

III. Specific Instructions

A. Block 1: Carrier Identification

Block 1 of the TRS Fund Worksheet requires identification information. Line (1a) requests the legal name of the carrier as it appears on articles of incorporation or other legal documents. Line (1b) provides a checkoff for the principal carrier activity. Please check the category that best describes the carrier.

LEC—Local Exchange Carrier—provider of franchised local exchange service.

Cellular—Cellular telephone company.

Mobile—Any provider of mobile services, such as a radio telephone and paging service. This category does not include cellular or PCS.

OSP—Operator Service Providers—are companies other than LECs that provide services to customers needing assistance of an operator such as to complete away from home calls, or calls using alternate billing arrangements. These companies typically employ operators as well as credit and cash card technologies to complete calls.

IXC—Interexchange Carrier.

CAP—Competitive Access Provider—competes with local exchange carriers to provide services that link customers with interexchange facilities, local exchange networks, or other customers.

Pay Telephone—Provides customers access to telephone networks through pay telephone equipment, special teleconferences rooms, etc.

PCS—Provider of Personal Communications Services.

Reseller—Leases underlying transmission facilities for purposes of providing interexchange service.

Other—Check other if none of the above categories describes the carrier.

Line (1c) requests the name of the holding company or controlling entity, if any. All affiliates should have the same name for Line (1c). Line (1d) requests the primary carrier identification code (CIC) used by the carrier for the provision of interexchange services. All carriers that purchase feature group B or feature group D access services have one or more CICs. CICs are administered by the North American Numbering Plan Administration, which can be reached at 201-740-3129.

Line (2) requests the principal name under which the company conducts carrier activities. This would typically be the name that appears on customer bills, or the name used when service representatives answer customer inquiries. For example, American Telephone and Telegraph, Inc. might show AT&T. Line (3) requests the complete mailing address of the corporate headquarters. Line (4) requests a telephone number that can be used for customer inquiries. Information provided in Block 1 will be published in the Industry Analysis Division *Carrier Locator*.

B. Block 2: Carrier Revenue for Calendar Year 1994

1. Column (b)

Provide gross revenues for all telecommunications services for Calendar 1994. Gross revenues include revenues from regulated, detariffed, and nonregulated

telecommunications services. Where two carriers have merged during the year, the successor company should report total revenues for the year for both the predecessor and successor operations. [However, the two carriers would continue to report separately if each maintained separate corporate identities and continued to operate.] Gross revenues should not include non-telecommunications services, such as the lease of customer premises equipment. Gross revenues consist of total revenues billed to customers with no allowances for uncollectibles. Billed revenues may be distinct from booked revenues. NECA pool companies should report the actual gross billed revenues (CABS Revenues) reported to the NECA pool and not settlement revenues received from the pool. For international services, gross revenues consist of gross revenues billed by U.S. carriers with no allowances for settlement payments. Gross revenues should also include any surcharges on communications services that are billed to the customer and either retained by the carrier or remitted to a non-government third party under contract. Gross revenues should exclude taxes and any surcharges that are not recorded as revenue but which instead are remitted to government bodies. Carrier revenue data for Calendar 1994 should be taken from the latest available company official records as of April 1995.

Report carrier revenues using the categories shown in column (a) of Block 2. Carriers required to use the Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) prescribed in Part 32 of Commission's rules should base their response on their USOA account data. Other carriers should divide gross revenues based on the following descriptions. Do not use categories 8 or 14 revenues that logically should be placed in other categories.

Line (5)—Local exchange service—should include the basic local service revenues of local exchange carriers except for local private line revenue, access revenues, and revenues from providing mobile or cellular services to the public. Line (5) should include Account 5001—basic area revenue; Account 5002—Optional extended area revenue; Account 5003—Cellular mobile revenue (revenue to the local exchange carrier for messages between a cellular customer and another station within the mobile service area); Account 5050—Customer premises revenue; Account 5060—Other local exchange revenue; and, Account 5069—Other local exchange revenue settlements. Line (5) should also include amounts in Account 5004—Other mobile services revenue—that were derived from connecting with mobile service carriers.

Line (5) should not include Account 5010—pay telephone revenues. Such revenues should be included in Line (11)—Operator service and pay telephone revenues. In addition, Line (5) should not include revenues from the Universal Service Fund and Lifeline Assistance Revenues (reimbursement for the waived portion of subscriber line charges). Such revenues should be included in Line (9)—Interstate access revenues.

Line (6)—Local private line service—should include revenues from providing

local services that involve dedicated circuits, private switching arrangements and/or predefined transmission paths. Line (6) should include amounts recorded in Account 5040—Local private line revenue.

Line (7)—Mobile radio, cellular, paging and PCS—should include revenues from the provision of mobile radio, cellular, paging and personal communications services to the public. Line (7) should also include amounts in Account 5004—Other mobile services revenue—that were derived from providing service directly to the public.

Line (8)—Alternative access & other—should include all other local service revenues, including revenues for competitive access providers. Line (8) should include Account 5200—Miscellaneous revenue.

Long distance revenues include intrastate, interstate, and international long distance services. Divide long distance revenues between access service, operator service, other switched service, long distance private line services, and all other long distance services.

Line (9)—Interstate access—should include revenues in Account 5081—End User revenue; Account 5082—Switched access revenue; and, Account 5083—Special access revenue. In addition, Line (9) should include revenues from the Universal Service Fund and Lifeline Assistance Revenues (reimbursement for the waived portion of subscriber line charges). Only carriers collecting revenues pursuant to interstate access tariffs filed with the FCC should be reporting non-zero amounts on Line (9).

Line (10)—Intrastate access—should include revenues in Account 5084—State access revenue. Only carriers collecting revenues pursuant to intrastate access tariffs should be reporting data in Line (10).

Line (11)—Operator service and Pay Telephone—should include all calling card or credit card calls, person to person calls, and calls with alternative billing arrangements such as third number billing and collect calls. In addition, Line (11) should also include all pay telephone revenue, including all revenue in Account 5010. Operator service revenues should include all toll traffic from coin, public and semi-public, accommodation and prison telephones.

Line (12)—Non-operator switched toll service—should include amounts from Account 5100—Long distance message revenue—except for amounts reported in Line (11). Line (12) includes WATS, 800, 900, "WATS like" and similar switched services.

Line (13)—Long distance private line service—should include revenue from dedicated circuits, private switching arrangements, and/or predefined transmission paths, extending beyond the basic service area. This category should include the resale of special access services. Line (13) should include Account 5120—Long distance private network revenue.

Line (14)—All other long distance—should include all other revenues from providing long distance communications services. Line (14) should include Account 5160—Other long distance revenue.

Total the figures in column (b) for Line (5) through Line (14) and enter this amount in