



200 CLARENDON 120 ST. JAMES

200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116

KEY FEATURES OF CONNECTIVITY

- There is currently a choice of six service providers offering high speed fiber connectivity.
- Fixed wireless connectivity from the rooftop provides an independent internet option from the wire-line networks entering from the street.
- Multiple Points of Entry on different sides of the building and diverse riser pathways allow tenants to have maximum redundancy to mitigate the risk of an outage.
- Telecom equipment is kept in a protected space, separate from other utilities reducing the potential for service disruption.
- Additional riser capacity is available to support future needs of tenants and ISP's throughout the entire building.
- Coaxial cabling can provide bundled phone, cable TV, and basic internet.
- Public Wi-Fi is provided for free by building management in common areas.
- A multi-carrier distributed antenna system is in place to boost cellular reception throughout the building.
- For all telecom related inquiries, please contact 200clarendon@wiredscore.com.

For General Inquiries

Boston Properties
200 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116
P: (617) 275-0100

Providers serving the building

Carrier	Cable Type	Cable Distribution
AT&T	Fiber	Partial Coverage
Century Link	Fiber	Full Coverage
Cogent	Fiber	Partial Coverage
Comcast	Fiber	Partial Coverage
Comcast	Coaxial	Full Coverage
Crown Castle Fiber	Fiber	Full Coverage
RCN	Coaxial	Partial Coverage
RCN	Fiber	Direct to Tenant
Towerstream	Fixed Wireless	Direct to Tenant
Verizon	Copper	Full Coverage
Verizon	Fiber	Full Coverage
Verizon Enterprise	Fiber	Partial Coverage
Zayo Group	Fiber	Full Coverage



200 CLARENDON

WIRED CERTIFICATION FACT SHEET DEFINITIONS



CONNECTIVITY

Fiber:

The most technologically advanced form of cabling used in buildings. Fiber provides dedicated high speed connections with equal download and upload speeds. This is a symmetric solution with upload and download speeds up to 10,000Mbps.

Fixed wireless:

Rooftop based antenna networks are used for both primary and secondary forms of connectivity. This is a top choice for secondary connections because it doesn't rely on the existing cabling into a building. This is a symmetric solution with upload and download speeds up to 2,000Mbps.

Coaxial cable:

Used in most cable provider networks to provide the link between the external fiber network and the installation. This is an asymmetric solution with upload speeds up to 50Mbps and download speeds up to 1,000Mbps.

Wi-Fi:

Providing free Wi-Fi in common and amenity areas enables tenants and their guests to remain connected throughout the building and can also be used for Wi-Fi calling.

Full Fiber distribution:

Having multiple fiber access points pre-run throughout the building enables quicker installation of connections to tenants.

Type 2 Providers:

Carriers that do not own their own cabling entering the building, and service tenants "piggy backing" on another provider's network.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Point of entry:

"POEs" are the telco cable entry points into the building. Having multiple POEs from different locations or sides of the building creates a physical separation; therefore, if the connectivity on one side of the building is disrupted, connectivity from the other side can still be functional.

Telco room:

A location in the building where provider's equipment is installed. Separation of telco equipment from that of other utilities, such as electricity, gas or water reduces the personnel able to access the telco equipment servicing tenants. This mitigates the risk of accidental disruption to the telco equipment that is servicing tenants.

Communication risers:

A pathway that runs vertically from the bottom to the top of the building. Access to communication risers should be via secure access points on each floor. Risers in diverse locations, with capacity for future installations, ensure that providers can deliver reliable and resilient services to all tenants in the building.

Back-up generators:

Providing a connection from the building's back-up generator to the telco room enables continuation of tenant connectivity through power outages.

Capacity:

The ability to support new telecommunications cabling and equipment utilizing the existing building infrastructure. Having spare capacity prevents costly installation fees when providers are delivering service.

READINESS

Access Agreements with providers:

These agreements lay out ownership rules and regulations for operating as a service provider in the building. These documents ensure that current service providers have permission to sell and deliver services to tenants.

Standard Telecom Agreement:

A standard telecommunications agreement template describes the landlord's rules for installing, maintaining and removing telco equipment. Existence of these proactively developed terms & conditions helps ensure there is a streamlined process in place to allow new providers to supply service to the building. This can reduce delays for tenants signing up for internet service.

Building Install and Access Pack:

A package of outlined access procedures, routes and locations for telco equipment/cabling, and specifications for installations. This package enables tenants and providers to gain visibility on how any new or current installation should be implemented.

For more information visit [wiredscore.com](https://www.wiredscore.com)