

1. UNBUNDLED LOCAL SERVICE: ACCESS PAYABLE

Introduction

Pursuant to FCC Policy, AT&T plans to deliver Local Service to AT&T customers through the use of Unbundled Network Elements (UNE) provided by the Incumbent LEC (ILEC). AT&T anticipates that a process is, or will be in place to provide timely and accurate billing information for services rendered to AT&T by the ILEC.

The purpose of this document is to outline the procedures AT&T proposes for receiving the bills and making the payments for UNEs or UNE combinations. The unbundled elements AT&T plans to order from the ILEC include Loop Distribution, Loop Concentrator/ Multiplexer, Loop Feeder, Local Switching, Operator Assistance System/Directory Assistance System, Dedicated Transport, Common Transport, Tandem Switching, SS7 Signaling Links, Signal Transfer Points, and Service Control Points. In addition to these network type elements, AT&T plans to order ancillary functions and directory listings from the ILEC.

AT&T proposes that the interface for the exchange of billing data make use of systems, formats and procedures already used or planned by the ILEC, and that the exchange of billing detail records be via CONNECT:DIRECT. For example, in Section 1 of this document Flat Rated Charges are expected to be in the CABS format and included on an existing facility bill sent by the ILEC to AT&T. Also in Section 1, AT&T proposes that Usage Rated Charges be uniquely identified, and included on an existing switched bill.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. UNBUNDLED LOCAL SERVICE: ACCESS PAYABLE..... 2

INTRODUCTION..... 2

1.1 BILL DATA INFORMATION 4

1.2 BILL RECEIPT 6

1.3 PAYMENT INFORMATION 15

1.1 Bill Data Information

1.1.1 Bill Structure

There will be different bill structures for the charges as a result of Unbundled service. These will differ depending on PUC and tariff structure. The following reflects AT&T's preferred structure where billing of charges is applicable.

TYPE OF CHARGES	BILL STRUCTURE	
	FLAT RATED	USAGE RATED
Local Switching	XXX	XXX
Common Transport		XXX
SS7 Signaling Links	XXX	
Signaling Transfer Points (STP)	XXX	XXX
Service Control Points (SCP)	XXX	XXX
Operator Assistance		XXX
Directory Assistance		XXX
Mutual Compensation		XXX
Combination of Unbundled (UNE)		
• NID (Network Interface Device)	XXX	
• Loop Combination	XXX	
• Local Switching		XXX
• 75% of RIC plus Carrier Common Line (CCL)		

1.1.2 Unbundled Element Charges - CABS Format

1.1.2.1 Flat Rated Charges

Unbundled element charges that are flat rated should be provided on an existing facility bill in the Customer Service Record (CSR) section. Unique rating codes (USOC) should be denoted on the CSR for each unbundled element and reflect the charge. Charges associated with a line (i.e., Loop) would reflect the circuit id format. Charges associated with equipment (i.e., loop concentrator/multiplexer) should reflect a unique class of service code and left field identifier.

The face page of the bill will reflect a breakdown of Interstate, Intrastate and Local dollars. The Summary of Switched and Special Access Charges provided at the account level should reflect the jurisdiction of local with the associated charges. Also, the Summary of Jurisdictional Charges should reflect the jurisdiction of local with the associated charges. The appropriate Phrase Literals (as denoted further in this section) should be reflected in the Adjustment and Other Charges & Credits sections of the bill. For a mechanized CABS bill, the Type of Account field should be populated with a value of "N" and the records should be populated as per the CABS specifications.

1.1.2.2 Usage Rated Charges

Unbundled element charges that are usage rated should be billed on an existing switched bill, uniquely identified and displayed in the Usage Sections of the bill. The Jurisdiction should reflect Local. The face page of the bill will reflect a breakdown of Interstate, Intrastate and Local dollars. A Summary of Jurisdiction Charges will be provided at the account level. Measurement of usage charges should be in actual conversation seconds. The total

conversation seconds per chargeable traffic types shall be totaled for the entire monthly bill cycle and then rounded to the next whole minute.

1.1.3. Jurisdiction

Throughout the paper bill where "Jurisdiction" is identified, it should denote "Local" (rather than Interstate, Intrastate, etc.). For a mechanized bill, the JURISDICTION IND field should be populated with the value "5" for Local.

1.2 Bill Receipt

1.2.1 Preferred Medium

It is AT&T's expectation to receive billing data via electronic data transmission. Connect: Direct (formerly known as NDM - Network Data Mover) is AT&T's preferred medium. If Connect: Direct is not available tape or paper can be used until Connect: Direct is established by the billing entity. AT&T expects the billing entity will work towards expediting the employment of Connect: Direct.

1.2.2 Mechanized CABS

1.2.2.1 Sending A Mechanized Bill For The First Time

When the billing entity is ready to begin billing in a mechanized format, a testing period is required before the first mechanized bill can be accepted. Each type of service that the billing entity bills should be represented on a test tape and undergo the testing process before that service is billed. During the initial testing period, AT&T receives three months of correctly formatted bill data in a mechanized format that complies with the requirements set forth in this document. Testing results will be provided to the billing entity, who is then expected to make all associated corrections before sending additional test data. The Originating Company Code or State Level Company Code must be sent to the AT&T Company Coordinator 30 calendar days prior to testing so it may be added to AT&T's internal tables.

1.2.2.2 Changing From Any Established Mechanized Format To Another

When the billing entity wishes to change from one format to another a testing period is required before the first mechanized bill in the new format can be accepted. Each type of service the billing entity bills should be represented on a test tape and undergo the testing process before that service is billed. Three months of correctly formatted bill data in the new format which complies with the requirements set forth in this document should be received during the testing period. Testing results will be provided to the billing entity, who is then expected to make all associated corrections before sending additional test data.

1.2.2.3 Label Formats

The following formats for the Volume Labels and Dataset Labels should be used when providing a mechanized bill via Connect: Direct or tape.

A. VOLUME LABEL FORMAT

FIELD NAME	LENGTH	CONTENTS
Label Identifier	(3 bytes)	The characters "VOL" identify this label as a volume label.
Label Number	(1 byte)	The relative position of this label within a set of labels of the same type; it is always a 1 for the IBM standard volume label.
Volume Serial Number	(6 bytes)	A unique identification code, normally numeric characters (00001-999999), but may be alpha-numeric; if fewer than 6 characters, must be left-justified. This same code should also appear on the external (flat) surface of the volume for visual identification.
Reserved	(1 byte)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.
VTOC Pointer	(10 bytes)	Direct-access volumes only. This field is not used for tape volumes and should be recorded as blanks.
Reserved	(10 bytes)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.
Owner Name and Address Code	(10 bytes)	Indicates a specific customer, person, installation, department, etc., to which the volume belongs. Any code or name is the volume belongs. Any code or name is acceptable.
Reserved	(29 bytes)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.

B. Dataset Label 1 Format (HDR1, EOVI, EOF1)

FIELD NAME	LENGTH	CONTENTS
Label Identifier	(3 bytes)	Three characters that identify the label are: HDR = Header label (at the beginning of a dataset) EOV = Trailer label (at the end of a tape volume, when the dataset continues on another volume) EOF = Trailer label (at the end of a dataset).
Label Number	(1 byte)	The relative position of this label within a set of labels of the same type; it is always a 1 for dataset label 1.
Dataset Identifier	(17 bytes)	The rightmost 17 bytes of the dataset name (includes GnnnnVnn if the dataset is part of a generation data group). If the dataset name is less than 17 bytes, it is left-justified and the remainder of this field is padded with blanks.
Dataset Serial Number	(6 bytes)	The volume serial number of the tape volume containing the dataset. For multivolume datasets, this field contains the serial number of the first volume of the aggregate created at the same time. The serial number can be any 6 alphanumeric characters, normally numeric (000001-999999). If the number of characters is fewer than 6 characters, the code must be left-justified and followed by blanks.
Volume Sequence Number	(4 bytes)	A number (0001-9999) that indicates the order of volume within the multivolume group created at the same time. This number is always 0001 for a single volume dataset.
Dataset Sequence Number	(4 bytes)	A number (0001-9999) that indicates the relative position of the dataset within a multi-dataset group. This number is always 0001 for a single dataset organization.
Generation Number	(4 bytes)	If the dataset is part of a generation data group, this field contains a number from 0001 to 9999 indicating the absolute generation number (the first generation is recorded as 0001). If the dataset is not part of a generation data group, this field contains blanks.
Version Number Of Generation	(2 bytes)	If the dataset is part of a generation data group, this field contains a number from 00 to 99 indicating the version number of the generation (the first version is recorded as 00). If the dataset is not part of a generation data group, this field contains blanks.

Creation Date	(6 bytes)	Year and day of the year when the dataset was created. The date is shown in the format byydd where: b = blank yy = year(00-99) ddd = day(001-366)
Expiration Date	(6 bytes)	Year and day of the year when the dataset may be scratched or overwritten. The data is shown in the format byydd where: b = blank yy = year (00-99) ddd = day (001-366)
Dataset Security	(1 byte)	A code number indicating the security status of the dataset is as follows: 0 No password protection 1 Password protection - Additional identification of the dataset is required before it can be read, written, or deleted (ignored if volume is RACF-defined) 3 Password protection - Additional identification of the dataset is required before it can be read, written, or deleted (ignored if volume is RACF-defined).
Block Count	(13 bytes)	This field in the trailer label shows the number of data blocks in the dataset on the current volume. This field in the header label is always zeros (000000).
System Code	(13 bytes)	Unique code that identifies the system.
Reserved	(7 bytes)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.

C. Dataset Label 2 Format (HDR2, EOVS, EOF2)

IBM standard dataset label 2 always follows dataset label 1 and contains additional information about the associated dataset.

FIELD NAME	LENGTH	CONTENTS
Label Identifier	(3 bytes)	Three characters that identify the label are as follows: HDR = Header label (at the beginning of a dataset) EOV = Trailer label (at the end of a tape volume, when the dataset continues on another volume) EOF = Trailer label (at the end of a dataset).
Label Number	(1 byte)	The relative position of this label within a set of labels of the same type; it is always a 2 for dataset label 2.
Record Format	(1 byte)	An alphabetic character that indicates the format of records in the associated dataset as follows: F Fixed length V Variable length U Undefined length.

Block Length	(5 bytes)	<p>A number up to 32760 that indicates the block length, in bytes. Interpretation of the number depends on the following associated record format in Field 3:</p> <p>Format F - Block length (must be a multiple of the logical record length in Field 5)</p> <p>Format V - Maximum block length (including the 4 byte length indicator in the block)</p> <p>Format U - Maximum block length.</p>	
Record Length	(5 bytes)	<p>A number that indicates the record length, in bytes. Interpretation of the number depends on the following associated record format in Field 3:</p> <p>Format F - Logical record length</p> <p>Format V - Maximum logical record length (including the 4 byte length indicator in the records)</p> <p>Format U - Zeros.</p>	
Tape Density	(1 byte)	<p>A code indicating the record density of the tape, as follows:</p>	
		<p><u>DEN Value</u></p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>	<p><u>9-Track Tape</u></p> <p>1600 (PE) PE - is for phase encoded mode</p> <p>6250 (GCR)m GCR - is for group coded recording mode.</p>

Dataset Position	(1 byte)	A code, indicating a volume switch, is as follows: 0 - No volume switch has occurred 1 - A volume switch previously occurred.
Job/Job Step	(17 bytes)	Identification of the job and job step that created the dataset. The first 8 bytes contain the name of the job, the ninth byte is a slash (/), and the final 8 bytes contain the name of the job step.
Tape Recording Technique	(2 bytes)	A code or blanks indicating the tape recording technique used. This field is recorded as blanks for 9-track tape. The only technique available for 9-track tape is odd parity and no translation.
Control Characters	(1 byte)	A code indicating whether a control character set was used to create the dataset and the type of control characters used: A = Contains ASCII control characters M = Contains machine control characters b = Contains no control characters.
Reserved	(1 byte)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.
Block Attribute	(1 byte)	A code indicating the block attribute used to create the dataset: B Blocked records S Spanned records R Blocked and spanned records b No blocked and no spanned records.
Reserved	(8 bytes)	Bytes 40-42 - reserved for future use -should be blanks. Bytes 43-47 - (3420 tape units only) serial number of creating tape unit. Blank for other units.
Checkpoint Dataset	(1 byte)	In VS2-Release 2, this byte contains the identifier character C if the dataset is a checkpoint dataset; the byte is blank if the dataset is not a check point dataset or in other releases of the VS systems.
Reserved	(32 bytes)	Reserved for future use - should be recorded as blanks.

1.2.2.4 Sending Data Transmission Via Connect: Direct

1.2.2.4.1 Setup

Any billing entity with Connect: Direct capability via a switched 56kb or T1.5 lines should contact their AT&T Company Manager to begin negotiations for data transmission. Based on negotiations with each billing entity, the AT&T data centers will be responsible for originating the calls for data transmission via switched 56kb or T1.5 lines. If a billing entity has an established Connect: Direct link with AT&T, that link can be used for data transmission if the location and applications are the same for the existing link. Otherwise, the AT&T Contact Manager should be contacted to negotiate a new link or new application for the data transmission. When sending test data, notification of the test data transmission should be made to the Testing Coordinator by calling 770-750-7736.

1.2.2.4.2 Requirements For Transmission

- A T1.5 or 56kb circuit to Gateway for Connect: Direct is required.
- AT&T/Alpharetta must have the billing entity's Connect: Direct Node ID and corresponding VTAM APPL ID. Any changes to the billing entity's Connect: Direct Node ID must be communicated to the AT&T Company Manager no later than 21 days before the changes take effect.
- The AT&T/Alpharetta's Connect: Direct Node ID of "NDMATTA4" and VTAM APPL ID of "NDMATTA4" must be in the billing entity's software.
- AT&T/Alpharetta will supply RACF ID and password.

1.2.2.5 Dataset Name Format

The following dataset format should be used for CONNECT:Direct as applicable.

A. CABS FORMAT

Production Dataset Name	AF25.AXXXXYYY.AZZZ.DDDEE	
	AF25 =	Job Naming Convention
	AXXXX =	Numeric Company Code
	YYY =	ILEC Remote
	AZZZ =	RAO (Revenue Accounting Office)
	DDD =	BDT (Billing Data Tape W/ Or W/O CSR) or CSR (Customer Service Record)
	EE =	01 (Bill Period) (optional) thru 31 (Bill Period) (optional) or GA (US Postal-State Code)
Test Dataset Name	AF25.ATEST.AXXXX.DDD	
	AF25.ATEST =	Job Naming Convention
	AXXXX =	Numeric Company Code
	DDD =	BDT (Billing Data Tape W/ Or W/O CSR) or CSR (Customer Service Record)

B. SECAB Format

Production Dataset Name	AFSC.AXXXXYYY.A000.SECAB	
	AFSC =	Job Naming Convention
	AXXXX =	Numeric Company Code
	YYY =	Alpha Company Code
Test Dataset Name	AFSC.ATEST.XXXXX.SECAB	
	AFSC.ATEST =	Job Naming Convention
	AXXXX =	Numeric Company Code

1.2.3 Sending A Tape

1.2.3.1 AT&T Preference

If billing data is provided via magnetic tape, AT&T's preference is cartridge (cassette) tape.

1.2.3.2 External Label

The following must appear on the external (flat) surface of the tape for visual identification. The external and internal labels must be the same.

- A single 6 digit serial number: consisting of the character "V" followed by the reporting location's four digit Originating Company Code and a numeric character chosen by the sending company. This number must also appear in the "dataset serial number field" of the first header record of the IBM standard tape label.
- The dataset name must appear on the flat side of the reel and also in the "dataset name field" on the first header record of the IBM standard tape label.
- The sending company's name, address, and contact number should appear on the flat side of the cartridge or reel.

1.2.3.3 Tape Description

Cartridge (cassette) and reel tapes must be 9-track, odd parity, 6250 BPI, group coded recording mode, and extended binary-coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC).

1.2.3.4 Tape Label Description

Tape labels must conform to IBM OS/VS Operating System Standards. Refer to the IBM Standard Labels Manual (GC26-3795-3) for additional information. IBM standard labels are 80-character records recorded in EBCDIC, odd parity. The first four characters identify the labels:

VOLUME 1	VOLUME LABEL
HDR1 and HDR2	Data set header labels
EOV1 and EOV2	Data set trailer labels (end-of-volume for multi-reel files)
EOF1 and EOF2	Data set trailer labels (end-of-data-set)

The HDR1, EOV1, and EOF1 labels use the same format; the HDR2, EOV2, and EOF2 labels use the same format.

1.2.3.5 Tape Quality

Cartridge (cassette) and reel tapes purchased for eventual presentation to AT&T should be of high quality. Specifications should be made to the suppliers that each reel of tape should be 100% tested at 20% or better "clipping" level and full width certified permanent error free at final inspection. NOTE: AT&T reserves the right to destroy a tape that has been determined to have unrecoverable errors. AT&T also reserves the right to replace a tape with one of equal or better quality.

1.2.3.6 Tape Packaging Requirements

Where magnetic tape shipping containers are transported in freight compartments, adequate magnetic field protection is provided by a typical 6-inch distance from any magnetic field generating device (except a magnetron-tape device). There are many shipping containers on the market, but only those with internal insulation material have been found to prevent damage. The outside of the shipping container should be clearly marked with the sending company name, contact and return address.

CAUTION: Tape canisters should not be used.

1.2.3.7 Where To Send The Tape

Tapes should be sent to one of the following address:

Test - CABS & Local	AT&T 500 North Point Parkway FLOC B1102A Alpharetta, GA 30202 ATTN. CABS & Local Bill Testing Coordinator
Test - SECAB	AT&T 500 North Point Parkway Alpharetta, GA 30202 ATTN. SECAB Access Bill Testing Coordinator
Production	AT&T 300 North Point Parkway FLOC 217M01 Alpharetta, GA 30202 ATTN. Access Bill Coordinator
Overnight Delivery	AT&T 500 North Point Parkway FLOC B1404 Alpharetta, GA 30202 ATTN. Access Bill Coordinator

1.2.3.8 Return Of A Tape

Mail-in tapes which provide billing data to AT&T will not be returned to the billing entity

1.2.4 Mechanized Requirements Specific to CABS

1.2.4.1 Changing From One Version To Another In A Mechanized Format

When billing in the CABS format, there are no testing requirements when moving from one CABS Version to another.

1.2.4.2 Record Length and Label Standards

Billing data tapes produced according to the CABS BOS must have the following:

- Record length: 225 bytes (fixed length)
- Blocking factor: 84 bytes per block
- Block size: 18,900 bytes per block
- Labels: Standard IBM Operating System

1.2.5 Paper Bill

1.2.5.1 Sending A Paper Bill

Paper bills should be sent to the following addresses:

Paper bills thru US Mail	AT&T Caller Service 6908 Alpharetta, GA 30239-6908 ATTN: Access Bill Coordinator
Paper bills sent overnight	AT&T 500 North Point Parkway FLOC B1404 Alpharetta, GA 30202 ATTN: Access Bill Coordinator

1.2.5.2 Date Stamp

All paper bills must be date receipt stamped.

1.3 Payment Information

1.3.1 Check Payments

AT&T will render checks to one check address. Please refer to existing M&P's for more information.

1.3.2 New Bill Information

The billing entities banking information (Bank name and address, account number, routing number and name to whom the payment is to be rendered) should be established 30 calendar days prior to receipt of the first bill.

1.3.3 New Vendor

If the local bill is from a new vendor, refer to existing M&P's for new vendors to setup the payment information.

1.3.4 Payment Date

Payment will be made 30 days from the Bill Date, or 20 days from receipt of the bill, whichever is greater. If the payment date is the same for multiple bills (i.e. Switched D bill and a Resale Bill) only one payment for the sum of all bills payable on that date will be rendered.

1.3.5 Preferred Payment Medium

AT&T's preferred medium for payment is through Electronic Funds Transfer.

1.3.6 Wire Payments

Our system only allows for "one" wire transfer address per company.

LOCAL AND TOLL CALL FLOWS AND INTERCARRIER BILLING IN THE COMPETITIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes the ideal call flows and billing between competing local exchange carriers in the new competitive telecommunications environment. This paper covers those call flows and billing between an ILEC and a CLEC, between two CLECs, and between CLECs and IXCs, when the CLEC provides service to end users through total service resale (TSR), or through the unbundled network elements platform (UNE), or through facility based networks (FBN).

This paper covers the call flows and billing for the following calls:

- Local Calls, Intra-Switch
- Local Calls, Inter-Switch
- Toll Calls, IntraLATA
- Toll Calls, Intrastate (InterLATA)
- Toll Calls, Interstate (InterLATA)

The principles and assumptions that apply to these call flows and billing are:

In the descriptions that follow, AT&T is a CLEC. Where the terms 'CLEC A' and 'CLEC B' are used, CLEC A is AT&T and CLEC B is another CLEC.

The rate structure for the unbundled switching element will consist of a flat rate port and minute of use switching charge for originating minutes and a minute of use switching charge for terminating minutes.

Flat rated UNE charges for switching and the loop are not noted in these descriptions because they are not dependent on the call flows.

The UNE common elements include signaling elements, operator services and directory assistance platforms (where used) and common transport elements. Negotiators need to ensure that signaling is included in the switching charge. If not, the ILEC may impose signaling link, STP and signaling message charges. These must be reviewed by the Pricing team and the Public Policy team. For example, the Ameritech tariff for unbundled elements assumes signaling in the unbundled switching element.

Reciprocal compensation applies only where the parties own the assets (FBN) or have the right to act as if they own the assets (UNE). Resellers are not entitled to reciprocal compensation. UNE and FBN carriers are entitled to receive reciprocal compensation from the ILEC who is providing the TSR service. The ILEC will seek reciprocal

compensation for calls to its customers and for calls to TSR customers from UNE and FBN carriers.

The originating UNE CLEC or ILEC pays for the transport to the terminating CLEC or ILEC on local calls.

Shared transport is a new term for a blended rate of common direct transport and common transport through tandem switched arrangements, and includes the UNE tandem switching element. If a shared transport rate is not available, then the transport should be either common direct or common through tandem switched arrangements.

When billing arrangements appear to cancel each other, e.g., when an ILEC bills a UNE terminating switching charge to a CLEC and the CLEC, in turn, bills the ILEC for the termination of a call, billing efficiencies would be realized by a permanent bill and keep arrangement. This assumes that the UNE rates and the reciprocal compensation rates are equal.

Until access charge reform is in effect, or 6/30/97, or RBOC in-region entry, the ILEC may apply the CCL charge and 75% of the RIC charge for access for interstate toll calls made by end users served by a CLEC using UNE arrangements. Access charges may differ state to state and state to interstate for CLECs using UNE arrangements. It is AT&T's interpretation that, pursuant to FCC Rule Section 51.515(c) - application of intrastate access charges - ILECs may only assess intrastate access charges comparable to those listed in 51.515(b) (CCL and 75% of the RIC) upon UNE carrier customers, and only then until the earliest of the following: 6/30/97; the date a PSC decides that ILECs may not assess such charges or, with respect to an RBOC, the date on which it is authorized to offer in-Region interLATA service.

If a state has an intrastate access charge structure that is different from the FCC access charge model, or if a state does not apply access charges to intraLATA toll calls, then those existing structures should be applied to the call flows described in this paper. This policy paper does not intend to imply that the existing structures should be changed.

The ILEC will provide call records for every call flow for all usage sensitive unbundled elements to the appropriate originating and terminating UNE carrier even where the CLEC offers flat rate local service. Necessary records will be provided to the UNE carriers so they can bill end users and third party carriers and validate billing from the ILEC or third party carriers. If that kind of detailed recording is not available it may appear to the terminating UNE CLEC that the call originated from the ILEC, even though it may have originated from another CLEC. In that situation, if the terminating CLEC imposes a terminating charge on the ILEC, the ILEC may, in turn, impose a terminating charge on the originating CLEC.

This paper does not address, in detail, reciprocal compensation between carriers with facility-based networks or meet-point billing arrangements between non-ILEC carriers. Those topics are covered in other policy papers.

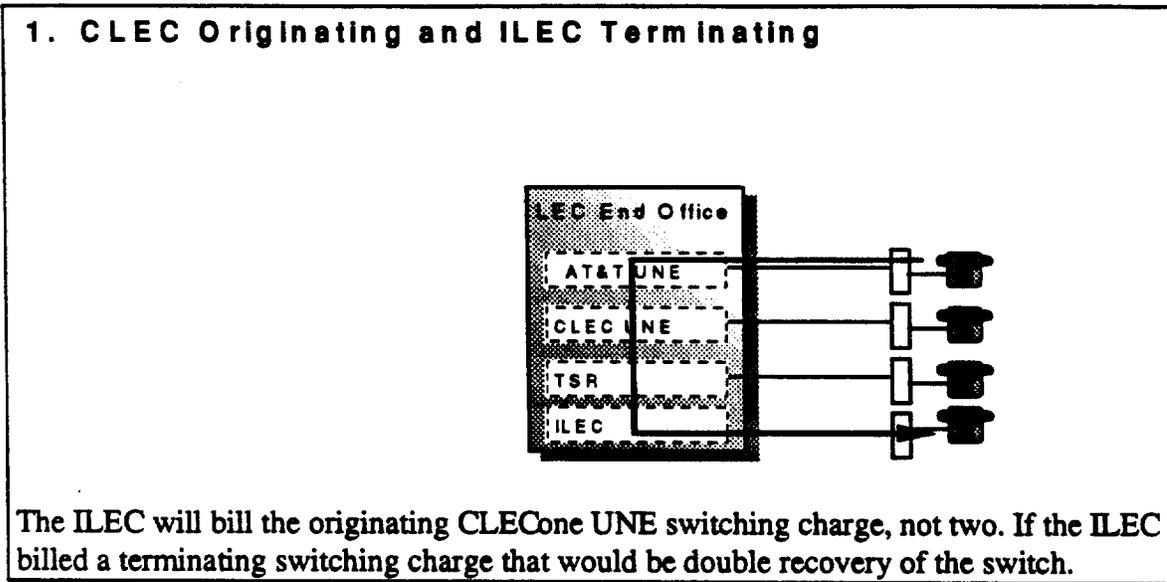
LOCAL CALLS - INTRASWITCH

TOTAL SERVICE RESALE

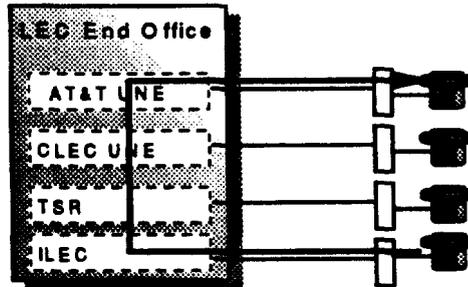
When a CLEC provides local exchange service through a TSR arrangement, the call flows between a CLEC customer and an ILEC customer, or between two CLEC customers both served by the same switch are not different from the call flows between two ILEC customers. No incremental billing applies.

UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

When CLECs provide local exchange service through UNE arrangements the call flows using a single switch are as follows. These scenarios assume that all CLECs are providing service through UNE and an ILEC switch:

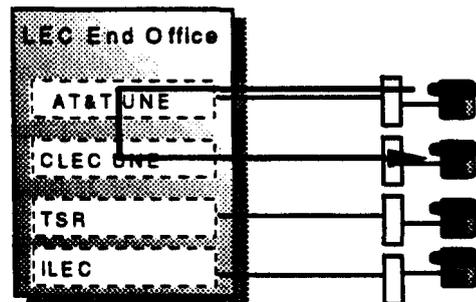


2. ILEC Originating and CLEC Terminating



There will be no charges. If the ILEC billed the UNE terminating switching charge to AT&T (the terminating CLEC), then AT&T could bill the ILEC for terminating the call. The two bills would cancel each other.

3. CLEC Originating and CLEC Terminating

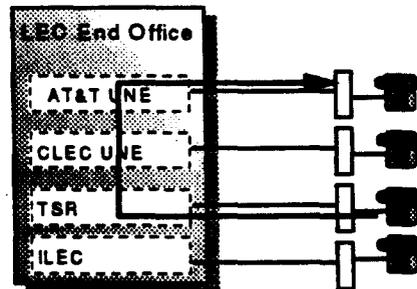


The ILEC will bill the originating CLEC one UNE switching charge and won't bill the terminating CLEC. To do so would be double recovery of the switch.

TOTAL SERVICE RESALE / UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

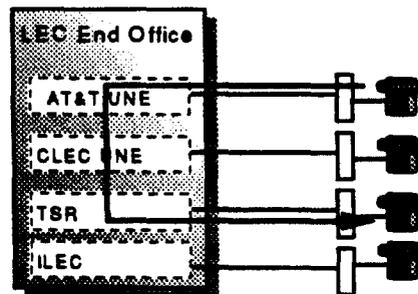
When one CLEC provides local exchange service through a TSR arrangement and another CLEC provides local exchange service through UNE arrangements, the call flows using a single switch are as follows:

4. CLEC (TSR) Originating and CLEC (UNE) Terminating



No incremental charges. This call flow is the same as #2.

5. CLEC (UNE) Originating and CLEC (TSR) Terminating



There will be no charges between the CLECs. The ILEC will bill the originating CLEC one UNE switching charge. This call flow is the same as #1.

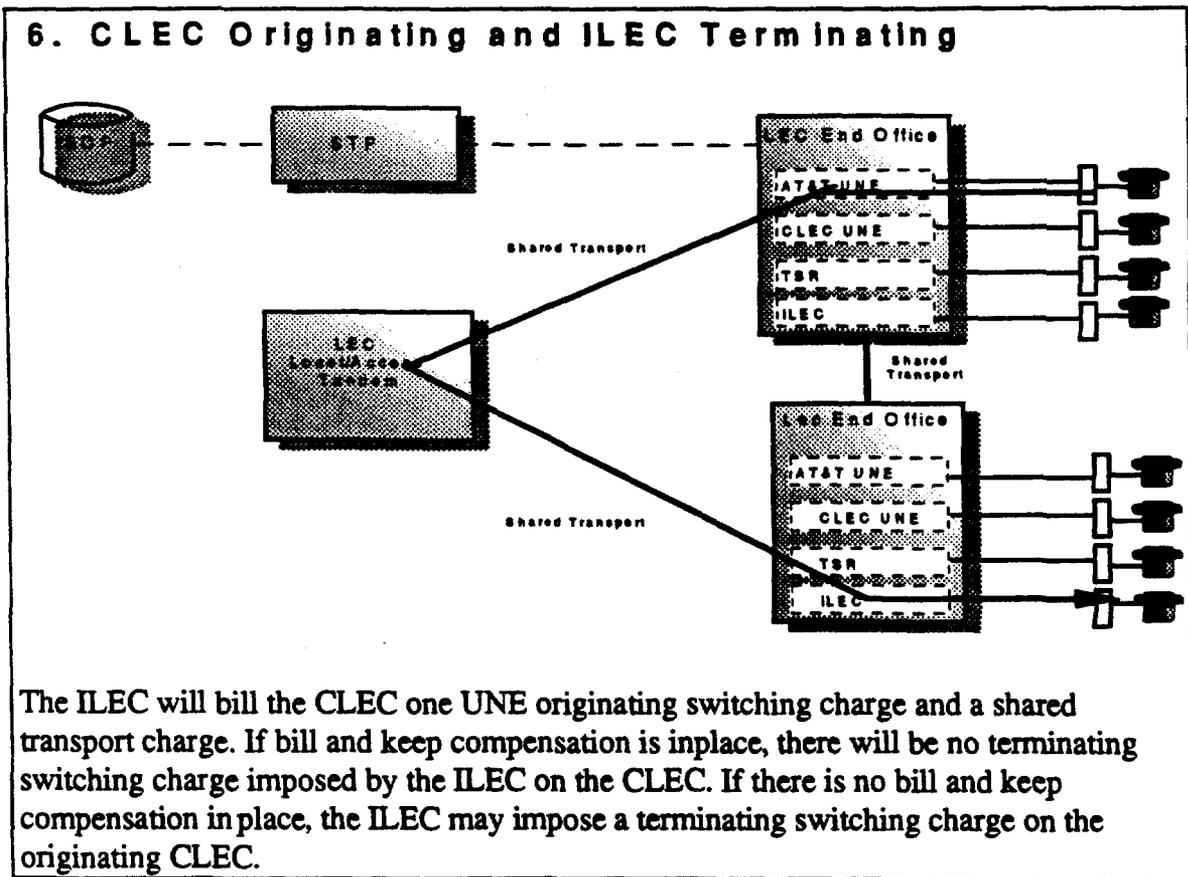
LOCAL CALLS - INTERSWITCH

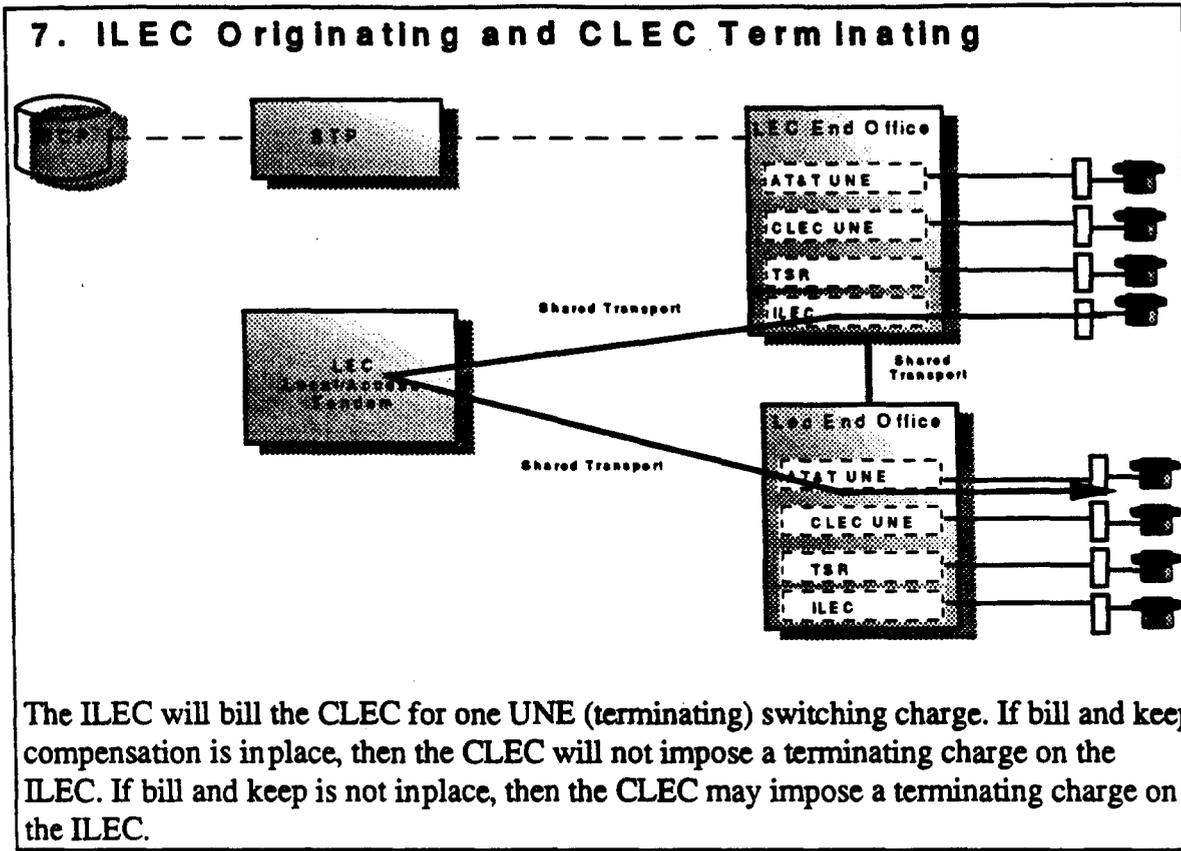
TOTAL SERVICE RESALE

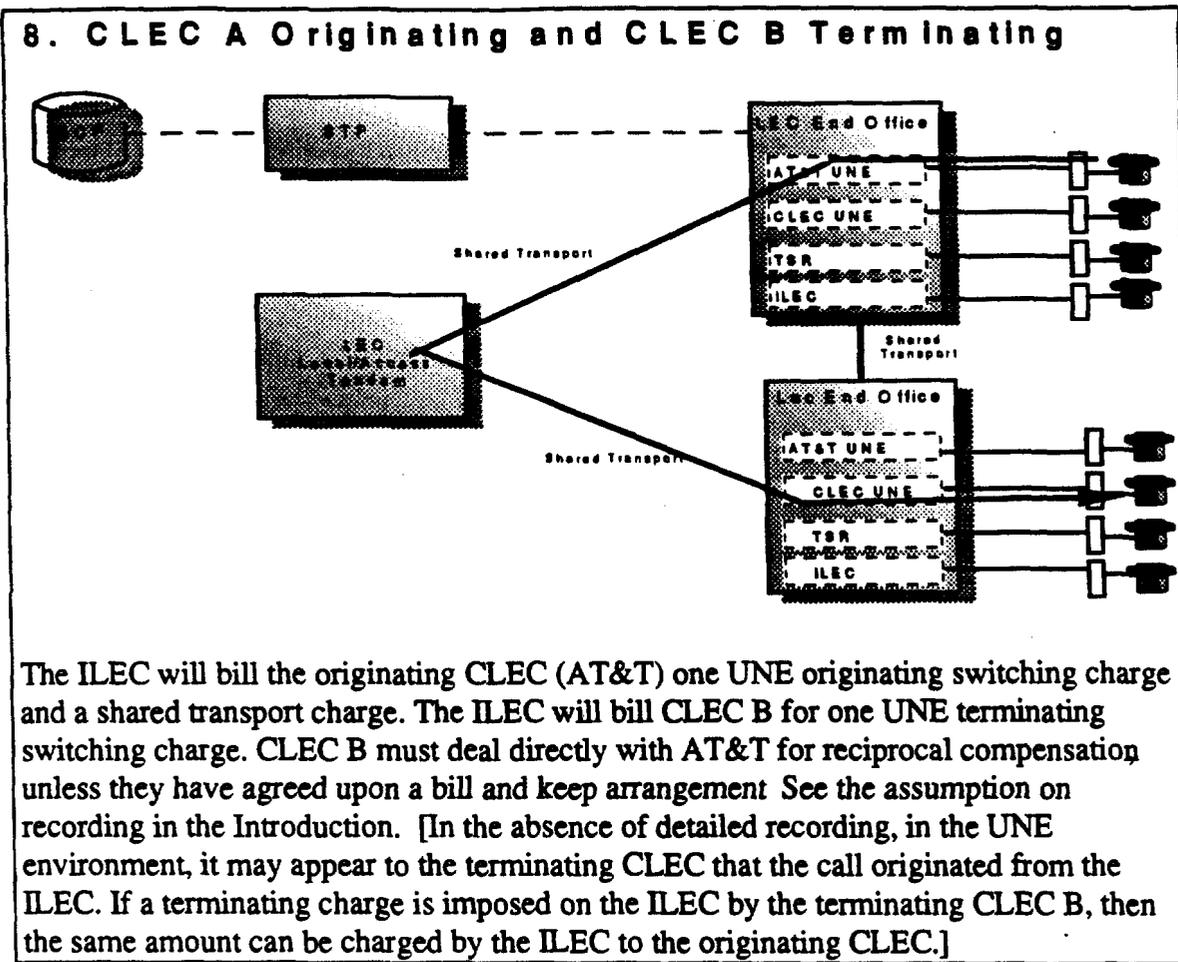
When a CLEC provides local exchange service through a TSR arrangement, the call flows between a CLEC TSR customer and an ILEC customer, or between two CLEC TSR customers are not different from the call flows between two ILEC customers. No incremental billing applies.

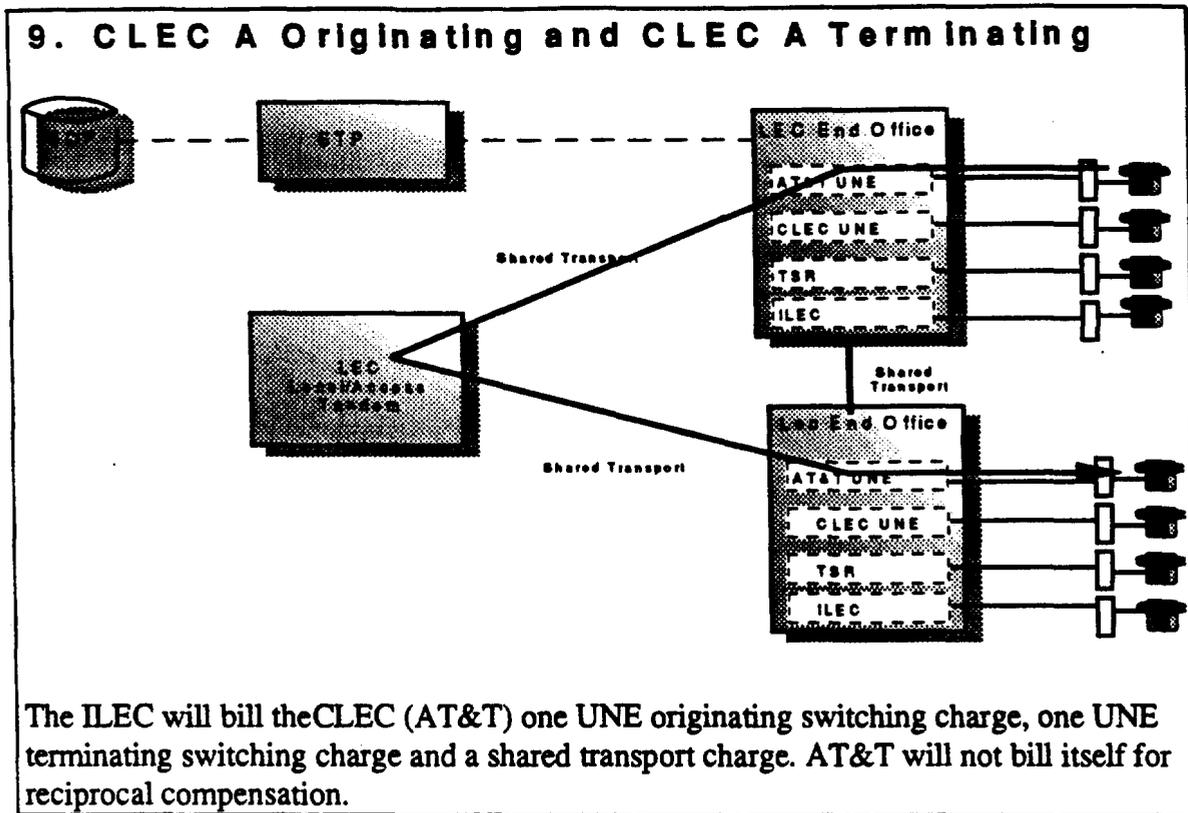
UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

When CLECs provide local exchange service through UNE arrangements the call flows through two switches are as follows. These scenarios assume that all CLECs are providing service through UNE and ILEC switches:

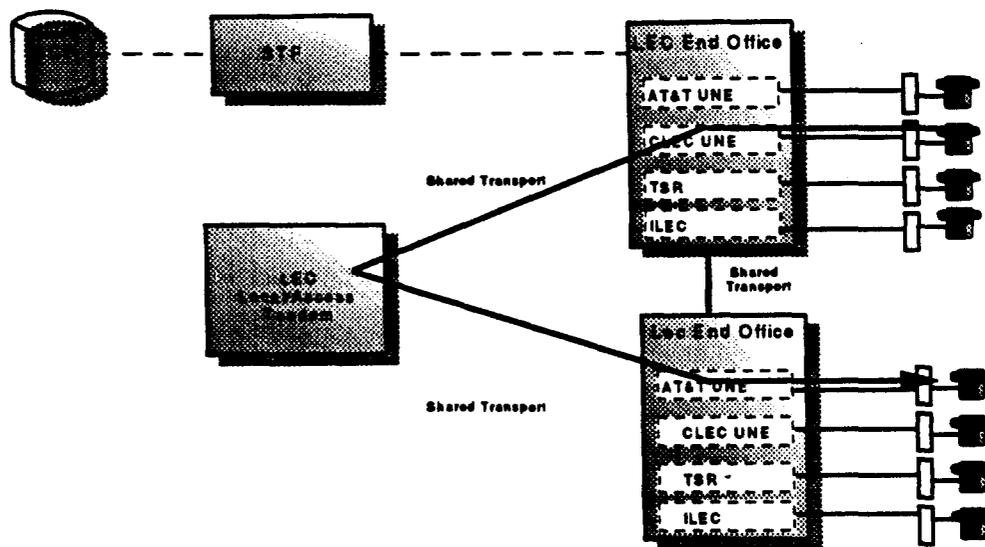








10. CLEC B Originating and CLEC A Terminating



The ILEC will bill the terminating CLEC (AT&T) one UNE terminating switching charge and no shared transport charge. The ILEC will bill CLEC B for one UNE originating switching charge and a shared transport charge. AT&T must deal directly with CLEC B for reciprocal compensation, unless they have agreed upon a bill and keep arrangement. See the assumption on recording in the Introduction. [In the absence of detailed recording, in the UNE environment, it may appear to the terminating CLEC that the call originated from the ILEC. If a terminating charge is imposed on the ILEC by the terminating CLEC then the same amount can be charged by the ILEC to the originating CLEC.]

TOTAL SERVICE RESALE / UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS

When one CLEC provides local exchange service using TSR arrangements and another CLEC provides local exchange service using UNE arrangements, the call flows between two switches are as follows:

