

requirements or limitations on requests for, or the sale or use of, unbundled network elements; (2) must provide requesting carriers with all of the functionalities of a particular element so that requesting carriers can provide any telecommunications services that can be offered by means of that element; (3) must permit new entrants to combine network elements which new entrants purchase access to, if so requested; (4) must prove to a state commission that they cannot combine elements that are not ordinarily combined within an their network, or that are not ordinarily combined in that manner, because such combination is not technically feasible or it would impair the ability of other carriers to access unbundled elements and interconnect with the incumbent LEC; and (5) must provide the operational and support systems necessary to purchase and combine network elements. As a result of these conclusions, many small entities should face significantly reduced barriers to entry in markets for local exchange services. (Section V.F - Access to Unbundled Elements.) For the reasons set forth in section V.F, we reject the following alternatives: (1) that incumbent LECs, in all instances, must combine elements that are not ordinarily combined in their networks; and (2) that incumbent LECs are not obligated to combine elements for requesting carriers.

1381. By establishing minimum national rules concerning nondiscriminatory access to unbundled network elements, requesting carriers, including small entities, may face reduced transaction and regulatory costs in seeking to enter local telecommunications markets. Among these minimum rules are: (1) access and elements which new entrants receive are to be equal in quality between carriers; (2) incumbent LECs must prove technical infeasibility; (3) the rates, terms and conditions established for the provisioning of unbundled elements must be equal between all carriers, and where applicable, between requesting carriers and the incumbent LEC itself, and they must provide efficient competitors with a meaningful opportunity to compete; and (4) incumbent LECs must provide carriers purchasing unbundled elements with access to electronic interfaces if incumbents use such functions themselves in provisioning telecommunications services. (Section V.G - Nondiscriminatory Access to Unbundled Network Elements.)

1382. As set forth above, we conclude that section 251(c)(3) does not require new entrants to own or control their own local exchange facilities in order to purchase and use unbundled network elements and, thus, new entrants can provide services solely by recombining unbundled network elements. (Section V.H - Access to Unbundled Elements.)

1383. As discussed in Section V.J above, we adopt a minimum list of required unbundled network elements that incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs, must make available to requesting carriers. In adopting this list, we sought to minimize the regulatory burdens and economic impact for small incumbent LECs. For example, we declined to adopt a detailed list including many additional elements, as set forth in Section V.B. We also provided for the fact that certain LECs may possess switches that are incapable of performing customized routing for competitors, as discussed in Section V.J.2.(c).(ii).

**Summary Analysis of Section VI
METHODS OF OBTAINING INTERCONNECTION
AND ACCESS TO UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS**

1384. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* We conclude that Section 251(c)(6) requires incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs, to provide for any technically feasible method of interconnection or access to unbundled network elements, including physical collocation, virtual collocation, and meet-point interconnection. With certain modifications, we adopt some of the requirements concerning physical and virtual collocation that we adopted in the *Expanded Interconnection* proceeding. Compliance with these requests may require the use of engineering, technical, operational, accounting, billing, and legal skills.

1385. In a meet-point arrangement the new entrant will build out facilities to the agreed-upon point, which will likely entail the use of engineering and installation personnel as well as the acquisition of equipment. We allow incumbent LECs to impose reasonable restrictions on the warehousing of space by collocators. Therefore, small entities collocating equipment may be required to use the provided space for the collocation of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements or risk losing the right to use that space. (Section VI.B.1.e - Allocation of Space.) To take advantage of its right to collocate equipment on an incumbent LEC's premises, competitive entrants, which may include small entities, will be required to build or lease transmission facilities between their own equipment, located outside of the incumbent LECs' premises, and the collocated space. (Section VI.B.1.f - Leasing Transport Facilities.) We allow incumbent LECs to require reasonable security arrangements to separate an entrant's collocation space from the incumbent LEC's facilities. Small entities collocating equipment may therefore be required to pay for such security arrangements. (Section VI.B.1.h - Cage Construction.)

1386. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* By readopting our *Expanded Interconnection* terms and conditions, which allow competitors to collocate equipment for interconnection with the incumbent LEC, regulatory burdens have likely been reduced because the terms and conditions for collocation have already been established. (Section VI.B.1.b - Readoption of *Expanded Interconnection* Terms and Conditions.) This seems likely to benefit all parties, including small entities and small incumbent LECs, since it should reduce the time and expense of negotiation, and reduce the costs of adapting to new terms and conditions for collocation.

1387. Due to our conclusion that requesting carriers may choose any method of technically feasible interconnection or access to unbundled elements, new entrants, including small entities, should have the flexibility to obtain interconnection or access in the manner that best suits their needs. (Section VI.A. - Methods of Obtaining Interconnection and Access

to Unbundled Elements.) In particular, as discussed in Section VI.A.3, we recognize that carriers, including small entities, may find virtual collocation or meet-point arrangements more efficient than physical collocation in certain circumstances, particularly if they lack the resources to collocate physically in a large number of incumbent LEC premises.

1388. We adopt a broad definition of the term "premises," which should allow carriers, including small entities, to collocate equipment for interconnection and access to unbundled network elements at a range of incumbent LEC locations. (Section VI.B.1.c - The Meaning of the Term "Premises.") For the reasons set forth in Section VI.B above, we interpret the term "premises" broadly to include incumbent LEC central offices, serving wire centers and tandem offices, as well as all buildings or similar structures owned or leased by the incumbent LEC that house incumbent LEC facilities. However, as set forth above, we reject the suggestion that security measures be provided only at the request of the entrant, which should minimize regulatory burdens and the economic impact of our decisions for small incumbent LECs. (*Id.*)

1389. We interpret the statute broadly to allow collocation of any equipment used for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements. (Section VI.B.1.d - Collocation Equipment.) This standard should offer all competitors, including small entities, flexibility in collocating equipment they need to interconnect their networks to those of incumbent LECs. Incumbent LECs will also be required to make space available to requesting carriers on a first-come, first-served basis, and collocators seeking to expand their collocated space should be allowed to use contiguous space where available. (Section VI.B.1.e - Allocation of Space.) These provisions should minimize regulatory burdens and economic impacts for small entity entrants by reducing opportunities for discriminatory treatment based on the size of the requesting carrier. We decline, however, to require incumbent LECs to file reports on the status, planned increase, and use of space for the reasons set forth in Section VI.B.1. above, which will reduce the regulatory burdens and economic impact of our decisions for small incumbent LECs.

1390. We conclude that a competitive entrant should be permitted to lease transmission facilities from the incumbent LEC. (Section VI.B.1.f - Leasing Transport Facilities). This provision will allow small entities to lease transmission facilities from incumbent LECs to transmit traffic between the collocated space and their own networks, which may be comparatively less burdensome for small entities than the alternative of bringing their own facilities to the collocated equipment on the incumbent LEC's premises. We also require incumbent LECs to permit two or more carriers that are collocating at the incumbent LEC's premises to interconnect their networks. (Section VI.B.1.g - Co-Carrier Cross-Connect.) This requirement should make it easier for new entrants to interconnect their networks with those of competitors.

1391. We require incumbent LECs to provide the relevant state commissions with

detailed floor plans or diagrams of any premises where the incumbent LEC alleges that there are space constraints. (Section VI.B.1.i. - Allowing Virtual Collocation in Lieu of Physical). This requirement may reduce burdens for all parties, including small entities and small incumbent LECs, by aiding state commissions with their evaluation of incumbent LEC refusals to allow physical collocation on the grounds of space constraints. For the reasons set forth in Section VI.B.1 above, however, we decline to require incumbent LECs to lease additional space or provide trunking at no cost where they have insufficient space for physical collocation, which should minimize the regulatory burdens and economic impact of our decisions for incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs.

Summary Analysis of Section VII PRICING OF INTERCONNECTION AND UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

1392. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* Pursuant to sections 251(c) and 252(d) of the 1996 Act, incumbent LECs must provide interconnection and access to unbundled network elements on rates, terms, and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory. In Section VII above, we adopt a methodology for setting arbitrated prices for interconnection and unbundled elements on the basis of forward-looking economic cost studies prepared in conformance with a methodology prescribed by the Commission. Until states utilize economic studies to develop cost-based prices, they must use default proxies established by the Commission. Small incumbent LECs may be required, therefore, to prepare economic cost studies. In addition, small entities seeking arbitration for rates for interconnection or unbundled elements may find it useful to prepare economic cost studies or prepare critiques of cost studies prepared by incumbent LECs and others. In both cases, this may entail the use of economic experts, legal advice, and possibly accounting personnel.

1393. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* Our conclusion that prices for interconnection and unbundled elements should be set at forward-looking long-run economic cost, including a reasonable share of forward-looking joint and common costs, should permit new entrants, including small entities, to interconnect with, and acquire unbundled elements from, incumbent LECs at prices that replicate, to the extent possible, those in a competitive market. (Section VII.B.2 - Pricing of Interconnection and Unbundled Elements, Cost-Based Pricing Methodology, Rate Levels.) Our forward-looking economic cost methodology for determining prices is designed to permit incumbent LECs to recover their economic costs of providing interconnection and unbundled elements, which should minimize the economic impact of our decisions on small incumbent LECs.

1394. Our conclusion that embedded costs, opportunity costs and universal service subsidies may not be included in the rates for interconnection and unbundled elements is

intended, in part, to avoid distortions in investment decisions, which should lead to more efficient allocation of resources, thereby reducing regulatory burdens and economic impacts for some small entities and small incumbent LECs. (Section VII.B.2 - Pricing of Interconnection and Unbundled Elements, Cost-Based Pricing Methodology, Rate Levels.) We reject proposals that would have permitted incumbent LECs to recover their embedded costs in prices for interconnection and unbundled elements as discussed above in Section VII.B.2.a.(3)(b). As discussed in Section VII.B.2.a.(3)(b), we reject the use of the efficient component pricing rule (ECPR) to set prices for interconnection and unbundled elements.

1395. Our conclusion that forward-looking common costs should be allocated in a reasonable manner should ensure that the prices of network elements that are least likely to be subject to competition are not artificially inflated by large allocations of common costs. This, in turn, may also produce more efficient allocations of resources, thereby minimizing regulatory burdens and economic effects for many parties, including small entities and small incumbent LECs. (Section VII.B.2 - Pricing of Interconnection and Unbundled Elements, Cost-Based Pricing Methodology, Rate Levels.) We permit, but do not require, states to impose peak-sensitive pricing systems for shared facilities as discussed in Section VII.B.3.b.

1396. We conclude that incumbent LECs should not recover access charges from entrants that use unbundled network facilities to provide access services to customers that they win from incumbent LECs. We do, however, permit incumbent LECs to impose on purchasers of unbundled local switching the carrier common line charge and a charge equal to seventy-five percent of the transport interconnection charge for an interim period that shall end no later than June 30, 1997, as discussed in Section VII.B.2.a.(3)(b). As further explained in that section, this mechanism should serve to reduce any short-term disruptive impact of our decisions on incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs.

1397. We conclude that the Act requires rates for interconnection and unbundled elements to be geographically deaveraged, using a minimum of three geographic zones, in a manner that appropriately reflects the costs of the underlying elements. (Section VII.B.3 - Geographic/Class-of-Service Averaging.) We also conclude that distinctions between the rates charged to requesting carriers for network elements should not vary based on the classes of service that the requesting carriers provide to their to customers. We expect these decisions to lead to increased competition and a more efficient allocation of resources.

1398. The default proxies we adopt for rates for interconnection and unbundled elements, which states may use to establish prices, are designed to approximate prices that will enable efficient competitors, including small entities, to enter local exchange markets. (Section VII.C. - Default Proxy Prices and Ceilings.) We reject the use of rates in interconnection agreements that predate the 1996 Act as proxy-based ceilings for interconnection and unbundled element rates as discussed in Section VII.C.1. We also decline

to adopt a generic cost model at this time, as discussed in Section VII.C.3.

1399. We determine that the nondiscrimination provisions in the Act prohibit price differences that are not based on cost differences. This should permit small entities to obtain the same terms and conditions of agreements reached by larger carriers that possess greater bargaining power without having to incur the costs of negotiation and/or arbitration. (Section VII.D.3 - Discrimination.)

Summary Analysis of Section VIII RESALE

1400. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* Pursuant to section 251(b)(1), all LECs, which may include small entity competing LECs and small incumbent LECs, may not impose unreasonable or discriminatory conditions on, or limit the resale of, their telecommunications services. Pursuant to section 251(c)(4), incumbent LECs are required to offer for resale at wholesale rates any telecommunications services that they offer to subscribers other than telecommunications carriers. Providing such services for resale may require some small entities and small incumbent LECs to use additional billing, technical, and operational skills.

1401. Under section 252(a), resellers, which may include small entities, are required to prepare and present to incumbent LECs requests for services to resell. We do not establish guidelines for the content of these requests. Such requests may involve legal, engineering, and accounting skills. Resellers may also have to engage in arbitration proceedings with incumbent LECs if voluntary negotiations resulting from the initial request fail to yield an agreement. This may involve legal and general negotiation skills. Where a reseller is negotiating or arbitrating with an incumbent LEC, the reseller may choose to offer arguments concerning economic and accounting data presented by state commissions or incumbent LECs. Resellers may also choose to make legal and economic arguments that certain resale restrictions are unreasonable. These tasks may require legal, economic, and accounting skills.

1402. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* As set forth in Section VIII.B, above, our decision to adopt clear national rules should reduce regulatory burdens and uncertainty for all parties, including small entities and small incumbent LECs. Moreover, our decision not to impose eligibility requirements on resellers should minimize regulatory burdens for resellers. We reject proposals that the Commission not require resale of bundled service offerings, promotions and discounts lasting longer than 90 days, residential service, and services offered at rates below cost for reasons set forth in Section VIII.A.

1403. As discussed in Section VIII.B, we expect that the opportunity to resell telecommunications services currently offered exclusively by incumbent LECs will lead to

increased competition in the provision of telecommunications services. We also determine that non-cost-based factors shall not be considered when arriving at wholesale discounts, and we reject the argument that indirect costs should not be considered avoided costs. We also reject proposals that we either require or forbid a state to include a measure of profit in its avoided cost calculation. As set forth in Section VIII.B, we considered the concerns of small incumbent LECs and small entity resellers when adopting the default range for wholesale discounts. In addition, we allow a state to consider including in wholesale rates the costs that incumbent LECs incur in selling services on a wholesale basis, which may minimize the economic impact for small incumbent LECs.

1404. As discussed in Section VIII.C, we remove obstacles faced by small businesses in reselling telecommunications services by establishing a presumption, applicable to incumbent and non-incumbent LECs, that most restrictions on resale are unreasonable. This presumption should reduce unnecessary burdens on resellers, which may include small entities. It may also produce increased opportunities for resale competition, which may be expected to be beneficial for some small entities and small incumbent LECs. We do not permit state commissions to require non-incumbent LECs to offer their services at wholesale rates for the reasons set forth Section VIII.D. For the reasons discussed in Section VIII.C, above, we decline to forbear from the application of section 251(b)(1) to non-incumbent LECs. We also conclude that incumbent LECs are to continue to receive access charge revenues when local services are resold under section 251(c)(4) for reasons set forth in Section VIII.E, and that such access services are not subject to resale at wholesale rates for reasons set forth in Section VIII.A.

**Summary Analysis of Section IX
DUTIES IMPOSED ON "TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CARRIERS" BY SECTION 251(a)**

1405. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* Small entities that provide telecommunications services are subject to the same obligations imposed on all telecommunications carriers under section 251(a)(1) and section 251(a)(2), and any reporting requirements that attend such obligations. Among these duties is the duty to interconnect, directly or indirectly, with requesting telecommunications carriers. (Section IX - Duties Imposed on "Telecommunications Carriers" By Section 251(a).) This will likely require small entities to comply with the technical, economic, and legal requirements involved with interconnection, including negotiating contracts, utilizing engineering studies, and adding operational capacity. (*Id.*) Small incumbent LECs may incur similar compliance requirements to the extent they are required to interconnect with entities that qualify as "telecommunications carriers."

1406. Small incumbent LECs and small entities providing telecommunications services will also be under a duty not to install network features, functions, and capabilities

that do not comply with standards and guidelines under sections 255 and 256. (Section IX - Duties Imposed on "Telecommunications Carriers" By Section 251(a)(2).) In addition, small entities that provide both information services and telecommunications services are classified as telecommunications carriers and are subject to certain requirements under 251(a). (Section IX - Duties Imposed on "Telecommunications Carriers" By Section 251(a)(2).)

1407. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* Small entities who provide for a fee local, interexchange and international services are defined as telecommunications carriers and, thus, also receive the benefits of section 251 including interconnection, services, and network elements, which may increase their ability to compete. (Section IX - Duties Imposed on "Telecommunications Carriers" By Section 251(a)(2).) We reject the suggestion that CMRS providers, some of which likely are small entities, should not be included in the definition of a "telecommunications carrier." (*Id.*) We determine that entities operating private, internal or shared communications networks do not qualify as telecommunications carriers, however, which excludes them from the obligations and benefits under section 251(a). Small entities providing information services but not telecommunications services are also not classified as telecommunications carriers and, thus, will not be bound by the duties of section 251(a). A carrier that provides both information and telecommunications services is deemed subject to the requirements of section 251(a). We also conclude that telecommunications carriers that have interconnected under either section 251(a)(1) or 251(c)(2) may offer information services through the same arrangement or agreement. This will permit new entrants, many of which may be small entities, to offer full ranges of services to end users without having to provide some of those services inefficiently through distinct facilities or agreements.

1408. We decide that competitive telecommunications carriers that have the obligation to interconnect with requesting carriers may choose, based upon their own characteristics, whether to allow direct or indirect interconnection. (Section IX - Duties Imposed on "Telecommunications Carriers" By Section 251(a).) This should allow significant flexibility for small entities to choose the most efficient and economical arrangement for their particular strategy. As set forth in Section IX, we reject an argument to forbear, under section 10 of the Communications Act,³²⁷⁴ from imposing any interconnection requirements on non-dominant carriers.

Summary Analysis of Section X COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICES

1409. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements.* We are applying sections 251 and 252 to LEC-CMRS interconnection at this time. (Section X.D - Jurisdictional Authority for Regulation of LEC-CMRS Interconnection

³²⁷⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 160.

Rates.) We may revisit our determination not to invoke jurisdiction under section 332 to regulate LEC-CMRS interconnection rates if we determine that the regulatory scheme established by sections 251 and 252 does not sufficiently address the problems encountered by CMRS providers, many of which may be small entities, in obtaining interconnection on terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory.

1410. Pursuant to our findings in Section X.D, a small CMRS entity seeking to enter into a reciprocal compensation agreement with an incumbent LEC, which may be a small incumbent LEC, will have to comply with sections 251 and 252, and state law. The reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements associated with reciprocal compensation are summarized in the following section concerning obligations under section 251(b).

1411. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* The Commission's actions may minimize the economic impact on CMRS providers, many of which are small entities, by declaring that CMRS providers are not required to comply with the obligations of LECs under section 251(b)(5). We decline to adopt the alternative of finding that a CMRS provider is a LEC for the reasons set forth in Section X.A. We also determine that CMRS providers are entitled to request reciprocal compensation under section 251(b)(5), and that certain CMRS providers are also entitled to request interconnection under section 251(c)(2). As discussed in the following section concerning obligations under section 251(b), these decisions may permit small entity CMRS providers the opportunity to considerably expand their businesses.

Summary Analysis of Section XI OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED ON LECs BY 251(b)

A. *Reciprocal Compensation for Transport and Termination of Telecommunications*

1412. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* All local exchange carriers, including small incumbent LECs and perhaps some small entities offering competing local exchange services, have a duty to establish reciprocal compensation for the transport and termination of local telecommunications traffic, as defined by state commissions. As such, small incumbent LECs and small entities offering competitive local exchange services may be required to measure the exchange of traffic, and to bill and collect payment from other carriers. (Section XI.A - Reciprocal Compensation.) Reciprocal compensation for the transport and termination of traffic may be based on the incumbent LEC's cost studies, which may require small incumbent LECs to use economic skills to perform cost studies. To the extent that a competing provider of local exchange services, which may include a small entity, believes its costs for the transportation and termination of traffic differ from those of the incumbent LEC, it would also be required to

provide a forward-looking, economic cost study. (*Id.*)

1413. If a CMRS provider entered into an agreement with an incumbent LEC prior to August 8, 1996 that does not provide for mutual compensation, the CMRS provider may demand to renegotiate the agreement. This may impose the burden of re-negotiation on small incumbent LECs, which may require legal, accounting, and economic skills. In addition, pending the successful completion of negotiation or arbitration, symmetrical reciprocal compensation shall apply, which may have the effect of raising the amount small incumbent LECs currently pay CMRS providers to terminate LEC-originated traffic. This may have the effect of increasing small incumbent LECs' costs. Finally, a state commission may impose bill-and-keep arrangements between carriers if the state commission determines that the amount of local telecommunications traffic from one network to the other is approximately equal to the amount of local telecommunications traffic flowing in the opposite directions, and is expected to remain thus. This could have the effect of reducing small incumbent LECs' revenues and decreasing the expenses of small entities. It also might place a burden on small entities and small incumbent LECs of establishing that traffic volumes are imbalanced, which might require accounting, economic, and legal skills.

1414. We require paging companies seeking to recover fees for terminating local calls to demonstrate to the state the costs of terminating such calls. (Section XI.A. - Transport and Termination of Traffic.) Consequently, small entity paging companies and possibly small incumbent LECs may be required to use legal, economic, and possibly accounting skills.

1415. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* Our adoption of national default price ceilings and ranges for transportation and termination of local traffic being arbitrated by the states should provide all parties, including small incumbent LECs and many new entrant small entities, with a clear understanding of the terms and conditions that will govern should they fail to reach an agreement. This should minimize regulatory burdens and economic impacts for those companies, in part by reducing the transaction costs of arbitration. (Section XI.A.3.c.(4) - Default Proxies.) Permitting CMRS providers with non-reciprocal agreements to renegotiate their agreements, and imposing symmetrical reciprocal compensation pending completion of negotiation or arbitration, will provide all parties with certainty as to applicable rates as of the date of this order, and minimize litigation and regulatory costs. We believe this decision is consistent with the pro-competitive goals of the 1996 Act.

1416. We define transport and termination as separate functions -- each with its own cost calculation for the purposes of sections 251 and 252. This definition may permit interconnecting carriers, including small entities, to obtain transport and termination services at lower rates and avoid paying above-cost rates or rates for unneeded services. (Section XI.A.2 - Definition of Transport and Termination of Telecommunications.) We also

conclude that a LEC may not charge a CMRS provider or other carrier, which may be a small entity, for receiving and terminating LEC-originated traffic. (Section XI.A.4 - Symmetry.) We do not permit interexchange carriers to use transport and termination services to avoid the obligation to pay access charges for terminating interexchange traffic with incumbent LECs. (Section XI.A.2 - Definition of Transport and Termination of Telecommunications.)

1417. Our decision to permit new entrants to base reciprocal compensation arrangements on incumbent LECs' cost studies may reduce barriers to entry by permitting competing LECs to avoid performing their own forward-looking, economic cost studies, which may be expected to reduce the overall burdens and minimize the economic impact of regulation on these small entities. (Section XI.A.4 - Symmetry.) The ability of state commissions to impose bill and keep arrangements where the costs of terminating traffic are nearly symmetrical, traffic volume is roughly balanced, and both are expected to remain so, may allow small entities and small incumbent LECs to avoid the cost of measuring traffic exchange. (Section XI.A.5 - Bill and Keep.) For the reasons set forth in Section XI.A.5 above, we reject the proposed alternative of permitting states to adopt bill-and-keep arrangements for the transport and termination of traffic where the cost of terminating traffic is not nearly symmetrical.

1418. By requiring that rates for transport and termination be cost based, we believe that all parties in telecommunications markets, including small incumbent LECs and small entities, may benefit from increased opportunities to compete effectively in local exchange markets. (Section XI.A.3 - Pricing Methodology.) In addition, we conclude that termination rates for LECs, including small incumbent LECs, should include an allocation of forward-looking common costs, but not an element for the recovery of lost contributions. These decisions may be expected to minimize the economic impact of our decisions on small incumbent LECs and small entities.

1419. This Order eliminates certain charges paging companies may now be assessed by LECs and enables paging companies to claim new revenues from LECs for terminating paging calls. (Section XI.A - Transport and Termination of Traffic.) Paging companies, including small entities, may thereby incur lower costs. Such entities also may increase their revenues, depending on the outcome of any proceedings concerning their termination costs. For the reasons set forth in Section XI.A.3 above, we cannot conclude, at this time, that a LEC's forward looking costs may be used as a reasonable proxy for the costs of call termination by paging providers. We further conclude that the default price for termination of traffic from the end office that we adopt in this proceeding in Section XI.A.3 above does not apply to termination of traffic by paging providers. This default price is based on estimates in the record of the costs to LECs of termination from the end office or end-office switching.

B. Access to Rights-of-Way

1420. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* Small incumbent LECs that meet the definition of a utility³²⁷⁵ and own poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way where access was not previously mandated are now required to provide access to requesting telecommunications carriers (other than incumbent LECs and cable television systems) which may require the use of legal, engineering, and accounting resources for evaluation and processing of attachment requests. (Section XI.B.2 - Section 224(f): Non-discriminatory Access.) This may also require small incumbent LECs and small entities to employ technical personnel to modify pole attachment arrangements.

1421. A complaint of unjustified denial of access must be supported by a written request for access, the utility's response, and information supporting the complainant's position. This will likely impose some recordkeeping requirements on small incumbent LECs and small entities seeking access to rights-of-way. Our requirements may also impose administrative requirements, including legal and engineering expertise, on small governmental jurisdictions³²⁷⁶ that resolve disputes arising under the section 224 of the Communications Act. (Section XI.B.5 - Dispute Resolution.) In addition, small governmental jurisdictions that have established rules and regulations for access to poles, ducts and conduits specifically, and interconnection generally, are also likely to have some level of reporting and recordkeeping requirements for competing telecommunications carriers that use the poles, some of which may be small entities. (Section XI.B.6 - Reverse Preemption.)

1422. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* In placing the burden of proof on the denying utility with respect to the propriety of a denial of access, we recognize that new entrants, which may be small entities, are not likely to have access to such information without cooperation from the utilities. Complaints should not be dismissed where the petitioner was unable to obtain a written response from the denying utility, or where the utility also denied the petitioner any relevant information needed to establish a prima facie case. These provisions should allow an entrant to pursue a claim without the need for expensive discovery, and should not preclude or discourage entities with limited resources from seeking redress where access is denied. (Section XI.B.5 - Dispute Resolution.) For the reasons set forth in Section XI.B.5, we reject the recommendation that an applicant be

³²⁷⁵ The Act defines "utility" as "any person who is a local exchange carrier or an electric, gas, water, steam, or other public utility, and who owns or controls poles, ducts, conduits, or rights-of-way used, in whole or in part, for any wire communication." 47 U.S.C. § 224(a)(1).

³²⁷⁶ Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, a "small governmental jurisdiction" is one type of "small entity," and is defined as the "governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with a population of less than fifty thousand" 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

allowed to seek injunctive relief in federal court and select federal jurisdiction for enforcement or appeal of any matter regarding pole attachments. Our conclusion that state and local pole attachment requirements are presumed reasonable may minimize burdens on small governmental jurisdictions by preserving existing rules and procedures, and the local government's expertise with its own rules. (Section XI.B.2 - Specific Rules.) In reaching this result, we reject the alternative of invalidating such state regulations in favor of federal rules for the reasons stated in Section XI.B.2. Our determination not to prescribe numerous specific rules in this area recognizes the varying technologies and facilities deployed by incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs. For example, we recognize that utilities, including small incumbent LECs, normally have their own operating standards that dictate conditions of access. Thus, we leave in place such conditions of access. For the reasons set forth in Section XI.B.1, we reject the alternative of prescribing a comprehensive set of substantive engineering standards governing access to rights-of-way.

1423. When an attaching entity modifies poles for its use, it will be entitled to recover a share of its expenses from any later-attaching entities. (Section XI.B.4 - Modifications.) This should permit attaching entities that modify poles, some of which may be small entities, to bear only their proportionate costs and prevent them from effectively subsidizing their later-entering competitors. The requirement that utilities provide attaching entities with 60 days' notice prior to commencing modifications to any pole, duct or conduit should provide attaching entities, some of which may be small entities, with sufficient time to evaluate the impact of the proposed modification on their interests and to plan and coordinate any modifications to their own attachments. (*Id.*)

C. Imposing Additional Obligations on LECs that are not Incumbent LECs

1424. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements.* Our decisions in this section of the Order do not subject any small entities to reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements.

1425. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* The determination that the 1996 Act does not permit the particular obligations for incumbent LECs set forth in section 251(c) to be imposed on non-incumbent carriers, absent a finding by the Commission under section 251(h)(2), should limit potential burdens on new entrants, including small entities. (Section XI.C - Imposing Obligations on LECs that are not Incumbent LECs.)

**Summary Analysis of Section XII
EXEMPTIONS, SUSPENSIONS AND
MODIFICATIONS OF SECTION 251 REQUIREMENTS**

1426. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements.* Section 251(f)(1) grants rural telephone companies, which may be small incumbent LECs, an exemption from the requirements of section 251(c) (which only apply to incumbent LECs) until the rural telephone company has received a bona fide request for interconnection, services, or network elements, and the state determines that the exemption should be terminated. Section 251(f)(2) provides that LECs with fewer than two percent of the nation's subscriber lines may petition a state commission for a suspension or modification of any requirements of sections 251(b) and 251(c). The latter provision, section 251(f)(2), is available to all LECs including competitive LECs, which may be small entities.

1427. After a carrier has made a bona fide request under Section 251, a rural telephone company, which may be a small incumbent LEC, seeking to retain its exemption under section 251(f)(1) must prove to the state commission that it should retain its exemption. To remove the exemption, a state commission must find that the bona fide interconnection request is not unduly economically burdensome, is technically feasible, and is consistent with section 254. The parties involved in such a proceeding may need to use legal, accounting, economic and/or engineering services. A small incumbent LEC or a competitive LEC, which may be a small entity, seeking under 251(f)(2) to modify or suspend the national interconnection requirements imposed by section 251(b) or 251(c) bears the burden of proving that interconnection would: (1) create a significant adverse economic impact on telecommunications users; (2) be unduly economically burdensome; or (3) be technically infeasible.

1428. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* As set forth in Section XII above, the determination whether a section 251(f) exemption, suspension, or modification should be continued or granted lies primarily with the relevant state commission. By largely leaving this determination to the states, our decisions permit this fact-specific inquiry to be administered in a manner that minimizes regulatory burdens and the economic impact on small entities and small incumbent LECs. However, to further minimize regulatory burdens and minimize the economic impact of our decision, we adopt several rules as set forth in Section XII above, which may facilitate the efficient resolution of such inquiries, provide guidance, and minimize uncertainty. As set forth in Section XII above, we find that the rural LEC or smaller LEC must prove to the state commission that the financial harm shown to justify an exemption, suspension, or modification would be greater than the harm that might typically be expected as a result of competition. Finally, we conclude that section 251(f) adequately provides for varying treatment for smaller or rural LECs where such variances are justified. As a result, we expect that section 251(f) will significantly minimize regulatory

burdens and economic impacts from the rules adopted in this Order.

**Summary Analysis of Section XIII
ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES**

1429. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements.* Our decision to defer consideration of rules in this section of the Order does not subject any small entities or small incumbent LECs to reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements.

1430. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* We do not anticipate that our decision to defer consideration of rules in this section of the Order will have any economic impact on small entities or small incumbent LECs.

**Summary Analysis of Section XIV
PROVISIONS OF SECTION 252**

A. Arbitration Process

1431. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.* Pursuant to section 252(b)(1), a party to negotiation may petition a state commission to arbitrate any open issues. Small entities and small incumbent LECs negotiating interconnection agreements may, therefore, participate in state arbitration in order to obtain an interconnection agreement, which may impose significant legal costs. (Section XIV.A - Arbitration Process.) Section 252(e)(5) requires the Commission to assume the state's responsibility under section 252 if the state "fails to act to carry out its responsibility" under the section. We require an aggrieved party, which may be a small entity or a small incumbent LEC, to notify the FCC that a state commission has failed to act under section 252 by filing a detailed written petition, backed by affidavit. As set forth above in Section XIV.A, if the Commission, following a notice and comment period, determines that the state has failed to act, the Commission will assume authority under section 252(e)(5) and mediate or arbitrate the dispute. This process may also entail significant legal expertise.

1432. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* In this Order, the Commission adopts a minimum set of rules that will provide notice of the standards and procedures that the Commission will use if it has to assume the responsibility of a state commission under section 252(e)(5). These rules should benefit small entities and small incumbent LECs by limiting uncertainty and minimizing transaction costs associated with the arbitration process. (Section XIV.A - Arbitration Process.)

1433. The Commission concludes that, if it arbitrates agreements, it will use a "final offer" arbitration method, whereby each party to the arbitration proposes its best and final offer, and the arbitrator chooses between the proposals. The arbitrator may choose either proposal in its entirety, or could choose different parties' proposals on an issue-by-issue basis. This method of arbitration should minimize the economic impact on small entities and small incumbent LECs by reducing the transaction costs associated with arbitration. Our rules should also encourage parties, to negotiate after offers are submitted which should provide additional flexibility for parties including small entities and small incumbent LECs, to agree to a resolution tailored to their interests. (Section XIV.A - Arbitration Process.)

1434. For the reasons set forth above in Section XIV.A, we reject the alternative of adopting national rules governing state arbitration procedures. We believe the states are in a better position to develop mediation and arbitration rules that support the objectives of the 1996 Act. States may develop specific measures that best address the concerns of small entities and small incumbent LECs participating in mediation or arbitration.

1435. As set forth above in Section XIV.A, we reject the suggestion that the Commission return jurisdiction over an arbitration to the state commission. We further reject the argument that, once the Commission has mediated or arbitrated an agreement, the agreement must be submitted to the state commission for approval under state law. We decline to adopt the alternative suggested by some parties that, if the Commission steps into the state commission role, it is bound by state laws and standards that would have applied to the state commission. (Section XIV.A - Arbitration Process).

1436. As explained above in Section XIV.A, we also reject the alternative that an arbitrated agreement not be binding on the parties. Finally, we reject the alternative of opening the arbitration process to all third parties, which should minimize the costs involved in such proceedings.

B. Section 252(i)

1437. *Summary of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements.* Our decisions in this section of the Order do not subject any small entities to reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements. Incumbent LECs, including small incumbent LECs, are required to file with state commissions all interconnection agreements entered into with other carriers, including adjacent incumbent LECs. Incumbent LECs must also permit third parties to obtain any individual interconnection, service or network element arrangement on the same terms and conditions as those contained in any agreement approved under section 252. Moreover, incumbent LECs must prove with specificity that terms and conditions contained in filed agreements are legitimately related to the purchase of the individual element or service being sought. Incumbent LECs must provide "most favored nation" status with regard to subsequent carriers regardless of whether they include "most

favoured nation" clauses in their agreements. Complying with these requirements may require small incumbent LECs and requesting small entities to use legal and negotiation skills.

1438. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Small Incumbent LECs, and Alternatives Considered.* Our decision to adopt national standards to implement section 252(i) should minimize the economic impact of our decision on both small entities and small incumbent LECs by expediting the resolution of disputes, thereby reducing transaction costs associated with interconnection. Our decision that section 252(i) permits requesting carriers to choose among individual provisions contained in publicly-filed interconnection agreements should minimize the economic impact for small new entrants by permitting them to obtain the provisions they desire without having to adopt entire agreements that would not reflect their costs or the specific technical characteristics of their networks. (Section XIV.B - Section 252(i).) Moreover, small entities may be able to obtain the same terms and conditions of agreements reached by larger carriers that possess greater bargaining power without having to incur the costs of negotiation and/or arbitration.

1439. We also determine that publicly-filed agreements need only be made available to carriers who cause incumbent LECs to incur no greater costs than did the original carrier, which should minimize the economic impact on small incumbent LECs. We also minimize the regulatory burden for small entities and small incumbent LECs by finding that a new entrant seeking interconnection, network elements, or services pursuant to section 252(i) need not make such requests pursuant to the procedures for initial section 251 requests, but shall be permitted to obtain access to agreements on an expedited basis.

1440. As set forth above, we conclude that section 252(i) permits differential treatment of carriers based on differences in the costs of serving those carriers, but does not permit incumbent LECs to limit the availability of interconnection, services, or network elements only to those requesting carriers serving a comparable class of subscribers or providing the same service as the original party to the agreement. (Section XIV - Section 252(i).) These decisions should minimize the impact on small entities by preventing discrimination and enabling them to obtain the same terms and conditions as larger carriers that possess greater bargaining power. For the reasons set forth in Section XIV, we reject the interpretation favored by commenters arguing that new entrants should not be able to choose among provisions of interconnection agreements filed with state commissions.

E. Report to Congress

1441. The Commission shall send a copy of this FRFA, along with this Order, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A). A copy of this FRFA will also be published in the Federal Register.

XVI. ORDERING CLAUSES

1442. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Sections 1-4, 201-205, 214, 224 251, 252, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 601 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. §§ 151-154, 201-205, 224, 251, 252, 303(r) and 601, the REPORT AND ORDER IS ADOPTED, effective 30 days after publication of a summary in the Federal Register. The collections of information contained within are contingent upon approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

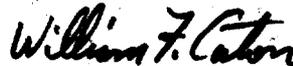
1443. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Part 51 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 51 is ADDED as set forth in Appendix B hereto.

1444. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, to the extent issues from CC Docket No. 95-185, *In the Matter of Interconnection Between Local Exchange Carriers and Commercial Mobile Service Providers*, are resolved here, we incorporate the relevant portions of the record in that docket.

1445. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, to the extent issues from CC Docket No. 91-346, *In the Matter of Intelligent Networks*, are resolved here, we incorporate the relevant portions of the record in that docket.

1446. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, in light of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *Pacific Bell v. FCC*, 81 F.3d 1147 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (table) and the Telecommunications Act of 1996, that the rules and policies adopted in *Expanded Interconnection with Local Telephone Company Facilities*, CC Docket No. 91-141, 9 FCC Rcd 5154 (1994), shall remain in effect.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION


William F. Caton
Acting Secretary

List of Commenters in CC Docket No. 96-98

360° Communications Company (360 Communications)
Ad Hoc Coalition of Corporate Telecommunications Managers
Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee
AirTouch Communications, Inc. (AirTouch)
Alabama Public Service Commission (Alabama Commission)
Alaska Telephone Association (Alaska Tel. Ass'n)
Alaska Public Utilities Commission (Alaska Commission)
Alliance for Public Technology
Allied Association Partners, LP & Geld Information Systems (Allied Ass'n)
ALLTEL Telephone Services Corporation (ALLTEL)
American Communications Services, Inc. (ACSI)
American Foundation for the Blind
American Mobile Telecommunications Association, Inc. (American Mobile Telecomm. Ass'n)
American Network Exchange, Inc. & U.S. Long Distance, Inc. (American Network Exchange)
American Personal Communications
American Petroleum Institute
American Public Communications Council
American Public Power Association (APPA)
America's Carriers Telecommunication Association (ACTA)
Ameritech
Anchorage Telephone Utility (Anchorage Tel. Utility)
Arch Communications Group, Inc. (Arch)
Arizona Corporation Commission (Arizona Commission)
Association for Study of Afro-American Life and History, Inc. (ASALH)
Association for Local Telecommunications Services (ALTS)
Association of Telemessaging Services International
AT&T Corp. (AT&T)
Attorneys General of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin (Attorneys General)
Bay Springs Telephone Co., Crockett Telephone Co., National Telephone Company of Alabama, Peoples Telephone Company, Roanoke Telephone Co. & West Tennessee Telephone Company (Bay Springs, *et al.*)
Black Data Processing Associates
Black Data Processors Association (Black Data Processors Ass'n)
Bell Atlantic Telephone Companies (Bell Atlantic)
Bell Atlantic NYNEX Mobile, Inc. (Bell Atlantic NYNEX Mobile)
BellSouth Corporation, Bell Enterprises, Inc., Bellsouth Telecommunications, Inc. (BellSouth)
Bogue, Kansas
Buckeye Cablevision, Inc. (Buckeye Cablevision)

Cable & Wireless, Inc. (Cable & Wireless)
Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA)
Celpage, Inc. (Celpage)
Centennial Cellular Corp.
Chrysler Minority Dealers Association (Chrysler Minority Dealers Ass'n)
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company (Cincinnati Bell)
Citizens Utilities Company (Citizens Utilities)
Classic Telephone, Inc. (Classic Tel.)
Colorado Independent Telephone Association (Colorado Independent Tel. Ass'n)
Colorado Public Utilities Commission (Colorado Commission)
COMAV, Corp. (COMAV)
Comcast Cellular Communications, Inc. (Comcast Cellular)
Comcast Corporation (Comcast)
Communications and Energy Dispute Resolution Associates (CEDRA)
Competition Policy Institute
Competitive Telecommunications Association (CompTel)
Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (Connecticut Commission)
Consumer Federation of America & Consumers Union (CFA/CU)
Consumer Project on Technology on Interconnection & Unbundling (Consumer Project)
Continental Cablevision, Inc. (Continental)
Cox Communications, Inc. (Cox)
Defense, Secretary of
DeSoto County, Mississippi Economic Development Council
District of Columbia Public Service Commission (District of Columbia Commission)
Economides, Nicholas (N. Economides)
Ericsson Corporation, The (Ericsson)
Excel Telecommunications, Inc. (Excel)
Florida Public Service Commission (Florida Commission)
Fred Williamson & Associates, Inc. (F. Williamson)
Frontier Corporation (Frontier)
General Communication, Inc. (GCI)
General Services Administration/Department of Defense (GSA/DOD)
Georgia Public Service Commission (Georgia Commission)
Greater Washington Urban League
GST Telecom, Inc. (GST)
GTE Service Corporation (GTE)
Guam Telephone Authority
GVNW Inc./Management (GVNW)
Hart Engineers/Robert A. Hart, IV (Hart Engineers)
Hawaii Public Utilities Commission (Hawaii Commission)
Home Telephone Company, Inc. (Home Tel.)
Hyperion Telecommunications, Inc. (Hyperion)
Idaho Public Utilities Commission (Idaho Commission)
Illinois Commerce Commission (Illinois Commission)
Illinois Independent Telephone Association (Illinois Ind. Tel. Ass'n)
Independent Cable & Telecommunications Association (Ind. Cable & Telecomm. Ass'n)
Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Association (IDCMA)

Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission Staff (Indiana Commission Staff)
 Information Technology Industry Council (ITIC)
 Intelcom Group (U.S.A.), Inc. (Intelcom)
 Intermedia Communications, Inc. (Intermedia)
 International Communications Association (Intl. Comm. Ass'n)
 Iowa Utilities Board (Iowa Commission)
 John Staurulakis, Inc. (J. Staurulakis)
 Joint Consumer Advocates
 Jones Intercable, Inc. (Jones Intercable)
 Justice, U. S. Department of (DoJ)
 Kansas Corporation Commission (Kansas Commission)
 Kentucky Public Service Commission (Kentucky Commission)
 Koch, Richard N. (R. Koch)
 LCI International Telecom Corp. (LCI)
 LDDS Worldcom (LDDS)
 Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company (Lincoln Tel.)
 Louisiana Public Service Commission (Louisiana Commission)
 Lucent Technologies, Inc. (Lucent)
 Margaretville Telephone Co., Inc. (Margaretville Tel.)
 Maryland Public Service Commission (Maryland Commission)
 Massachusetts Assistive Technology Partnership Center World Institute on Disability,
 Alliance for Technology Access, Trace Research and Development Center,
 CPB/WGBH National Center For Accessible Media (Mass. Assistive Tech.
 Partnership, *et al.*)
 Massachusetts, Commonwealth of Department of Public Utilities (Mass. Commission)
 Massachusetts, Commonwealth of, Office of Attorney General (Mass. Attorney General)
 Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc. (Matanuska Tel.)
 MCI
 Metricom, Inc. (Metricom)
 MFS
 Michigan Exchange Carriers Association (MECA)
 Michigan, Illinois, and Texas Communities, *et al.*
 Michigan Public Service Commission Staff (Michigan Commission Staff)
 Minnesota Independent Coalition (Minnesota Independent Coalition)
 Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (Minnesota Commission)
 Missouri Public Service Commission (Missouri Commission)
 Missouri Public Service Commissioner, Harold Crumpton (Missouri Commissioner)
 Mobilemedia Communications, Inc. (Mobilemedia)
 Motorola Satellite Communications, Inc. and U.S. Leo Services, Inc. (Motorola)
 Municipal Utilities
 National Association of the Deaf
 National Association of Development Organizations, Gray Panthers, United Seniors Health
 Cooperative, United Homeowners Association, National Hispanic Council on Aging,
 National Trust/Trustnet, National Association of Commissions for Women, National
 Council of Senior Citizens (NADO, *et al.*)
 National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
 National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (National Ass'n of State Utility

Advocates)

National Bar Association (National Bar Ass'n)
National Cable Television Association, Inc. (NCTA)
National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. (NECA)
National League of Cities & National Association of Telecommunications Officers
and Advisors (NLC/NATOA)
National Private Telecommunications Association
National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA)
National Wireless Resellers Association (National Wireless Resellers Ass'n)
Nebraska Rural Development Commission
Network Reliability Council, Secretariat of Second (Network Reliability Council)
New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, New Mexico State Corporation Commission,
Utah Division of Public Utilities, Vermont Public Service Board, and Vermont
Department of Public Service (New Hampshire Commission, *et al.*)
New Jersey Cable Telecommunications Association, South Carolina Cable
Television Association & Texas Cable Telecommunications Association (New Jersey
Cable Ass'n, *et al.*)
New Jersey, Staff of Board of Public Utilities (New Jersey Commission Staff)
New York State Consumer Protection Board (New York Consumer Protection Board)
New York State Department of Public Service (New York Commission)
Nextel Communications, Inc. (Nextel)
NEXTLINK Communications, L.L.C. (NEXTLINK)
North Carolina Utility Commission Public Staff (North Carolina Commission Staff)
North Dakota Public Service Commission (North Dakota Commission)
Northern Telecom, Inc. (Nortel)
NYNEX Telephone Companies (NYNEX)
Ohio Public Utilities Commission (Ohio Commission)
Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (Ohio Consumers' Counsel)
Oklahoma Corporation Commission (Oklahoma Commission)
Omnipoint Corporation (Omnipoint)
Optel, Inc. (Optel)
Oregon Public Utility Commission (Oregon Commission)
Pacific Telesis Group (PacTel)
Paging Network, Inc. (PageNet)
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Pennsylvania Commission)
People of the State of California and the Public Utility Commission of the State of
California (California Commission)
Personal Communications Industry Association (PCIA)
ProNet Inc. (ProNet)
Puerto Rico Telephone Company (Puerto Rico Tel.)
Roseville Telephone Company (Roseville Tel.)
Rural Telephone Coalition (Rural Tel. Coalition)
SBC Communications Inc. (SBC)
Scherers Communications Group, Inc. (SCG)
Small Business Administration, U.S. (SBA)
Small Cable Business Association (SCBA)
SDN Users Association

South Carolina Public Service Commission (South Carolina Commission)
 Southern New England Telephone Company (SNET)
 Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT)
 Sprint Corporation (Sprint)
 Sprint Spectrum & American Personal Communications (Sprint/APC)
 State of Maine Public Utilities Commission, State of Montana Public Service Commission,
 State of Nebraska Public Service Commission, State of New Hampshire Public
 Utilities Commission, State of New Mexico State Corporation Commission, State of
 Utah Public Service Commission and Division of Public Utilities, State of Vermont
 Department of Public Service and Public Service Board, and Public Utilities
 Commission of South Dakota (Maine Commission, *et al.*)
 TCA, Inc. (TCA)
 TDS Telecommunications Corporation (TDS)
 Telecommunication Industries Analysis Project
 Telecommunications Carriers for Competition (TCC)
 Tele-Communications, Inc. (TCI)
 Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
 Telecommunications Ratepayers Association for Cost-Based and Equitable Rates
 (TRACER)
 Telecommunications Resellers Association (Telecomm. Resellers Ass'n)
 Telefonica Larga Distancia de Puerto Rico, Inc. (TLD)
 Teleport Communications Group, Inc. (Teleport)
 Texas Office of Public Utility Counsel (Texas Public Utility Counsel)
 Texas, Public Utilities Commission (Texas Commission)
 Texas Statewide Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
 Texas Telephone Association (Texas Tel. Ass'n)
 Time Warner Communications Holdings, Inc. (Time Warner)
 Unicom, Inc. (Unicom)
 United Calling Network, Inc. (United Calling Network)
 United Cerebral Palsy Association
 United States Telephone Association (USTA)
 USTN Services, Inc. (USTN)
 U.S. Network Corporation (U.S. Network)
 U S West, Inc. (U S West)
 Utah Division of Public Utilities
 UTC
 Utilex, Inc. (Utilex)
 Vanguard Cellular Systems, Inc. (Vanguard)
 Vartec Telecom, Inc., Transtel, Telephone Express, CGI, & CommuniGroup Inc. of
 Mississippi (Vartec, *et al.*)
 Virginia State Corporation Commission Staff (Virginia Commission Staff)
 Washington Independent Telephone Association (Wash. Ind. Tel. Ass'n)
 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Washington Commission)
 Western Alliance
 WinStar Communications, Inc. (WinStar)
 Wisconsin, Public Service Commission (Wisconsin Commission)
 Wyoming Public Service Commission (Wyoming Commission)

List Of Commenters in CC Docket No. 95-185

360 Degree Communications Co. (360 Degrees)
AirTouch Communications, Inc. (Airtouch)
Alaska 3 Cellular Corporation (Alaska CellularOne)
Alaska Telephone Association (ATA)
Alliance of Wireless Service Providers (Alliance)
Allied Personal Communications Industry Association of California (Allied)
ALLTEL Corporation (ALLTEL)
American Mobil Telecommunications Association (AMTA)
America's Carriers Telecommunications Association (ACTA)
American Personal Communications/Sprint Spectrum (APC/Sprint)
Ameritech
Anchorage Telephone Utility (ATU)
Arch Communications Group, Inc. (Arch)
AT&T Corporation (AT&T)
Bell Atlantic
Bell Atlantic Nynex Mobile (Bell Atlantic-NYNEX)
BellSouth Corporation (BellSouth)
State of California & the Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
Cellular Communications of Puerto Rico, Inc. (CCPR)
Cellular Mobile Systems of St. Cloud G.P. (CMS)
Cellular Resellers Association (Cellular Resellers)
Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA)
Celpage, Inc. (Celpage)
Centennial Cellular Corporation (Centennial)
Century Cellunet, Inc. (Century Cellunet)
Cincinnati Bell
CMT Partners (CMT)
Comcast Corporation (Comcast)
Competitive Telecommunications Association (CompTel)
Concord Telephone Company (Concord)
Connecticut Department of Public Utility (Connecticut)
Cox Enterprises, Inc. (Cox)
Florida Cellular RSA L.P. (Florida Cellular)
Frontier Corporation (Frontier)
GO Communications Corp. (GO)
General Services Administration (GSA)
GTE Services Corporation (GTE)
GVNW Inc., Management (GVNW)
Hart Engineers and 21st Century Telesis, Inc. (Hart Engineers)
Home Telephone Company, Inc. (HomeTel)
ICO Global Communications (ICO)
Illinois Commerce Commission (Illinois)
Illinois Independent Telephone Association (Illinois Ind. Tel. Assoc.)
Illinois Telephone Association (Illinois Telephone Assoc.)
John Staurulakis, Inc. (JSI)

LDDS WorldCom (LDDS WorldCom)
MCI Telecommunications Corp. (MCI)
MFS Communications Company, Inc. (MFS)
Mercury Cellular & Paging (Mercury)
Mountain Solutions
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA)
National Telephone Cooperative Association (NTCA)
New Par
New York State Department of Public Service (New York)
Nextel Communications, Inc. (Nextel)
North Carolina 4 Cellular L.P. (North Carolina Cellular)
NYNEX Telephone Companies (NYNEX)
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (Ohio)
Omnipoint Corporation (Omnipoint)
OPASTCO
Pacific Bell, Pacific Bell Mobile Services, Nevada Bell (Pacific Bell)
Paging Network, Inc. (PageNet)
Personal Communications Industry Association (PCIA)
Point Communications Company (Point)
Poka Lambro Telephone Cooperative (Poka Lambro)
Puerto Rico Telephone Company (PRTC)
Rural Cellular Association (RCA)
Rural Cellular Corporation (RCC)
SBC Communications, Inc. (SBC)
Smithville Telephone Company (Smithville)
Southeast Telephone Company (Southeast Telephone)
Sprint Corporation (Sprint)
Sprint Spectrum and American Personal Communications (Sprint/APC)
Telecommunications Resellers Association (TRA)
Teleport Communications Group (Teleport)
Time Warner Communications Holdings, Inc. (Time Warner)
Telecommunications Ratepayers Association for Cost-Based and Equitable Rates (TRACER)
Union Telephone Company (Union)
United States Telephone Association (USTA)
US West, Inc. (US West)
Vanguard Cellular Systems, Inc. (Vanguard)
Western Radio Services Co., Inc. (Western)
Western Wireless Corporation (Western Wireless)
Westlink Company (Westlink)