been programmed to treat the circuit as, connecting to another switching entity, for example, to another carrier's network. Trunk side connections offer those transmission and signaling features appropriate for the connection of switching entities and cannot be used for the direct connection of ordinary telephone station sets.**

2.96 UDLC (Universal Digital Loop Carrier).

UDLC arrangements consist of a Central Office Terminal and a Remote Terminal located in the outside plant or at a customer premises. The Central Office and the Remote Terminal units perform analog to digital conversions to allow the feeding facility to be digital. UDLC is deployed where the types of services to be provisioned by the systems cannot be integrated such as non-switched services and UNE Loops.

2.97 V and H Coordinates Method.

A method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula that is based on the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two points.

2.98 Voice Grade.

Either an analog signal of 300 to 3000 Hz or a digital signal of 56/64 kilobits per second. When referring to digital Voice Grade service (a 56-64 kbps channel), the terms "DS0" or "sub-DS1" may also be used.

2.99 Wire Center.

A building or portion thereof which serves as the premises for one or more Central Office Switches and related facilities.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES ATTACHMENT

1. Alternate Billed Calls

- 1.1 The Parties will engage in settlements of intraLATA intrastate alternate-billed calls (e.g., collect, calling card, and third-party billed calls) originated or authorized by their respective Customers in accordance with an arrangement mutually agreed to by the Parties.

2. Dialing Parity - Section 251(b)(3)

Each Party shall provide the other Party with nondiscriminatory access to such services and information as are necessary to allow the other Party to implement local Dialing Parity in accordance with the requirements of Section 251(b)(3) of the Act.

3. Directory Assistance (DA) and Operator Services (OS)

- 3.1 Either Party may request that the other Party provide the requesting Party with nondiscriminatory access to the other Party's directory assistance services (DA), IntraLATA operator call completion services (OS), and/or directory assistance listings database. If either Party makes such a request, the Parties shall enter into a mutually acceptable written agreement for such access.
- 3.2 GNAPs shall arrange, at its own expense, the trunking and other facilities required to transport traffic to and from the designated DA and OS switch locations.

4. Directory Listing and Directory Distribution

To the extent required by Applicable Law, Verizon will provide directory services to GNAPs. Such services will be provided in accordance with the terms set forth herein.

4.1 Listing Information.

As used herein, "Listing Information" means a GNAPs Customer's primary name, address (including city, state and zip code), telephone number(s), the delivery address and number of directories to be delivered, and, in the case of a business Customer, the primary business heading under which the business Customer desires to be placed, and any other information Verizon deems necessary for the publication and delivery of directories.

4.2 Listing Information Supply.

GNAPs shall provide to Verizon on a regularly scheduled basis, at no charge, and in a format required by Verizon or by a mutually agreed upon industry standard (e.g., Ordering and Billing Forum developed), all Listing Information and the service address for each GNAPs Customer whose service address location falls within the geographic area covered by the relevant Verizon directory. GNAPs shall also provide to Verizon on a daily basis, (a) information showing GNAPs Customers who have disconnected or terminated their service with GNAPs; and (b) delivery information for each non-listed or non-published GNAPs Customer to enable Verizon to perform its directory distribution responsibilities. Verizon shall promptly provide to GNAPs, (normally within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt by Verizon, excluding non-Business Days), a query on any listing that is not acceptable.

4.3 Listing Inclusion and Distribution.

Verizon shall include each GNAPs Customer's Primary Listing in the appropriate alphabetical directory and, for business Customers, in the appropriate classified (Yellow Pages) directory in accordance with the directory configuration, scope and schedules determined by Verizon in its sole discretion, and shall provide initial distribution of such directories to such GNAPs Customers in the same manner it provides initial distribution of such directories to its own Customers. "Primary Listing" means a Customer's primary name, address, and telephone number. Listings of GNAPs's Customers shall be interfiled with listings of Verizon's Customers and the Customers of other LECs included in the Verizon directories. GNAPs shall pay Verizon's tariffed charges for additional and foreign alphabetical listings and other alphabetical services (e.g. caption arrangements) for GNAPs's Customers.

4.4 Verizon Information.

Upon request by GNAPs, Verizon shall make available to GNAPs the following information to the extent that Verizon provides such information to its own business offices: a directory list of relevant NXX codes, directory and "Customer Guide" close dates, publishing data, and Yellow Pages headings. Verizon also will make available to GNAPs, upon written request, a copy of Verizon's alphabetical listings standards and specifications manual.

4.5 Confidentiality of Listing Information.

Verizon shall accord GNAPs Listing Information the same level of confidentiality that Verizon accords its own listing information, and shall use such Listing Information solely for the purpose of providing directory-related services; provided, however, that should Verizon elect to do so, it may use or license GNAPs Listing Information for directory publishing, direct marketing, or any other purpose for which Verizon uses or licenses its own listing information, so long as GNAPs Customers are not separately identified as such; and provided further that GNAPs may identify those of its Customers who request that their names not be sold for direct marketing purposes, and Verizon shall honor such requests to the same extent it does so for its own Customers. Verizon shall not be obligated to compensate GNAPs for Verizon's use or licensing of GNAPs Listing Information.

4.6 Accuracy.

Both Parties shall use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure the accurate publication of GNAPs Customer listings. At GNAPs's request, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with a report of all GNAPs Customer listings normally no more than ninety (90) days and no less than thirty (30) days prior to the service order close date for the applicable directory. Verizon shall process any corrections made by GNAPs with respect to its listings, provided such corrections are received prior to the close date of the particular directory.

4.7 Indemnification.

GNAPs shall adhere to all practices, standards, and ethical requirements established by Verizon with regard to listings. By providing Verizon with Listing Information, GNAPs warrants to Verizon that GNAPs has the right to provide such Listing Information to Verizon on behalf of its Customers. GNAPs shall make commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that any business or person to

be listed is authorized and has the right (a) to provide the product or service offered, and (b) to use any personal or corporate name, trade name, trademark, service mark or language used in the listing. GNAPs agrees to release, defend, hold harmless and indemnify Verizon from and against any and all claims, losses, damages, suits, or other actions, or any liability whatsoever, suffered, made, instituted, or asserted by any person arising out of Verizon's publication or dissemination of the Listing Information as provided by GNAPs hereunder.

4.8 Liability.

Verizon's liability to GNAPs in the event of a Verizon error in or omission of a listing shall not exceed the lesser of the amount of charges actually paid by GNAPs for such listing or the amount by which Verizon would be liable to its own customer for such error or omission. GNAPs agrees to take all reasonable steps, including, but not limited to, entering into appropriate contractual provisions with its Customers, to ensure that its and Verizon's liability to GNAPs's Customers in the event of a Verizon error in or omission of a listing shall be subject to the same limitations of liability applicable between Verizon and its own Customers.

4.9 Service Information Pages.

Verizon shall include all GNAPs NXX codes associated with the geographic areas to which each directory pertains, to the extent it does so for Verizon's own NXX codes, in any lists of such codes that are contained in the general reference portion of each directory. GNAPs's NXX codes shall appear in such lists in the same manner as Verizon's NXX information. In addition, when GNAPs is authorized to, and is offering, local service to Customers located within the geographic area covered by a specific directory, at GNAPs's request, Verizon shall include, at no charge, in the "Customer Guide" or comparable section of the applicable alphabetical directories, GNAPs's critical contact information for GNAPs's installation, repair and Customer service, as provided by GNAPs. Such critical contact information shall appear alphabetically by local exchange carrier and in accordance with Verizon's generally applicable policies. GNAPs shall be responsible for providing the necessary information to Verizon by the applicable close date for each affected directory.

4.10 Directory Publication.

Nothing in this Agreement shall require Verizon to publish a directory where it would not otherwise do so.

4.11 Other Directory Services.

GNAPs acknowledges that if GNAPs desires directory services in addition to those described herein, such additional services must be obtained under separate agreement with Verizon's directory publishing company.

5. Voice Information Service Traffic

- 5.1 For purposes of this Section 5, (a) Voice Information Service means a service that provides [i] recorded voice announcement information or [ii] a vocal discussion program open to the public, ~~for which the service provider charges a fee which is assessed on the calling party's telephone bill~~ and (b) Voice Information Service Traffic means intraLATA switched voice traffic, delivered to a Voice Information Service. **Voice Information Service Traffic does not include any form of Internet Traffic. Voice Information Service Traffic also**

does not include 555 traffic or similar traffic with AIN service interfaces, which traffic shall be subject to separate arrangements between the Parties. Voice Information Service Traffic is not subject to Reciprocal Compensation charges under Section 7 the Interconnection Attachment.

- 5.2 If a GNAPs Customer is served by resold Verizon dial tone line Telecommunications Service or a Verizon Local Switching UNE, to the extent reasonably feasible, Verizon will route Voice Information Service Traffic originating from such Service or UNE to the appropriate Voice Information Service connected to Verizon's network unless a feature blocking such Voice Information Service Traffic has been installed. For such Voice Information Service Traffic, GNAPs shall pay to Verizon without discount any Voice Information Service provider charges billed by Verizon to GNAPs. GNAPs shall pay Verizon such charges in full regardless of whether or not GNAPs collects such charges from its own Customer.
- 5.3 GNAPs shall have the option to route Voice Information Service Traffic that originates on its own network to the appropriate Voice Information Service connected to Verizon's network. In the event GNAPs exercises such option, GNAPs will establish, at its own expense, a dedicated trunk group to the Verizon Voice Information Service serving switch. This trunk group will be utilized to allow GNAPs to route Voice Information Service Traffic originated on its network to Verizon. For such Voice Information Service Traffic, unless GNAPs has entered into a written agreement with Verizon under which GNAPs will collect from GNAPs's Customer and remit to Verizon the Voice Information Service provider's charges, GNAPs shall pay to Verizon without discount any Voice Information Service provider charges billed by Verizon to GNAPs. GNAPs shall pay Verizon such charges in full regardless of whether or not GNAPs collects such charges from its own Customer.

6. Intercept and Referral Announcements

- 6.1 When a Customer changes its service provider from Verizon to GNAPs, or from GNAPs to Verizon, and does not retain its original telephone number, the Party formerly providing service to such Customer shall provide a referral announcement ("Referral Announcement") on the abandoned telephone number which provides the Customer's new number or other appropriate information, to the extent known to the Party formerly providing service. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party shall not be obligated under this Section to provide a Referral Announcement if the Customer owes the Party unpaid overdue amounts or the Customer requests that no Referral Announcement be provided.
- 6.2 Referral Announcements shall be provided, in the case of business Customers, for a period of not less than one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date the Customer changes its telephone number, and, in the case of residential Customers, not less than thirty (30) days after the date the Customer changes its telephone number; provided that if a longer time period is required by Applicable Law, such longer time period shall apply. Except as otherwise provided by Applicable Law, the period for a referral may be shortened by the Party formerly providing service if a number shortage condition requires reassignment of the telephone number.
- 6.3 This referral announcement will be provided by each Party at no charge to the other Party; provided that the Party formerly providing service may bill the Customer its standard Tariff charge, if any, for the referral announcement.

7. Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS)

Upon GNAPs's request, Verizon will update its database used to provide originating line number screening (the database of information which indicates to an operator the acceptable billing methods for calls originating from the calling number (e.g., penal institutions, COCOTS).

8. Operations Support Systems (OSS) Services

8.1 Definitions.

The terms listed below shall have the meanings stated below:

- 8.1.1 Verizon Operations Support Systems: Verizon systems for pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing.
- 8.1.2 Verizon OSS Services: Access to Verizon Operations Support Systems functions. The term "Verizon OSS Services" includes, but is not limited to: (a) Verizon's provision of GNAPs Usage Information to GNAPs pursuant to Section 8.3 below; and, (b) "Verizon OSS Information", as defined in Section 8.1.4 below.
- 8.1.3 Verizon OSS Facilities: Any gateways, interfaces, databases, facilities, equipment, software, or systems, used by Verizon to provide Verizon OSS Services to GNAPs.
- 8.1.4 Verizon OSS Information: Any information accessed by, or disclosed or provided to, GNAPs through or as a part of Verizon OSS Services. The term "Verizon OSS Information" includes, but is not limited to: (a) any Customer Information related to a Verizon Customer or a GNAPs Customer accessed by, or disclosed or provided to, GNAPs through or as a part of Verizon OSS Services; and, (b) any GNAPs Usage Information (as defined in Section 8.1.6 below) accessed by, or disclosed or provided to, GNAPs.
- 8.1.5 Verizon Retail Telecommunications Service: Any Telecommunications Service that Verizon provides at retail to subscribers that are not Telecommunications Carriers. The term "Verizon Retail Telecommunications Service" does not include any Exchange Access service (as defined in Section 3(16) of the Act, 47 U.S.C. § 153(16)) provided by Verizon.
- 8.1.6 GNAPs Usage Information: For a Verizon Retail Telecommunications Service purchased by GNAPs pursuant to the Resale Attachment, the usage information that Verizon would record if Verizon was furnishing such Verizon Retail Telecommunications Service to a Verizon end-user retail Customer. For a Verizon Local Switching Network Element purchased by GNAPs pursuant to the Network Element Attachment, the usage information that Verizon would record if Verizon was using such Local Switching Network Element to furnish a Verizon Retail Telecommunications Service to a Verizon end-user retail Customer.
- 8.1.7 Customer Information: CPNI of a Customer and any other non-public, individually identifiable information about a Customer or the purchase by a Customer of the services or products of a Party.

8.2 Verizon OSS Services.

- 8.2.1 Upon request by GNAPs, Verizon shall provide to GNAPs Verizon OSS Services. Such Verizon OSS Services will be provided in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.
 - 8.2.2 Subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, Verizon Operations Support Systems, Verizon Operations Support Systems functions, Verizon OSS Facilities, Verizon OSS Information, and the Verizon OSS Services that will be offered by Verizon, shall be as determined by Verizon. Subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, Verizon shall have the right to change Verizon Operations Support Systems, Verizon Operations Support Systems functions, Verizon OSS Facilities, Verizon OSS Information, and the Verizon OSS Services, from time-to-time, without the consent of GNAPs.
 - 8.2.3 To the extent required by Applicable Law, in providing Verizon OSS Services to GNAPs, Verizon will comply with Verizon's applicable OSS Change Management Guidelines, as such Guidelines are modified from time-to-time, including, but not limited to, the provisions of the Guidelines related to furnishing notice of changes in Verizon OSS Services. Verizon's OSS Change Management Guidelines will be set out on a Verizon website.
- 8.3 GNAPs Usage Information.
- 8.3.1 Upon request by GNAPs, Verizon shall provide to GNAPs GNAPs Usage Information. Such GNAPs Usage Information will be provided in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.
 - 8.3.2 GNAPs Usage Information will be available to GNAPs through the following:
 - 8.3.2.1 Daily Usage File on Data Tape.
 - 8.3.2.2 Daily Usage File through Network Data Mover (NDM).
 - 8.3.3 GNAPs Usage Information will be provided in an Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions EMI format.
 - 8.3.4 Daily Usage File Data Tapes provided pursuant to Section 8.3.2.1 above will be issued each day, Monday through Friday, except holidays observed by Verizon.
 - 8.3.5 Except as stated in this Section 8.3, subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, the manner in which, and the frequency with which, GNAPs Usage Information will be provided to GNAPs shall be determined by Verizon.
- 8.4 Access to and Use of Verizon OSS Facilities.
- 8.4.1 Verizon OSS Facilities may be accessed and used by GNAPs only to the extent necessary for GNAPs's access to and use of Verizon OSS Services pursuant to this Agreement.
 - 8.4.2 Verizon OSS Facilities may be accessed and used by GNAPs only to provide Telecommunications Services to GNAPs Customers.
 - 8.4.3 GNAPs shall restrict access to and use of Verizon OSS Facilities to GNAPs. This Section 8 does not grant to GNAPs any right or license

to grant sublicenses to other persons, or permission to other persons (except GNAPs's employees, agents and contractors, in accordance with Section 8.4.7 below), to access or use Verizon OSS Facilities.

- 8.4.4 GNAPs shall not (a) alter, modify or damage the Verizon OSS Facilities (including, but not limited to, Verizon software), (b) copy, remove, derive, reverse engineer, or decompile, software from the Verizon OSS Facilities, or (c) obtain access through Verizon OSS Facilities to Verizon databases, facilities, equipment, software, or systems, which are not offered for GNAPs's use under this Section 8.
 - 8.4.5 GNAPs shall comply with all practices and procedures established by Verizon for access to and use of Verizon OSS Facilities (including, but not limited to, Verizon practices and procedures with regard to security and use of access and user identification codes).
 - 8.4.6 All practices and procedures for access to and use of Verizon OSS Facilities, and all access and user identification codes for Verizon OSS Facilities: (a) shall remain the property of Verizon; (b) shall be used by GNAPs only in connection with GNAPs's use of Verizon OSS Facilities permitted by this Section 8; (c) shall be treated by GNAPs as Confidential Information of Verizon pursuant to Section 10 of the General Terms and Conditions; and, (d) shall be destroyed or returned by GNAPs to Verizon upon the earlier of request by Verizon or the expiration or termination of this Agreement.
 - 8.4.7 GNAPs's employees, agents and contractors may access and use Verizon OSS Facilities only to the extent necessary for GNAPs's access to and use of the Verizon OSS Facilities permitted by this Agreement. Any access to or use of Verizon OSS Facilities by GNAPs's employees, agents, or contractors, shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, Section 10 of the General Terms and Conditions and Section 8.5.2.3 of this Attachment.
- 8.5 Verizon OSS Information.
- 8.5.1 Subject to the provisions of this Section 8, in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law, Verizon grants to GNAPs a non-exclusive license to use Verizon OSS Information.
 - 8.5.2 All Verizon OSS Information shall at all times remain the property of Verizon. Except as expressly stated in this Section 8, GNAPs shall acquire no rights in or to any Verizon OSS Information.
 - 8.5.2.1 The provisions of this Section 8.5.2 shall apply to all Verizon OSS Information, except (a) GNAPs Usage Information, (b) CPNI of GNAPs, and (c) CPNI of a Verizon Customer or a GNAPs Customer, to the extent the Customer has authorized GNAPs to use the CPNI.
 - 8.5.2.2 Verizon OSS Information may be accessed and used by GNAPs only to provide Telecommunications Services to GNAPs Customers.
 - 8.5.2.3 GNAPs shall treat Verizon OSS Information that is designated by Verizon, through written or electronic notice

(including, but not limited to, through the Verizon OSS Services), as "Confidential" or "Proprietary" as Confidential Information of Verizon pursuant to Section 10 of the General Terms and Conditions.

- 8.5.2.4 Except as expressly stated in this Section 8, this Agreement does not grant to GNAPs any right or license to grant sublicenses to other persons, or permission to other persons (except GNAPs's employees, agents or contractors, in accordance with Section 8.5.2.5 below), to access, use or disclose Verizon OSS Information.
- 8.5.2.5 GNAPs's employees, agents and contractors may access, use and disclose Verizon OSS Information only to the extent necessary for GNAPs's access to, and use and disclosure of, Verizon OSS Information permitted by this Section 8. Any access to, or use or disclosure of, Verizon OSS Information by GNAPs's employees, agents or contractors, shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, Section 10 of the General Terms and Conditions and Section 8.5.2.3 above.
- 8.5.2.6 GNAPs's license to use Verizon OSS Information shall expire upon the earliest of: (a) the time when the Verizon OSS Information is no longer needed by GNAPs to provide Telecommunications Services to GNAPs Customers; (b) termination of the license in accordance with this Section 8; or (c) expiration or termination of this Agreement.
- 8.5.2.7 All Verizon OSS Information received by GNAPs shall be destroyed or returned by GNAPs to Verizon, upon expiration, suspension or termination of the license to use such Verizon OSS Information.
- 8.5.3 Unless sooner terminated or suspended in accordance with this Agreement or this Section 8 (including, but not limited to, Section 2.2 of the General Terms and Conditions and Section 8.6.1 below), GNAPs's access to Verizon OSS Information through Verizon OSS Services shall terminate upon the expiration or termination of this Agreement.
- 8.5.4 Audits.
 - 8.5.4.1 **Verizon shall have the right (but not the obligation) to audit GNAPs to ascertain whether GNAPs is complying with the requirements of Applicable Law and this Agreement with regard to GNAPs 's access to, and use and disclosure of, Verizon OSS Information.**
 - 8.5.4.2 **Without in any way limiting any other rights Verizon may have under this Agreement or Applicable Law, Verizon shall have the right (but not the obligation) to monitor GNAPs 's access to and use of Verizon OSS Information which is made available by Verizon to GNAPs pursuant to this Agreement, to ascertain whether GNAPs is complying with the requirements of Applicable Law and this Agreement, with regard to**

GNAPs 's access to, and use and disclosure of, such Verizon OSS Information. The foregoing right shall include, but not be limited to, the right (but not the obligation) to electronically monitor GNAPs 's access to and use of Verizon OSS Information which is made available by Verizon to GNAPs through Verizon OSS Facilities.

8.5.4.3 Information obtained by Verizon pursuant to this Section 8.5.4 shall be treated by Verizon as Confidential Information of GNAPs pursuant to Section 10 of the General Terms and Conditions; provided that, Verizon shall have the right (but not the obligation) to use and disclose information obtained by Verizon pursuant to this Section 8.5.4 to enforce Verizon's rights under this Agreement or Applicable Law.

8.5.5 GNAPs acknowledges that the Verizon OSS Information, by its nature, is updated and corrected on a continuous basis by Verizon, and therefore that Verizon OSS Information is subject to change from time to time.

8.6 Liabilities and Remedies.

8.6.1 Any breach by GNAPs, or GNAPs's employees, agents or contractors, of the provisions of Sections 8.4 or 8.5 above shall be deemed a material breach of this Agreement. In addition, if GNAPs or an employee, agent or contractor of GNAPs at any time breaches a provision of Sections 8.4 or 8.5 above and such breach continues for more than ten (10) days after written notice thereof from Verizon, then, except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, Verizon shall have the right, upon notice to GNAPs, to suspend the license to use Verizon OSS Information granted by Section 8.5.1 above and/or the provision of Verizon OSS Services, in whole or in part.

8.6.2 GNAPs agrees that Verizon would be irreparably injured by a breach of Sections 8.4 or 8.5 above by GNAPs or the employees, agents or contractors of GNAPs, and that Verizon shall be entitled to seek equitable relief, including injunctive relief and specific performance, in the event of any such breach. Such remedies shall not be deemed to be the exclusive remedies for any such breach, but shall be in addition to any other remedies available under this Agreement or at law or in equity.

8.7 Relation to Applicable Law.

The provisions of Sections 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6 above with regard to the confidentiality of information shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions of Applicable Law with regard to the confidentiality of information, including, but not limited to, 47 U.S.C. § 222, and are not intended to constitute a waiver by Verizon of any right with regard to protection of the confidentiality of the information of Verizon or Verizon Customers provided by Applicable Law.

8.8 Cooperation.

GNAPs, at GNAPs's expense, shall reasonably cooperate with Verizon in using Verizon OSS Services. Such cooperation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- 8.8.1 Upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall by no later than the fifteenth (15th) day of the last month of each Calendar Quarter submit to Verizon reasonable, good faith estimates of the volume of each type of OSS transaction that GNAPs anticipates submitting in each week of the next Calendar Quarter.
 - 8.8.2 GNAPs shall reasonably cooperate with Verizon in submitting orders for Verizon Services and otherwise using the Verizon OSS Services, in order to avoid exceeding the capacity or capabilities of such Verizon OSS Services.
 - 8.8.3 GNAPs shall participate in cooperative testing of Verizon OSS Services and shall provide assistance to Verizon in identifying and correcting mistakes, omissions, interruptions, delays, errors, defects, faults, failures, or other deficiencies, in Verizon OSS Services.
- 8.9 Verizon Access to Information Related to GNAPs Customers.
- 8.9.1 Verizon shall have the right to access, use and disclose information related to GNAPs Customers that is in Verizon's possession (including, but not limited to, in Verizon OSS Facilities) to the extent such access, use and/or disclosure has been authorized by the GNAPs Customer in the manner required by Applicable Law.
 - 8.9.2 Upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall negotiate in good faith and enter into a contract with Verizon, pursuant to which Verizon may obtain access to GNAPs's operations support systems (including, systems for pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing) and information contained in such systems, to permit Verizon to obtain information related to GNAPs Customers (as authorized by the applicable GNAPs Customer), to permit Customers to transfer service from one Telecommunications Carrier to another, and for such other purposes as may be permitted by Applicable Law.
- 8.10 Verizon Pre-OSS Services.
- 8.10.1 As used in this Section 8, "Verizon Pre-OSS Service" means a service which allows the performance of an activity which is comparable to an activity to be performed through a Verizon OSS Service and which Verizon offers to provide to GNAPs prior to, or in lieu of, Verizon's provision of the Verizon OSS Service to GNAPs. The term "Verizon Pre-OSS Service" includes, but is not limited to, the activity of placing orders for Verizon Services through a telephone facsimile communication.
 - 8.10.2 Subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, the Verizon Pre-OSS Services that will be offered by Verizon shall be as determined by Verizon and Verizon shall have the right to change Verizon Pre-OSS Services, from time-to-time, without the consent of GNAPs.
 - 8.10.3 Subject to the requirements of Applicable Law, the prices for Verizon Pre-OSS Services shall be as determined by Verizon and shall be subject to change by Verizon from time-to-time.

8.10.4 The provisions of Sections 8.4 through 8.8 above shall also apply to Verizon Pre-OSS Services. For the purposes of this Section 8.10: (a) references in Sections 8.4 through 8.8 above to Verizon OSS Services shall be deemed to include Verizon Pre-OSS Services; and, (b) references in Sections 8.4 through 8.8 above to Verizon OSS Information shall be deemed to include information made available to GNAPs through Verizon Pre-OSS Services.

8.11 Cancellations.

Verizon may cancel orders for service which have had no activity within thirty-one (31) consecutive calendar days after the original service due date.

9. Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-Way

9.1 Verizon shall afford GNAPs non-discriminatory access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way owned or controlled by Verizon. Such access shall be provided in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law, **pursuant to Verizon's applicable Tariffs, or, in the absence of an applicable Verizon Tariff,** Verizon's generally offered form of license agreement, or, **in the absence of such a Tariff and license agreement,** a mutually acceptable agreement to be negotiated by the Parties.

9.2 GNAPs shall afford Verizon non-discriminatory access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way owned or controlled by GNAPs. Such access shall be provided pursuant to **GNAPs's applicable Tariffs, or, in the absence of an applicable GNAPs Tariff, GNAPs's** generally offered form of license agreement, or, in the absence of such a **Tariff and** license agreement, a mutually acceptable agreement to be negotiated by the Parties. The terms, conditions and prices offered to Verizon by GNAPs for such access shall be no less favorable than the terms, conditions and prices offered to GNAPs by Verizon for access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights of way owned or controlled by Verizon.

10. Telephone Numbers

10.1 This Section applies in connection with GNAPs Customers served by Telecommunications Services provided by Verizon to GNAPs for resale or a Local Switching Network Element provided by Verizon to GNAPs.

10.2 GNAPs's use of telephone numbers shall be subject to Applicable Law the rules of the North American Numbering Council and the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, the applicable provisions of this Agreement (including, but not limited to, this Section 10), and Verizon's practices and procedures for use and assignment of telephone numbers, as amended from time-to-time.

10.3 Subject to Sections 10.2 and 10.4, if a Customer of either Verizon or GNAPs who is served by a Verizon Telecommunications Service ("VTS") or a Verizon Local Switching Network Element ("VLSNE") changes the LEC that serves the Customer using such VTS or VLSNE (including a change from Verizon to GNAPs, from GNAPs to Verizon, or from GNAPs to a LEC other than Verizon), after such change, the Customer may continue to use with such VTS or VLSNE the telephone numbers that were assigned to the VTS or VLSNE for the use of such Customer by Verizon immediately prior to the change.

10.4 Verizon shall have the right to change the telephone numbers used by a Customer if at any time: (a) the Customer requests service at a new location, that is not served by the Verizon switch and the Verizon rate center from which

the Customer previously had service; (b) continued use of the telephone numbers is not technically feasible; or, (c) in the case of Telecommunications Service provided by Verizon to GNAPs for resale, the type or class of service subscribed to by the Customer changes.

- 10.5 If service on a VTS or VLSNE provided by Verizon to GNAPs under this Agreement is terminated and the telephone numbers associated with such VTS or VLSNE have not been ported to a GNAPs switch, the telephone numbers shall be available for reassignment by Verizon to any person to whom Verizon elects to assign the telephone numbers, including, but not limited to, Verizon, Verizon Customers, GNAPs, or Telecommunications Carriers other than Verizon and GNAPs.
- 10.6 GNAPs may reserve telephone numbers only to the extent Verizon's Customers may reserve telephone numbers.

11. Routing for Operator Services and Directory Assistance Traffic

For a Verizon Telecommunications Service dial tone line purchased by GNAPs for resale pursuant to the Resale Attachment, upon request by GNAPs, Verizon will establish an arrangement that will permit GNAPs to route the GNAPs Customer's calls for operator and directory assistance services to a provider of operator and directory assistance services selected by GNAPs. Verizon will provide this routing arrangement in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law. Verizon will provide this routing arrangement pursuant to an appropriate written request submitted by GNAPs and a mutually agreed-upon schedule. This routing arrangement will be implemented at GNAPs's expense, with charges determined on an individual case basis. In addition to charges for initially establishing the routing arrangement, GNAPs will be responsible for ongoing monthly and/or usage charges for the routing arrangement. GNAPs shall arrange, at its own expense, the trunking and other facilities required to transport traffic to GNAPs's selected provider of operator and directory assistance services.

INTERCONNECTION ATTACHMENT

1. General

Each Party ("Providing Party") shall provide to the other Party, in accordance with this Agreement, the Providing Party's applicable Tariffs, and Applicable Law, interconnection with the Providing Party's network for the transmission and routing of Telephone Exchange Service and Exchange Access.

2. Methods for Interconnection and Trunk Types

2.1 Methods for Interconnection.

- 2.1.1 In accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law, the Parties shall provide interconnection of their networks at any technically feasible point as specified in this Agreement. ~~GNAPs may designate a single point of interconnection per LATA. This point shall be called the Point of Interconnection ("POI") between the Parties. The Parties may designate additional POIs within the LATA at a later date, however, only one GNAPs-designated POI per LATA is required for interconnection of the Parties' respective networks. Each Party is responsible for transporting telecommunications traffic originating on their network to the POI at their own cost.~~
- 2.1.2 Each Party ("Originating Party"), at its own expense, shall provide for delivery to the relevant IP of the other Party ("Receiving Party") Reciprocal Compensation Traffic and Measured Internet Traffic that the Originating Party wishes to deliver to the Receiving Party. ~~Verizon shall treat GNAPs' POI as Verizon's relevant IP and GNAPs will treat its POI as GNAPs' relevant IP. To the extent GNAPs establishes additional POIs in the LATA, GNAPs may designate those points as relevant IPs.~~
- 2.1.3 GNAPs may use any of the following methods for interconnection with Verizon:
- 2.1.3.1 a Collocation arrangement GNAPs has established at the Verizon-IP pursuant to the Collocation Attachment; and/or
- 2.1.3.2 a Collocation arrangement that has been established separately at the Verizon-IP by a third party and that is used by GNAPs to interconnect with Verizon; and/or
- 2.1.3.3 an Entrance Facility and transport obtained from Verizon (and any necessary multiplexing) **pursuant to the applicable Verizon access Tariff**, from the GNAPs network to the Verizon-IP.
- 2.1.4 GNAPs may order from Verizon, in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement **and applicable Verizon Tariff(s)** (or in the absence of applicable rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement **and Verizon Tariff(s)**, in accordance with rates, terms and conditions to be negotiated by the Parties), any of the methods for interconnection specified in Section 2.1.3 above.

- 2.1.5 Verizon may use any of the following methods for interconnection with GNAPs:
- 2.1.5.1 a Collocation arrangement Verizon has established at the GNAPs-IP pursuant to the Collocation Attachment, or an interconnection arrangement Verizon has established at the GNAPs-IP that is operationally equivalent to a Collocation arrangement (including, but not limited to, a Verizon provided Entrance Facility) ~~subject to GNAPs' sole discretion and only to the extent required by Applicable law; and/or~~
 - 2.1.5.2 a Collocation arrangement that has been established separately at the GNAPs-IP by a third party and that is used by Verizon to interconnect with GNAPs ~~subject to GNAPs' approval, which shall not be unreasonably withheld; and/or~~
 - 2.1.5.3 a non-distance sensitive Entrance Facility obtained from GNAPs (and any necessary multiplexing), from the Verizon network to the GNAPs-IP (including, but not limited to, at Verizon's election, an Entrance Facility accessed by Verizon through interconnection at a Collocation arrangement that GNAPs has established at a Verizon Wire Center pursuant to the Collocation Attachment, or through interconnection at a Collocation arrangement that has been established separately at a Verizon Wire Center by a third party and that is used by GNAPs), or an Entrance Facility obtained from a third party that has established an interconnection arrangement with GNAPs, ~~subject to GNAPs' approval, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.~~
- 2.1.6 Verizon may order from GNAPs, in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement **and applicable GNAPs Tariff(s)** (or in the absence of applicable rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement **and GNAPs Tariff(s)**, in accordance with rates, terms and conditions GNAPs generally makes available to other similarly situated carriers or at rates, terms and conditions negotiated by the Parties), any of the methods for interconnection specified in Section 2.1.5 above.

2.2 Trunk Types.

- 2.2.1 In interconnecting their networks pursuant to this Attachment, the Parties will use, as appropriate, the following separate and distinct trunk groups:
- 2.2.1.1 Interconnection Trunks for the transmission and routing of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, translated LEC IntraLATA toll free service access code (e.g., 800/888/877) traffic, and IntraLATA Toll Traffic, between their respective Telephone Exchange Service Customers, Tandem Transit Traffic, and Measured Internet Traffic ~~and any traffic for which the calling party's carrier does not impose a toll charge~~, all in accordance with Sections 5 through 8 of this Attachment;

- 2.2.1.2 Access Toll Connecting Trunks for the transmission and routing of toll **Exchange Access** traffic, including translated InterLATA toll free service access code (e.g., 800/888/877) traffic ~~for which the calling party's carrier imposes a separate charge as may be in effect from time to time,~~ between GNAPs Telephone Exchange Service Customers and purchasers of Switched Exchange Access Service via a Verizon access Tandem in accordance with Sections 9 through 11 of this Attachment; and
- 2.2.1.3 Miscellaneous Trunk Groups as mutually agreed to by the Parties, including, but not limited to: (a) choke trunks for traffic congestion and testing; and, (b) untranslated IntraLATA/InterLATA toll free service access code (e.g. 800/888/877) traffic.
- 2.2.2 Other types of trunk groups may be used by the Parties as provided in other Attachments to this Agreement (e.g., 911/E911 Trunks; Information Services Trunks) or in other separate agreements between the Parties (e.g., Directory Assistance Trunks, Operator Services Trunks, BLV/BLVI Trunks).
- 2.2.3 Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, ~~GNAPs may designate~~ **the Parties will mutually agree upon** where One-Way Interconnection Trunks (trunks with traffic going in one direction, including one-way trunks and uni-directional two-way trunks) and/or Two-Way Interconnection Trunks (trunks with traffic going in both directions) will be deployed.
- 2.2.4 In the event the volume of traffic between a Verizon ~~IP~~**End Office** and the GNAPs' ~~IP~~**network**, which is carried by a Final Tandem Interconnection Trunk group, exceeds the Centium Call Second (Hundred Call Second) busy hour equivalent of one (1) DS-1 at any time and/or 200,000 minutes of use for a single month: (a) if One-Way Interconnection Trunks are used, the originating Party shall promptly establish new End Office One-Way Interconnection Trunk groups between the Verizon End Office and the GNAPs network; or, (b) if Two-Way Interconnection Trunks are used, ~~the Originating Party~~ **GNAPs** shall promptly **submit an ASR to Verizon** to establish new End Office Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group(s) between that Verizon ~~IP~~**End Office** and the GNAPs ~~IP~~**network**.
- 2.2.5 Except as otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties, the total number of Tandem Interconnection Trunks between GNAPs's network and a Verizon Tandem will be limited to a maximum of 240 trunks. In the event that the volume of traffic between GNAPs's network and a Verizon Tandem exceeds, or reasonably can be expected to exceed, the capacity of the 240 trunks, GNAPs shall promptly submit an ASR to Verizon to establish new or additional End Office Trunks to insure that the volume of traffic between GNAPs's network and the Verizon Tandem does not exceed the capacity of the 240 trunks.**
- 2.3 One-Way Interconnection Trunks.
- 2.3.1 Where the Parties have agreed to use One-Way Interconnection Trunks for the ~~exchange~~**delivery** of traffic **from GNAPs to Verizon**,

GNAPs, at each other GNAPs's IP, Each Party at its own expense, shall:

2.3.1.1 provide its own facilities or purchase transport for delivery of the traffic to of the traffic to the GNAPs Collocation arrangements established arrangement at the other Party's IP. Verizon may collocate at the GNAPs IP only with the consent of GNAPs, and then, only according to the rates, terms and conditions as determined-IP or to the third-party Collocation arrangement used by GNAPs in its sole discretion at the Verizon-IP; and/or

2.3.1.2 obtain transport for delivery of the traffic to the GNAPs Collocation arrangement at the Verizon-IP or to the third-party Collocation arrangement used by GNAPs at the Verizon-IP (a) from a third-party, or, (b) if Verizon offers such transport pursuant to this Agreement or an applicable Verizon Tariff, from Verizon; and/or

2.3.1.3 2.3.1.2 order the One-Way Trunks from Verizon in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and applicable Verizon Tariffs, for installation on an Entrance Facility obtained by GNAPs from Verizon pursuant to Sections 2.1.3.3 and 2.1.4, and also order multiplexing and transport from the other Party Verizon pursuant to Sections 2.1.3.3 and 2.1.4.

2.3.1.3.1 For each Tandem One -Way Interconnection Trunk group provided by Verizon to GNAPs with a utilization level of less than sixty percent (60%), unless the Parties agree otherwise, GNAPs will promptly submit ASRs to disconnect a sufficient number of Interconnection Trunks to attain a utilization level of approximately sixty percent (60%).

2.3.2 Where the Parties have agreed to use One-Way Interconnection Trunks for the delivery of traffic from Verizon to GNAPs, Verizon, at Verizon's own expense, shall:

2.3.2.1 provide its own facilities for delivery of the traffic to the Verizon Collocation arrangement or interconnection arrangement at the GNAPs-IP or to the third-party Collocation arrangement used by Verizon at the GNAPs-IP; or

2.3.2.2 obtain transport for delivery of the traffic to the Verizon Collocation arrangement or interconnection arrangement at the GNAPs-IP or to the third-party Collocation arrangement used by Verizon at the GNAPs-IP (a) from a third-party, or, (b) if GNAPs offers such transport pursuant to this Agreement or an applicable GNAPs Tariff, from GNAPs; or

2.3.2.3 order the One-Way Trunks from GNAPs in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement and applicable GNAPs Tariffs for

installation on an Entrance Facility obtained by Verizon from GNAPs pursuant to Sections 2.1.5.3 and 2.1.6, or obtain the One-Way Trunks from a third-party that has established an interconnection arrangement with GNAPs.

2.4 Two-Way Interconnection Trunks.

2.4.1 Where the Parties have agreed to use Two-Way Interconnection Trunks for the exchange of traffic between Verizon and GNAPs, GNAPs shall order from Verizon, and Verizon shall provide, the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks and the Entrance Facility, on which such Trunks will ride, and transport and multiplexing, in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs.**

2.4.2 Prior to ordering any Two-Way Interconnection Trunks from Verizon, GNAPs shall meet with Verizon to conduct a joint planning meeting ("Joint Planning Meeting"). At that Joint Planning Meeting, each Party shall provide to the other Party originating Centium Call Second (Hundred Call Second) information, and ~~GNAPs~~ **the Parties shall order mutually agree on** the appropriate initial number of Two-Way End Office and Tandem Interconnection Trunks ~~it requires and will provide Verizon~~ the interface specifications at the Point of Interconnection (POI). Where the Parties have agreed to convert existing One-Way Interconnection Trunks to Two-Way Interconnection Trunks, at the Joint Planning Meeting, the Parties shall also mutually agree on the conversion process and project intervals for conversion of such One-Way Interconnection Trunks to Two-Way Interconnection Trunks.

2.4.3 Two-Way Interconnection Trunks shall be from a Verizon End Office or Tandem to ~~the GNAPs' designated~~ **a mutually agreed upon** POI.

2.4.4 On a semi-annual basis, ~~each Party~~ **GNAPs** shall submit a good faith forecast to ~~the other~~ **Verizon** of the number of End Office and Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunks that ~~it~~ **GNAPs** anticipates that ~~the other Party~~ **Verizon** will need to provide for **during the next ensuing two (2) year period— to carry traffic from** GNAPs in its good faith performance of its obligations according to the Agreement shall provide trunk forecasts in a reasonably complete manner sufficient to allow Verizon to review, process, and prepare for such trunk forecasts. ~~GNAPs will use reasonable efforts to provide forecasting according to~~ **from Verizon to GNAPs. GNAPs's reasonable trunk forecasts shall conform to the Verizon CLEC trunk** forecasting guidelines as in effect at that time ~~and Verizon will not refuse to accept, process, and act upon any such trunk forecast that substantially complies with Verizon's reasonable and non-discriminatory trunk forecasting guidelines then in effect unless and only unless Verizon proves that GNAPs provided information that materially alters the accuracy of the information GNAPs sought to provide in the trunk forecast.~~

2.4.5 The Parties shall meet (telephonically or in person) from time to time, as needed, to review data on End Office and Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunks to determine the need for new trunk groups and to plan any necessary changes in the number of Two-Way Interconnection Trunks.

- 2.4.6 Two-Way Interconnection Trunks shall have SS7 Common Channel Signaling. The Parties agree to utilize B8ZS and Extended Super Frame (ESF) DS1 facilities, where available ~~and where technically feasible.~~
- 2.4.7 With respect to End Office Two-Way Interconnection Trunks, both Parties shall use an economic Centium Call Second (Hundred Call Second) equal to five (5).
- 2.4.8 Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups that connect to a Verizon access Tandem shall be engineered using a design blocking objective of Neal-Wilkenson B.005 during the average time consistent busy hour. Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups that connect to a Verizon local Tandem shall be engineered using a design blocking objective of Neal-Wilkenson B.00501 during the average time consistent busy hour. Verizon and GNAPs shall engineer Two-Way Interconnection Trunks using accepted industry standards. ~~BOC Notes on the LEC Networks SR-TSV-002275.~~
- 2.4.9 The performance standard for final Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups shall be that no such Interconnection Trunk group will exceed its design blocking objective (B.005 or B.01, as applicable) for ~~one (1)~~ three (3) consecutive calendar traffic study months.
- 2.4.10 GNAPs shall determine and order the number of Two-Way Interconnection Trunks that are required to meet the applicable design blocking objective for all traffic carried on each Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group. GNAPs shall order Two-Way Interconnection Trunks by submitting ASRs to Verizon setting forth the number of Two-Way Interconnection Trunks to be installed and the requested installation dates within Verizon's effective standard intervals or negotiated intervals, as appropriate. GNAPs shall complete ASRs in accordance with OBF Guidelines as in effect from time to time. ~~Verizon shall reasonably accept ASRs submitted by GNAPs and shall use commercially reasonable efforts to insure timely installation and activation of such Two-Way Local Interconnection Trunks.~~
- 2.4.11 ~~Each Party will~~ Verizon may (but shall not be obligated to) monitor Two-Way Interconnection Groups using service results for the applicable design blocking objective. ~~If a Verizon Party observes blocking in excess of the applicable design objective on any Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group and the originating Party GNAPs has not notified the receiving Party Verizon that it has corrected such blocking, the receiving Party Verizon may submit to the originating Party GNAPs a Trunk Group Service Request directing the originating Party GNAPs to remedy the blocking. Upon receipt of a Trunk Group Service Request, the originating Party GNAPs will complete an ASR to augment the Two-Way Interconnection Trunk Group with excessive blocking and submit the ASR to the receiving Party Verizon within five (5) Business Days.~~
- 2.4.12 The Parties will review all Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups that reach a utilization level of seventy percent (70%), or greater, to determine whether those groups should be augmented. GNAPs will promptly augment all Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups that reach a utilization level of eighty percent (80%) by

submitting ASRs for additional trunks sufficient to attain a utilization level of approximately seventy percent (70%), unless the Parties agree that additional trunking is not required. **For each Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group with a utilization level of less than sixty percent (60%), unless the Parties agree otherwise, GNAPs will promptly submit ASRs to disconnect a sufficient number of Interconnection Trunks to attain a utilization level of approximately sixty percent (60%) for each respective group, unless the Parties agree that the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks should not be disconnected. In the event GNAPs fails to submit an ASR for Two-Way Interconnection Trunks in conformance with this section, Verizon may bill GNAPs for the excess Interconnection Trunks at the applicable Verizon rates.**

- 2.4.13** **Because Verizon will not be in control of when and how many Two-Way Interconnection Trunks are established between its network and GNAPs's network, Verizon's performance in connection with these Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups shall not be subject to any performance measurements and remedies under this Agreement, and, except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, under any FCC or Commission approved carrier-to-carrier performance assurance guidelines or plan.**
- 2.4.14** **2.4.13- Upon ~~thirtythree (303) days~~ months prior written notice and with the mutual agreement of the Parties, either Party may withdraw its traffic from a Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group and install One-Way Interconnection Trunks to the other Party's relevant POI, provided that, if a Party has failed to comply with this Agreement with regard to Two-Way Interconnection Trunks, the other Party may upon three (3) months prior written notice and without mutual agreement of the non-complying Party, withdraw its traffic from a Two-Way Interconnection Trunk group and install One-Way Interconnection Trunks to the non-complying Party's relevant POI.**
- 2.4.15** **2.4.14- GNAPs will route its traffic to Verizon over the End Office and Tandem Two-Way Interconnection Trunks in accordance with SR-TAP-000191, including but not limited to those standards requiring that a call from GNAPs to a Verizon End Office will first be routed to the End Office Interconnection Trunk group between GNAPs and the Verizon End Office.**
- 2.4.16** **2.4.15- When the Parties implement Two-Way Interconnection Trunks, the Parties will work cooperatively to calculate a Proportionate Percentage of Use ("PPU") factor for each facility on which the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks ride, based on the total number of minutes of traffic that each Party sends over the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks riding on that facility. Each Party GNAPs will pay a percentage of its Verizon's monthly recurring charges for each facility on which the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks ride equal to the GNAPs's percentage of use of that facility as shown by the PPU. The PPU shall not be applied to calculate the charges for any portion of a facility that is on the other Party GNAPs's side of its GNAPs's-IP, which charges shall be solely the financial responsibility of GNAPs. During the first full calendar quarter (and any partial calendar**

quarter preceding such first full calendar quarter) after the first Two-Way Interconnection Trunk is established on a facility, the PPU for that facility will be fifty percent (50%) for each Party originating such. For each calendar quarter thereafter, the Parties shall recalculate the PPU using actual traffic usage data for the preceding calendar quarter.

Non-recurring charges for the facility on which the Two-Way Interconnection Trunks ride shall be apportioned equally, as follows: (a) for the portion of the facility on Verizon's side of the GNAPs-IP, GNAPs shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the Verizon non-recurring charges; and, (b) for the portion of the facility on GNAPs's side of the GNAPs-IP, GNAPs shall be solely responsible for the non-recurring charges.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section ~~2.4.15, 2.4.16,~~ if either Party ~~GNAPs~~ fails to provide ~~GNAPs-IPs~~ in accordance with this Agreement, ~~the failing Party GNAPs~~ will be responsible for one hundred percent (100%) of all recurring and non-recurring charges associated with Two-Way Interconnection Trunk groups until ~~the failing Party GNAPs~~ establishes such ~~GNAPs-IPs~~.

3... **Alternative Interconnection Arrangements**

- 3.1 In addition to the foregoing methods of Interconnection, ~~at GNAPs' option and subject to mutual agreement of the Parties,~~ the Parties ~~shall~~ **may agree to** establish an End Point Fiber Meet arrangement, which ~~shall~~ **may** include a SONET backbone with an optical interface at the OC-n level in accordance with the terms of this Section. The Fiber Distribution Frame at the GNAPs location shall be designated as the POI for both Parties. ~~GNAPs need not designate more than one POI per LATA. Each Party will be financially responsible for carrying traffic on their respective sides of such POI.~~
- 3.2 The establishment of any End Point Fiber Meet arrangement ~~will be governed by the terms and conditions of this Agreement in the same manner a copper or is~~ **expressly conditioned upon the Parties' reaching prior written agreement on routing, appropriate sizing and forecasting, equipment, ordering, provisioning, maintenance, repair, testing, augment, and compensation, procedures and arrangements, reasonable distance limitations, and on any other wireline interconnection would be handled arrangements necessary to implement the End Point Fiber Meet arrangement.**
- 3.3 **Except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, End Point Fiber Meet arrangements shall be used only for the termination of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, Measured Internet Traffic, and IntraLATA Toll Traffic.**

~~3.3~~ 1. Purpose/Definition.

~~End Point Fiber Meet arrangements, which are identified with the SONET Carrier Identification (SCIDs), connects two fiber optical terminals (FOTs) via fiber optic cable between the two FOTs.~~

~~This End Point Fiber Meet arrangement shall be used for the delivery of traffic originated by or terminated to either Parties' end user customers within areas served by Verizon access tandems. In addition, the Fiber Meet can be used to provision optical interface Access services. Other Access services shall not be~~

~~provisioned over the End Point Fiber Meet unless otherwise agreed to be the Parties. Unbundled network elements will not be provisioned over this End Point Fiber Meet.~~

~~2. Site Selection & Fiber Optic Terminals~~

~~Verizon and GNAPs shall agree that the site for the End Point Fiber Meet is the GNAPs designated POI, unless GNAPs indicates otherwise. Each Party shall purchase, install, and own an add-drop multiplexer. Verizon will use a Fujitsu FLM 2400 with firmware release of at least 9.1R at the network level, or other equipment of equivalent quality providing the same functionality. GNAPs will use a Cisco ONS15454 Release 2.1.0 Add Drop Multiplexer of equivalent quality providing the same functionality.~~

~~3. Physical Interface~~

~~The physical Point of Interconnection for Verizon and GNAPs for the End Point Fiber Meet will be the GNAPs' fiber patch panel as designated by GNAPs. Unless otherwise indicated, GNAPs will maintain the Fiber Patch Panel.~~

~~The Parties agree that Verizon has unescorted access to the Verizon side of the Fiber Patch Panel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, without limitation, and that GNAPs has unescorted access to the GNAPs side of the Fiber Patch Panel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, without limitation. Verizon will monitor and maintain the fiber optic electronics owned by Verizon. GNAPs will monitor and maintain the fiber optic electronics owned by GNAPs.~~

~~4. Transmission Characteristics~~

~~Unless otherwise mutually agreed to, or designated by GNAPs, the transmission interface shall be SONET (Synchronous Optical Network). The agreed-upon interconnecting electronics requirements are as follows:~~

~~Terminating equipment shall comply with SONET transmission requirements as specified in Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) document GR-253 CORE.~~

~~The optical transmitters and receivers must provide adequate power for the end-to-end length of the fiber cable to be traversed.~~

~~The End Point Fiber Meet system shall be built as a ring configuration.~~

~~The optical transmission rate will be Unidirectional OC-48.~~

~~The path switch protection shall be set as Non-Revertive.~~

~~Verizon will provide four fibers of single-mode fiber cable via ultra SC connectors (two for the primary signal and two for the secondary signal) between the designated Verizon Central Office and the GNAPs designated location.~~

~~The design of the End Point Fiber Meet shall meet optical parameters of GR-253-CORE, Tables 4-3 through 4-11.~~

~~Verizon and GNAPs shall provide Primary Reference Source traceable timing.~~

~~5. Data Communications Channel (DCC)~~

~~Each Party shall disable the DCC between the Verizon and GNAPs interface.~~

~~6. Firmware / Software Compatibility and Upgrades~~

~~Unless otherwise agreed to, Verizon shall use its Fujitsu FLM 2400 Add Drop Multiplexer with firmware release of at least 9.1R at the network level.~~

~~GNAPs shall use its Cisco ONS15454 Release 2.1.0 Add Drop Multiplexer, or other equipment designated by GNAPs.~~

~~Before making any upgrade or change to firmware/software, each Party must provide the other Party with a written notice that describes the upgrade or change and states the date on which it will be added/loaded to the multiplexer. This written notice must be provided no less than 14 days before the date on which the upgrade or change will be added/loaded. The Parties mutually agree to monitor the upgrade or change to observe for any failures or anomalies adversely affecting service or administration. If any upgrade or change to firmware/software by a Party adversely affects service or administration, that Party will immediately revert to the previous version of software/firmware.~~

~~7. Inventory and Provisioning~~

~~Verizon will have slot assignment control and designate use of the slots. Unless the parties mutually agree otherwise, only electrical services (DS3, Multiplexed DS3, DS1 and trunk services) will be ordered/provisioned across the End Point Fiber Meet. The interface shall be optical, unless otherwise agreed.~~

~~8. Provisioning and Maintenance, Surveillance, and Restoration.~~

~~Verizon will be responsible for the provisioning and maintenance of the End Point Fiber Meet SONET ring transport facilities on the Verizon side of the Fiber Patch Panel. GNAPs will be responsible for the provisioning and maintenance of the End Point Fiber Meet facilities on the GNAPs side of the Fiber Patch Panel.~~

~~Verizon shall provide upon request two-way trunking to serve the fiber meet point described above at Sec. 3.1, et. seq. Verizon and GNAPs will provide alarm surveillance for their respective fiber optic elements. Verizon and GNAPs will notify each other's respective Maintenance Control Office of all troubleshooting and scheduled maintenance activity to be performed on the facility prior to undertaking such work, and will advise each other of the trouble reporting and maintenance control point contact numbers and the days and hours of operation. Each Party shall provide a timely response to action requests or status inquiries.~~

4. Initiating Interconnection

- 4.1 If GNAPs determines to offer Telephone Exchange Services and to interconnect with Verizon in any LATA in which Verizon also offers Telephone Exchange Services and in which the Parties are not already interconnected pursuant to this

Agreement, GNAPs shall provide written notice to Verizon of the need to establish Interconnection in such LATA pursuant to this Agreement.

- 4.2 The notice provided in Section 4.1 shall include (a) the initial Routing Point(s); (b) the applicable GNAPs-IPs to be established in the relevant LATA in accordance with this Agreement; (c) GNAPs's intended Interconnection activation date; (d) a forecast of GNAPs's trunking requirements conforming to Section 14.3; and (e) such other information as Verizon shall reasonably request in order to facilitate Interconnection.
- 4.3 The interconnection activation date in the new LATA shall be mutually agreed to by the Parties after receipt by Verizon of all necessary information as indicated above. Within ten (10) Business Days of Verizon's receipt of GNAPs's notice provided for in Section 4.1, Verizon and GNAPs shall confirm the Verizon-IP(s), the GNAPs-IP(s) and the mutually agreed upon Interconnection activation date for the new LATA.

5. Transmission and Routing of Telephone Exchange Service Traffic

5.1 Scope of Traffic.

Section 5 prescribes parameters for Interconnection Trunks used for Interconnection pursuant to Sections 2 through 4 of this Attachment.

5.2 Trunk Group Connections and Ordering.

5.2.1 For One-Way or Two-Way Interconnection Trunks, both Parties shall use either a DS-1 or DS-3 facilities interface, or other technically feasible facilities interface agreed to by the Parties, at the POI. When and where an STS-1 interface is available, the Parties may agree to use such an interface. Upon mutual agreement, the Parties may agree to use an optical interface (such as OC-n).

5.2.2 When One-Way or Two-Way Interconnection Trunks are provisioned using a DS-3 interface facility, then GNAPs shall order the multiplexed DS-3 facilities to the Verizon Central Office that is designated in the NECA 4 Tariff as an Intermediate Hub location, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by Verizon. The specific NECA 4 Intermediate Hub location to be used for One-Way or Two-Way Interconnection Trunks shall be in the appropriate Tandem subtending area based on the LERG. In the event the appropriate DS-3 Intermediate Hub is not used, then GNAPs shall pay 100% of the facility charges for the One-Way or Two-Way Interconnection Trunks.

5.2.3 5.2.2-Each Party will identify its Carrier Identification Code, a three or four digit numeric code obtained from Telcordia, to the other Party when ordering a trunk group.

5.2.4 5.2.3-Unless mutually agreed to by both Parties, each Party will outpulse ten (10) digits to the other Party.

5.2.5 5.2.4-Each Party will use commercially reasonable efforts to monitor trunk groups under its control and to augment those groups using generally accepted trunk engineering standards so as to not exceed blocking objectives. Each Party agrees to use modular trunk engineering techniques for trunks subject to this Attachment.

5.3 Switching System Hierarchy and Trunking Requirements.

~~Each Party shall be responsible for delivering~~

~~For purposes of routing GNAPs traffic to Verizon, the POI. The receiving carrier is then obligated for any further routing or delivery of that traffic. The Parties shall work cooperatively to establish separate logical trunk groups at subtending arrangements between Verizon Tandem Switches and Verizon End Office Switches shall be the POI in order to facilitate efficient same as the Tandem/End Office subtending arrangements Verizon maintains for the routing and delivery of its own or other carriers' traffic. For purposes of routing Verizon traffic to GNAPs, the subtending arrangements between GNAPs Tandem Switches and GNAPs End Office Switches shall be the same as the Tandem/End Office subtending arrangements that GNAPs maintains for the routing of its own or other carriers' traffic.~~

5.4 Signaling.

Each Party will provide the other Party with access to its databases and associated signaling necessary for the routing and completion of the other Party's traffic in accordance with the provisions contained in the Unbundled Network Element Attachment or applicable access tariff.

5.5 Grades of Service.

The Parties shall initially engineer and shall monitor and augment all trunk groups consistent with the Joint Process as set forth in Section 14.1.

6. Traffic Measurement and Billing over Interconnection Trunks

6.1 For billing purposes, each Party shall pass Calling Party Number (CPN) information on at least ninety-five percent (95%) of calls carried over the Interconnection Trunks.

6.1.1 As used in this Section 6, "Traffic Rate" means the applicable Reciprocal Compensation Traffic rate, Measured Internet Traffic rate, intrastate Switched Exchange Access Service rate, interstate Switched Exchange Access Service rate, or intrastate/interstate Tandem Transit Traffic rate ~~applicable to each relevant minute of traffic for which CPN is passed, as provided in the Pricing Attachment, or by the applicable state or federal commission~~ or, for Measured Internet Traffic, the FCC Internet Order.

6.1.2 If the originating Party passes CPN on ninety-five percent (95%) or more of its calls, the receiving Party shall bill the originating Party the Traffic Rate applicable to each relevant minute of traffic for which CPN is passed. For any remaining (up to 5%) calls without CPN information, the receiving Party shall bill the originating Party for such traffic at the Traffic Rate applicable to each relevant minute of traffic, in direct proportion to the minutes of use of calls passed with CPN information.

6.1.3 If the originating Party passes CPN on less than ninety-five percent (95%) of its calls and the originating Party chooses to combine Reciprocal Compensation Traffic and Toll Traffic on the same trunk group, the receiving Party shall bill the higher of its interstate Switched Exchange Access Service rates or its intrastate Switched Exchange

Access Services rates for all traffic that is passed without CPN, unless the Parties agree that other rates should apply to such traffic.

- 6.2 ~~The~~At such time as a receiving Party has the capability, on an automated basis, to use such CPN to classify traffic delivered over Interconnection Trunks by the other Party by Traffic Rate type (e.g., Reciprocal Compensation Traffic/Measured Internet Traffic, intrastate Switched Exchange Access Service, interstate Switched Exchange Access Service, or intrastate/interstate Tandem Transit Traffic), such receiving Party shall bill the originating Party the Traffic Rate applicable to each relevant minute of traffic for which CPN is passed. If the receiving Party lacks the capability, on an automated basis, to use CPN information on an automated basis to classify traffic delivered by the other Party by Traffic Rate type, the originating Party will supply Traffic Factor 1 and Traffic Factor 2 ~~in accordance with their defined calling area(s).~~2. The Traffic Factors shall be supplied in writing by the originating Party within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date and shall be updated in writing by the originating Party quarterly. Measurement of billing minutes for purposes of determining terminating compensation shall be in conversation seconds (the time in seconds that the Parties equipment is used for a completed call, measured from the receipt of answer supervision to the receipt of disconnect supervision). Measurement of billing minutes for originating toll free service access code (e.g., 800/888/877) calls shall be in accordance with applicable Tariffs. Determinations as to whether traffic is Reciprocal Compensation Traffic or Measured Internet Traffic shall be made in accordance with Section 7.3.2.1 below.
- 6.3 Each Party reserves the right to audit all Traffic, up to a maximum of two audits per calendar year, to ensure that rates are being applied appropriately; provided, however, that either Party shall have the right to conduct additional audit(s) if the preceding audit disclosed material errors or discrepancies. Each Party agrees to provide the necessary Traffic data in conjunction with any such audit in a timely manner.
- 6.4 ~~6.3~~ Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit either Party's ability to designate the areas within which that Party's Customers may make calls which that Party rates as "local" in its Customer Tariffs.

7. Reciprocal Compensation Arrangements Pursuant to Section 251(b)(5) of the Act

7.1 Reciprocal Compensation Traffic Interconnection Points.

- 7.1.1 ~~Except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Interconnection Points ("IPs") from which GNAPs will provide transport~~ Each Party (an "Originating Party") may request that the other Party (a "Receiving party") establish IPs on the Receiving Party's network that are geographically-relevant to the NXXs (and termination of associated rate centers) that are assigned by the Receiving Party. The Originating Party is responsible for delivering Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to originating on its Customers ("network to the Receiving Party's geographically-relevant IP. The points on the GNAPs- network at which Verizon shall hand off Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to GNAPs are designated as the GNAPs Interconnection Points ("GNAPs-IPs"). The points on the Verizon network at which GNAPs shall hand off Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to Verizon are designated as the Verizon Interconnection Points ("Verizon-IPs"). In the case of Verizon as a Receiving Party,

to the extent GNAPs requests Verizon to establish a geographically-relevant IP in addition to the Verizon-IPs at the Verizon Tandems, the geographically-relevant IP shall be as follows: the Verizon end office serving the Customer for whom the traffic is intended. In the case of GNAPs as a Receiving Party, Verizon may request, and GNAPs will then establish, geographically-relevant IPs by establishing an GNAPs-IP at a Collocation site at each Verizon Tandem in a LATA (or at such other wire centers in the LATA designated by Verizon), for those NXXs serving equivalent Verizon rate centers which subtend the Verizon Tandem. In any LATA in which Verizon agrees that GNAPs may meet its obligation to establish geographically relevant IPs through a Collocation site at fewer than all of the Verizon Tandems in a LATA, then Verizon shall determine and advise GNAPs as to which GNAPs IP established at a Collocation site (or other available GNAPs IP) Verizon will deliver traffic from each relevant originating rate center or other originating location.

7.1.1.1 For each LATA in which GNAPs requests~~If GNAPs fails to interconnect with~~ establish a geographically-relevant IP as provided herein, then without waiver of Verizon, ~~except as otherwise agreed by's right to seek enforcement of the Parties requirements of this Section, until the requested IP is established, Verizon may bill and GNAPs shall establish a GNAPs IP in each LATAGNAPs shall establish~~ pay Verizon's transport rate, tandem switching rate (to the extent the traffic is tandem switched), and other costs (to the extent Verizon purchases such transport from GNAPs or a third party), from Verizon's originating End Office to GNAPs-IP consistent with the methods of interconnection and interconnection trunking architectures that it will use pursuant to Section 2 or Section 3 of this Attachment's IP.

7.1.1.2 Should either Party offer additional IPs to any Telecommunications Carrier that is not a Party to this Agreement, the other Party may elect to deliver traffic to such IPs for the NXXs or functionalities served by those IPs. To the extent that any such GNAPs-IP is not located at a Collocation site at a Verizon Tandem, then GNAPs shall permit Verizon to establish physical interconnection at the GNAPs-IP, to the extent such physical interconnection is technically feasible.

7.1.1.3 7.1.1.2 In any LATA where the Parties are already interconnected prior to the effective date of this Agreement, GNAPs may maintain existing GNAPs-IPs, except that~~At any time that GNAPs establishes a Collocation site at a Verizon may End Office, then either Party may request in writing to transition that such GNAPs Collocation site be established as the GNAPs-IPs to the GNAPs-IPs described in subsections 7.1.1.1, above. Upon IP for traffic originated by Verizon Customers served by that End Office. Approval of such request shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. To the extent that the Parties have already implemented network~~

interconnection in a LATA, then upon Verizon's request for a geographically-relevant GNAPs-IP, the Parties shall negotiate mutually satisfactory a mutually-acceptable transition process and schedule to implement the geographically-relevant IPs. If GNAPs should fail to establish an IP at an end office Collocation site pursuant to Verizon's request, or if the Parties have been unable to agree upon a schedule for completing a transition from existing arrangements for the transition to GNAPs-IPs that conform to subsections 7.1.1.1 above. If the Parties have not reached agreement on such arrangements geographically relevant GNAPs IPs or to an end office Collocation site GNAPs IP within thirty (30) days following Verizon's request, (a) either Party may pursue this action before then without waiver of Verizon's right to seek enforcement of the relevant state Commission requirements of this Section, until the requested IP is established, Verizon may bill and GNAPs shall pay Verizon's transport rate, tandem switching rate (to the extent the traffic is tandem switched), and other costs (to the extent Verizon purchases such transport from GNAPs or a third party), from Verizon's originating End Office to GNAPs's IP.

7.1.1.4 Should GNAPs choose to obtain transport from Verizon for Reciprocal Compensation Traffic from an GNAPs-IP at a Collocation site to another GNAPs location, then GNAPs shall pay the applicable transport and channel termination rates.

7.1.2 Except as otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Interconnection Points ("IPs") from which Verizon will provide transport and termination of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to its Customers ("Verizon-IPs") shall be as follows:

7.1.2.1 For Reciprocal Compensation Traffic delivered by GNAPs to the Verizon Tandem subtended by the terminating End Office serving the Verizon Customer, the Verizon-IP will be the Verizon Tandem switch.

7.1.2.2 For Reciprocal Compensation Traffic delivered by GNAPs to the Verizon terminating End Office serving the Verizon Customer, the Verizon-IP will be Verizon End Office switch.

7.1.3 Should either Party offer additional IPs to any Telecommunications Carrier that is not a Party to this Agreement, the other Party may elect to deliver traffic to such IPs for the NXXs or functionalities served by those IPs. To the extent that any such GNAPs-IP is not located at a Collocation site at a Verizon Tandem Wire Center or Verizon End Office Wire Center, then GNAPs shall permit Verizon to establish physical Interconnection through collocation or other operationally comparable arrangements acceptable to Verizon at the GNAPs-IP.

7.1.4 Each Party is responsible for delivering its Reciprocal Compensation Traffic that is to be terminated by the other Party to the other Party's relevant IP.

7.2 Reciprocal Compensation.

The Parties shall compensate each other for the transport and termination of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic delivered to the terminating Party in accordance with Section 251(b)(5) of the Act at the rates stated in the Pricing Attachment. These rates are to be applied at the GNAPs-IP for traffic delivered by Verizon for termination by GNAPs, and at the Verizon-IP for traffic delivered by GNAPs for termination by Verizon. **No Except as expressly specified in this Agreement, no** additional charges shall apply for the termination from the IP to the Customer of Reciprocal Compensation Traffic delivered to the Verizon-IP by GNAPs or the GNAPs-IP by Verizon. When such Reciprocal Compensation Traffic is delivered over the same trunks as Toll Traffic, any port or transport or other applicable access charges related to the delivery of Toll Traffic from the IP to an end user shall be prorated to be applied only to the Toll Traffic. The designation of traffic as Reciprocal Compensation Traffic for purposes of Reciprocal Compensation shall be based on the actual originating and terminating points of the complete end-to-end communication.

7.3 Traffic Not Subject to Reciprocal Compensation.

7.3.1 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to interstate or intrastate Exchange Access, information access, or exchange services for Exchange Access or information access.

7.3.2 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to Internet Traffic.

7.3.2.1 The determination of whether traffic is Reciprocal Compensation Traffic or Internet Traffic shall be performed in accordance with the FCC Internet Order and then current Applicable Law.

7.3.3 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to Toll Traffic, **including, but not limited to, calls originated on a 1+ presubscription basis, or on a casual dialed (10XXX/101XXX) basis.**

7.3.4 **Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to Optional Extended Local Calling Area Traffic.**

7.3.5 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to special access, private line, or any other traffic that is not switched by the terminating Party.

7.3.6 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to Tandem Transit Traffic.

7.3.7 Reciprocal Compensation shall not apply to Voice Information Service Traffic (as defined in Section 5 of the Additional Services Attachment).

7.4 **The Reciprocal Compensation rates (including, but not limited to, the Reciprocal Compensation per minute of use charges) billed by GNAPs to Verizon shall not exceed the Reciprocal Compensation rates (including, but not limited to, Reciprocal Compensation per minute of use charges) billed by Verizon to GNAPs.**

8. **Other Types of Traffic**

8.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement **or any Tariff**: (a) the Parties' rights and obligations with respect to any intercarrier compensation that may be due in connection with their exchange of Internet Traffic shall be

governed by the terms of the FCC Internet Order and other applicable FCC orders and FCC Regulations; and, (b) a Party shall not be obligated to pay any intercarrier compensation for Internet Traffic that is in excess of the intercarrier compensation for Internet Traffic that such Party is required to pay under the FCC Internet Order and other applicable FCC orders and FCC Regulations.

- 8.2 Subject to Section 8.1 above, interstate and intrastate Exchange Access, information access, exchange services for Exchange Access or information access, and Toll Traffic, shall be governed by the applicable provisions of this Agreement **and applicable Tariffs**.
- 8.3 For any traffic originating with a third party carrier and delivered by GNAPs to Verizon, GNAPs shall pay Verizon the same amount that such third party carrier would have been obligated to pay Verizon for termination of that traffic at the location the traffic is delivered to Verizon by GNAPs.
- 8.4 **Any traffic not specifically addressed in this Agreement shall be treated as required by the applicable Tariff of the Party transporting and/or terminating the traffic.**
- 8.5 Interconnection Points.
- 8.5.1 The IP of a Party ("Receiving Party") for Measured Internet Traffic delivered to the Receiving Party by the other Party shall be the same as the IP of the Receiving Party for Reciprocal Compensation Traffic under Section 7.1 above.
- 8.5.2 **The Except as otherwise set forth in the applicable Tariff of a Party ("Receiving Party") that receives Toll Traffic from the other Party, the IP of the Receiving Party for Toll Traffic delivered to the Receiving Party by the other Party shall be the same as the IP of the Receiving Party for Reciprocal Compensation Traffic under Section 7.1 above.**
- 8.5.3 The IP for traffic exchanged between the Parties that is not Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, Measured Internet Traffic or Toll Traffic, shall be as specified in the applicable provisions of this Agreement **or the applicable Tariff of the receiving Party**, or in the absence of applicable provisions in this Agreement **or a Tariff of the receiving Party**, as mutually agreed by the Parties.

9. **Transmission and Routing of Exchange Access Traffic**

9.1 Scope of Traffic.

Section 9 prescribes parameters for certain trunks to be established over the Interconnections specified in Sections 2 through 5 of this Attachment for the transmission and routing of traffic between GNAPs Telephone Exchange Service Customers and Interexchange Carriers ("Access Toll Connecting Trunks"), in any case where GNAPs elects to have its End Office Switch subtend a Verizon Tandem. This includes casually-dialed (1010XXX and 101XXXX) traffic.

9.2 Access Toll Connecting Trunk Group Architecture.

- 9.2.1 If GNAPs chooses to subtend a Verizon access Tandem, GNAPs shall **designate the's NPA/NXX to must be served via assigned by GNAPs to subtend the same Verizon access Tandem that Tandema**

Verizon NPA/NXX serving the same Rate Center Area subtends as identified in the LERG.

- 9.2.2 GNAPs ~~may~~**shall** establish Access Toll Connecting Trunks at GNAPs' ~~sole discretion~~**pursuant to applicable access Tariffs** by which it will provide Switched Exchange Access Services to Interexchange Carriers to enable such Interexchange Carriers to originate and terminate traffic to and from GNAPs's Customers.
- 9.2.3 The Access Toll Connecting Trunks shall be two-way trunks. **Such trunks shall connect the End Office GNAPs utilizes to provide Telephone Exchange Service and Switched Exchange Access to its Customers in a given LATA to the Tandem Verizon utilizes to provide Exchange Access in such LATA.**
- 9.2.4 **Access Toll Connecting Trunks shall be used solely for the transmission and routing of Exchange Access to allow GNAPs's Customers to connect to or be connected to the interexchange trunks of any Interexchange Carrier which is connected to a Verizon access tandem.**

10. Meet-Point Billing Arrangements

- 10.1 GNAPs and Verizon will establish Meet-Point Billing (MPB) arrangements in order to provide a common transport option to Switched Exchange Access Services customers via a Verizon access Tandem Switch in accordance with the Meet Point Billing guidelines contained in the OBF's MECAB and MECOD documents, except as modified herein, **and in Verizon's applicable Tariffs.** The arrangements described in this Section 10 are intended to be used to provide Switched Exchange Access Service where the transport component of the Switched Exchange Access Service is routed through an access Tandem Switch that is provided by Verizon.
- 10.2 In each LATA, the Parties shall establish MPB arrangements for the applicable GNAPs Routing Point/Verizon Serving Wire Center combinations.
- 10.3 Interconnection for the MPB arrangement shall occur at the Verizon access Tandems in the LATA, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties.
- 10.4 GNAPs and Verizon will use reasonable efforts, individually and collectively, to maintain provisions in their respective state access Tariffs, and/or provisions within the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) Tariff No. 4, or any successor Tariff sufficient to reflect the MPB arrangements established pursuant to this Agreement.
- 10.5 In general, there are four alternative Meet-Point Billing arrangements possible, which are: Single Bill/Single Tariff, Multiple Bill/Single Tariff, Multiple Bill/Multiple Tariff, and Single Bill/Multiple Tariff, as outlined in the OBF MECAB Guidelines.

Each Party shall implement the "Multiple Bill/Single Tariff" or "Multiple Bill/Multiple Tariff" option, as appropriate, in order to bill an IXC for the portion of the MPB arrangement provided by that Party. Alternatively, in former Bell Atlantic service areas, upon agreement of the Parties, each Party may use the New York State Access Pool on its behalf to implement the Single Bill/Multiple Tariff or Single Bill/Single Tariff option, as appropriate, in order to bill an IXC for the portion of the MPB arrangement provided by that Party.

- 10.6 **The rates to be billed by each Party for the portion of the MPB arrangement provided by it shall be as set forth in that Party's applicable Tariffs, or other document that contains the terms under which that Party's access services are offered. For each GNAPs Routing Point/Verizon Serving Wire Center combination, the** MPB billing percentages for transport between the GNAPs Routing Point and the Verizon Serving Wire Center shall be calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 10.17.
- 10.7 Each Party shall provide the other Party with the billing name, billing address, and Carrier Identification Code (CIC) of the IXC, and identification of the Verizon Wire Center serving the IXC in order to comply with the MPB notification process as outlined in the MECAB document.
- 10.8 Verizon shall provide GNAPs with the Switched Access Detail Usage Data (EMI category 1101XX records) on magnetic tape or via such other media as the Parties may agree to, no later than ten (10) Business Days after the date the usage occurred.
- 10.9 GNAPs shall provide Verizon with the Switched Access Summary Usage Data (EMI category 1150XX records) on magnetic tape or via such other media as the Parties may agree to, no later than ten (10) Business Days after the date of its rendering of the bill to the relevant IXC, which bill shall be rendered no less frequently than monthly.
- 10.10 All usage data to be provided pursuant to Sections 10.8 and 10.9 shall be sent to the following addresses:
- To GNAPs:
- William J. Rooney, Jr.
Vice President & General Counsel
Global NAPs, Inc.
10 Merrymount Road
Quincy, MA 02169
- Christopher W. Savage, Esq.
Cole, Raywid & Braverman, LLP
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
- For Verizon (Former GTE service area):
- Verizon Data Services
ATTN: MPB
1 East Telecom Parkway
Dock K
Temple Terrace, FL 33637
- Either Party may change its address for receiving usage data by notifying the other Party in writing pursuant to Section 29 of the General Terms and Conditions.
- 10.11 GNAPs and Verizon shall coordinate and exchange the billing account reference (BAR) and billing account cross reference (BACR) numbers or Operating

Company Number ("OCN"), as appropriate, for the MPB arrangements described in this Section 10. Each Party shall notify the other if the level of billing or other BAR/BACR elements change, resulting in a new BAR/BACR number, or if the OCN changes.

- 10.12 Each Party agrees to provide the other Party with notification of any errors it discovers in MPB data within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the original data. The other Party shall attempt to correct the error and resubmit the data within ten (10) Business Days of the notification. In the event the errors cannot be corrected within such ten- (10) Business-Day period, the erroneous data will be considered lost. In the event of a loss of data, whether due to uncorrectable errors or otherwise, both Parties shall cooperate to reconstruct the lost data and, if such reconstruction is not possible, shall accept a reasonable estimate of the lost data based upon prior usage data.
- 10.13 **Either Party may request a review or audit of the various components of access recording up to a maximum of two (2) audits per calendar year. All costs associated with each review and audit shall be borne by the requesting Party. Such review or audit shall be conducted subject to Section 7 of the General Terms and Conditions and during regular business hours. A Party may conduct additional audits, at its expense, upon the other Party's consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.**
- 10.14 Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, nothing contained in this Section 10 shall create any liability for damages, losses, claims, costs, injuries, expenses or other liabilities whatsoever on the part of either Party.
- 10.15 MPB will apply for all traffic bearing the 500, 900, toll free service access code (e.g. 800/888/877) (to the extent provided by an IXC) or any other non-geographic NPA which may be designated for such traffic in the future.
- 10.16 In the event GNAPs determines to offer Telephone Exchange Services in a LATA in which Verizon operates an access Tandem Switch, Verizon shall permit and enable GNAPs to subtend the Verizon access Tandem Switch(es) designated for the Verizon End Offices in the area where there are located GNAPs Routing Point(s) associated with the NPA NXX(s) to/from which the Switched Exchange Access Services are homed.
- 10.17 Except as otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, the MPB billing percentages for each Routing Point/Verizon Serving Wire Center combination shall be calculated according to the following formula, unless as mutually agreed to by the Parties:

$$a / (a + b) = \text{GNAPs Billing Percentage}$$

and

$$b / (a + b) = \text{Verizon Billing Percentage}$$

where:

a = the airline mileage between GNAPs Routing Point and the actual point of interconnection for the MPB arrangement; and

b = the airline mileage between the Verizon Serving Wire Center and the actual point of interconnection for the MPB arrangement.

10.18 GNAPs shall inform Verizon of each LATA in which it intends to offer Telephone Exchange Services and its calculation of the billing percentages which should apply for such arrangement. Within ten (10) Business Days of GNAPs's delivery of notice to Verizon, Verizon and GNAPs shall confirm the Routing Point/Verizon Serving Wire Center combination and billing percentages.

11. Toll Free Service Access Code (e.g., 800/888/877) Traffic

The following terms shall apply when either Party delivers toll free service access code (e.g., 800/877/888)("8YY") calls to the other Party. For the purposes of this Section 11, the terms "translated" and "untranslated" refers to those toll free service access code calls that have been queried ("translated") or have not been queried ("untranslated") to an 8YY database. Except as otherwise agreed to by the Parties, all GNAPs originating "untranslated" 8YY traffic will be routed over a separate one-way trunk group.

11.1 When GNAPs delivers translated 8YY calls to Verizon for completion,

11.1.1 to an IXC, GNAPs shall:

11.1.1.1 provide an appropriate EMI record to Verizon for processing and Meet Point Billing in accordance with Section 10 above; and

11.1.1.2 bill the IXC the GNAPs query charge associated with the call.

11.1.2 to Verizon or another LEC that is a toll free service access code service provider in the LATA, GNAPs shall:

11.1.2.1 provide an appropriate EMI record to the toll free service access code service provider; and

11.1.2.2 bill to the toll free service access code service provider the GNAPs's Tariffed Feature Group D ("FGD") Switched Exchange Access or Reciprocal Compensation charges, as applicable, and the GNAPs query charge; and

11.1.2.3 Verizon shall bill applicable Tandem Transit Service charges and associated passthrough charges to GNAPs.

11.2 When Verizon performs the query and delivers translated 8YY calls, originated by Verizon's or another LEC's Customer,

11.2.1 to GNAPs in it's capacity as a toll free service access code service provider, Verizon shall:

11.2.1.1 bill GNAPs the Verizon query charge associated with the call as specified in the Pricing Attachment; and

11.2.1.2 provide an appropriate EMI record to GNAPs; and

11.2.1.3 bill GNAPs Verizon's Tariffed FGD Switched Exchange Access or Reciprocal Compensation charges as applicable.

11.3 When GNAPs: delivers untranslated 8YY calls to Verizon for completion,

11.3.1 to an IXC, Verizon shall:

- 11.3.1.1 query the call and route the call to the appropriate IXC; and
 - 11.3.1.2 provide an appropriate EMI record to GNAPs to facilitate billing to the IXC; and
 - 11.3.1.3 bill the IXC the Verizon query charge associated with the call and any other applicable Verizon charges.
- 11.3.2 to Verizon or another LEC that is a toll free service access code service provider in the LATA, Verizon shall:
- 11.3.2.1 query the call and route the call to the appropriate LEC toll free service access code service provider; and
 - 11.3.2.2 provide an appropriate EMI record to GNAPs; to facilitate billing to the LEC toll free service access code service provider; and
 - 11.3.2.3 bill the LEC toll free service access code service provider the query charge associated with the call and any other applicable Verizon charges.
- 11.4 Verizon will not direct untranslated toll free service access code call to GNAPs.

12. Tandem Transit Traffic

- 12.1 As used in this Section 12, Tandem Transit Traffic is Telephone Exchange Service traffic that originates on GNAPs's network, and is transported through a Verizon Tandem to the Central Office of a CLEC, ILEC other than Verizon, Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) carrier, or other LEC, that subtends the relevant Verizon Tandem to which GNAPs delivers such traffic. Neither the originating nor terminating customer is a Customer of Verizon. Subtending Central Offices shall be determined in accordance with and as identified in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG). Switched Exchange Access Service traffic is not Tandem Transit Traffic.
- 12.2 Tandem Transit Traffic Service provides GNAPs with the transport of Tandem Transit Traffic as provided below.
- 12.3 Tandem Transit Traffic may be routed over the Interconnection Trunks described in Sections 2 through 6. GNAPs shall deliver each Tandem Transit Traffic call to Verizon with CCS and the appropriate Transactional Capabilities Application Part ("TCAP") message to facilitate full interoperability of CLASS Features and billing functions.
- 12.4 GNAPs shall exercise its best efforts to enter into a reciprocal Telephone Exchange Service traffic arrangement (either via written agreement or mutual Tariffs) with any CLEC, ILEC, CMRS carrier, or other LEC, to which it delivers Telephone Exchange Service traffic that transits Verizon's Tandem Office. If GNAPs does not enter into and provide notice to Verizon of the above referenced arrangement within 180 days of the initial traffic exchange with relevant third party carriers, then Verizon may, at its sole discretion, terminate Tandem Transit Service at anytime upon thirty (30) days written notice to GNAPs.
- 12.5 GNAPs shall pay Verizon for Transit Service that GNAPs originates at the rate specified in the Pricing Attachment, plus any additional charges or costs the receiving CLEC, ILEC, CMRS carrier, or other LEC, imposes or levies on

Verizon for the delivery or termination of such traffic, including any Switched Exchange Access Service charges.

- 12.6 Verizon will not provide Tandem Transit Traffic Service for Tandem Transit Traffic to be delivered to a CLEC, ILEC, CMRS carrier, or other LEC, if the volume of Tandem Transit Traffic to be delivered to that carrier exceeds one (1) DS1 level volume of calls.
- 12.7 If or when a third party carrier's Central Office subtends a GNAPs Central Office, then GNAPs shall offer to Verizon a service arrangement equivalent to or the same as Tandem Transit Service provided by Verizon to GNAPs as defined in this Section 12 such that Verizon may terminate calls to a Central Office of a CLEC, ILEC, CMRS carrier, or other LEC, that subtends a GNAPs Central Office ("Reciprocal Tandem Transit Service"). GNAPs shall offer such Reciprocal Transit Service arrangements under terms and conditions no less favorable than those provided in this Section 12.
- 12.8 Neither Party shall take any actions to prevent the other Party from entering into a direct and reciprocal traffic exchange agreement with any carrier to which it originates, or from which it terminates, traffic.

13. Number Resources, Rate Center Areas and Routing Points

- 13.1 Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit or otherwise adversely affect in any manner either Party's right to employ or to request and be assigned any Central Office Codes ("NXX") pursuant to the Central Office Code Assignment Guidelines and any relevant FCC or Commission orders, as may be amended from time to time, or to establish, by Tariff or otherwise, Rate Center Areas and Routing Points corresponding to such NXX codes.
- 13.2 It shall be the responsibility of each Party to program and update its own switches and network systems pursuant to information provided on ASRs as well as the LERG in order to recognize and route traffic to the other Party's assigned NXX codes. Except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, neither Party shall impose any fees or charges whatsoever on the other Party for such activities.
- 13.3 Unless otherwise required by Commission order, ~~each Party will comply with the Rate Center Areas it has established in its tariffs.~~ **will be the same for each Party. During the term of this Agreement, GNAPs shall adopt the Rate Center Area and Rate Center Points that the Commission has approved for Verizon within the LATA and Tandem serving area. GNAPs shall assign whole NPA-NXX codes to each Rate Center Area unless otherwise ordered by the FCC, the Commission or another governmental entity of appropriate jurisdiction, or the LEC industry adopts alternative methods of utilizing NXXs.**
- 13.4 GNAPs will also designate a Routing Point for each assigned NXX code. GNAPs shall designate one location for each Rate Center Area in which the GNAPs has established NXX code(s) as the Routing Point for the NPA-NXXs associated with that Rate Center Area, and such Routing Point shall be within the same LATA as the Rate Center Area but not necessarily within the Rate Center Area itself. Unless specified otherwise, calls to subsequent NXXs of GNAPs will be routed in the same manner as calls to GNAPs's initial NXXs.
- 13.5 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, nothing in this Agreement is intended, and nothing in this Agreement shall be construed, to in any way constrain GNAPs's choices regarding the size of the local calling area(s)

that GNAPs may establish for its Customers, which local calling areas may be larger than, smaller than, or identical to Verizon's local calling areas.

14. Joint Network Implementation and Grooming Process; and Installation, Maintenance, Testing and Repair

14.1 Joint Network Implementation and Grooming Process.

Upon request of either Party, the Parties shall jointly develop an implementation and grooming process (the "Joint Grooming Process" or "Joint Process") which may define and detail, inter alia:

- 14.1.1 standards to ensure that Interconnection Trunks experience a grade of service, availability and quality which is comparable to that achieved on interoffice trunks within Verizon's network and in accord with all appropriate relevant industry-accepted quality, reliability and availability standards. Except as otherwise stated in this Agreement, trunks provided by either Party for Interconnection services will be engineered using a design-blocking objective of B.01.
- 14.1.2 the respective duties and responsibilities of the Parties with respect to the administration and maintenance of the trunk groups, including, but not limited to, standards and procedures for notification and discoveries of trunk disconnects;
- 14.1.3 disaster recovery provision escalations;
- 14.1.4 additional technically feasible and geographically relevant IP(s) in a LATA as provided in Section 2; and
- 14.1.5 such other matters as the Parties may agree, including, e.g., End Office to End Office high usage trunks as good engineering practices may dictate.

14.2 Installation, Maintenance, Testing and Repair.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties, to the extent required by Applicable Law, Interconnection provided by a Party shall be equal in quality to that provided by such Party to itself, any subsidiary, affiliates or third party. If either Party is unable to fulfill its obligations under this Section 14.2, it shall notify the other Party of its inability to do so and will negotiate alternative intervals in good faith. The Parties agree that to the extent required by Applicable Law, the standards to be used by a Party for isolating and clearing any disconnections and/or other outages or troubles shall be at parity with standards used by such Party with respect to itself, any subsidiary, affiliate or third party.

14.3 Forecasting Requirements for Trunk Provisioning.

Within ninety (90) days of executing this Agreement, GNAPs shall provide Verizon a two (2) year traffic forecast. This initial forecast will provide the amount of traffic to be delivered to and from Verizon over each of the Interconnection Trunk groups over the next eight (8) quarters. The forecast shall be updated and provided to Verizon on an as-needed basis but no less frequently than semiannually. All forecasts shall comply with the Verizon CLEC Interconnection Trunking Forecast Guide and shall include, at a minimum, Access Carrier Terminal Location (ACTL), traffic type (Reciprocal Compensation Traffic/Toll Traffic, Operator Services, 911, etc.), code (identifies trunk group), A location/Z

location (CLLI codes for GNAPs-IPs and Verizon-IPs), interface type (e.g., DS1), and trunks in service each year (cumulative).

14.3.1 Initial Forecasts/Trunking Requirements. Because Verizon's trunking requirements will, at least during an initial period, be dependent on the Customer segments and service segments within Customer segments to whom GNAPs decides to market its services, Verizon will be largely dependent on GNAPs to provide accurate trunk forecasts for both inbound (from Verizon) and outbound (to Verizon) traffic. Verizon will, as an initial matter, provide the same number of trunks to terminate Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to GNAPs as GNAPs provides to terminate Reciprocal Compensation Traffic to Verizon. At Verizon's discretion, when GNAPs expressly identifies particular situations that are expected to produce traffic that is substantially skewed in either the inbound or outbound direction, Verizon will provide the number of trunks GNAPs suggests; provided, however, that in all cases Verizon's provision of the forecasted number of trunks to GNAPs is conditioned on the following: that such forecast is based on reasonable engineering criteria, there are no capacity constraints, and GNAPs's previous forecasts have proven to be reliable and accurate.

14.3.1.1 Monitoring and Adjusting Forecasts. Verizon will, for ninety (90) days, monitor traffic on each trunk group that it establishes at GNAPs's suggestion or request pursuant to the procedures identified in Section 14.3. At the end of such ninety-(90) day period, Verizon may disconnect trunks that, based on reasonable engineering criteria and capacity constraints, are not warranted by the actual traffic volume experienced. If, after such initial ninety (90) day period for a trunk group, Verizon determines that any trunks in the trunk group in excess of two (2) DS-1s are not warranted by actual traffic volumes (considering engineering criteria for busy Centium Call Second (Hundred Call Second) and blocking percentages), then Verizon may hold GNAPs financially responsible for the excess facilities.

14.3.1.2 In subsequent periods, Verizon may also monitor traffic for ninety (90) days on additional trunk groups that GNAPs suggests or requests Verizon to establish. If, after any such (90) day period, Verizon determines that any trunks in the trunk group are not warranted by actual traffic volumes (considering engineering criteria for busy hour Centium Call Second (Hundred Call Second) and blocking percentages), then Verizon may hold GNAPs financially responsible for the excess facilities. At any time during the relevant ninety-(90) day period, GNAPs may request that Verizon disconnect trunks to meet a revised forecast. In such instances, Verizon may hold GNAPs financially responsible for the disconnected trunks retroactive to the start of the ninety (90) day period through the date such trunks are disconnected.

15. Number Portability - Section 251(B)(2)

15.1 Scope.

The Parties shall provide Number Portability (NP) in accordance with rules and regulations as from time to time prescribed by the FCC.

15.2 Procedures for Providing LNP ("Long-term Number Portability").

The Parties will follow the LNP provisioning process recommended by the North American Numbering Council (NANC) and adopted by the FCC. In addition, the Parties agree to follow the LNP ordering procedures established at the OBF. The Parties shall provide LNP on a reciprocal basis.

- 15.2.1 A Customer of one Party ("Party A") elects to become a Customer of the other Party ("Party B"). The Customer elects to utilize the original telephone number(s) corresponding to the Telephone Exchange Service(s) it previously received from Party A, in conjunction with the Telephone Exchange Service(s) it will now receive from Party B. After Party B has received authorization from the Customer in accordance with Applicable Law and sends an LSR to Party A, Parties A and B will work together to port the Customer's telephone number(s) from Party A's network to Party B's network.
- 15.2.2 When a telephone number is ported out of Party A's network, Party A will remove any non-proprietary line based calling card(s) associated with the ported number(s) from its Line Information Database (LIDB). Reactivation of the line-based calling card in another LIDB, if desired, is the responsibility of Party B or Party B's Customer.
- 15.2.3 When a Customer of Party A ports their telephone numbers to Party B and the Customer has previously secured a reservation of line numbers from Party A for possible activation at a future point, these reserved but inactive numbers may be ported along with the active numbers to be ported provided the numbers have been reserved for the Customer. Party B may request that Party A port all reserved numbers assigned to the Customer or that Party A port only those numbers listed by Party B. As long as Party B maintains reserved but inactive numbers ported for the Customer, Party A shall not reassign those numbers. Party B shall not reassign the reserved numbers to another Customer.
- 15.2.4 When a Customer of Party A ports their telephone numbers to Party B, in the process of porting the Customer's telephone numbers, Party A shall implement the ten-digit trigger feature where it is available. When Party A receives the porting request, the unconditional trigger shall be applied to the Customer's line before the due date of the porting activity. When the ten-digit unconditional trigger is not available, Party A and Party B must coordinate the disconnect activity.
- 15.2.5 The Parties shall furnish each other with the Jurisdiction Information Parameter (JIP) in the Initial Address Message (IAM), containing a Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG)-assigned NPA-NXX (6 digits) identifying the originating switch on calls originating from LNP capable switches.
- 15.2.6 Where LNP is commercially available, the NXXs in the office shall be defined as portable, except as noted in 14.2.7, and translations will be changed in the Parties' switches to open those NXXs for database queries in all applicable LNP capable offices within the LATA of the

given switch(es). On a prospective basis, all newly deployed switches will be equipped with LNP capability and so noted in the LERG.

15.2.7 All NXXs assigned to LNP capable switches are to be designated as portable unless a NXX(s) has otherwise been designated as non-portable. Non-portable NXXs include NXX codes assigned to paging, cellular and wireless services; codes assigned for internal testing and official use and any other NXX codes required to be designated as non-portable by the rules and regulations of the FCC. NXX codes assigned to mass calling on a choked network may not be ported using LNP technology but are portable using methods established by the NANC and adopted by the FCC. On a prospective basis, newly assigned codes in switches capable of porting shall become commercially available for porting with the effective date in the network.

15.2.8 Both Parties' use of LNP shall meet the performance criteria specified by the FCC. Both Parties will act as the default carrier for the other Party in the event that either Party is unable to perform the routing necessary for LNP.

15.3 Procedures for Providing NP Through Full NXX Code Migration.

Where a Party has activated an entire NXX for a single Customer, or activated at least eighty percent (80%) of an NXX for a single Customer, with the remaining numbers in that NXX either reserved for future use by that Customer or otherwise unused, if such Customer chooses to receive Telephone Exchange Service from the other Party, the first Party shall cooperate with the second Party to have the entire NXX reassigned in the LERG (and associated industry databases, routing tables, etc.) to an End Office operated by the second Party. Such transfer will be accomplished with appropriate coordination between the Parties and subject to appropriate industry lead times for movements of NXXs from one switch to another. Neither Party shall charge the other in connection with this coordinated transfer.

15.4 Procedures for Providing INP (Interim Number Portability).

The Parties shall provide Interim Number Portability (INP) in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed from time to time by the FCC and state regulatory bodies, the Parties respective company procedures, and as set forth in this Section 15.4. The Parties shall provide INP on a reciprocal basis.

15.4.1 In the event that either Party, Party B, wishes to serve a Customer currently served at an End Office of the other Party, Party A, and that End Office is not LNP-capable, Party A shall make INP available only where LNP is not commercially available or not required by FCC orders and regulations. INP will be provided by remote call forwarding (RCF) and/or direct inward dialing (DID) technology, which will forward terminating calls to Party B's End Office. Party B shall provide Party A with an appropriate "forward-to" number.

15.4.2 Prices for INP and formulas for sharing Terminating access revenues associated with INP shall be provided where applicable, upon request by either Party.

15.4.3 Either Party wishing to use DID to provide for INP must request a dedicated trunk group from the End Office where the DID numbers are

currently served to the new serving-End Office. If there are no existing facilities between the respective End Offices, the dedicated facilities and transport trunks will be provisioned as unbundled service through the ASR provisioning process. The requesting party will reroute the DID numbers to the pre-positioned trunk group using the LSR provisioning process. DID trunk rates are contained in the Parties' respective tariffs.

- 15.4.4 The Parties Agree that, per FCC 98-275, Paragraph 16, effective upon the date LNP is available at any End Office of one Party, Party A, providing INP for Customers of the other Party, Party B, no further orders will be accepted for new INP at that End Office. Orders for new INP received prior to that date, and change orders for existing INP, shall be worked by Party A. Orders for new INP received by Party A on or after that date shall be rejected. Existing INP will be grandfathered, subject to Section 15.4.5, below.
- 15.4.5 In offices equipped with LNP prior to September 1, 1999 for former Bell Atlantic offices and October 1, 2000 for former GTE offices, the Parties agree to work together to convert all existing INP-served Customers to LNP by December 31, 2000 in accordance with a mutually agreed to conversion process and schedule. If mutually agreed to by the Parties, the conversion period may be extended one time by no more than 90 days from December 31, 2000.
- 15.4.6 Upon availability of LNP after October 1, 2000 at an End Office of either Party, both Parties agree to work together to convert the existing INP-served Customers to LNP by no later than 90 days from the date of LNP availability unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties.
- 15.4.7 When, through no fault of Verizon's, all INP has not been converted to LNP at the end of the agreed to conversion period, then the remaining INPs will be changed to a functionally equivalent tariff service and billed to GNAPs at the tariff rate(s) for the subject jurisdiction.

15.5 Procedures for LNP Request.

The Parties shall provide for the requesting of End Office LNP capability on a reciprocal basis through a written request. The Parties acknowledge that Verizon has deployed LNP throughout its network in compliance with FCC 96-286 and other applicable FCC rules.

- 15.5.1 If Party B desires to have LNP capability deployed in an End Office of Party A, which is not currently capable, Party B shall issue a LNP request to Party A. Party A will respond to the Party B, within ten (10) days of receipt of the request, with a date for which LNP will be available in the requested End Office. Party A shall proceed to provide for LNP in compliance with the procedures and timelines set forth in FCC 96-286, Paragraph 80, and FCC 97-74, Paragraphs 65 through 67.
- 15.5.2 The Parties acknowledge that each can determine the LNP-capable End Offices of the other through the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG). In addition the Parties shall make information available upon request showing their respective LNP-capable End Offices, as set forth in this Section 15.5.

16. Transport and Termination of Indirect Interconnection Traffic

16.1 Network Interconnection Architecture Traffic to be Exchanged.

The Parties shall reciprocally terminate mandatory EAS, optional EAS and IntraLATA Toll originating on each other's networks utilizing Indirect Network Interconnections.

16.2 Network Interconnection Architecture.

Each Party will plan, design, construct and maintain the facilities within their respective systems as are necessary and proper for the provision of traffic covered by this Agreement. These facilities include but are not limited to, a sufficient number of trunks to the point of interconnection with the tandem company, and sufficient interoffice and interexchange facilities and trunks between its own central offices to adequately handle traffic between all central offices within the service areas at P.01 grade of service or better.

The provisioning and engineering of such services and facilities will comply with generally accepted industry methods and practices, and will observe ~~applicable~~ **the rules and regulations of the lawfully established tariffs applicable to the services provided.**

16.3 Operator Services Calls.

Each Party agrees to coordinate the interconnection of their operator service bureau with the operator service bureau of the other Party in order to provide for the exchange of miscellaneous services, e.g. Busy Line Verification/Interrupt, Directory Assistance, Call Completions.

16.4 Traffic Recording.

The traffic recording and identification functions required to provide the services specified hereunder shall be performed by the Parties except for the functions performed by the tandem company on behalf of a Party. Each Party will calculate terminating minutes of use based on standard Automatic Message Accounting recordings made within each Party's network or by the tandem company. The Parties agree they will, to the extent feasible, make every attempt to accurately capture and report the actual usage interchanged between them for use in calculating the necessary compensation under this Agreement. In the event detailed terminating billing records are not available, summary billing reports may be used.

RESALE ATTACHMENT

1. General

Verizon shall provide to GNAPs, in accordance with this Agreement (including, but not limited to, Verizon's applicable Tariffs) and the requirements of Applicable Law, Verizon's Telecommunications Services for resale by GNAPs; provided, that notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Verizon shall be obligated to provide Telecommunications Services to GNAPs only to the extent required by Applicable Law and may decline to provide a Telecommunications Service to GNAPs to the extent that provision of such Telecommunications Service is not required by Applicable Law.

2. Use of Verizon Telecommunications Services

2.1 Verizon Telecommunications Services may be purchased by GNAPs under this Resale Attachment only for the purpose of resale by GNAPs as a Telecommunications Carrier. Verizon Telecommunications Services to be purchased by GNAPs for other purposes (including, but not limited to, GNAPs's own use) must be purchased by GNAPs pursuant to other applicable Attachments to this Agreement (if any), or separate written agreement agreements, including, but not limited to, applicable Verizon Tariffs.

2.2 GNAPs shall not resell:

2.2.1 Residential service to persons not eligible to subscribe to such service from Verizon (including, but not limited to, business or other nonresidential Customers);

2.2.2 Lifeline, Link Up America, or other means-tested service offerings, to persons not eligible to subscribe to such service offerings from Verizon;

2.2.3 Grandfathered or discontinued service offerings to persons not eligible to subscribe to such service offerings from Verizon; or

2.2.4 Any other Verizon service in violation of a restriction stated in this Agreement (including, but not limited to, a Verizon Tariff) that is not prohibited by Applicable Law.

2.2.5 In addition to any other actions taken by GNAPs to comply with this Section 2.2, GNAPs shall take those actions required by Applicable Law to determine the eligibility of GNAPs Customers to purchase a service, including, but not limited to, obtaining any proof or certification of eligibility to purchase Lifeline, Link Up America, or other means-tested services, required by Applicable Law. GNAPs shall indemnify Verizon from any Claims resulting from GNAPs's failure to take such actions required by Applicable Law.

2.2.6 Verizon may perform audits to confirm GNAPs's conformity to the provisions of this Section 2.2. Such audits may be performed twice per calendar year and shall be performed in accordance with Section 7 of the General Terms and Conditions.

- 2.3 GNAPs shall be subject to the same limitations that Verizon's Customers are subject to with respect to any Telecommunications Service that Verizon grandfathered or discontinues offering. Without limiting the foregoing, except to the extent that Verizon follows a different practice for Verizon Customers in regard to a grandfathered Telecommunications Service, such grandfathered Telecommunications Service: (a) shall be available only to a Customer that already has such Telecommunications Service; (b) may not be moved to a new service location; and, (c) will be furnished only to the extent that facilities continue to be available to provide such Telecommunications Service.
- 2.4 GNAPs shall not be eligible to participate in any Verizon plan or program under which Verizon Customers may obtain products or services which are not Verizon Telecommunications Services, in return for trying, agreeing to purchase, purchasing, or using, Verizon Telecommunications Services.
- 2.5 In accordance with 47 CFR § 51.617(b), Verizon shall be entitled to all charges for Verizon Exchange Access services used by interexchange carriers to provide service to GNAPs Customers.

3. Availability of Verizon Telecommunications Services

- 3.1 Verizon will provide a Verizon Telecommunications Service to GNAPs for resale pursuant to this Attachment where and to the same extent, but only where and to the same extent, that such Verizon Telecommunications Service is provided to Verizon's Customers.
- 3.2 Except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, subject to Section 3.1, Verizon shall have the right to add, modify, grandfather, discontinue or withdraw, Verizon Telecommunications Services at any time, without the consent of GNAPs.
- 3.3 To the extent required by Applicable Law, the Verizon Telecommunications Services to be provided to GNAPs for resale pursuant to this Attachment will include a Verizon Telecommunications Service customer-specific contract service arrangement ("CSA") (such as a customer specific pricing arrangement or individual case based pricing arrangement) that Verizon is providing to a Verizon Customer at the time the CSA is requested by GNAPs.

4. Responsibility for Charges

GNAPs shall be responsible for and pay all charges for any Verizon Telecommunications Services provided by Verizon pursuant to this Resale Attachment.

5. Operations Matters

- 5.1 Facilities.
 - 5.1.1 Verizon and its suppliers shall retain all of their right, title and interest in all facilities, equipment, software, information, and wiring, used to provide Verizon Telecommunications Services.
 - 5.1.2 Verizon shall have access at all reasonable times to GNAPs Customer locations for the purpose of installing, inspecting, maintaining, repairing, and removing, facilities, equipment, software, and wiring, used to provide the Verizon Telecommunications Services. GNAPs shall, at GNAPs's expense, obtain any rights and authorizations necessary for such access.

5.1.3 Except as otherwise agreed to in writing by Verizon, Verizon shall not be responsible for the installation, inspection, repair, maintenance, or removal, of facilities, equipment, software, or wiring, provided by GNAPs or GNAPs Customers for use with Verizon Telecommunications Services.

5.2 Branding.

5.2.1 Except as stated in Section 5.2.2, in providing Verizon Telecommunications Services to GNAPs, Verizon shall have the right (but not the obligation) to identify the Verizon Telecommunications Services with Verizon's trade names, trademarks and service marks ("Verizon Marks"), to the same extent that these Services are identified with Verizon's Marks when they are provided to Verizon's Customers. Any such identification of Verizon's Telecommunications Services shall not constitute the grant of a license or other right to GNAPs to use Verizon's Marks.

5.2.2 To the extent required by Applicable Law, upon request by GNAPs and at prices, terms and conditions to be negotiated by GNAPs and Verizon, Verizon shall provide Verizon Telecommunications Services for resale that are identified by GNAPs's trade name, or that are not identified by trade name, trademark or service mark.

5.2.3 If Verizon uses a third-party contractor to provide Verizon Operator Services or Verizon Directory Assistance Services, GNAPs will be responsible for entering into a direct contractual arrangement with the third-party contractor at GNAPs's expense (a) to obtain identification of Verizon Operator Services or Verizon Directory Assistance Services purchased by GNAPs for resale with GNAPs's trade name, or (b) to obtain removal of trade name, trademark or service mark identification from Verizon Operator Services or Verizon Directory Assistance Services purchased by GNAPs for resale.

6. Rates and Charges

The rates and charges for Verizon Telecommunication Services purchased by GNAPs for resale pursuant to this Attachment shall be as provided in this Attachment and the Pricing Attachment.

NETWORK ELEMENTS ATTACHMENT

1. General

- 1.1 Verizon shall provide to GNAPs, in accordance with this Agreement **(including, but not limited to, Verizon's applicable Tariffs)** and the requirements of Applicable Law, access to Verizon's Network Elements on an unbundled basis and in combinations (Combinations); provided, however, that notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Verizon shall be obligated to provide unbundled Network Elements (UNEs) and Combinations to GNAPs only to the extent required by Applicable Law and may decline to provide UNEs or Combinations to GNAPs to the extent that provision of such UNEs or Combinations is not required by Applicable Law.
- 1.2 Except as otherwise required by Applicable Law: (a) Verizon shall be obligated to provide a UNE or Combination pursuant to this Agreement only to the extent such UNE or Combination, and the equipment and facilities necessary to provide such UNE or Combination, are available in Verizon's network; (b) Verizon shall have no obligation to construct or deploy new facilities or equipment to offer any UNE or Combination; and, (c) Verizon shall not be obligated to combine Network Elements that are not already combined in Verizon's network. Consistent with the foregoing, should GNAPs engage in a pattern of behavior that suggests that GNAPs either (i) knowingly induces Verizon Customers to order Telecommunications Services from Verizon with the primary intention of enabling GNAPs to convert those Telecommunications Services to UNEs or Combinations, or (ii) itself orders Telecommunications Services from Verizon without taking delivery of those Telecommunications Services in order to induce Verizon to construct facilities that GNAPs then converts to UNEs or Combinations, then Verizon will provide written notice to GNAPs that its actions suggest that GNAPs is engaged in a pattern of bad faith conduct. If GNAPs fails to respond to this notice in a manner that is satisfactory to Verizon within fifteen (15) business days, then Verizon shall have the right, with thirty (30) calendar days advance written notice to GNAPs, to institute an embargo on provision of new services and facilities to GNAPs. This embargo shall remain in effect until GNAPs provides Verizon with adequate assurances that the bad faith conduct shall cease. Should GNAPs repeat the pattern of conduct following the removal of the service embargo, then Verizon may elect to treat the conduct as an act of material breach in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement that address default. **GNAPs may use a UNE or Combination only for those purposes for which Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE or Combination to GNAPs. Without limiting the foregoing, GNAPs may use a UNE or Combination (a) only to provide a Telecommunications Service and (b) to provide Exchange Access services only to the extent that Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE or Combination to GNAPs in order to allow GNAPs to provide such Exchange Access services.**
- ~~1.3 GNAPs may use a UNE or Combination only for those purposes for which Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE or Combination to GNAPs. Without limiting the foregoing, GNAPs may use a UNE or Combination (a) only to provide a Telecommunications Service and (b) to provide Exchange Access services only to the extent that Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE or Combination to GNAPs in order to allow GNAPs to provide such Exchange Access services.~~

- 1.3 ~~4.4~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement:
- 1.3.1 ~~4.4.1~~ To the extent Verizon is required by a change in Applicable Law to provide to GNAPs a UNE or Combination that is not offered under this Agreement to GNAPs as of the Effective Date, the terms, conditions and prices for such UNE or Combination (including, but not limited to, the terms and conditions defining the UNE or Combination and stating when and where the UNE or Combination will be available and how it will be used, and terms, conditions and prices for pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, repair, maintenance and billing) shall be ~~provided~~ **as provided in an applicable Verizon Tariff, or, in the absence of an applicable Verizon Tariff,** as mutually agreed in writing by the Parties.
- 1.3.2 ~~4.4.2~~ Verizon shall not be obligated to provide to GNAPs, and GNAPs shall not request from Verizon, access to a proprietary advanced intelligent network service.
- 1.4 ~~4.5~~ Without limiting Verizon's rights pursuant to Applicable Law or any other section of this Agreement to terminate its provision of a UNE or a Combination, if Verizon provides a UNE or Combination to GNAPs, and the Commission, the FCC, a court or other governmental body of appropriate jurisdiction determines or has determined that Verizon is not required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE or Combination, Verizon may terminate its provision of such UNE or Combination to GNAPs. If Verizon terminates its provision of a UNE or a Combination to GNAPs pursuant to this Section ~~4.5~~**1.4** and GNAPs elects to purchase other services offered by Verizon in place of such UNE or Combination, then: (a) Verizon shall reasonably cooperate with GNAPs to coordinate the termination of such UNE or Combination and the installation of such services to minimize the interruption of service to Customers of GNAPs; and, (b) GNAPs shall pay all applicable charges for such services, including, but not limited to, all applicable installation charges.
- 1.5 ~~4.6~~ Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed to constitute an agreement by Verizon that any item identified in this Agreement as a Network Element is (i) a Network Element under Applicable Law, or (ii) a Network Element Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide to GNAPs on an unbundled basis or in combination with other Network Elements.
- 1.6 ~~4.7~~ Except as otherwise expressly stated in this Agreement, GNAPs shall access Verizon's UNEs specifically identified in this Agreement via Collocation in accordance with the Collocation Attachment at the Verizon Wire Center where those UNEs exist, and each Loop or Port shall, in the case of Collocation, be delivered to GNAPs' ~~Collocation~~ **Collocation** node by means of a Cross Connection.
- 1.7 ~~4.8~~ If as the result of GNAPs Customer actions (i.e., Customer Not Ready ("CNR")), Verizon cannot complete requested work activity when a technician has been dispatched to the GNAPs Customer premises, GNAPs will be assessed a non-recurring charge associated with this visit. This charge will be the sum of the applicable Service Order charge as provided in the Pricing Attachment **and the Premises Visit Charge as provided in Verizon's applicable retail or wholesale Tariff.**

2. Verizon's Provision of Network Elements

Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law, Verizon shall provide GNAPs access to the following: ---

- 2.1 Loops, as set forth in Section 3;
- 2.2 Line Sharing, as set forth in Section 4;
- 2.3 Line Splitting, as set forth in Section 5;
- 2.4 Sub-Loops, as set forth in Section 6;
- 2.5 Inside Wire, as set forth in Section 7;
- 2.6 Dark Fiber, as set forth in Section 8;
- 2.7 Network Interface Device, as set forth in Section 9;
- 2.8 Switching Elements, as set forth in Section 10;
- 2.9 Interoffice Transmission Facilities (IOF), as set forth in Section 11;
- 2.10 Signaling Networks and Call-Related Databases, as set forth in Section 12;
- 2.11 Operations Support Systems, as set forth in Section 13; and
- 2.12 Other UNEs in accordance with Section 14.

3: Loop Transmission Types

Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, Verizon shall allow GNAPs to access Loops unbundled from local switching and local transport, in accordance with this Section 3 and the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment. Verizon shall allow GNAPs access to Loops in accordance with, but only to extent required by, Applicable Law. The available Loop types are as set forth below:

- 3.1 "2 Wire Analog Voice Grade Loop" or "Analog 2W" provides an effective 2-wire channel with 2-wire interfaces at each end that is suitable for the transport of analog Voice Grade (nominal 300 to 3000 Hz) signals and loop-start signaling. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR-72565, as revised from time-to-time. If "Customer-Specified Signaling" is requested, the Loop will operate with one of the following signaling types that may be specified when the Loop is ordered: loop-start, ground-start, loop-reverse-battery, and no signaling. Customer specified signaling is more fully described in Verizon TR-72570, as revised from time-to-time.
- 3.2 "4-Wire Analog Voice Grade Loop" or "Analog 4W" provides an effective 4-wire channel with 4-wire interfaces at each end that is suitable for the transport of analog Voice Grade (nominal 300 to 3000 Hz) signals. This Loop type will operate with one of the following signaling types that may be specified when the Loop is ordered: loop-start, ground-start, loop-reverse-battery, duplex, and no signaling. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR-72570, as revised from time-to-time.
- 3.3 "2-Wire ISDN Digital Grade Loop" or "BRI ISDN" provides a channel with 2-wire interfaces at each end that is suitable for the transport of 160 kbps digital services using the ISDN 2B1Q line code. This Loop type is more fully described in ANSI T1.601-1998 and Verizon TR 72575, (as revised from time-to-time. In some cases loop extension equipment may be necessary to bring the line loss within acceptable levels. Verizon will provide loop extension equipment only upon request. A separate charge will apply for loop extension equipment.

- 3.4 "2-Wire ADSL-Compatible Loop" or "ADSL 2W" provides a channel with 2-wire interfaces at each end that is suitable for the transport of digital signals up to 8 Mbps toward the Customer and up to 1 Mbps from the Customer. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR-72575, as revised from time-to-time. ADSL-Compatible Loops will be available only where existing copper facilities are available and meet applicable specifications. Verizon will not build new copper facilities. The upstream and downstream ADSL power spectral density masks and dc line power limits in Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time-to-time, must be met.
- 3.5 "2-Wire HDSL-Compatible Loop" or "HDSL 2W" consists of a single 2-wire non-loaded, twisted copper pair that meets the carrier serving area design criteria. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR-72575, as revised from time-to-time. The HDSL power spectral density mask and dc line power limits referenced in Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time-to-time, must be met. 2-wire HDSL-compatible local loops will be provided only where existing facilities are available and can meet applicable specifications. Verizon will not build new copper facilities. The 2-wire HDSL-compatible loop is available only in Bell Atlantic Service Areas.
- 3.6 "4-Wire HDSL-Compatible Loop" or "HDSL 4W" consists of two 2-wire non-loaded, twisted copper pairs that meet the carrier serving area design criteria. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR-72575, as revised from time-to-time. The HDSL power spectral density mask and dc line power limits referenced in Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time-to-time, must be met. 4-Wire HDSL-compatible local loops will be provided only where existing facilities are available and can meet applicable specifications. Verizon will not build new copper facilities.
- 3.7 "4-Wire DS1-compatible Loop" provides a channel with 4-wire interfaces at each end. Each 4-wire channel is suitable for the transport of 1.544 Mbps digital signals simultaneously in both directions using PCM line code. This Loop type is more fully described in ANSI T1.403 and Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time-to-time. DS-1-compatible Loops will be available only where existing facilities can meet the specifications in ANSI T1.403 and Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time-to-time.
- 3.8 "2-Wire IDSL-Compatible Metallic Loop" consists of a single 2-wire non-loaded, twisted copper pair that meets revised resistance design criteria. This UNE Loop is intended to be used with very-low band symmetric DSL systems that meet the Class 1 signal power limits and other criteria in the draft T1E1.4 loop spectrum management standard (T1E1.4/2000-002R3) and are not compatible with 2B1Q 160 kbps ISDN transport systems. The actual data rate achieved depends upon the performance of CLEC-provided modems with the electrical characteristics associated with the loop. This Loop type is more fully described in T1E1.4/2000-002R3. This loop cannot be provided via UDLC. IDLC-compatible local loops will be provided only where facilities are available and can meet applicable specifications. Verizon will not build new copper facilities.
- 3.9 "2-Wire SDSL-Compatible Loop", is intended to be used with low band symmetric DSL systems that meet the Class 2 signal power limits and other criteria in the draft T1E1.4 loop spectrum management standard (T1E1.4/2000-002R3). This UNE loop consists of a single 2-wire non-loaded, twisted copper pair that meets Class 2 length limit in T1E1.4/2000-002R3. The data rate achieved depends on the performance of the CLEC-provided modems with the electrical characteristics associated with the loop. This Loop type is more fully described in T1E1.4/2000-002R3. SDSL-compatible local loops will be provided only where facilities are

available and can meet applicable specifications. Verizon will not build new copper facilities.

- 3.10 "4-Wire 56 kbps Loop" is a 4-wire Loop that provides a transmission path that is suitable for the transport of digital data at a synchronous rate of 56 kbps in opposite directions on such Loop simultaneously. A 4-Wire 56 kbps Loop consists of two pairs of non-loaded copper wires with no intermediate electronics or it consists of universal digital loop carrier with 56 kbps DDS dataport transport capability. Verizon shall provide 4-Wire 56 kbps Loops to GNAPs in accordance with, and subject to, the technical specifications set forth in Verizon Technical Reference TR72575, Issue 2, as revised from time-to-time.
- 3.11 "DS-3 Loops" will support the transmission of isochronous bipolar serial data at a rate of 44.736 Mbps or the equivalent of 28 DS-1 channels. This Loop type is more fully described in Verizon TR 72575, as revised from time to time. The DS-3 Loop includes the electronics necessary to provide the DS-3 transmission rate. A DS-3 Loop will only be provided where the electronics are at the requested installation date currently available for the requested loop. Verizon will not install new electronics.
- 3.12 "Digital Designed Loops" are comprised of designed loops that meet specific GNAPs requirements for metallic loops over 18k ft. or for conditioning of ADSL, HDSL, SDSL, IDSL, or BRI ISDN Loops. "Digital Designed Loops" may include requests for:
 - 3.12.1 a 2W Digital Designed Metallic Loop with a total loop length of 18k to 30k ft., unloaded, with the option to remove bridged tap;
 - 3.12.2 a 2W ADSL Loop of 12k to 18k ft. with an option to remove bridged tap;
 - 3.12.3 a 2W ADSL Loop of less than 12k ft. with an option to remove bridged tap;
 - 3.12.4 a 2W HDSL Loop of less than 12k ft. with an option to remove bridged tap;
 - 3.12.5 a 4W HDSL Loop of less than 12k ft with an option to remove bridged tap;
 - 3.12.6 a 2 W Digital Designed Metallic Loop with Verizon-placed ISDN loop extension electronics;
 - 3.12.7 a 2W SDSL Loop with an option to remove bridged tap; and
 - 3.12.8 a 2W IDSL Loop of less than 18k ft. with an option to remove bridged tap;
- 3.13 Verizon shall make Digital Designed Loops available to GNAPs at the rates as set forth in the Pricing Attachment.
- 3.14 The following ordering procedures shall apply to the xDSL Loops and Digital Designed Loops:
 - 3.14.1 GNAPs shall place orders for xDSL Loops and Digital Designed Loops by delivering to Verizon a valid electronic transmittal service order or other mutually agreed upon type of service order. Such service order shall be provided in accordance with industry format and specifications or such format and specifications as may be agreed to by the Parties.

- 3.14.2 Verizon is conducting a mechanized survey of existing Loop facilities, on a Central Office by Central Office basis, to identify those Loops that meet the applicable technical characteristics established by Verizon for compatibility with ADSL, HDSL, IDSL, SDSL and BRI ISDN signals. The results of this survey will be stored in a mechanized database and made available to GNAPs as the process is completed in each Central Office. GNAPs must utilize this mechanized loop qualification database, where available, in advance of submitting a valid electronic transmittal service order for an ADSL, HDSL, IDSL, SDSL or BRI ISDN Loop. Charges for mechanized loop qualification information are set forth in the Pricing Attachment.
- 3.14.3 If the Loop is not listed in the mechanized database described in Section 3.14.2, GNAPs must request a manual loop qualification prior to submitting a valid electronic service order for an ADSL, HDSL, SDSL, IDSL, or BRI ISDN Loop. The rates for manual loop qualification are set forth in the Pricing Attachment. In general, Verizon will complete a manual loop qualification request within three Business Days, although Verizon may require additional time due to poor record conditions, spikes in demand, or other unforeseen events.
- 3.14.4 If a query to the mechanized loop qualification database or manual loop qualification indicates that a Loop does not qualify (e.g., because it does not meet the applicable technical parameters set forth in the Loop descriptions above), GNAPs may request an Engineering Query, as described in Section 3.14.6, to determine whether the result is due to characteristics of the loop itself (e.g., specific number and location of bridged taps, the specific number of load coils, or the gauge of the cable).
- 3.14.5 If GNAPs submits a service order for an ADSL, HDSL, SDSL, IDSL, or BRI ISDN Loop that has not been prequalified, Verizon will query the service order back to GNAPs for qualification and will not accept such service order until the Loop has been prequalified on a mechanized or manual basis. If GNAPs submits a service order for an ADSL, HDSL, SDSL, IDSL, or BRI ISDN Loop that is, in fact, not compatible with such services in its existing condition, Verizon will respond back to GNAPs with a "Nonqualified" indicator and with information showing whether the non-qualified result is due to the presence of load coils, presence of digital loop carrier, or loop length (including bridged tap).
- 3.14.6 Where GNAPs has followed the prequalification procedure described above and has determined that a Loop is not compatible with ADSL, HDSL, SDSL, IDSL, or BRI ISDN service in its existing condition, it may either request an Engineering Query to determine whether conditioning may make the Loop compatible with the applicable service; or if GNAPs is already aware of the conditioning required (e.g., where GNAPs has previously requested a qualification and has obtained loop characteristics), GNAPs may submit a service order for a Digital Designed Loop. Verizon will undertake to condition or extend the Loop in accordance with this Section 3.14 upon receipt of GNAPs's valid, accurate and pre-qualified service order for a Digital Designed Loop.
- 3.15 The Parties will make reasonable efforts to coordinate their respective roles in order to minimize provisioning problems. In general, where conditioning or loop extensions are requested by GNAPs, an interval of eighteen (18) Business Days

will be required by Verizon to complete the loop analysis and the necessary construction work involved in conditioning and/or extending the loop as follows:

- 3.15.1 Three (3) Business Days will be required following receipt of GNAPs's valid, accurate and pre-qualified service order for a Digital Designed Loop to analyze the loop and related plant records and to create an Engineering Work Order.
- 3.15.2 Upon completion of an Engineering Work Order, Verizon will initiate the construction order to perform the changes/modifications to the Loop requested by GNAPs. Conditioning activities are, in most cases, able to be accomplished within fifteen (15) Business Days. Unforeseen conditions may add to this interval.

After the engineering and conditioning tasks have been completed, the standard Loop provisioning and installation process will be initiated, subject to Verizon's standard provisioning intervals.

- 3.16 If GNAPs requires a change in scheduling, it must contact Verizon to issue a supplement to the original service order. If GNAPs cancels the request for conditioning after a loop analysis has been completed but prior to the commencement of construction work, GNAPs shall compensate Verizon for an Engineering Work Order charge as set forth in the Pricing Attachment. If GNAPs cancels the request for conditioning after the loop analysis has been completed and after construction work has started or is complete, GNAPs shall compensate Verizon for an Engineering Work Order charge as well as the charges associated with the conditioning tasks performed as set forth in the Pricing Attachment.
- 3.17 Conversion of Live Telephone Exchange Service to Analog 2W Loops.
 - 3.17.1 The following coordination procedures shall apply to "live" cutovers of Verizon Customers who are converting their Telephone Exchange Services to GNAPs Telephone Exchange Services provisioned over Analog 2W unbundled Local Loops ("Analog 2W Loops) to be provided by Verizon to GNAPs:
 - 3.17.1.1 Coordinated cutover charges shall apply to conversions of live Telephone Exchange Services to Analog 2W Loops. When an outside dispatch is required to perform a conversion, additional charges may apply. If GNAPs does not request a coordinated cutover, Verizon will process GNAPs's order as a new installation subject to applicable standard provisioning intervals.
 - 3.17.1.2 GNAPs shall request Analog 2W Loops for coordinated cutover from Verizon by delivering to Verizon a valid electronic Local Service Request ("LSR"). Verizon agrees to accept from GNAPs the date and time for the conversion designated on the LSR ("Scheduled Conversion Time"), provided that such designation is within the regularly scheduled operating hours of the Verizon Regional CLEC Control Center ("RCCC") and subject to the availability of Verizon's work force. In the event that Verizon's work force is not available, GNAPs and Verizon shall mutually agree on a New Conversion Time, as defined below. GNAPs shall designate the Scheduled Conversion Time subject to Verizon standard provisioning intervals as stated in the

Verizon CLEC Handbook, as may be revised from time to time. Within three (3) Business Days of Verizon's receipt of such valid LSR, or as otherwise required by Applicable Law, Verizon shall provide GNAPs the scheduled due date for conversion of the Analog 2W Loops covered by such LSR.

- 3.17.1.3 GNAPs shall provide dial tone at the GNAPs Collocation site at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the Scheduled Conversion Time.
- 3.17.1.4 Either Party may contact the other Party to negotiate a new Scheduled Conversion Time (the "New Conversion Time"); provided, however, that each Party shall use commercially reasonable efforts to provide four (4) business hours' advance notice to the other Party of its request for a New Conversion Time. Any Scheduled Conversion Time or New Conversion Time may not be rescheduled more than one (1) time in a business day, and any two New Conversion Times for a particular Analog 2W Loop shall differ by at least eight (8) hours, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties.
- 3.17.1.5 If the New Conversion Time is more than one (1) business hour from the original Scheduled Conversion Time or from the previous New Conversion Time, the Party requesting such New Conversion Time shall be subject to the following:
 - 3.17.1.5.1 If Verizon requests to reschedule outside of the one (1) hour time frame above, the Analog 2W Loops Service Order Charge for the original Scheduled Conversion Time or the previous New Conversion Time shall be waived upon request from GNAPs; and
 - 3.17.1.5.2 If GNAPs requests to reschedule outside the one (1) hour time frame above, GNAPs shall be charged an additional Analog 2W Loops Service Order Charge for rescheduling the conversion to the New Conversion Time.
- 3.17.1.6 If GNAPs is not ready to accept service at the Scheduled Conversion Time or at a New Conversion Time, as applicable, an additional Service Order Charge shall apply. If Verizon is not available or ready to perform the conversion within thirty (30) minutes of the Scheduled Conversion Time or New Conversion Time, as applicable, Verizon and GNAPs will reschedule and, upon request from GNAPs, Verizon will waive the Analog 2W Loop Service Order Charge for the original Scheduled Conversion Time.
- 3.17.1.7 The standard time interval expected from disconnection of a live Telephone Exchange Service to the connection of the Analog 2W Loops to GNAPs is fifteen (15) minutes per Analog 2W Loop for all orders consisting of twenty (20) Analog 2W Loops or less. Orders involving more than twenty (20) Loops will require a negotiated interval.

- 3.17.1.8 Conversions involving LNP will be completed according to North American Numbering Council ("NANC") standards, via the regional Number Portability Administration Center ("NPAC").
 - 3.17.1.9 If GNAPs requires Analog 2W Loop conversions outside of the regularly scheduled Verizon RCCC operating hours, such conversions shall be separately negotiated. Additional charges (e.g. overtime labor charges) may apply for desired dates and times outside of regularly scheduled RCCC operating hours.
- 3.18 Verizon shall provide GNAPs access to its Loops at each of Verizon's Wire Centers for Loops terminating in that Wire Center. In addition, if GNAPs orders one or more Loops provisioned via Integrated Digital Loop Carrier or Remote Switching technology deployed as a Loop concentrator, Verizon shall, where available, move the requested Loop(s) to a spare physical Loop, if one is existing and available, at no additional charge to GNAPs. If, however, no spare physical Loop is available, Verizon shall within three (3) Business Days of GNAPs's request notify GNAPs of the lack of available facilities. GNAPs may then at its discretion make a Network Element Bona Fide Request pursuant to Section 14.3 to Verizon to provide the unbundled Local Loop through the demultiplexing of the integrated digitized Loop(s). GNAPs may also make a Network Element Bona Fide Request pursuant to Section 14.3 for access to Unbundled Local Loops at the Loop concentration site point. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, standard provisioning intervals shall not apply to Loops provided under this Section 3.18.

4. Line Sharing

- 4.1 "Line Sharing" is an arrangement by which Verizon facilitates GNAPs's provision of ADSL (in accordance with T1.413), Splitterless ADSL (in accordance with T1.419), RADSL (in accordance with TR # 59), Multiple Virtual Line (MVL) (a proprietary technology), or any other xDSL technology that is presumed to be acceptable for shared line deployment in accordance with FCC rules, to a particular Customer location over an existing copper Loop that is being used simultaneously by Verizon to provide analog circuit-switched voice grade service to that Customer by making available to GNAPs, solely for GNAPs's own use, the frequency range above the voice band on the same copper Loop required by GNAPs to provide such services. This Section 4 addresses line sharing over loops that are entirely copper loops.
- 4.2 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, Verizon shall provide Line Sharing to GNAPs for GNAPs's provision of ADSL (in accordance with T1.413), Splitterless ADSL (in accordance with T1.419), RADSL (in accordance with TR # 59), MVL (a proprietary technology), or any other xDSL technology that is presumed to be acceptable for shared line deployment in accordance with FCC rules, in accordance with this Section 4 and the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment. Verizon shall provide Line Sharing to GNAPs in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law. In order for a Loop to be eligible for Line Sharing, the following conditions must be satisfied for the duration of the Line Sharing arrangement: (i) the Loop must consist of a copper loop compatible with an xDSL service that is presumed to be acceptable for shared-line deployment in accordance with FCC rules; (ii) Verizon must be providing simultaneous circuit-switched analog voice grade service to the Customer served by the Loop in question; (iii) the Verizon Customer's dial tone must originate from a Verizon End Office Switch in the Wire Center where the

Line Sharing arrangement is being requested; and (iv) the xDSL technology to be deployed by GNAPs on that Loop must not significantly degrade the performance of other services provided on that Loop.

4.3 Verizon shall make Line Sharing available to GNAPs at the rates and charges set forth in the Pricing Attachment. In addition to the recurring and nonrecurring charges shown in the Pricing Attachment for Line Sharing itself, the following rates shown in the Pricing Attachment **and in Verizon's applicable Tariffs** are among those that may apply to a Line Sharing arrangement: (i) prequalification charges to determine whether a Loop is xDSL compatible (i.e., compatible with an xDSL service that is presumed to be acceptable for shared-line deployment in accordance with FCC rules); (ii) engineering query charges, engineering work order charges, or Loop conditioning (Digital Designed Loop) charges; (iii) charges associated with Collocation activities requested by GNAPs; and (iv) misdirected dispatch charges, charges for installation or repair, manual intervention surcharges, trouble isolation charges, and pair swap/line and station transfer charges.

4.4 The following ordering procedures shall apply to Line Sharing:

4.4.1 To determine whether a Loop qualifies for Line Sharing, the Loop must first be prequalified to determine if it is xDSL compatible. GNAPs must utilize the Loop qualification processes described in the terms applicable to xDSL and Digital Designed Loops to make this determination.

4.4.2 GNAPs shall place orders for Line Sharing by delivering to Verizon a valid electronic transmittal service order or other mutually agreed upon type of service order. Such service order shall be provided in accordance with industry format and specifications or such format and specifications as may be agreed to by the Parties.

4.4.3 If the Loop is prequalified by GNAPs through the Loop prequalification database, and if a positive response is received and followed by receipt of GNAPs's valid, accurate and pre-qualified service order for Line Sharing, Verizon will return an LSR confirmation within twenty-four (24) hours (weekends and holidays excluded) for LSRs with less than six (6) loops and within 72 hours (weekends and holidays excluded) for LSRs with six (6) or more loops.

4.4.4 If the Loop requires qualification manually or through an Engineering Query, three (3) additional Business Days will generally be required to obtain Loop qualification results before an order confirmation can be returned following receipt of GNAPs's valid, accurate request. Verizon may require additional time to complete the Engineering Query where there are poor record conditions, spikes in demand, or other unforeseen events.

4.4.5 If conditioning is required to make a Loop capable of supporting Line Sharing and GNAPs orders such conditioning, then Verizon shall provide such conditioning in accordance with the terms of this Agreement pertaining to Digital Designed Loops; or if this Agreement does not contain provisions pertaining to Digital Designed Loops, then in accordance with Verizon's generally available rates, terms and conditions applicable to Digital Design Loops; provided, however, that Verizon shall not be obligated to provide Loop conditioning if Verizon establishes, in the manner required by Applicable Law, that such

conditioning is likely to degrade significantly the voice-grade service being provided to Verizon's Customers over such Loops.

- 4.4.6 The standard Loop provisioning and installation process will be initiated for the Line Sharing arrangement only once the requested engineering and conditioning tasks have been completed on the Loop. Scheduling changes and charges associated with order cancellations after conditioning work has been initiated are addressed in the terms pertaining to Digital Designed Loops, as referenced in Section 4.4.5, above. The standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement shall be as set out in the Verizon Product Interval Guide; provided that the standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement shall not exceed the shortest of the following intervals: (a) six (6) business days; (b) the standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement that is stated in an applicable Verizon Tariff; or, (c) the standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement that is required by Applicable Law. The standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement shall commence only once any requested engineering and conditioning tasks have been completed. Line Sharing arrangements that require pair swaps or line and station transfers in order to free-up facilities may have a provisioning interval that is longer than the standard provisioning interval for the Line Sharing arrangement. In no event shall the Line Sharing interval offered to GNAPs be longer than the interval offered to any similarly situated Affiliate of Verizon.
- 4.4.7 GNAPs must provide all required Collocation, CFA, Special Bill Number (SBN) and NC/NCI information when a Line Sharing Arrangement is ordered. Collocation augments required, either at the Point of Termination (POT) Bay, Collocation node, or for splitter placement, must be ordered using standard collocation applications and procedures, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties or specified in this Agreement.
- 4.4.8 The Parties recognize that Line Sharing is an offering that requires both Parties to make reasonable efforts to coordinate their respective roles in order to minimize provisioning problems and facility issues. GNAPs will provide reasonable, timely, and accurate forecasts of its Line Sharing requirements, including splitter placement elections and ordering preferences. These forecasts are in addition to projections provided for other stand-alone unbundled Loop types.
- 4.5 To the extent required by Applicable Law, GNAPs shall provide Verizon with information regarding the type of xDSL technology that it deploys on each shared Loop. Where any proposed change in technology is planned on a shared Loop, GNAPs must provide this information to Verizon in order for Verizon to update Loop records and anticipate effects that the change may have on the voice grade service and other Loops in the same or adjacent binder groups.
- 4.6 As described more fully in Verizon Technical Reference 72575, the xDSL technology used by GNAPs for Line Share Arrangements shall operate within the Power Spectral Density (PSD) limits set forth in T1.413-1998 (ADSL), T1.419-2000 (Splitterless ADSL), or TR59-1999 (RADSL), and MVL (a proprietary technology) shall operate within the 0 to 4 kHz PSD limits of T1.413-1998 and within the transmit PSD limits of T1.601-1998 for frequencies above 4 kHz, provided that the MVL PSD associated with audible frequencies above 4 kHz shall be sufficiently attenuated to preclude significantly degrading voice services.

GNAPs's deployment of additional Advanced Services shall be subject to the applicable FCC Rules.

- 4.7 GNAPs may only access the high frequency portion of a Loop in a Line Sharing arrangement through an established Collocation arrangement at the Verizon Serving Wire Center that contains the End Office Switch through which voice grade service is provided to Verizon's Customer. GNAPs is responsible for providing, through one of the splitter options described below, a splitter at that Wire Center that complies with ANSI specification T1.413, employs Direct Current (DC) blocking capacitors or equivalent technology to assist in isolating high bandwidth trouble resolution and maintenance to the high frequency portion of the frequency spectrum, and operates so that the analog voice "dial tone" stays active when the splitter card is removed for testing or maintenance. GNAPs is also responsible for providing its own Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) equipment in the Collocation arrangement and any necessary Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) for the xDSL service it intends to provide (including CPE splitters, filters and/or other equipment necessary for the end user to receive separate voice and data services across the shared Loop).

Two splitter configurations are available. In both configurations, the splitter must be provided by GNAPs and must satisfy the same NEBS requirements that Verizon imposes on its own splitter equipment or the splitter equipment of any Verizon Affiliate. GNAPs must designate which splitter option it is choosing on the Collocation application or augment. Regardless of the option selected, the splitter arrangements must be installed before GNAPs submits an order for Line Sharing.

Splitter Option A (Splitter Option 1): Splitter in GNAPs Collocation Area

In this configuration, the GNAPs-provided splitter (ANSI T1.413 or MVL compliant) is provided, installed and maintained by GNAPs in its own Collocation space within the Customer's serving End Office. The Verizon-provided dial tone is routed through the splitter in the GNAPs Collocation area. Any rearrangements will be the responsibility of GNAPs.

Splitter Option C (Splitter Option 2): Splitter in Verizon Area

In this configuration, Verizon inventories and maintains a GNAPs-provided splitter (ANSI T1.413 or MVL compliant) in Verizon space within the Customer's serving End Office. The splitters will be installed shelf-at-a-time.

In those serving End Offices where Verizon employs the use of a POT Bay for interconnection of GNAPs's Collocation arrangement with Verizon's network, the splitter will be installed (mounted) in a relay rack between the POT Bay and the MDF. The demarcation point is at the splitter end of the cable connecting the POT Bay and the splitter. Installation of the splitter will be performed by Verizon or, at GNAPs's election, by a Verizon-approved vendor designated by GNAPs.

In those serving End Offices where Verizon does not employ a POT Bay for interconnection of GNAPs's Collocation arrangement with Verizon's network, the GNAPs provided splitter will be installed (mounted) in a relay rack between the GNAPs Collocation arrangement and the MDF. The demarcation point is at the splitter end of the cable connecting the GNAPs Collocation arrangement and the

splitter. Installation of the splitter will be performed by Verizon, or, at GNAPs's election, by a Verizon-approved vendor designated by GNAPs.

In either scenario, Verizon will control the splitter and will direct any required activity. Where a POT Bay is employed, Verizon will also perform all POT Bay work required in this configuration. Verizon will provide a splitter inventory to GNAPs upon completion of the required work.

4.7.1 Where a new splitter is to be installed as part of an initial Collocation implementation, the splitter installation may be ordered as part of the initial Collocation application. Associated Collocation charges (application and engineering fees) apply. GNAPs must submit a new Collocation application, with the application fee, to Verizon detailing its request. Except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, standard Collocation intervals will apply.

4.7.2 Where a new splitter is to be installed as part of an existing Collocation arrangement, or where the existing Collocation arrangement is to be augmented (e.g., with additional terminations at the POT Bay or GNAPs's collocation arrangement to support Line Sharing), the splitter installation or augment may be ordered via an application for Collocation augment. Associated Collocation charges (application and engineering fees) apply. GNAPs must submit the application for Collocation augment, with the application fee, to Verizon. **Unless a longer interval is stated in Verizon's applicable Tariff, an interval of seventy-six (76) business days shall apply.**

4.8 GNAPs will have the following options for testing shared Loops:

4.8.1 In serving End Offices where Verizon employs a POT Bay for interconnection of GNAPs Collocation arrangement with Verizon's network, the following options shall be available to GNAPs.

4.8.1.1 Under Splitter Option A, GNAPs may conduct its own physical tests of the shared Loop from GNAPs's collocation area. If it chooses to do so, GNAPs may supply and install a test head to facilitate such physical tests, provided that: (a) the test head satisfies the same NEBS requirements that Verizon imposes on its own test head equipment or the test head equipment of any Verizon Affiliate; and (b) the test head does not interrupt the voice circuit to any greater degree than a conventional MLT test. Specifically, the GNAPs-provided test equipment may not interrupt an in-progress voice connection and must automatically restore any circuits tested in intervals comparable to MLT. This optional GNAPs-provided test head will be installed in GNAPs's Collocaton area between the "line" port of the splitter and the POT Bay in order to conduct remote physical tests of the shared Loop.

4.8.1.2 Under Splitter Option C, upon request by GNAPs, either Verizon or, at GNAPs's election, a Verizon-approved vendor selected by GNAPs will install a GNAPs-provided test head to enable GNAPs to conduct remote physical tests of the shared Loop. This optional GNAPs-provided test head will be installed at a point between the "line" port

of the splitter and the Verizon-provided test head that is used by Verizon to conduct its own Loop testing. The GNAPs-provided test head must satisfy the same NEBS requirements that Verizon imposes on its own test head equipment or the test head equipment of any Verizon Affiliate, and may not interrupt the voice circuit to any greater degree than a conventional MLT test. Specifically, the GNAPs-provided test equipment may not interrupt an in-progress voice connection and must automatically restore any circuits tested in intervals comparable to MLT. Verizon will inventory, control and maintain the GNAPs-provided test head, and will direct all required activity.

- 4.8.1.3 Under either Splitter Option, if Verizon has installed its own test head, Verizon will conduct tests of the shared Loop using a Verizon-provided test head, and, upon request, will provide these test results to GNAPs during normal trouble isolation procedures in accordance with reasonable procedures.
- 4.8.1.4 Under either Splitter Option, upon request by GNAPs, Verizon will make MLT access available to GNAPs via RETAS after the service order has been completed. GNAPs will utilize the circuit number to initiate a test.
- 4.8.2 In those serving End Offices where Verizon has not employed a POT Bay for interconnection of GNAPs's Collocation arrangement with Verizon's network, GNAPs will not be permitted to supply its own test head. Instead, Verizon will make a testing system available to GNAPs through use of the on-line computer interface test system at www.verizon.com/wise.
- 4.8.3 The Parties will continue to work cooperatively on testing procedures. To this end, in situations where GNAPs has attempted to use one or more of the foregoing testing options but is still unable to resolve the error or trouble on the shared Loop, Verizon and GNAPs will each dispatch a technician to an agreed-upon point to conduct a joint meet test to identify and resolve the error or trouble. Verizon may assess a charge for a misdirected dispatch only if the error or trouble is determined to be one that GNAPs should reasonably have been able to isolate and diagnose through one of the testing options available to GNAPs above. The Parties will mutually agree upon the specific procedures for conducting joint meet tests.
- 4.8.4 Verizon and GNAPs each have a responsibility to educate the Customer regarding which service provider should be called for problems with their respective service offerings. Verizon will retain primary responsibility for voice band trouble tickets, including repairing analog voice grade services and the physical line between the NID at the Customer premise and the point of demarcation in the Central Office. GNAPs will be responsible for repairing services it offers over the Line Sharing arrangement. Each Party will be responsible for maintaining its own equipment. If a splitter or test head that GNAPs has provided to Verizon malfunctions, GNAPs shall provide a replacement splitter or test head to Verizon. Before either Party initiates any activity on a shared Loop that may cause a disruption of the service of the other Party, that Party shall first make a good faith effort to notify the other

Party of the possibility of a service disruption. Verizon and GNAPs will work together to address Customer initiated repair requests and to prevent adverse impacts to the Customer.

- 4.8.5 When Verizon provides Inside Wire maintenance services to the Customer, Verizon will only be responsible for testing and repairing the Inside Wire for voice-grade services. Verizon will not test, dispatch a technician, repair, or upgrade Inside Wire to clear trouble calls associated with GNAPs's Advanced Services. Verizon will not repair any CPE provided by GNAPs. Before a trouble ticket is issued to Verizon, GNAPs shall validate whether the Customer is experiencing a trouble that arises from GNAPs's service. If the problem reported is isolated to the analog voice-grade service provided by Verizon, a trouble ticket may be issued to Verizon.
- 4.8.6 In the case of a trouble reported by the Customer on its voice-grade service, if Verizon determines the reported trouble arises from GNAPs's equipment, splitter problems, or GNAPs's activities, Verizon will:
 - 4.8.6.1 Notify GNAPs and request that GNAPs immediately test the trouble on GNAPs's service.
 - 4.8.6.2 If the Customer's voice grade service is so degraded that the Customer cannot originate or receive voice grade calls, and GNAPs has not cleared its trouble within a reasonable time frame, Verizon may take unilateral steps to temporarily restore the Customer's voice grade service if Verizon determines in good faith that the cause of the voice interruption is GNAPs's service.
 - 4.8.6.3 Upon completion of the steps in 4.8.6.1 and 4.8.6.2, above, Verizon may temporarily remove the GNAPs-provided splitter from the Customer's Loop and switch port if Verizon determines in good faith that the cause of the voice interruption is GNAPs's service.
 - 4.8.6.4 Upon notification from GNAPs that the malfunction in GNAPs's service has been cleared, Verizon will restore GNAPs's service by restoring the splitter on the Customer's Loop.
 - 4.8.6.5 Upon completion of the above steps, GNAPs will be charged a Trouble Isolation Charge (TIC) to recover Verizon's costs of isolating and temporarily removing the malfunctioning GNAPs service from the Customer's line if the cause of the voice interruption was GNAPs's service.
 - 4.8.6.6 Verizon shall not be liable to GNAPs, the Customer, or any other person, for damages of any kind for disruptions to GNAPs's service that are the result of the above steps taken in good faith to restore the end user's voice-grade POTS service, and GNAPs shall indemnify Verizon from any Claims that result from such steps.

5. Line Splitting

CLECs may provide integrated voice and data services over the same Loop by engaging in "line splitting" as set forth in paragraph 18 of the FCC's Line Sharing Reconsideration Order (CC Docket Nos. 98-147, 96-98), released January 19, 2001. Any line splitting between two CLECs shall be accomplished by prior negotiated arrangement between those CLECs. To achieve a line splitting capability, CLECs may utilize existing supporting OSS to order and combine in a line splitting configuration an unbundled xDSL capable Loop terminated to a collocated splitter and DSLAM equipment provided by a participating CLEC, unbundled switching combined with shared transport, collocator-to-collocator connections, and available cross-connects, under the terms and conditions set forth in their Interconnection Agreement(s). The participating CLECs shall provide any splitters used in a line splitting configuration. CLECs seeking to migrate existing UNE platform configurations to a line splitting configuration using the same unbundled elements utilized in the pre-existing platform arrangement may do so consistent with such implementation schedules, terms, conditions and guidelines as are agreed upon for such migrations in the ongoing DSL Collaborative in the State of New York, NY PSC Case 00-C-0127, allowing for local jurisdictional and OSS differences.

6. Sub-Loop

6.1 Sub-Loop – Distribution (USLA).

Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1 and upon request by GNAPs, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility (as such term is hereinafter defined) in accordance with , and subject to, the terms and provisions of this Section 6, the rates set forth in the Pricing Attachment, **and the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Verizon's applicable Tariffs**. A "Distribution Sub-Loop" means a two-wire or four-wire metallic distribution facility in Verizon's network between a Verizon feeder distribution interface (an FDI) and the rate demarcation point for such facility (or network interface device (NID) if the NID is located at such rate demarcation point). Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.

6.1.1 GNAPs may request that Verizon reactivate (if available) an unused drop and NID or provide GNAPs with access to a drop and NID that, at the time of GNAPs's request, Verizon is using to provide service to the Customer (as such term is hereinafter defined).

6.1.2 GNAPs may obtain access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility only at an FDI and only from a Telecommunications outside plant interconnection cabinet (TOPIC) or, if GNAPs is collocated at a remote terminal equipment enclosure and the FDI for such Sub-Loop Distribution Facility is located in such enclosure, from the collocation arrangement of GNAPs at such terminal. To obtain access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility, GNAPs shall install a TOPIC on an easement or Right of Way obtained by GNAPs within 100 feet of the Verizon FDI to which such Distribution Sub-Loop is connected. A TOPIC must comply with applicable industry standards. Subject to the terms of applicable Verizon easements, Verizon shall furnish and place an interconnecting cable between a Verizon FDI and a GNAPs TOPIC and Verizon shall install a termination block within such TOPIC. Verizon shall retain title to and maintain the interconnecting cable. Verizon shall not be responsible for building, maintaining or servicing the TOPIC and shall not provide any power that might be required by GNAPs for any electronics in the TOPIC. GNAPs shall provide any easement, Right of Way or trenching or supporting structure required

for any portion of an interconnecting cable that runs beyond a Verizon easement.

- 6.1.3 GNAPs may request from Verizon by submitting a loop make-up engineering query to Verizon, and Verizon shall provide to GNAPs, the following information regarding a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility that serves an identified Customer: the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility's length and gauge; whether Sub-Loop Distribution Facility has loading and bridged tap; the amount of bridged tap (if any) on the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility; and, the location of the FDI to which the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility is connected.
- 6.1.4 To order access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility, GNAPs must first request that Verizon connect the Verizon FDI to which the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility is connected to a GNAPs TOPIC. To make such a request, GNAPs must submit to Verizon an application (a "Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application") that identifies the FDI at which GNAPs wishes to access the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility. A Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application shall state the location of the TOPIC, the size of the interconnecting cable and a description of the cable's supporting structure. A Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application shall also include a five-year forecast of GNAPs's demand for access to Sub-Loop Distribution Facilities at the requested FDI. GNAPs must submit the application fee set forth in the Pricing Attachment attached hereto **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** (a "Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Application Fee") with Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application. GNAPs must submit Sub-Loop Interconnection Applications to:
- GNAPs's Account Manager
- 6.1.5 Within sixty (60) days after it receives a complete Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application for access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility and the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Application Fee for such application, Verizon shall provide to GNAPs a work order that describes the work that Verizon must perform to provide such access (a "Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Work Order") and a statement of the cost of such work (a "Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Cost Statement").
- 6.1.6 GNAPs shall pay to Verizon fifty percent (50%) of the cost set forth in a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Cost Statement within sixty (60) days of GNAPs's receipt of such statement and the associated Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Work Order, and Verizon shall not be obligated to perform any of the work set forth in such order until Verizon has received such payment. A Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Application shall be deemed to have been withdrawn if GNAPs breaches its payment obligation under this Section. Upon Verizon's completion of the work that Verizon must perform to provide GNAPs with access to a Distribution Sub-Loop, Verizon shall bill GNAPs, and GNAPs shall pay to Verizon, the balance of the cost set forth in the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility Interconnection Cost Statement for such access.
- 6.1.7 After Verizon has completed the installation of the interconnecting cable to a GNAPs TOPIC and GNAPs has paid the full cost of such

installation, GNAPs can request the connection of Verizon Sub-Loop Distribution Facilities to the GNAPs TOPIC. At the same time, GNAPs shall advise Verizon of the services that GNAPs plans to provide over the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility, request any conditioning of the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility and assign the pairs in the interconnecting cable. GNAPs shall run any crosswires within the TOPIC.

- 6.1.8 If GNAPs requests that Verizon reactivate an unused drop and NID, then GNAPs shall provide dial tone (or its DSL equivalent) on the GNAPs side of the applicable Verizon FDI at least twenty-four (24) hours before the due date. On the due date, a Verizon technician will run the appropriate cross connection to connect the Verizon Sub-Loop Distribution Facility to the GNAPs dial tone or equivalent from the TOPIC. If GNAPs requests that Verizon provide GNAPs with access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility that, at the time of GNAPs's request, Verizon is using to provide service to a Customer, then, after GNAPs has looped two interconnecting pairs through the TOPIC and at least twenty four (24) hours before the due date, a Verizon technician shall crosswire the dial tone from the Verizon central office through the Verizon side of the TOPIC and back out again to the Verizon FDI and Verizon Sub-Loop Distribution Facility using the "loop through" approach. On the due date, GNAPs shall disconnect Verizon's dial tone, crosswire its dial tone to the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility and submit GNAPs's long-term number portability request.
- 6.1.9 Verizon will not provide access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility if Verizon is using the loop of which the Sub-Loop Distribution Facility is a part to provide line sharing service to another CLEC or a service that uses derived channel technology to a Customer unless such other CLEC first terminates the Verizon-provided line sharing or such Customer first disconnects the service that utilizes derived channel technology.
- 6.1.10 Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility in accordance with negotiated intervals
- 6.1.11 Verizon shall repair and maintain a Sub-Loop Distribution Facility at the request of GNAPs and subject to the time and material rates set forth in Pricing Attachment **and the rates, terms and conditions of Verizon's applicable Tariffs**. GNAPs accepts responsibility for initial trouble isolation for Sub-Loop Distribution Facilities and providing Verizon with appropriate dispatch information based on its test results. If (a) GNAPs reports to Verizon a Customer trouble, (b) GNAPs requests a dispatch, (c) Verizon dispatches a technician, and (d) such trouble was not caused by Verizon Sub-Loop Distribution Facility facilities or equipment in whole or in part, GNAPs shall pay Verizon the charges set forth in the Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** for time associated with said dispatch. In addition, these charges also apply when the Customer contact as designated by GNAPs is not available at the appointed time. If as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site on Verizon company premises ("dispatch in"), the charges set forth in Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon. If as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site outside of Verizon company premises ("dispatch out"), the

charges set forth in Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon.

6.2 Sub-Loop – Feeder (UFSE).

- 6.2.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1 of this agreement and upon request by GNAPs, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to a Feeder Sub-Loop (as such term is hereinafter defined) in accordance with, and subject to, the terms and provisions of this Section 6.2, the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment **and the rates, terms and conditions of Verizon's applicable Tariffs**. A "Feeder Sub-Loop" means a DS1 or DS3 transmission path over a feeder facility in Verizon's network between a Verizon end office and either a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure (an "RTEE") that subtends such end office or a Verizon feeder distribution interface (such an interface, an "FDI") that subtends the end office.
- 6.2.2 GNAPs may obtain access to a Feeder Sub-Loop only from a GNAPs collocation arrangement in the Verizon end office where such Feeder Sub-Loop originates and Verizon shall terminate a Feeder Sub-Loop in an RTEE that subtends such end office only if GNAPs has a collocation arrangement in such RTEE. Upon GNAPs's request, Verizon will connect a Feeder Sub-Loop to a GNAPs collocation arrangement in the Verizon end office where the Feeder Sub-Loop originates and to either a GNAPs collocation arrangement in the Verizon RTEE that subtends such end office or a Telecommunications Carrier Outside Plant Cabinet (such a cabinet, a "TOPIC") located within 100 feet of the FDI that subtends the end office and that GNAPs has established in accordance with, and subject to the terms and provisions of, an agreement between Verizon and GNAPs that governs the establishment of such TOPIC. Verizon shall connect a Feeder Sub-Loop to the point of termination bay of a GNAPs collocation arrangement in a Verizon Central Office or to a GNAPs TOPIC, by installing appropriate cross connections and Verizon shall be solely responsible for installing such cross connections. GNAPs may obtain access to a Feeder Sub-Loop between an end office and an RTEE or an FDI only if DS1 or DS3-capable transmission facilities are available and not in use between such office and RTEE or FDI.
- 6.2.3 GNAPs shall run any crosswires within a GNAPs physical collocation arrangement and a GNAPs TOPIC and GNAPs will have sole responsibility for identifying to Verizon where a Feeder Sub-Loop should be connected to a GNAPs collocation arrangement. GNAPs shall be solely responsible for providing power and space for any cross connects and other equipment that Verizon installs in a TOPIC, and GNAPs shall not bill Verizon, and Verizon shall not pay GNAPs, for providing such power and space.
- 6.2.4 Verizon shall not be obligated to provide to GNAPs any multiplexing at an RTEE or at a TOPIC or to combine a Feeder Sub-Loop with a Distribution Sub-Loop. If GNAPs requests access to a Feeder Sub-Loop and a Distribution Sub-Loop that are already combined, such combination shall be deemed to be a loop and Verizon shall provide such loop to GNAPs in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, the terms, provisions and rates in this Agreement that govern loops, if any.

- 6.2.5 Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to a Feeder Sub-Loop in accordance with negotiated intervals.
- 6.2.6 Verizon shall repair and maintain a Feeder Sub-Loop at the request of GNAPs and subject to the time and material rates set forth in the Pricing Attachment **and the rates, terms and conditions of Verizon's applicable Tariffs**. GNAPs may not rearrange, disconnect, remove or attempt to repair or maintain any Verizon equipment or facilities without the prior written consent of Verizon. GNAPs accepts responsibility for initial trouble isolation for Feeder Sub-Loops and providing Verizon with appropriate dispatch information based on its test results. If (a) GNAPs reports to Verizon a trouble, (b) GNAPs requests a dispatch, (c) Verizon dispatches a technician, and (d) such trouble was not caused by Feeder Sub-Loop facilities or equipment in whole or in part, then GNAPs shall pay Verizon the charges set forth in Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** for time associated with said dispatch. In addition, these charges also apply when a GNAPs contact as designated by GNAPs is not available at the appointed time. If as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site on Verizon company premises ("dispatch in"), the charges set forth in Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon. If as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site outside of Verizon company premises ("dispatch out"), the charges set forth in Pricing Attachment **and Verizon's applicable Tariffs** will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon.

6.3 Collocation in Remote Terminals.

To the extent required by Applicable Law, Verizon shall allow GNAPs to collocate equipment in a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure in accordance with, and subject to, the rates, terms and conditions set forth in the Collocation Attachment and the Pricing Attachment.

7. **Inside Wire**

7.1 House and Riser.

[This Section Intentionally Left Blank].

8. **Dark Fiber**

- 8.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1 and upon request,, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to unbundled Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-loops and Dark Fiber IOF (as such terms are hereinafter defined) in accordance with Applicable Law, and subject to, the rates, terms and conditions provided in the Pricing Attachment and ~~Applicable Law~~ **rates, terms and conditions of Verizon's applicable Tariffs**. Access to unbundled Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF will be provided by Verizon according to ~~Applicable Law~~ **only where existing facilities are available at the requested availability date**. Access to Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF will be provided in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law. Except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, the following terms and conditions apply to Verizon's Dark Fiber offerings.

- 8.1.1 A "Dark Fiber Loop" consists of continuous fiber optic strand(s) in a Verizon fiber optic cable between Verizon's Accessible Terminal, such as the fiber distribution frame, or its functional equivalent, located within a Verizon Wire Center, and Verizon's main termination point at a Customer premise, such as the fiber patch panel located within a Customer premise, and that has not been activated through connection to electronics that "light" it and render it capable of carrying Telecommunications Services.
- 8.1.2 A "Dark Fiber Sub Loop" consists of continuous fiber optic strand(s) in a Verizon fiber optic cable (a) between Verizon's Accessible Terminal located within a Verizon Wire Center, and Verizon's Accessible Terminal at a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure, (b) between Verizon's Accessible Terminal at a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure and Verizon's main termination point located within a Customer premise, or (c) between Verizon's Accessible Terminals at Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosures, and that in all cases has not been activated through connection to electronics that "light" it and render it capable of carrying Telecommunications Services.
- 8.1.3 A "Dark Fiber IOF" consists of continuous fiber strand(s) that are located within a fiber optic cable between either (a) Accessible Terminals in two Verizon Central Offices or (b) an Accessible Terminal in a Verizon Central Office and a GNAPs Central Office, but, in either case, that has not been activated through connection to multiplexing, aggregation or other electronics that "light it" and thereby render it capable of carrying Telecommunications Services.
- 8.2 In addition to the other terms and conditions of this Agreement, the following terms and conditions shall apply to Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF:
- 8.2.1 Verizon shall be required to provide a Dark Fiber Loop only where one end of the Dark Fiber Loop terminates at a Verizon Accessible Terminal in Verizon's Central Office that can be cross-connected to GNAPs's collocation arrangement located in that same Verizon Central Office and the other end terminates at the Customer premise. Verizon shall be required to provide a Dark Fiber Sub-Loop only where (1) one end of the Dark Fiber Sub-Loop terminates at Verizon's Accessible Terminal in Verizon's Central Office that can be cross-connected to GNAPs's collocation arrangement located in that same Verizon Central Office and the other end terminates at Verizon's Accessible Terminal at a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure that can be cross-connected to GNAPs's collocation arrangement or adjacent structure, or (2) one end of the Dark Fiber Sub-Loop terminates at Verizon's main termination point located within the Customer premise and the other end terminates at Verizon's Accessible Terminal at a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure that can be cross-connected to GNAPs's collocation arrangement or adjacent structure, or (3) one end of the Dark Fiber Sub-Loop terminates at Verizon's Accessible Terminal at a Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure that can be cross-connected to GNAPs's collocation arrangement or adjacent structure and the other end terminates at Verizon's Accessible Terminal at another Verizon remote terminal equipment enclosure that can be cross-connected to

GNAPs's collocation arrangement or adjacent structure. A GNAPs demarcation point at a Customer premise shall be established in the main telco room of the Customer premise if Verizon is located in that room or, if the building does not have a main telco room or if Verizon is not located in that room, then at a location to be determined by Verizon. A GNAPs demarcation point at a Customer premise shall be established at a location that is no more than 30 feet from Verizon's Accessible Terminal on which the Dark Fiber Loop or Dark Fiber Sub-Loop terminates. Verizon shall connect a Dark Fiber Loop or Dark Fiber Sub-Loop to the GNAPs demarcation point by installing a fiber jumper no greater than 30 feet in length

- 8.2.2 GNAPs may access a Dark Fiber Loop, a Dark Fiber Sub-Loop, or Dark Fiber IOF only at a pre-existing Verizon Accessible Terminal of such Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF, and GNAPs may not access a Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF at any other point, including, but not limited to, a splice point or case. Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF are not available GNAPs unless such Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF already are terminated on a Verizon Accessible Terminal. Except where required by Applicable Law, Verizon will not introduce additional splice points or open existing splice points or cases to accommodate GNAPs's request. ~~Notwithstanding any language elsewhere to~~**Unused fibers located in a cable vault or a controlled environment vault, manhole or other location outside the contrary, Verizon shall not unreasonably withhold darkWire Center, and not terminated to a fiber between LATAs and/or between carriers patch panel, are not available to GNAPs.**
- 8.2.3 **A strand shall not be deemed to be continuous if splicing is required to provide fiber continuity between two locations. Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF will only be offered on a route-direct basis where facilities exist (i.e., no intermediate offices).**
- 8.2.4 Verizon shall perform all work necessary to install (1) a cross connect or a fiber jumper from a Verizon Accessible Terminal to a GNAPs collocation arrangement or (2) from a Verizon Accessible Terminal to GNAPs's demarcation point at a Customer premise or GNAPs Central Office.
- 8.2.5 A Dark Fiber Inquiry must be submitted prior to submitting an ASR. Upon receipt of the completed Dark Fiber Inquiry, Verizon will initiate a review of its cable records to determine whether Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF may be available between the locations and in the quantities specified. Verizon will respond within fifteen (15) Business Days from receipt of the GNAPs's request, indicating whether Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF may be available based on the records search except that for voluminous requests or large, complex projects, Verizon reserves the right to negotiate a different interval. The Dark Fiber Inquiry is a record search and does not guarantee the availability of Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF.
- 8.2.6 GNAPs shall order Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF by sending to Verizon a separate ASR for each A to Z route.

- 8.2.7 **Access to Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF that terminate in a Verizon premise must be accomplished via a collocation arrangement in that premise. In circumstances where collocation cannot be accomplished in the premises, the Parties agree to negotiate for possible alternative arrangements.**
- 8.2.8 A Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF will be offered to GNAPs in the condition that it is available in Verizon's network at the time that GNAPs submits its request (i.e., "as is"). In addition, Verizon shall not be required to convert lit fiber to a Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF for GNAPs's use.
- 8.2.9 Spare wavelengths on fiber strands, where Wave Division Multiplexing (WDM) or Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM) equipment is deployed, are not considered to be Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF, and, therefore, will not be offered to GNAPs as Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF.
- 8.2.10 Fiber that has been assigned to fulfill a Customer order or for maintenance purposes will not be offered to GNAPs as Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF.
- 8.2.11 **GNAPs shall be responsible for providing all transmission, terminating and regeneration equipment necessary to light and use Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops, or Dark Fiber IOF.**
- 8.2.12 GNAPs may not resell Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF, purchased pursuant to this Agreement to third parties.
- 8.2.13 Except to the extent that Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF to GNAPs for use for Special or Switched Exchange Access Services, GNAPs shall not use Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF, for Special or Switched Exchange Access Services.
- 8.2.14 In order to preserve the efficiency of its network, Verizon will limit GNAPs to leasing up to a maximum of ~~fifty~~**twenty-five** percent (50~~25~~%) of the Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF in any given segment of Verizon's network. In addition, except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, Verizon may take any of the following actions, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement:
- 8.2.14.1 Revoke Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF leased to GNAPs upon a showing of need to the Commission and twelve (12) months' advance written notice to GNAPs; and
- 8.2.14.2 Revoke Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops or Dark Fiber IOF leased to GNAPs upon a showing to the Commission that GNAPs underutilized fiber within any twelve (12) month period;**
- 8.2.14.3 Verizon reserves and shall not waive, Verizon's right to claim before the Commission that Verizon should not have to fulfill a GNAPs order for Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops, or Dark Fiber IOF because that request would strand an unreasonable amount of fiber**

capacity, disrupt or degrade service to Customers or carriers other than GNAPs, or impair Verizon's ability to meet a legal obligation.

8.2.15 GNAPs may not reserve Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops, or Dark Fiber IOF.

8.2.16 GNAPs shall be solely responsible for: (a) determining whether or not the transmission characteristics of the Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF accommodate the requirements of GNAPs; (b) obtaining any Rights of Way, governmental or private property permit, easement or other authorization or approval required for access to the Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF; (c) installation of fiber optic transmission equipment needed to power the Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF to transmit Telecommunications Services traffic; (d) installation of a demarcation point in a building where a Customer is located; and (e) GNAPs's collocation arrangements with any proper optical cross connects or other equipment that GNAPs needs to access Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF before it submits an order for such access. GNAPs hereby represents and warrants that it shall have all such rights of way, authorizations and the like applicable to the geographic location at which it wishes to establish a demarcation point for dark fiber, on or before the date that GNAPs places an order for the applicable dark fiber, and that it shall maintain the same going forward.

8.2.17 GNAPs is responsible for trouble isolation before reporting trouble to Verizon. Verizon will restore continuity to Dark Fiber Loops, Dark Fiber Sub-Loops and Dark Fiber IOF that have been broken. Verizon will not repair a Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF that is capable of transmitting light, even if the transmission characteristics of the Dark Fiber Loop, Dark Fiber Sub-Loop or Dark Fiber IOF have changed.

8.2.18 GNAPs is responsible for all work activities at the Customer premises. Except as otherwise required by Applicable Law, all negotiations with the premises owner are solely the responsibility of GNAPs.

9. Network Interface Device

9.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, at GNAPs's request, Verizon shall permit GNAPs to connect a GNAPs Loop to the Inside Wiring of a Customer through the use of a Verizon NID in accordance with this Section 9 and the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment. Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to NIDs in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law. GNAPs may access a Verizon NID either by means of a connection (but only if the use of such connection is technically feasible) from an adjoining GNAPs NID deployed by GNAPs or, if an entrance module is available in the Verizon NID, by connecting a GNAPs Loop to the Verizon NID. In all cases, Verizon shall perform this connection. When necessary, Verizon will rearrange its facilities to provide access to an existing Customer's Inside Wire. An entrance module is available only if facilities are not connected to it.

9.2 In no case shall GNAPs access, remove, disconnect or in any other way rearrange, Verizon's Loop facilities from Verizon's NIDs, enclosures, or protectors.

- 9.3 In no case shall GNAPs access, remove, disconnect or in any other way rearrange, a Customer's Inside Wiring from Verizon's NIDs, enclosures, or protectors where such Customer Inside Wiring is used in the provision of ongoing Telecommunications Service to that Customer.
- 9.4 In no case shall GNAPs remove or disconnect ground wires from Verizon's NIDs, enclosures, or protectors.
- 9.5 In no case shall GNAPs remove or disconnect NID modules, protectors, or terminals from Verizon's NID enclosures.
- 9.6 Maintenance and control of premises Inside Wiring is the responsibility of the Customer. Any conflicts between service providers for access to the Customer's Inside Wiring must be resolved by the person who controls use of the wiring (e.g., the Customer).
- 9.7 When GNAPs is connecting a GNAPs-provided Loop to the Inside Wiring of a Customer's premises through the Customer's side of the Verizon NID, GNAPs does not need to submit a request to Verizon and Verizon shall not charge GNAPs for access to the Verizon NID. In such instances, GNAPs shall comply with the provisions of Sections 9.2 through 9.7 of this Agreement and shall access the Customer's Inside Wire in the manner set forth in Section 9.8 of this Agreement.
- 9.8 Due to the wide variety of NIDs utilized by Verizon (based on Customer size and environmental considerations), GNAPs may access the Customer's Inside Wiring, acting as the agent of the Customer by any of the following means:
- 9.8.1 Where an adequate length of Inside Wiring is present and environmental conditions permit, GNAPs may remove the Inside Wiring from the Customer's side of the Verizon NID and connect that Inside Wiring to GNAPs's NID.
- 9.8.2 Where an adequate length of Inside Wiring is not present or environmental conditions do not permit, GNAPs may enter the Customer side of the Verizon NID enclosure for the purpose of removing the Inside Wiring from the terminals of Verizon's NID and connecting a connectorized or spliced jumper wire from a suitable "punch out" hole of such NID enclosure to the Inside Wiring within the space of the Customer side of the Verizon NID. Such connection shall be electrically insulated and shall not make any contact with the connection points or terminals within the Customer side of the Verizon NID.
- 9.8.3 GNAPs may request Verizon to make other rearrangements to the Inside Wiring terminations or terminal enclosure on a time and materials cost basis to be charged to the requesting party (i.e. GNAPs, its agent, the building owner or the Customer). If GNAPs accesses the Customer's Inside Wiring as described in this Section 9.8.3, time and materials charges will be billed to the requesting party (i.e. GNAPs, its agent, the building owner or the Customer).

10. Unbundled Switching Elements

- 10.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, Verizon shall make available to GNAPs the Local Switching Element and Tandem Switching Element unbundled from transport, local Loop transmission, or other services, in accordance with this

Section 10 and the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment. Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to the Local Switching Element and the Tandem Switching Element in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.

10.2 Local Switching.

10.2.1 The unbundled Local Switching Element includes line side and trunk side facilities (e.g. line and trunk side Ports such as analog and ISDN line side Ports and DS1 trunk side Ports), plus the features, functions, and capabilities of the switch. It consists of the line-side Port (including connection between a Loop termination and a switch line card, telephone number assignment, basic intercept, one primary directory listing, presubscription, and access to 911, operator services, and directory assistance), line and line group features (including all vertical features and line blocking options that the switch and its associated deployed switch software is capable of providing and are currently offered to Verizon's local exchange Customers), usage (including the connection of lines to lines, lines to trunks, trunks to lines, and trunks to trunks), and trunk features (including the connection between the trunk termination and a trunk card).

10.2.2 Verizon shall offer, as an optional chargeable feature, usage tapes in accordance with Section 8 of the Additional Services Attachment.

10.2.3 GNAPs may request activation or deactivation of features on a per-port basis at any time, and shall compensate Verizon for the non-recurring charges associated with processing the order. GNAPs may submit a Bona Fide Request in accordance with Section 14.3 for other switch features and functions that the switch is capable of providing, but which Verizon does not currently provide, or for customized routing of traffic other than operator services and/or directory assistance traffic. Verizon shall develop and provide these requested services where technically feasible with the agreement of GNAPs to pay the recurring and non-recurring costs of developing, installing, updating, providing and maintaining these services.

10.3 Network Design Request (NDR).

Prior to submitting any order for unbundled Local Switching (as a UNE or in combination with other UNEs), GNAPs shall complete the NDR process. As part of the NDR process, GNAPs shall request standardized or customized routing of its Customer traffic in conjunction with the provision of unbundled Local Switching.

If GNAPs selects customized routing, GNAPs shall define the routing plan and Verizon shall implement such plan, subject to technical feasibility constraints. Time and Material Charges may apply.

10.4 Tandem Switching.

The unbundled Tandem Switching Element includes trunk-connect facilities, the basic switching function of connecting trunks to trunks, and the functions that are centralized in Tandem Switches. Unbundled Tandem switching creates a temporary transmission path between interoffice trunks that are interconnected at a Verizon access Tandem for the purpose of routing a call or calls.

11. Unbundled Interoffice Facilities

Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, where facilities are available, at GNAPs's request, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with IOF unbundled from other Network Elements at the rates set forth in the Pricing Attachment; provided, however, that Verizon shall offer unbundled shared IOF only to the extent that GNAPs also purchases unbundled Local Switching capability from Verizon in accordance with Section 10 of this Attachment. Verizon shall provide GNAPs with such IOF in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.

12. Signaling Networks and Call-Related Databases

12.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access to databases and associated signaling necessary for call routing and completion by providing SS7 Common Channel Signaling ("CCS") Interconnection, and Interconnection and access to toll free service access code (e.g., 800/888/877) databases, LIDB, and any other necessary databases, in accordance with this Section 12 and the rates and charges provided in the Pricing Attachment. Such access shall be provided by Verizon in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law.

12.2 GNAPs shall provide Verizon with CCS Interconnection required for call routing and completion, and the billing of calls which involve GNAPs's Customers, at non-discriminatory rates (subject to the provisions of the Pricing Attachment), terms and conditions, provided further that if the GNAPs information Verizon requires to provide such call-related functionality is resident in a database, GNAPs will provide Verizon with the access and authorization to query GNAPs's information in the databases within which it is stored.

12.3 Alternatively, either Party ("Purchasing Party") may secure CCS Interconnection from a commercial SS7 hub provider (third party signaling provider) to transport signaling messages to and from the Verizon CCS network, and in that case the other Party will permit the Purchasing Party to access the same databases as would have been accessible if the Purchasing Party had connected directly to the other Party's CCS network. If a third party signaling provider is selected by GNAPs to transport signaling messages, that third party provider must present a letter of agency to Verizon, prior to the testing of the interconnection, authorizing the third party to act on behalf of GNAPs.

12.4 Regardless of the manner in which GNAPs obtains CCS Interconnection, GNAPs shall comply with Verizon's SS7 certification process prior to establishing CCS Interconnection with Verizon.

12.5 The Parties will provide CCS Signaling to each other, where and as available, in conjunction with all Reciprocal Compensation Traffic, Toll Traffic, Meet Point Billing Traffic, and Transit Traffic. The Parties will cooperate on the exchange of TCAP messages to facilitate interoperability of CCS-based features between their respective networks, including all CLASS Features and functions, to the extent each Party offers such features and functions to its Customers. All CCS Signaling parameters will be provided upon request (where available), including called party number, Calling Party Number, originating line information, calling party category, and charge number. All privacy indicators will be honored as required under applicable law.

12.6 The Parties will follow all OBF-adopted standards pertaining to CIC/OZZ codes.

- 12.7 Where CCS Signaling is not available, in-band multi-frequency ("MF") wink start signaling will be provided. Any such MF arrangement will require a separate local trunk circuit between the Parties' respective switches in those instances where the Parties have established End Office to End Office high usage trunk groups. In such an arrangement, each Party will out pulse the full ten-digit telephone number of the called Party to the other Party.
- 12.8 The Parties acknowledge that there is a network security risk associated with interconnection with the public Internet Protocol network, including, but not limited to, the risk that interconnection of GNAPs signaling systems to the public Internet Protocol network may expose GNAPs and Verizon signaling systems and information to interference by third parties. GNAPs shall notify Verizon in writing sixty (60) days in advance of installation of any network arrangement that may expose signaling systems or information to access through the public Internet Protocol network. GNAPs shall take commercially reasonable efforts to protect its signaling systems and Verizon's signaling systems from interference by unauthorized persons.
- 12.9 Each Party shall provide trunk groups, where available and upon reasonable request, that are configured utilizing the B8ZS ESF protocol for 64 kbps clear channel transmission to allow for ISDN interoperability between the Parties' respective networks.
- 12.10 The following publications describe the practices, procedures and specifications generally utilized by Verizon for signaling purposes and are listed herein to assist the Parties in meeting their respective Interconnection responsibilities related to Signaling:
- 12.10.1 Telcordia Generic Requirements, GR-905-CORE, Issue 1, March, 1995, and subsequent issues and amendments; and
- 12.10.2 Where applicable, Verizon Supplement Common Channel Signaling Network Interface Specification (Verizon-905).
- 12.11 Each Party shall charge the other Party mutual and reciprocal rates for any usage-based charges for CCS Signaling, toll free service access code (e.g., 800/888/877) database access, LIDB access, and access to other necessary databases, as follows: Verizon shall charge GNAPs in accordance with the Pricing Attachment **and the terms and conditions in applicable Tariffs**. GNAPs shall charge Verizon rates equal to the rates Verizon charges GNAPs, unless GNAPs's Tariffs for CCS signaling provide for lower generally available rates, in which case GNAPs shall charge Verizon such lower rates. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent a Party uses a third party vendor for the provision of CCS Signaling, such charges shall apply only to the third party vendor.

13. Operations Support Systems

Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1 above and in Section 8 of the Additional Services Attachment, Verizon shall provide GNAPs with access via electronic interfaces to databases required for pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing. Verizon shall provide GNAPs with such access in accordance with, but only to the extent required by, Applicable Law. All such transactions shall be submitted by GNAPs through such electronic interfaces.

14. Availability of Other Network Elements on an Unbundled Basis

- 14.1 Any request by GNAPs for access to a Verizon Network Element that is not already available and that Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide on an unbundled basis shall be treated as a Network Element Bona Fide Request pursuant to Section 14.3, below. GNAPs shall provide Verizon access to its Network Elements as mutually agreed by the Parties or as required by Applicable Law.
- 14.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 14, a Party shall not be required to provide a proprietary Network Element to the other Party under this Section 14 except as required by Applicable Law.
- 14.3 Network Element Bona Fide Request (BFR).
- 14.3.1 Each Party shall promptly consider and analyze access to a new unbundled Network Element in response to the submission of a Network Element Bona Fide Request by the other Party hereunder. The Network Element Bona Fide Request process set forth herein does not apply to those services requested pursuant to Report & Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking 91-141 (rel. Oct. 19, 1992) ¶ 259 and n.603 or subsequent orders.
- 14.3.2 A Network Element Bona Fide Request shall be submitted in writing and shall include a technical description of each requested Network Element.
- 14.3.3 The requesting Party may cancel a Network Element Bona Fide Request at any time, but shall pay the other Party's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and/or implementing the Network Element Bona Fide Request up to the date of cancellation.
- 14.3.4 Within ten (10) Business Days of its receipt, the receiving Party shall acknowledge receipt of the Network Element Bona Fide Request.
- 14.3.5 Except under extraordinary circumstances, within thirty (30) days of its receipt of a Network Element Bona Fide Request, the receiving Party shall provide to the requesting Party a preliminary analysis of such Network Element Bona Fide Request. The preliminary analysis shall confirm that the receiving Party will offer access to the Network Element or will provide a detailed explanation that access to the Network Element is not technically feasible and/or that the request does not qualify as a Network Element that is required to be provided by Applicable Law.
- 14.3.6 If the receiving Party determines that the Network Element Bona Fide Request is technically feasible and access to the Network Element is required to be provided by Applicable Law, it shall promptly proceed with developing the Network Element Bona Fide Request upon receipt of written authorization from the requesting Party. When it receives such authorization, the receiving Party shall promptly develop the requested services, determine their availability, calculate the applicable prices and establish installation intervals. Unless the Parties otherwise agree, the Network Element requested must be priced in accordance with Section 252(d)(1) of the Act.
- 14.3.7 As soon as feasible, but not more than ninety (90) days after its receipt of authorization to proceed with developing the Network Element Bona Fide Request, the receiving Party shall provide to the requesting Party

a Network Element Bona Fide Request quote which will include, at a minimum, a description of each Network Element, the availability, the applicable rates, and the installation intervals.

14.3.8 Within thirty (30) days of its receipt of the Network Element Bona Fide Request quote, the requesting Party must either confirm its order for the Network Element Bona Fide Request pursuant to the Network Element Bona Fide Request quote or seek arbitration by the Commission pursuant to Section 252 of the Act.

14.3.9 If a Party to a Network Element Bona Fide Request believes that the other Party is not requesting, negotiating or processing the Network Element Bona Fide Request in good faith, or disputes a determination, or price or cost quote, or is failing to act in accordance with Section 251 of the Act, such Party may seek mediation or arbitration by the Commission pursuant to Section 252 of the Act.

15. Maintenance of Network Elements

If (a) GNAPs reports to Verizon a Customer trouble, (b) GNAPs requests a dispatch, (c) Verizon dispatches a technician, and (d) such trouble was not caused by Verizon's facilities or equipment in whole or in part, then GNAPs shall pay Verizon a charge set forth in the Pricing Attachment for time associated with said dispatch. In addition, this charge also applies when the Customer contact as designated by GNAPs is not available at the appointed time. GNAPs accepts responsibility for initial trouble isolation and providing Verizon with appropriate dispatch information based on its test results. If, as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site on Verizon company premises ("dispatch in"), a charge set forth in the Pricing Attachment will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon. If as the result of GNAPs instructions, Verizon is erroneously requested to dispatch to a site outside of Verizon company premises ("dispatch out"), a charge set forth in the Pricing Attachment will be assessed per occurrence to GNAPs by Verizon. Verizon agrees to respond to GNAPs trouble reports on a non-discriminatory basis consistent with the manner in which it provides service to its own retail Customers or to any other similarly situated Telecommunications Carrier.

16. Combinations

16.1 Subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1, Verizon shall be obligated to provide a combination of Network Elements (a "Combination") only to the extent provision of such Combination is required by Applicable Law. To the extent Verizon is required by Applicable Law to provide a Combination to GNAPs, Verizon shall provide such Combination in accordance with, and subject to, requirements established by Verizon that are consistent with Applicable Law (such requirements, the "Combo Requirements"). Verizon shall make the Combo Requirements publicly available in an electronic form.

17. Rates and Charges

The rates and charges for UNEs, Combinations and other services, facilities and arrangements, offered under this Attachment shall be as provided in this Attachment and the Pricing Attachment.

COLLOCATION ATTACHMENT

1. Verizon's Provision of Collocation

Verizon shall provide to GNAPs, in accordance with this Agreement (**including, but not limited to, Verizon's applicable Tariffs**) and the requirements of Applicable Law, Collocation for the purpose of facilitating GNAPs's interconnection with facilities or services of Verizon or access to Unbundled Network Elements of Verizon; provided, that notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Verizon shall be obligated to provide Collocation to GNAPs only to the extent required by Applicable Law and may decline to provide Collocation to GNAPs to the extent that provision of Collocation is not required by Applicable Law. **Subject to the foregoing, Verizon shall provide Collocation to GNAPs in accordance with the rates, terms and conditions set forth in Verizon's Collocation tariff, and Verizon shall do so regardless of whether or not such rates, terms and conditions are effective.**

1.1 Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect.

The Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect provides the communications path between Verizon's Fiber Distribution Panel (FDP) and GNAPs's collocated transmission equipment and facilities. The connection of the facilities would be made via a Fiber Optic Patchcord. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect is limited in use solely in conjunction with access to unbundled Dark Fiber and unbundled optical Interoffice Facilities UNEs.

2. GNAPs's Provision of Collocation

Upon request by Verizon, GNAPs shall provide to Verizon collocation of facilities and equipment for the purpose of facilitating Verizon's interconnection with facilities or services of GNAPs. GNAPs shall provide collocation on a non-discriminatory basis in accordance with GNAPs's applicable Tariffs, or in the absence of applicable GNAPs Tariffs, in accordance with terms, conditions and prices to be negotiated by the Parties.

911 ATTACHMENT

1. 911/E-911 Arrangements

- 1.1 GNAPs may, at its option, interconnect to the Verizon 911/E-911 Selective Router or 911 Tandem Offices, as appropriate, that serve the areas in which GNAPs provides Telephone Exchange Services, for the provision of 911/E-911 services and for access to all subtending Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP). In such situations, Verizon will provide GNAPs with the appropriate CLLI codes and specifications of the Tandem Office serving area. In areas where E-911 is not available, GNAPs and Verizon will negotiate arrangements to connect GNAPs to the 911 service in accordance with applicable state law.
- 1.2 Path and route diverse Interconnections for 911/E-911 shall be made at the GNAPs-IP, the Verizon-IP, or other points as necessary and mutually agreed, and as required by law or regulation.
- 1.3 Within thirty (30) days of its receipt of a complete and accurate request from GNAPs, to include all required information and applicable forms, and to the extent authorized by the relevant federal, state, and local authorities, Verizon will provide GNAPs, where Verizon offers 911 service, with the following at a reasonable fee, if applicable:
 - 1.3.1 a file via electronic medium containing the Master Street Address Guide ("MSAG") for each county within the LATA(s) where GNAPs is providing, or represents to Verizon that it intends to provide within sixty (60) days of GNAPs's request, local exchange service, which MSAG shall be updated as the need arises and a complete copy of which shall be made available on an annual basis;
 - 1.3.2 a list of the address and CLLI code of each 911/E-911 selective router or 911 Tandem office(s) in the area in which GNAPs plans to offer Telephone Exchange Service;
 - 1.3.3 a list of geographical areas, e.g., LATAs, counties or municipalities, with the associated 911 tandems, as applicable.
 - 1.3.4 a list of Verizon personnel who currently have responsibility for 911/E-911 requirements, including a list of escalation contacts should the primary contacts be unavailable.
 - 1.3.5 any special 911 trunking requirements for each 911/E-911 selective router or 911 Tandem Office, where available, and;
 - 1.3.6 prompt return of any GNAPs 911/E-911 data entry files containing errors, so that GNAPs may ensure the accuracy of the Customer records.

2. Electronic Interface

GNAPs shall use, where available, the appropriate Verizon electronic interface, through which GNAPs shall input and provide a daily update of 911/E-911 database information related to appropriate GNAPs Customers. In those areas where an electronic interface is not available, GNAPs shall provide Verizon with all appropriate 911/E-911 information such as name, address, and telephone number via facsimile for Verizon's entry into the 911/E-911 database system. Any 911/E-911-related data exchanged between the

Parties prior to the availability of an electronic interface shall conform to Verizon standards, whereas 911/E-911-related data exchanged electronically shall conform to the National Emergency Number Association standards (NENA). GNAPs may also use the electronic interface, where available, to query the 911/E-911 database to verify the accuracy of GNAPs Customer information.

3. 911 Interconnection

Verizon and GNAPs will use commercially reasonable efforts to facilitate the prompt, robust, reliable and efficient interconnection of GNAPs systems to the 911/E-911 platforms and/or systems.

4. 911 Facilities

GNAPs shall be responsible for providing facilities from the GNAPs End Office to the 911 Tandem or selective router. GNAPs shall deploy diverse routing of 911 trunk pairs to the 911 tandem or selective router.

5. Local Number Portability for use with 911

The Parties acknowledge that until Local Number Portability (LNP) with full 911/E-911 compatibility is utilized for all ported telephone numbers, the use of Interim Number Portability ("INP") creates a special need to have the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) screen reflect two numbers: the "old" number and the "new" number assigned by GNAPs. Therefore, for those ported telephone numbers using INP, GNAPs will provide the 911/E-911 database with both the forwarded number and the directory number, as well as all other required information including the appropriate address information for the customer for entry into the 911/E-911 database system. Further, GNAPs will output the telephone number to which the call has been forwarded (that is, the Customer's ANI) to the 911 Tandem office or selective router. GNAPs will include their NENA five character Company Identification ("COID") for inclusion in the ALI display.

5.1 GNAPs is required to enter data into the 911/E-911 database under the NENA Standards for LNP. This includes, but is not limited to, using GNAPs's NENA COID to lock and unlock records and the posting of GNAPs's NENA COID to the ALI record where such locking and migrating feature for 911/E-911 records are available or as defined by local standards.

6. PSAP Coordination

Verizon and GNAPs will work cooperatively to arrange meetings with PSAPs to answer any technical questions the PSAPs, or county or municipal coordinators may have regarding the 911/E-911 arrangements.

7. 911 Compensation

GNAPs will compensate Verizon for connections to its 911/E-911 platform and/or system pursuant to the rate schedule included in the Pricing Attachment.

8. 911 Rules and Regulations

GNAPs and Verizon will comply with all applicable rules and regulations (including 911 taxes and surcharges as defined by local requirements) pertaining to the provision of 911/E-911 services in Florida.

PRICING ATTACHMENT

1. General

- 1.1 As used in this Attachment, the term "Charges" means the rates, fees, charges and prices for a Service.
- 1.2 Except as stated in Section 2 or Section 3, below, Charges for Services shall be as stated in this Section 1.
- 1.3 The Charges for a Service shall be the Charges for the Service stated in the Providing Party's applicable Tariff.
- 1.4 In the absence of Charges for a Service established pursuant to Section 1.3, the Charges shall be as stated in Appendix A of this Pricing Attachment.
- 1.5 The Charges stated in Appendix A of this Pricing Attachment **shall be automatically superseded by any applicable Tariff Charges. The Charges stated in Appendix A of this Pricing Attachment** also shall be automatically superseded by any new Charge(s) when such new Charge(s) are required by any order of the Commission or the FCC, approved by the Commission or the FCC, or otherwise allowed to go into effect by the Commission or the FCC **(including, but not limited to, in a Tariff that has been filed with the Commission or the FCC)**, provided such new Charge(s) are not subject to a stay issued by any court of competent jurisdiction.
- 1.6 In the absence of Charges for a Service established pursuant to Sections 1.3 through 1.5, if Charges for a Service are otherwise expressly provided for in this Agreement, such Charges shall apply.
- 1.7 In the absence of Charges for a Service established pursuant to Sections 1.3 through 1.6, the Charges for the Service shall be the Providing Party's FCC or Commission approved Charges.
- 1.8 In the absence of Charges for a Service established pursuant to Sections 1.3 through 1.7, the Charges for the Service shall be mutually agreed to by the Parties in writing.

2. Verizon Telecommunications Services Provided to GNAPs for Resale Pursuant to the Resale Attachment

- 2.1 Verizon Telecommunications Services for which Verizon is Required to Provide a Wholesale Discount Pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.
 - 2.1.1 The Charges for a Verizon Telecommunications Service purchased by GNAPs for resale for which Verizon is required to provide a wholesale discount pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act shall be the Retail Price for such Service set forth in Verizon's applicable Tariffs (or, if there is no Tariff Retail Price for such Service, Verizon's Retail Price for the Service that is generally offered to Verizon's Customers), less, to the extent required by Applicable Law: (a) the applicable wholesale discount stated in Verizon's Tariffs for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act; or, (b) in the absence of an applicable Verizon Tariff wholesale discount for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act, the applicable

wholesale discount stated in Appendix A for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.

- 2.1.2 The Charges for a Verizon Telecommunications Service Customer Specific Arrangement ("CSA") purchased by GNAPs for resale pursuant to Section 3.3 of the Resale Attachment for which Verizon is required to provide a wholesale discount pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act, shall be the Retail Price for the CSA, less, to the extent required by Applicable Law: (a) the applicable wholesale discount stated in Verizon's Tariffs for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act; or, (b) in the absence of an applicable Verizon Tariff wholesale discount for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act, the applicable discount stated in Appendix A for Verizon Telecommunications Services purchased for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in accordance with, and to the extent permitted by Applicable Law, Verizon may establish a wholesale discount for a CSA that differs from the wholesale discount that is generally applicable to Telecommunications Services provided to GNAPs for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.
- 2.1.3 Notwithstanding Sections 2.1 and 2.2, in accordance with, and to the extent permitted by Applicable Law, Verizon may at any time establish a wholesale discount for a Telecommunications Service (including, but not limited to, a CSA) that differs from the wholesale discount that is generally applicable to Telecommunications Services provided to GNAPs for resale pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.
- 2.1.4 The wholesale discount stated in Appendix A shall be automatically superseded by any new wholesale discount when such new wholesale discount is required by any order of the Commission or the FCC, approved by the Commission or the FCC, or otherwise allowed to go into effect by the Commission or the FCC, provided such new wholesale discount is not subject to a stay issued by any court of competent jurisdiction.
- 2.1.5 The wholesale discount provided for in Sections 2.1.1 through 2.1.3 shall not be applied to:
 - 2.1.5.1 Short term promotions as defined in 47 CFR § 51.613;
 - 2.1.5.2 Except as otherwise provided by Applicable Law, Exchange Access services;
 - 2.1.5.3 Subscriber Line Charges, Federal Line Cost Charges, end user common line Charges, taxes, and government Charges and assessment (including, but not limited to, 9-1-1 Charges and Dual Party Relay Service Charges).
 - 2.1.5.4 Any other service or Charge that the Commission, the FCC, or other governmental entity of appropriate jurisdiction determines is not subject to a wholesale rate discount under Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.

2.2 Verizon Telecommunications Services for which Verizon is Not Required to Provide a Wholesale Discount Pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act.

2.2.1 The Charges for a Verizon Telecommunications Service for which Verizon is not required to provide a wholesale discount pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act shall be the Charges stated in Verizon's Tariffs for such Verizon Telecommunications Service (or, if there are no Verizon Tariff Charges for such Service, Verizon's Charges for the Service that are generally offered by Verizon).

2.2.2 The Charges for a Verizon Telecommunications Service customer specific contract service arrangement ("CSA") purchased by GNAPs pursuant to Section 3.3 of the Resale Attachment for which Verizon is not required to provide a wholesale discount pursuant to Section 251(c)(4) of the Act shall be the Charges provided for in the CSA and any other Charges that Verizon could bill the person to whom the CSA was originally provided (including, but not limited to, applicable Verizon Tariff Charges).

2.3 Other Charges.

2.3.1 GNAPs shall pay, or collect and remit to Verizon, without discount, all Subscriber Line Charges, Federal Line Cost Charges, and end user common line Charges, associated with Verizon Telecommunications Services provided by Verizon to GNAPs.

3. GNAPs Prices

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the Charges that GNAPs bills Verizon for GNAPs's Services shall not exceed the Charges for Verizon's comparable Services, except to the extent that GNAPs's cost to provide such GNAPs Services to Verizon exceeds the Charges for Verizon's comparable

Services and GNAPs has demonstrated such cost to Verizon, or, at Verizon's request, to the Commission or the FCC.

4. Section 271

If Verizon is a Bell Operating Company (as defined in the Act) and in order to comply with Section 271(c)(2)(B) of the Act provides a Service under this Agreement that Verizon is not required to provide by Section 251 of the Act, Verizon shall have the right to establish Charges for such Service in a manner that differs from the manner in which under Applicable Law (including, but not limited to, Section 252(d) of the Act) Charges must be set for Services provided under Section 251.

5. Regulatory Review of Prices

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, each Party reserves its respective rights to institute an appropriate proceeding with the FCC, the Commission or other governmental body of appropriate jurisdiction: (a) with regard to the Charges for its Services (including, but not limited to, a proceeding to change the Charges for its services, whether provided for in any of its Tariffs, in Appendix A, or otherwise); and (b) with regard to the Charges of the other Party (including, but not limited to, a proceeding to obtain a reduction in such Charges and a refund of any amounts paid in excess of any Charges that are reduced).

APPENDIX A TO THE PRICING ATTACHMENT

I. Rates and Charges for Transportation and Termination of Traffic

- A. The Reciprocal Compensation Traffic Termination rate element that applies to Reciprocal Compensation Traffic on a minute of use basis for traffic that is delivered to an End Office is **\$0.0026691**.
- B. The Reciprocal Compensation Traffic Termination rate element that applies to Reciprocal Compensation Traffic on a minute of use basis for traffic that is delivered to Tandem Switch is **\$0.0046275**.
- C. The Tandem Transiting Charge is **0.00195837**.
- D. Entrance Facility Charge: **See Intrastate Access Tariff**

II. Services Available for Resale

The avoided cost discount for all services, excluding OS/DA, is 13.04%¹.

Non-Recurring Charges (NRCs) for Resale Services

Pre-ordering

CLEC Account Establishment Per CLEC	\$273.09
Customer Record Search Per Account	\$ 11.69

Ordering and Provisioning

Engineered Initial Service Order (ISO) - New Service	\$311.98
Engineered Initial Service Order - As Specified	\$123.84
Engineered Subsequent Service Order	\$ 59.61
Non-Engineered Initial Service Order - New Service	\$ 42.50
Non-Engineered Initial Service Order - Changeover	\$ 21.62
Non-Engineered Initial Service Order - As Specified	\$ 82.13
Non-Engineered Subsequent Service Order	\$ 19.55
Central Office Connect	\$ 12.21
Outside Facility Connect	\$ 68.30
Manual Ordering Charge	\$ 12.17

Product Specific

NRCs, other than those for Pre-ordering, Ordering and Provisioning, and Custom Handling as listed in this Appendix, will be charged from the appropriate retail tariff. No discount applies to such NRCs.

Custom Handling

Service Order Expedite:

Engineered	\$ 35.48
Non-Engineered	\$ 12.59

Coordinated Conversions:

ISO	\$ 17.76
Central Office Connection	\$ 10.71
Outside Facility Connection	\$ 9.59

Hot Coordinated Conversion First Hour:

ISO	\$ 30.55
Central Office Connection	\$ 42.83
Outside Facility Connection	\$ 38.34

Hot Coordinated Conversion per Additional Quarter Hour:

ISO	\$ 6.40
Central Office Connection	\$ 10.71
Outside Facility Connection	\$ 9.59

¹ In compliance with the FCC Order approving the Merger of GTE Corporation and Bell Atlantic (CC Docket No. 98-1840), Verizon will offer limited duration promotional discounts on resold residential exchange access lines. The terms and conditions on which these promotional discounts are being made available can be found on Verizon's web site, at <http://www.verizon.com/wise> for former GTE service areas and former Bell Atlantic service areas.

Application of NRCs

Pre-ordering:

CLEC Account Establishment is a one-time charge applied the first time that GNAPs orders any service from this Agreement.

Customer Record Search applies when GNAPs requests a summary of the services currently subscribed to by the end-user.

Ordering and Provisioning:

Engineered Initial Service Order - New Service applies per Local Service Request (LSR) when engineering work activity is required to complete the order, e.g. digital loops.

Non-Engineered Initial Service Order - New Service applies per LSR when no engineering work activity is required to complete the order, e.g. analog loops.

Initial Service Order - As Specified (Engineered or Non-Engineered) applies only to Complex Services for services migrating from Verizon to GNAPs. Complex Services are services that require a data gathering form or has special instructions.

Non-Engineered Initial Service Order - Changeover applies only to Basic Services for services migrating from Verizon to GNAPs. End-user service may remain the same or change.

Central Office Connect applies in addition to the ISO when physical installation is required at the central office.

Outside Facility Connect applies in addition to the ISO when incremental field work is required.

Manual Ordering Charge applies to orders that require Verizon to manually enter GNAPs' order into Verizon's Secure Integrated Gateway System (SIGS), e.g. faxed orders and orders sent via physical or electronic mail.

Custom Handling (These NRCs are in addition to any Preordering or Ordering and Provisioning NRCs):

Service Order Expedite (Engineered or Non-Engineered) applies if GNAPs requests service prior to the standard due date intervals.

Coordinated Conversion applies if GNAPs requests notification and coordination of service cut over prior to the service becoming effective.

Hot Coordinated Conversion First Hour applies if GNAPs requests real-time coordination of a service cut-over that takes one hour or less.

Hot Coordinated Conversion Per Additional Quarter Hour applies, in addition to the Hot Coordinated Conversion First Hour, for every 15-minute segment of real-time coordination of a service cut-over that takes more than one hour.

III. Prices for Unbundled Network Elements

Monthly Recurring Charges

Local Loop²

2 Wire Analog Loop (inclusive of NID)	
Zone 1 - High	\$ 16.41
Zone 2 - Medium	\$ 23.33
Zone 3 - Low	\$ 40.41
4 Wire Analog Loop (inclusive of NID)	
Zone 1 - High	\$ 20.52
Zone 2 - Medium	\$ 29.17
Zone 3 - Low	\$ 50.51
2 Wire Digital Loop (inclusive of NID)	
Zone 1 - High	\$ 16.41
Zone 2 - Medium	\$ 23.33
Zone 3 - Low	\$ 40.41
4 Wire Digital Loop (inclusive of NID)	
Zone 1 - High	\$ 20.52
Zone 2 - Medium	\$ 29.17
Zone 3 - Low	\$ 50.51
DS-1 Loop	\$ 223.23
DS-3 Loop	\$1,208.03
Supplemental Features:	
ISDN-BRI Line Loop Extender	TBD
DS1 Clear Channel Capability	\$16.00

Subloop

2-Wire Feeder	\$ 10.26
2-Wire Distribution	\$ 19.05
4-Wire Feeder	\$ 21.70
4-Wire Distribution	\$ 40.29
2-Wire Drop	\$ 3.81
4-Wire Drop	\$ 8.06
Inside Wire	BFR

Network Interface Device (leased separately)

Basic NID:	\$.90
Complex (12 x) NID	\$ 2.10

Switching

Port	
Basic Analog Line Side Port	\$ 3.22
Coin Line Side Port	\$ 11.53
ISDN BRI Digital Line Side Port	\$ 13.50
DS-1 Digital Trunk Side Port	\$ 70.62
ISDN PRI Digital Trunk Side Port	\$ 224.38

² In compliance with the FCC order approving the merger of GTE Corporation and Bell Atlantic (CC Docket No. 98-1840), Verizon will offer limited duration promotional discounts on residential UNE Loops and UNE Advance Services Loops. The terms and conditions on which these promotional discounts are being made available can be found on <http://www.verizon.com/wise> for former GTE service areas and former Bell Atlantic service areas.

Vertical Features See Attached List

Usage Charges (must purchase Port)

Local Central Office Switching (Overall Average MOU)	\$0.0026691
Common Shared Transport Transport Facility (Average MOU/ALM)	\$0.0000007
Transport Termination (Average MOU/Term)	\$0.0001010
Tandem Switching (Average MOU)	\$0.0017479

Terminating to Originating Ratio	1.00
Assumed Minutes	TBD

Operator and Directory Assistance Services (OS/DA)

National DA	\$0.5500000
DA	\$0.4500000
Mechanized Operator Calling Card	\$0.0890000
Live Operator	\$0.4490000
Originating Line Number Screening	\$0.0180000
Call Detail Record	\$0.0200000
Busy Line Verify	\$0.9900000
Busy Line Interrupt	\$1.0500000

Dedicated Transport Facilities

CLEC Dedicated Transport

CDT 2 Wire	\$ 23.00
CDT 4 Wire	\$ 33.00
CDT DS1	\$ 250.00
CDT DS3 Optical Interface	\$ 937.50
CDT DS3 Electrical Interface	\$1,250.00

Interoffice Dedicated Transport

IDT DS0 Transport Facility per ALM	\$.02
IDT DS0 Transport Termination	\$ 12.49
IDT DS1 Transport Facility per ALM	\$.39
IDT DS1 Transport Termination	\$ 25.78
IDT DS3 Transport Facility per ALM	\$ 4.44
IDT DS3 Transport Termination	\$ 133.29

Multiplexing

DS1 to Voice Multiplexing	\$ 187.86
DS3 to DS1 Multiplexing	\$ 516.10

DS1 Clear Channel Capability	\$ 16.00
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Unbundled Dark Fiber

Unbundled Dark Fiber Loops/Subloops

Dark Fiber Loop	\$ 67.13
Dark Fiber Subloop - Feeder	\$ 53.17
Dark Fiber Subloop - Distribution	\$ 13.96

Unbundled Dark Fiber Dedicated Transport

Dark Fiber IDT -Facility	\$ 24.80
Dark Fiber IDT -Termination	\$ 6.34

Packet Switching

BFR

Call Related Database **BFR**

Service Management System **BFR**

OSS **BFR**

UNE-P Pricing

MRCs. The MRC for a UNE-P will generally be equal to the sum of the MRCs for the combined UNEs (e.g. the total of the UNE loop charge plus the UNE port charges in the Agreement (see Note A) plus: UNE local switching (per minute originating usage plus T/O factor to determine terminating minutes) based on UNE local switching rates in the Agreement plus UNE shared transport and tandem switching (based on factors for percent interoffice and tandem switch usage, plus assumed transport mileage of 10 miles and 2 terms) based on UNE shared transport rates in the Agreement plus UNE Vertical Services charges (optional per line charges, if allowed by the Agreement).

(Note A): UNE platforms are available in four loop/port configurations as shown below. If the price for any component of these platforms is not set forth herein, Verizon will use the ICB process to determine the appropriate price and TBD pricing shall apply.

UNE Basic Analog Voice Grade Platform consists of the following components:

- UNE 2-wire Analog loop; and
- UNE Basic Analog Line Side port

UNE ISDN BRI Platform consists of the following components:

- UNE 2-wire Digital loop; and
- UNE ISDN BRI Digital Line Side port

UNE ISDN PRI Platform consists of the following components:

- UNE DS1 loop; and
- UNE ISDN PRI Digital Trunk Side port

UNE DS1 Platform consists of the following components:

- UNE DS1 loop; and
- UNE DS1 Digital Trunk Side port

NRCs. On an interim basis, until NRCs specific to UNE-P have been established, the Initial Service Order Charge for ports will be billed for all UNE combination orders. Central Office Line Connection or Outside Facility Fieldwork charges will be applied as incurred on UNE combination orders. Verizon reserves the right to apply new NRCs specific to UNE-P when such NRCs have been developed.

Optional NRCs will apply as ordered by the CLEC including such charges as Expedites, Coordinated Conversions, loop Conditioning, etc.

Operator Services and Directory Assistance Services (OS/DA). If GNAPs does not initially utilize available customized routing services to re-route OS/DA calls to its own or another party's operator services platform, Verizon will bill the CLEC for OS/DA calls at a market-based ICB rate pending GNAPs's completion of a separate OS/DA agreement.

FLORIDA UNBUNDLED VERTICAL FEATURES

VERTICAL FEATURES		(Subject to Availability)
Three Way Calling	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.35
Call Forwarding Variable	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.24
Cust. Changeable Speed Calling 1-Digit	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.19
Cust. Changeable Speed Calling 2-Digit	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.33
Call Waiting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.09
Cancel Call Waiting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.07
Automatic Callback	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.27
Automatic Recall	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.14
Calling Number Delivery	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.27
Calling Number Delivery Blocking	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.24
Distinctive Ringing / Call Waiting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.34
Customer Originated Trace	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.13
Selective Call Rejection	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.37
Selective Call Forwarding	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.33
Selective Call Acceptance	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.40
Call Forwarding Variable CTX	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Call Forwarding Incoming Only	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.16
Call Forwarding Within Group Only	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.12
Call Forwarding Busy Line	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.16
Call Forwarding Don't Answer All Calls	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.16
Remote Call Forward	\$/Feature/Month	\$2.53
Call Waiting Originating	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.12
Call Waiting Terminating	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Cancel Call Waiting CTX	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
Three Way Calling CTX	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.45
Call Transfer Individual All Calls	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Add-on Consultation Hold Incoming Only	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.15
Speed Calling Individual 1-Digit	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.08
Speed Calling Individual 2-Digit	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.15
Direct Connect	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Distinctive Alerting / Call Waiting Indicator	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.06
Call Hold	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.20
Semi-Restricted (Orig/Term)	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.07
Fully-Restricted (Orig/Term)	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.07
Toll Restricted Service	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.16
Call Pick-up	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Directed Call Pick-up w/Barge-In	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.04
Directed Call Pick-up w/o Barge-In	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.07
Special Intercept Announcements	\$/Feature/Month	\$7.91
Conference Calling - 6-Way Station Cont.	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.58
Station Message Detail Recording	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.33
Station Message Detail Recording to Premises	\$/Feature/Month	\$3.27
Fixed Night Service - Key	\$/Feature/Month	\$2.71
Attendant Camp-on (Non-DI Console)	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.34
Attendant Busy Line Verification	\$/Feature/Month	\$13.47
Control of Facilities	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Fixed Night Service - Call Forwarding	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.94
Attendant Conference	\$/Feature/Month	\$42.92

VERTICAL FEATURES		(Subject to Availability)
Circular Hunting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.08
Preferential Multiline Hunting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.02
Uniform Call Distribution	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.73
Stop Hunt Key	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.14
Make Busy Key	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.14
Queuing	\$/Feature/Month	\$12.27
Automatic Route Selection	\$/Feature/Month	\$2.25
Facility Restriction Level	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Expansive Route Warning Tone	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.02
Time-of-Day Routing Control	\$/Feature/Month	\$6.48
Foreign Exchange Facilities	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.05
Anonymous Call Rejection	\$/Feature/Month	\$3.67
Basic Business Group Sta-Sta ICM	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.31
Basic Business Group CTX	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.16
Basic Business Group DOD	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
Basic Business Auto ID Outward Dialing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Basic Business Group DID	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Business Set Group Intercom All Calls	\$/Feature/Month	\$3.54
Dial Call Waiting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.07
Loudspeaker Paging	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.04
Recorded Telephone Dictation	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.29
On-Hook Queuing for Outgoing Trunks	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Off-Hook Queuing for Outgoing Trunks	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.02
Teen Service	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.07
Bg - Automatic Call Back	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.11
Voice/Data Protection	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
Authorization Codes for Afr	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Account Codes for Afr	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.18
Code Restriction Diversion	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Code Calling	\$/Feature/Month	\$5.92
Meet-Me Conference	\$/Feature/Month	\$2.43
Call Park	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.08
Executive Busy Override	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.06
Last Number Redial	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.10
Direct Inward System Access	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.09
Authorization Code Immediate Dialing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Bg - Speed Calling Shared	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
Attendant Recall from Satellite	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.04
Bg - Speed Calling 2-Shared	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
Business Set - Call Pick-up	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.04
Authorization Code for Mdr	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Locked Loop Operation	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Attendant Position Busy	\$/Feature/Month	\$3.02
Two-Way Splitting	\$/Feature/Month	\$4.01
Call Forwarding - All (Fixed)	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.26
Business Group Call Waiting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Music on Hold	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.73
Automatic Alternate Routing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.27
DTMF Dialing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
BG DTMF Dialing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Business Set Access to Paging	\$/Feature/Month	\$1.64

VERTICAL FEATURES		(Subject to Availability)
Call Flip-Flop (Ctx-A)	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.25
Selective Calling Waiting (Class)	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.35
Direct Inward Dialing	\$/Feature/Month	\$6.73
Customer Dialed Account Recording	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.55
Deluxe Automatic Route Selection	\$/Feature/Month	\$25.80
MDC Attendant Console	\$/Feature/Month	\$8.40
Warm Line	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.02
Calling Name Delivery	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.05
Call Forwarding Enhancements	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Caller ID Name and Number	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.21
InContact	\$/Feature/Month	\$3.79
Call Waiting ID	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.04
Att'd ID on Incoming Calls	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.89
Privacy Release	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.25
Display Calling Number	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.12
Six-Port Conference	\$/Feature/Month	\$28.76
Business Set Call Back Queuing	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.01
ISDN Code Calling - Answer	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.20
Att'd Call Park	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.33
Att'd Autodial	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.10
Att'd Speed Calling	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.56
Att'd Console Test	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.07
Att'd Delayed Operation	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Att'd Lockout	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Att'd Multiple Listed Directory Numbers	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Att'd Secrecy	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.51
Att'd Wildcard Key	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.21
Att'd Flexible Console Alerting	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.00
Att'd VFG Trunk Group Busy on Att'd Console	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.11
Att'd Console Act/Deact of CFU/CFT	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.17
Att'd Display of Queued Calls	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.02
Att'd Interposition Transfer	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.14
Att'd Automatic Recall	\$/Feature/Month	\$0.43

NON-RECURRING CHARGES

LOCAL WHOLESALE SERVICES	Ordering 100% Manual	Ordering Semi- Mech.	Provisioning Initial Unit	Provisioning Addtl Unit
UNBUNDLED LOOP				
Exchange - Basic - Initial	\$ 38.75	\$ 27.60	\$ 42.17	\$ 38.81
Exchange - Basic - Subsequent	\$ 17.44	\$ 12.55	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Initial	\$ 40.56	\$ 25.03	\$107.58	\$ 26.61
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Subsequent	\$ 18.87	\$ 13.98	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Exchange - Complex Digital - Initial	\$ 40.56	\$ 25.03	\$ 96.76	\$ 26.53
Exchange - Complex Digital - Subsequent	\$ 18.87	\$ 13.98	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Advanced - Basic - Initial	\$ 36.18	\$ 25.03	\$573.73	\$202.79
Advanced - Complex - Initial	\$ 40.56	\$ 25.03	\$569.13	\$303.39
UNBUNDLED PORT				
Exchange - Basic - Initial	\$ 33.04	\$ 21.89	\$ 31.29	\$ 29.38
Exchange - Basic - Subsequent (Port Feature)	\$ 19.78	\$ 14.89	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14
Exchange - Basic - Subsequent (CO Interconnection)	\$ 19.78	\$ 14.89	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Initial	\$ 43.54	\$ 28.01	\$ 75.32	\$ 38.01
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Subsequent (Port Feature)	\$ 25.90	\$ 21.01	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.23
Exchange - Complex Nondigital – Subsequent (Switch Feature Group)	\$ 30.28	\$ 21.01	\$ 23.06	\$ -
Exchange - Complex Nondigital – Subsequent (CO Interconnection)	\$ 25.90	\$ 21.01	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Exchange - Complex Digital - Initial	\$ 43.54	\$ 28.01	\$129.72	\$ 32.97
Exchange - Complex Digital - Subsequent (Port Feature)	\$ 25.90	\$ 21.01	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.45
Exchange - Complex Digital – Subsequent (Switch Feature Group)	\$ 30.28	\$ 21.01	\$ 23.06	\$ -
Exchange - Complex Digital - Subsequent (CO Interconnection)	\$ 25.90	\$ 21.01	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53
Advanced - Basic - Initial	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Advanced - Complex - Initial	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Advanced - Basic - Subsequent	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Advanced - Complex - Subsequent	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
UNBUNDLED NID				
Exchange - Basic	\$ 27.06	\$ 18.83	\$ 33.99	N/A
SUBLOOP				
Exchange - MDF Interconnection - Initial	\$ 36.32	\$ 26.88	\$ 48.65	\$ 34.50
Exchange - MDF Interconnection - Subsequent	\$ 15.01	\$ 11.83	\$ 14.18	\$ 13.22
Exchange - FDI Feeder Interconnection - Initial	\$ 36.32	\$ 26.88	\$ 46.20	\$ 24.97
Exchange - FDI Feeder Interconnection - Subsequent	\$ 15.01	\$ 11.83	\$ 16.99	\$ 7.22
Exchange - FDI Distribution Interconnection - Initial	\$ 36.32	\$ 26.88	\$ 61.90	\$ 30.36

Exchange - FDI Distribution Interconnection - Subsequent	\$ 15.01	\$ 11.83	\$ 16.99	\$ 7.22
Exchange - Serving Terminal Interconnection - Initial	\$ 36.32	\$ 26.88	\$ 28.99	\$ 15.51
Exchange - Serving Terminal Interconnection - Subsequent	\$ 15.01	\$ 11.83	\$ 13.23	\$ 6.41

DARK FIBER

Advanced - Service Inquiry Charge	\$249.82	\$249.82	N/A	N/A
Advanced - Interoffice Dedicated Transport - Initial	\$ 63.85	\$ 63.85	\$153.14	\$110.28
Advanced - Unbundled Loop - Initial	\$ 63.85	\$ 63.85	\$148.37	\$106.54
Advanced - Subloop Feeder - Initial	\$ 63.85	\$ 63.85	\$148.37	\$106.54
Advanced - Subloop Distribution - Initial	\$ 63.85	\$ 63.85	\$151.78	\$102.80

ENHANCED EXTENDED LINK

Advanced - Basic - Initial	\$ 88.39	\$ 56.13	\$397.31	N/A
Advanced - Basic - Subsequent	\$ 38.02	\$ 21.89	\$ 49.53	N/A
DS0 - Initial	\$ 88.39	\$ 56.13	\$482.99	N/A
DS0 - Subsequent	\$ 38.02	\$ 21.89	\$ --	N/A
DS1/DS3 - Initial	\$ 97.94	\$ 65.68	\$384.08	N/A
DS1/DS3 - Subsequent	\$ 38.02	\$ 21.89	\$ 9.90	N/A

LOOP CONDITIONING³

(No charge for loops 12,000 feet or less)

Loop Conditioning - Bridged Tap	N/A	N/A	\$318.71	\$ 34.88
Loop Conditioning - Load Coils	N/A	N/A	\$249.91	\$ -
Loop Conditioning - Load Coils / Bridged Tap	N/A	N/A	\$568.62	\$ 34.88
Loop Conditioning - Feeder - Bridged Tap	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Loop Conditioning - Feeder - Load Coils	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Loop Conditioning - Feeder - Load Coils / Bridged Tap	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Loop Conditioning - Distribution - Bridged Tap	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Loop Conditioning - Distribution - Load Coils	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Loop Conditioning - Distribution - Load Coils / Bridged Tap	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

UNE PLATFORM

Exchange - Basic - Initial	\$ 31.57	\$ 22.13	\$ 28.23	\$ 26.58
Exchange - Basic - Subsequent	\$ 16.44	\$ 13.26	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.08
Exchange - Basic - Changeover	\$ 19.93	\$ 15.54	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Initial	\$ 41.35	\$ 27.53	\$162.41	\$ 31.70
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Subsequent (Port Feature)	\$ 16.44	\$ 13.26	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.89
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Subsequent (Switch Feature Group)	\$ 20.82	\$ 13.26	\$ 22.73	\$ 22.73
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Changeover (As Is)	\$ 22.35	\$ 17.96	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.61
Exchange - Complex Nondigital - Changeover (As Specified)	\$ 30.08	\$ 21.31	\$ 20.97	\$ 3.61
Exchange - Complex Digital - Initial	\$ 41.35	\$ 27.53	\$205.75	\$ 28.18
Exchange - Complex Digital - Subsequent (Port Feature)	\$ 16.44	\$ 13.26	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.15
Exchange - Complex Digital - Subsequent (Switch Feature Group)	\$ 20.82	\$ 13.26	\$ 22.73	\$ 22.73

³ These charges are interim and subject to retroactive true-up back to the Effective Date of this Agreement.

Exchange - Complex Digital - Changeover (As Is)	\$ 22.35	\$ 17.96	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.18
Exchange - Complex Digital - Changeover (As Specified)	\$ 30.08	\$ 21.31	\$ 80.98	\$ 4.18
Advanced - Complex - Initial	\$ 48.35	\$ 34.53	\$681.24	\$303.66
Advanced - Complex - Subsequent	\$ 20.82	\$ 13.26	\$ 65.81	\$ 48.47
Advanced - Complex - Changeover (As Is)	\$ 24.06	\$ 19.67	\$ 51.51	\$ 34.17
Advanced - Complex - Changeover (As Specified)	\$ 37.08	\$ 28.31	\$ 82.31	\$ 64.97

DEDICATED TRANSPORT

Advanced - Basic - Initial	\$ 95.49	\$ 63.01	\$428.58	N/A
Advanced - Basic - Subsequent	\$ 45.12	\$ 28.77	\$ 58.20	N/A
Advanced - Complex - Initial	\$105.04	\$ 72.56	\$584.49	N/A
Advanced - Complex - Subsequent	\$ 45.12	\$ 28.77	\$ 86.80	N/A

SIGNALING SYSTEM 7 (SS7)

Facilities and Trunks - Initial	\$237.67	\$205.19	\$568.54	N/A
Facilities and Trunks - Subsequent (with Engineering Review)	\$ 71.58	\$ 55.23	\$213.12	N/A
Facilities and Trunks - Subsequent (w/o Engineering Review)	\$ 71.58	\$ 55.23	\$ 67.28	N/A
Trunks Only - Initial	\$126.13	\$ 93.65	\$505.41	N/A
Trunks Only - Subsequent (with Engineering Review)	\$ 49.46	\$ 33.11	\$202.03	N/A
Trunks Only - Subsequent (w/o Engineering Review)	\$ 49.46	\$ 33.11	\$ 67.28	N/A
STP Ports (SS7 Links)	\$237.67	\$205.19	\$438.81	N/A
Entrance Facility/Dedicated Transport DS0 - Initial	\$ 95.49	\$ 63.01	\$390.08	N/A
Entrance Facility/Dedicated Transport DS0 - Subsequent	\$ 45.12	\$ 28.77	\$ 58.20	N/A
Entrance Facility/Dedicated Transport DS1/DS3 - Initial	\$105.04	\$ 72.56	\$515.03	N/A
Entrance Facility/Dedicated Transport DS1/DS3 - Subsequent	\$ 45.12	\$ 28.77	\$ 86.80	N/A

COORDINATED CONVERSIONS

Exchange - Standard Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 30.72	\$ 30.50	N/A	N/A
Exchange - Additional Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 26.97	\$ 26.75	N/A	N/A
Advanced - Standard Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 22.92	\$ 22.69	N/A	N/A
Advanced - Additional Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 21.12	\$ 20.89	N/A	N/A

**HOT-CUT COORDINATED CONVERSIONS
(Only available for 2-wire analog loops)**

Exchange - Standard Interval - Per Hour	\$108.80	\$108.57	N/A	N/A
Exchange - Additional Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 26.97	\$ 26.75	N/A	N/A
Advanced - Standard Interval - Per Hour	\$ 83.43	\$ 83.20	N/A	N/A
Advanced - Additional Interval - Per Qtr. Hour	\$ 21.12	\$ 20.89	N/A	N/A

CUSTOMIZED ROUTING

BFR BFR BFR BFR

EXPEDITES

Exchange Products	\$ 3.36	\$ 3.36	N/A	N/A
Advanced Products	\$ 25.80	\$ 25.80	N/A	N/A

OTHER

Customer Record Search (per account)	\$ 4.21	\$ -	N/A	N/A
CLEC Account Establishment (per CLEC)	\$166.32	\$166.32	N/A	N/A

LINE SHARING - CLEC OWNED SPLITTER

CLEC Splitter Connection - Initial	\$ 32.19	\$ 22.52	\$ 53.04	\$ 47.29
CLEC Splitter Connection - Subsequent	\$ 13.24	\$ 9.83	\$ 14.49	\$ 13.53

PACKET SWITCHING

TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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CALL RELATED DATABASE

TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
-----	-----	-----	-----

OSS

TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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Application of NRCs

Preordering:

CLEC Account Establishment is a one-time charge applied the first time that GNAPs orders any service from this Agreement.

Customer Record Search applies when GNAPs requests a summary of the services currently subscribed to by the end-user.

Ordering and Provisioning:

Initial Service Order (ISO) applies to each Local Service Request (LSR) and Access Service Request (ASR) for new service. Charge is Manual (e.g. for a faxed order) or Semi-Mechanized (e.g. for an electronically transmitted order) based upon the method of submission used by the CLEC.

Subsequent Service Order applies to each LSR/ASR for modifications to an existing service. Charge is Manual or Semi-Mechanized based upon the method of submission used by the CLEC.

Advanced ISO applies per LSR/ASR when engineering work activity is required to complete the order.

Exchange ISO applies per LSR/ASR when no engineering work activity is required to complete the order.

Provisioning – Initial Unit applies per ISO for the first unit installed. The Additional Unit applies for each additional unit installed on the same ISO.

Basic Provisioning applies to services that can be provisioned using standard network components maintained in inventory without specialized instructions for switch translations, routing, and service arrangements.

Complex Provisioning applies to services that require special instruction for the provisioning of the service to meet the customer's needs.

Examples of services and their Ordering/Provisioning category that applies:

Exchange-Basic: 2-Wire Analog, 4-Wire Analog, Standard Subloop Distribution, Standard Subloop Feeder, Drop and NID.

Exchange-Complex: Non-loaded Subloop Distribution, Non-load Subloop Feeder, Loop Conditioning, Customized Routing, ISDN BRI Digital Line Side Port and Line Sharing.

Advanced-Basic: 2-Wire Digital Loop, 4-Wire Digital Loop

Advanced-Complex: DS1 Loop, DS3 Loop, Dark Fiber, EELs, and ISDN PRI Digital Trunk Side Port

Conditioning applies in addition to the ISO, for each Loop or Subloop UNE for the installation and grooming of Conditioning requests.

DS1 Clear Channel Capability applies in addition to the ISO, per DS1 for the installation and grooming of DS1 Clear Channel Capability requests.

Changeover Charge applies to UNE-P and EEL orders when an existing retail, resale, or special access service is already in place.

Service Inquiry – Dark Fiber applies per service inquiry when a CLEC requests Verizon to determine the availability of dark fiber on a specific route.

Custom Handling (These NRCs are in addition to any Preordering or Ordering and Provisioning NRCs):

Service Order Expedite applies if GNAPs requests service prior to the standard due date intervals and the expedite request can be met by Verizon.

Coordinated Conversion applies if GNAPs requests notification and coordination of service cut-over prior to the service becoming effective.

Hot Coordinated Conversion First Hour applies if GNAPs requests real-time coordination of a service cut-over that takes one hour or less.

Hot Coordinated Conversion Per Additional Quarter Hour applies, in addition to the Hot Coordinated Conversion First Hour, for every 15-minute segment of real-time coordination of a service cut-over that takes more than one hour.

IV. Rates and Charges for 911

	Non-Recurring Charge	Monthly Recurring Charge
DS1	Tariff	Tariff
DSO 911 Trunk	Tariff	Tariff
E911 Selective Router Ports		
Ports		
Per Trunk	\$260.00	\$30.00
Wireless Additive Per Port	N/A	\$13.00
ALI Database Services		
Centralized ALI Port		
Per System (for third party data--Note 1)	\$200.00	\$62.00
PSALI Software		
Per Package	\$790.80	\$20.00
ALI Gateway/DMARCS Service	\$135.00	\$36.00
Selective Router Boundary Maps	\$125.00	N/A
Per Map		
MSAG Copies via Diskette/Electronic		
Per County		
First Copy Per Order	\$276.00	N/A
Daily Updates	\$ 37.00	N/A

Note 1: Includes one port each into both primary and secondary Centralized ALI system. Circuits from third party database to Centralized ALI system, 9.6k or higher, to be provided by GNAPs.

V. **Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect**

Fiber Optic Cross Connect Rate Elements				
	Elements	Increment	NRC/MRC	Rate
Non-Recurring Prices				
1	Fiber Optic Patch Cord Pull/Term. - Engineering	per project	NRC	\$71.44
2	Fiber Optic Patch Cord Material Charge	per cable run	NRC	\$40.53
3	Fiber Optic Patch Cord Pull	per cable run	NRC	\$145.70
4	Fiber Optical Patch Cord Termination	per termination	NRC	\$0.94
Monthly Recurring Prices				
5	Facility Termination - Fiber Optic Patch Cord	per connector	MRC	\$0.94
6	Fiber Optic Patch Cord Duct Space	per cable	MRC	\$0.46

Non-Recurring Charges

Non-recurring charges are one-time charges that apply for specific work activity. Non-recurring charges for the Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect are due and payable upon delivery to the CLEC.

Fiber Optic Patchcord Pull/Termination – Engineering. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Pull/Termination – Engineering Charge is to recover the engineering costs incurred per project for the pull and termination of a fiber optic patchcord from the CLECs collocation arrangement to Verizon's Fiber Distribution Panel (FDP).

Fiber Optic Patchcord Pull. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Pull Charge is applied per fiber run and recovers the labor cost of placing the fiber from the collocation arrangement to Verizon's FDP.

Fiber Optic Patchcord Termination. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Termination Charge is applied per fiber connector termination and recovers the labor cost to terminate the fiber connection.

Fiber Optic Patchcord Material Charge. The CLEC has the option of providing its own fiber optic patchcord or Verizon may, at the request of the CLEC, provide the necessary fiber optic patchcord cables in exchange for the Fiber Optic Patchcord Material Charge. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Material Charge is applied on a per fiber cable basis to recover the material cost of a 24 fiber pair cable.

Monthly Recurring Charges

The following are monthly charges that apply each month or fraction thereof that the Fiber Optic Patchcord Cross Connect arrangement is provided.

Facility Termination – Fiber Optic Patchcord. The Facility Termination – Fiber Optic Patchcord Charge is applied per FDP port into which the fiber cable is connected. This charge recovers the labor and material cost of the FDP per port.

Fiber Optic Patchcord Duct Space. The Fiber Optic Patchcord Duct Space rate element is applied per fiber cable and recovers the cost for the central office fiber duct space occupied by the fiber optic patchcord.

Document comparison done by DeltaView on Thursday, January 10, 2002
18:26:05

Input:	
Document 1	pcdocs://richmond/788520/2
Document 2	pcdocs://richmond/788500/1
Rendering set	H&W

Legend:	
<u>Insertion</u>	
<u>Deletion</u>	
<u>Moved from</u>	
<u>Moved to</u>	
Format change	
<u>Moved deletion</u>	
Inserted cell	
Deleted cell	
Moved cell	
Split/Merged cell	
Padding cell	

Statistics:		
	Count	
Insertions	539	
Deletions	358	
Moved from	0	
Moved to	0	
Format changed	0	
Total changes	897	