Exhibit 1067

Proposed Substitute Claim 49 / Patent Owner's Alleged §112 Support / Disclosure in U.S. Patent No. 6,442,169 to Lewis ("Lewis")

Claim Element	Support in 777 Patent	Disclosure in Lewis
A method for processing an incoming call from a particular PSTN tandem switch on a PSTN communication network using a tandem access controller,	Figs. 1 and 5 '965 App, 9:3-4 and 9:13 "Fig. 5 is a flowchart of actions taken by the TAC 10 in response to an inbound call (using the subscriber's public phone number) to the subscriber." "Incoming call data is received by the TAC 10 from the tandem switch 16."	FIGs. 1, 4, 5, 9A "As noted, open architecture platform 402 can receive both voice and data traffic. This traffic can be received from any network node of a telecommunications carrier. A telecommunications carrier can include, for example, a LEC, a CLEC, an IXC, and an Enhanced Service Provider (ESP). In a preferred embodiment, this traffic is received from a network node which is, for example . . . a class 3/4 switch, such as AT 106. Alternatively, the network system can also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral. Accordingly, open architecture platform 402 integrates both voice and data traffic on a single platform." 19:54-67. "FIG. 4 includes an overview of an enhanced telecommunications network 400 according to the present invention. This invention relates to the convergence of two types of networks, i.e., voice and data networks.

		Telecommunications network 400 provides a bypass connection from the ingress EO 104 (a class 5 switch) or from AT 106 (a class 3/4 switch) to the called party 110 and ISP 112. Alternatively, it would be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art that an AT 106 can also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral. The connection is called a bypass connection because it bypasses the connections from the egress EO 108 to called party 110 and ISP 112. In other words, for example, the facilities of the incumbent LEC (ILEC) terminating the call of originating caller 102 are bypassed." 19:22-37.
wherein the PSTN communication network comprises edge switches connected to telephones on one side and PSTN tandem switches on the other side, wherein the PSTN tandem switches include the particular PSTN tandem switch, wherein the edge switches route calls within a local geographic area, wherein the PSTN tandem switches route calls to the edge switches or to the PSTN tandem switches in other geographic areas,	'965 App, 2:1-5 and 7:10-12 "The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) consists of a plurality of edge switches connected to telephones on one side and to a network of tandem switches on the other. The tandem switch network allows connectivity between all of the edge switches, and a signaling system is used by the PSTN to allow calling and to transmit both calling and called party identity." "As is well known, PSTN tandem switches are exchanges that direct telephone calls (or other traffic) to central offices 17, 18 or to other tandem switches."	FIGs, 1, 4, 5, 9A "FIG. 1 also includes end offices (EOs) 104 and 108. EO 104 is called an ingress EO because it provides a connection from calling party 102 to public switched telephone network (PSTN) facilities. EO 108 is called an egress EO because it provides a connection from the PSTN facilities to a called party 110. In addition to ingress EO 104 and egress EO 108, the PSTN facilities associated with telecommunications network 100 include an access tandem (AT) 106 that provides access to one or more inter-exchange carriers (IXCs) for long distance

	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8	traffic. Alternatively, it would be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art that AT 106 could also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral." 15:7-20
wherein the PSTN tandem switches are not the edge switches,	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8 '965 App, 2:1-5 and 7:10-12 "The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) consists of a plurality of edge switches connected to telephones on one side and to a network of tandem switches on the other. The tandem switch network allows connectivity between all of the edge switches, and a signaling system is used by the PSTN to allow calling and to transmit both calling and called party identity." "As is well known, PSTN tandem switches are exchanges that direct telephone calls (or other traffic) to central offices 17, 18 or to other tandem switches."	FIGs. 1, 4, 5, 9A "EO 104 and AT 106 are part of a switching hierarchy. EO 104 is known as a class 5 office and AT 106 is a class 3/4 office switch. Prior to the divestiture of the RBOCs from AT&T, an office classification was the number assigned to offices according to their hierarchical function in the U.S. public switched network (PSTN). An office class is a functional ranking of a telephone central office switch depending on transmission requirements and hierarchical relationship to other switching centers. A class 1 office was known as a Regional Center (RC), the highest level office, or the "office of last resort" to complete a call. A class 2 office was known as a Sectional Center (SC). A class 3 office was known as a Primary Center (PC). A class 4 office was known as either a Toll Center (TC) if operators were present, or otherwise as a Toll Point (TP). A class 5 office was an End Office (EO), i.e., a local central office, the lowest level for local and long distance switching, and was the closest to the end subscriber. Any one center handles traffic

		from one or more centers lower in the hierarchy. Since divestiture and with more intelligent software in switching offices, these designations have become less firm. Technology has distributed functionality closer to the end user, diffusing traditional definitions of network hierarchies and the class of switches." 15:20-43
wherein the PSTN tandem switches are not directly connected to any of the telephones,	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8	Figs. 1, 4, 5, 9A
receiving a first request to establish the incoming call, which is intended for a specified recipient, at a tandem access controller in communication with the particular PSTN tandem switch,	Fig. 5, Box 2 '965 App, 7:16-19 and 10:25 – 11:2 "The PSTN tandem switch 16 directs a first call (from the calling party 20 to the subscriber's phone 14 using the subscriber's public phone number) to the TAC 10, which in turn places a second call, subject to 3rd-party control information, to the subscriber's "private" phone number without yet terminating the first call." "Certain advantages that can be obtained using the invention include the following: Web-Based Telecom Navigator Manage Incoming Call Control • Conditional Call Blocking/Forwarding/Alerting • Time-of-Day, Day-of-Week, Follow-Me, Caller	FIGs. 1, 4, 5, 9A, 10A "In step 1002 of FIG. 10A, the technique receives signaling information to set up data calls and voice calls from a calling party to a called party. In step 1004, the technique converts the signaling information into an open architecture protocol format. In step 1006, data calls and voice calls are received at open architecture switch 502. In step 1008, the technique distinguishes between data calls and voice calls. In step 1010, the technique controls NASs, i.e., [tandem] NAS bays 504 and [modem NAS bays] 514, using the open architecture protocol. In step 1012, the method terminates data calls to modems in a modem NAS bay, e.g., in modem NAS 514, for conversion to a packetized data format for transmission to network nodes. Alternatively, in step 1012, a tunnel is established between

		the user and the destination data network. In step 1014, the method transmits voice calls to a voice switch for transmission to the called party." 27:2-18. "In a preferred embodiment, a NORTEL DMS switch, model DMS 500, available from NORTEL, Richardson, Tex., is used for switching of voice traffic" 30:57-69 "FIGS. 10B and 10C depict more detailed description of the technique outlined in FIG. 10A. Specifically, these figures depict an inbound call flow into open architecture platform 402. An inbound call is where an incoming call (into the open architecture platform) is connected to a called party (for a voice connection) or an ISP (for a data connection). Referring to FIG. 10B, in step 1018 an originating caller 102 (shown in FIG. 1) gains access to LEC facilities. This is performed according to known methods as described with respect to FIG. 1. As one example, originating caller 102, using a telephone, can go off-hook to place a switched voice call to the LEC facilities. As another example, calling party 102 can use a host computer, in concert with a modem, to establish a data connection with the LEC facilities (i.e., the modem of calling party 102 takes the line off-hook). As those skilled in the art will recognize, any of the access methods

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