PROVISIONING – (LNP)

Report/Measurement :
LNP-11. Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval & Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution
Definition:
Disconnect Timeliness is defined as the interval between the time the LNP Gateway receives the 'Number Ported' message from NPAC (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') until the time that the Disconnect service order for an LSR is completed in SOCS. This interval effectively measures BST responsiveness by isolating it from impacts that are caused by CLEC related activities.
Exclusions:
• Canceled Service Orders • Order Activities of BST or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Test Orders, etc.) where identifiable.
Business Rules:
The Disconnect Timeliness interval is determined for the last Disconnect service order processed on an LSR during the reporting period. The Disconnect Timeliness interval is the elapsed time from when BST receives the last 'Number Ported' message for an LSR from NPAC (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') until the last Disconnect service order is completed in SOCS. Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the total number of selected disconnect orders which have been completed.
Calculation : **Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval:** Σ[(Disconnect Service Order Completion Date & Time) - ('Number Ported' Message Received Date & Time)] / Σ (Total Number of Disconnect Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period) **Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution:** [Σ (Disconnect Service Orders Completed in "X" days) / (Total Disconnect Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period)] X 100
Report Structure:
• Mechanized (service orders generated by LSRs submitted via EDI or TAG) • CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate
Level of Disaggregation:
• Reported in day intervals = 0,1,2,3,4, 5, >5 days • Product Reporting Levels ➢ LNP • Geographic Scope ➢ State, Region
Retail Analog/Benchmark:
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 02/16/00 (taf)

PROVISIONING

Report/Measurement :
LNP-12. Total Service Order Cycle Time
Definition:
Total Service Order Cycle Time measures the interval from receipt of a valid service order request to the completion of the final service order associated with that service request.
Exclusions:
• Canceled Service Orders • Order Activities of BST or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Test Orders, etc.) where identifiable • "L" appointment coded orders (indicating the customer has requested a later than offered interval) • "S" missed appointment coded orders (indicating subscriber missed reasons), except for "SP" codes (indicating subscriber prior due date requested).
Business Rules:
The interval is determined for each service request processed during the reporting period. This measurement combines two reports: FOC (Firm Order Confirmation) with Average Order Completion Interval. This interval starts with the receipt of a valid service request and stops when the technician or system completes all the related service orders for the LSR in SOCS. Elapsed time for each service request is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of service requests completed to produce the total service order cycle time.
Calculation :
Average Total Service Order Cycle Time: Σ[(Service Order Completion Date & Time) - (Service Request Receipt Date & Time)] / Σ (Total Number Service Requests Completed in Reporting Period) **Total Service Order Cycle Time Interval Distribution:** [Σ (Total Number of Service Requests Completed in "X" minutes/hours) / (Total Number of Service Requests Received in Reporting Period)] X 100
Report Structure:
• Mechanized (service orders generated by LSRs submitted via EDI or TAG) • CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate • "W" Appointment Code Only (Company Offered)
Level of Disaggregation:

• Reported in day intervals 0 - 5, 5 - 10, 10 - 15, 15 - 20, 20 - 25, 25 - 30, >30 days
• Product Reporting Levels
  ➢ LNP
  ➢ UNE Loop with LNP
• Geographic Scope
  ➢ State, Region

Retail Analog/Benchmark:
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 02/16/00

(taf)

Maintenance and Repair Level of Disaggregation

Product Reporting Levels

- Resale / Retail
  - Pots – Residence
  - Pots – Business
  - PBX (Louisiana SQM)
  - ESSX (Louisiana SQM)
  - CENTREX (Louisiana SQM)
  - ISDN (Louisiana SQM) (**NOTE**: ISDN Troubles included in Non-Design Georgia Only)
  - Design

- Unbundled Network Elements
  - UNE Design
  - UNE Non – Design
  - UNE 2 Wire Loop (Louisiana SQM)
  - UNE Loop Other (Louisiana SQM)
  - Unbundled Ports (Louisiana SQM)
  - UNE Other Non – Design (Louisiana SQM)

- Trunks
  - Local Interconnection Trunks

- Dispatch/No Dispatch categories applicable to all product levels

- Geographic Scope
  - State, Region and further geographic disaggregation as required by State Commission Order (e.g. Metropolitan Service Area – MSA)

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:

M&R-1. Missed Repair Appointments

Definition:

The percent of trouble reports not cleared by the committed date and time.

Exclusions:

- Trouble tickets canceled at the CLEC request.
- BST trouble reports associated with internal or administrative service.
- Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) troubles or CLEC Equipment Trouble.

Business Rules:

The negotiated commitment date and time is established when the repair report is received. The cleared time is the date and time that BST personnel clear the trouble and closes the trouble report in his Computer Access Terminal (CAT) or workstation. If this is after the Commitment time, the report is flagged as a "Missed Commitment" or a missed repair appointment. When the data for this measure is collected for BST and a CLEC, it can be used to compare the percentage of the time repair appointments are missed due to BST reasons. Note: Appointment intervals vary with force availability in the POTS environment. Specials and Trunk intervals are standard interval appointments of no greater than 24 hours.

Calculation:

Percentage of Missed Repair Appointments = Σ (Count of Customer Troubles Not Cleared by the Quoted Commitment Date and Time) / Σ (Total Trouble reports closed in Reporting Period) X 100

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BST Aggregate

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE_DESC) • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BST Company Code • Submission Date & Time • Completion Date • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (Non-Design /Non-Special Only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • Geographic Scope

Retail Analog/Benchmark

CLEC Residence-Resale / BST Residence-Retail
CLEC Business-Resale / BST Business-Retail
CLEC Design-Resale / BST Design-Retail
CLEC PBX, Centrex, and ISDN Resale/ BST PBX, Centrex, and ISDN Retail
CLEC Trunking-Resale / BST Trunking-Retail
UNEs – (See Appendix D)

Revision Date: 02/22/00 (see)

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:

M&R-2. Customer Trouble Report Rate

Definition:

Initial and repeated customer direct or referred troubles reported within a calendar month per 100 lines/ circuits in service.

Exclusions:

- Trouble tickets canceled at the CLEC request.
- BST trouble reports associated with administrative service.
- Customer provided Equipment (CPE) troubles or CLEC equipment troubles.

Business Rules:

Customer Trouble Report Rate is computed by accumulating the number of maintenance initial and repeated trouble reports during the reporting period. The resulting number of trouble reports are divided by the total "number of service" lines, ports or combination that exist for the CLEC's and BST respectively at the end of the report month.

Calculation:

Customer Trouble Report Rate = (Count of Initial and Repeated Trouble Reports in the Current Period) / (Number of Service Access Lines in service at End of the Report Period) X 100

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BST Aggregate

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • Ticket Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Ticket Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE_DESC) • # Service Access Lines in Service at the end of period • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BST Company Code • Ticket Submission Date & Time • Ticket Completion Date • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (Non-Design / Non-Special Only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • # Service Access Lines in Service at the end of period • Geographic Scope

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Residence-Resale / BST Residence -Retail
CLEC Business-Resale / BST Business-Retail
CLEC Design-Resale / BST Design-Retail
CLEC PBX, Centrex and ISDN Resale/ BST PBX, Centrex, and ISDN Retail
CLEC Trunking-Resale / BST Trunking-Retail
UNEs – (See Appendix D)

Revision Date: 02/22/00 (see)

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:

M&R-3. Maintenance Average Duration

Definition:

The Average duration of Customer Trouble Reports from the receipt of the Customer Trouble Report to the time the trouble report is cleared.

Exclusions:

- Trouble reports canceled at the CLEC request
- BST trouble reports associated with administrative service
- Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) troubles or CLEC Equipment Troubles.
- Trouble reports greater than 10 days

Business Rules:

For Average Duration the clock starts on the date and time of the receipt of a correct repair request. The clock stops on the date and time the service is restored and the customer notified (when the technician completes the trouble ticket on his/her CAT or work system).

NOTE: Customer can be BST or CLEC

Calculation:

Maintenance Average Duration = Σ(Date and Time of Service Restoration) – (Date and Time Trouble Ticket was Opened) / Σ(Total Closed Troubles in the reporting period)

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- BST Aggregate
- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • Total Tickets (LINE_NBR) • CLEC Company Name • Ticket Submission Date & Time (TIME_ID) • Ticket Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE_DESC) • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • Total Tickets • BST Company Code • Ticket Submission Date • Ticket submission Time • Ticket completion Date • Ticket Completion Time • Total Duration Time • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (Non – Design /Non-Special Only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • Geographic Scope

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Residence-Resale / BST Residence-Resale
CLEC Business-Resale / BST Business-Retail
CLEC Design-Resale / BST Design-Retail
CLEC PBX, Centrex and ISDN Resale / BST PBX, Centrex and ISDN Retail
CLEC Trunking-Resale /BST Trunking-Retail
UNEs – (See Appendix D)

Revision Date: 02/22/00 (see)

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:

M&R-4. Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days

Definition:

Trouble reports on the same line/circuit as a previous trouble report received within 30 calendar days as a percent of total troubles reported.

Exclusions:

- Trouble Reports canceled at the CLEC request
- BST Trouble Reports associated with administrative service
- Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) Troubles or CLEC Equipment Troubles.

Business Rules:

Includes Customer trouble reports received within 30 days of an original Customer trouble report.

Calculation:

Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days = (Count of Customer Troubles where more than one trouble report was logged for the same service line within a continuous 30 days) / (Total Trouble Reports Closed in Reporting Period) X 100

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BST Aggregate

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • Total Tickets (LINE_NBR) • CLEC Company Name • Ticket Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Ticket Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Total and Percent Repeat Trouble Reports within 30 Days (TOT_REPEAT) • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE_DESC) • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code parentheses is the corresponding header format found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • Total Tickets • BST Company Code • Ticket Submission Date • Ticket Submission Time • Ticket Completion Date • Ticket Completion Time • Total and Percent Repeat Trouble Reports within 30 Days • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (Non – Design/Non-Special only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • Geographic Scope

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Residence-Resale / BST Residence-Retail
CLEC Business- Resale / BST Business-Retail
CLEC Design-Resale / BST Design-Retail
CLEC PBX, Centrex and ISDN Resale / BST PBX, Centrex and ISDN Retail
CLEC Trunking-Resale / BST Trunking-Retail
UNEs – Retail Analog (See Appendix D)

Revision date: 02/22/00 (see)

MANTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:

M&R-5. Out of Service (OOS) > 24 Hours

Definition:

For Out of Service Troubles (no dial tone, cannot be called or cannot call out) the percentage of troubles cleared in excess of 24 hours. (All design services are considered to be out of service).

Exclusions:

- Trouble Reports canceled at the CLEC request
- BST Trouble Reports associated with administrative service
- Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) Troubles or CLEC Equipment Troubles.

Business Rules:

Customer Trouble reports that are out of service and cleared in excess of 24 hours. The clock begins when the trouble report is created in LMOS and the trouble is counted if the time exceeds 24 hours.

Calculation:

Out of Service (OOS) > 24 hours = (Total Troubles OOS > 24 Hours) / Total OOS Troubles in Reporting Period) X 100

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- BST Aggregate
- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • Total Tickets • CLEC Company Name • Ticket Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Ticket Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT • Percentage of Customer Troubles out of • Service > 24 Hours (OOS>24_FLAG) • Service type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE-DESC) • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • Total Tickets • BST Company Code • Ticket Submission Date • Ticket Submission time • Ticket Completion Date • Ticket Completion Time • Percent of Customer Troubles out of Service > 24 Hours • Service type • Disposition and Cause (Non – Design/Non-Special only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • Geographic Scope

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Residence-Resale / BST Residence- Retail
CLEC Business- Resale / BST Business-Retail
CLEC Design-Resale / BST Design-Retail
CLEC PBX, Centrex and ISDN Resale / BST PBX, Centrex and ISDN Retail
CLEC Trunking-Resale /BST Trunking- Retail
UNEs Retail Analog – (See Appendix D)

Revision Date: 02/22/00 (see)

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

Report/Measurement:	
M&R-6. Average Answer Time – Repair Centers	
Definition:	
This measures the average time a customers is in Que.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
This measure is designed to measure the time required for CLEC & BST from the time of the ACD choice to the time of being answered. The clock starts when the CLEC Rep makes a choice to be put in queue for the next repair attendant and the clock stops when the repair attendant answers the call. (NOTE: The Column is a combined BST Residence and Business number)	
Level of Disaggregation:	
Region. CLEC/BST Service Centers and BST Repair Centers are regional.	
Calculation:	
Average Answer Time for BST's Repair Centers = (Time BST Repair Attendant Answers Call) – (Time of entry into queue until ACD Selection) / (Total number of calls by reporting period)	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Aggregate • BST Aggregate	
Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	**Data Retained Relating to BST Experience**
• CLEC Average Answer Time	• BST Average Answer Time
Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
For CLEC, Average Answer Times in UNE Center and BRMC are comparable to the Average Answer Times in the BST Repair Centers. See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/22/00 (see)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-1. Invoice Accuracy	
Definition:	
This measure provides the percentage of accuracy of the billing invoices rendered to CLECs during the current month.	
Exclusions:	
• Adjustments not related to billing errors (e.g., credits for service outage, special promotion credits, adjustments to satisfy the customer)	
Business Rules:	
The accuracy of billing invoices delivered by BST to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of billing accuracy comparative to BST bills rendered to retail customers BST. CLECs request adjustments on bills determined to be incorrect. The BellSouth Billing verification process includes manually analyzing a sample of local bills from each bill period. The bill verification process draws from a mix of different customer billing options and types of service. An end-to-end auditing process is performed for new products and services. Internal measurements and controls are maintained on all billing processes.	
Calculation:	
Invoice Accuracy = (Total Billed Revenues during current month) – (Billing Related Adjustments during current month) / Total Billed Revenues during current month X 100	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation :	

• Product / Invoice Type
  ➢ Resale
  ➢ UNE
  ➢ Interconnection
• Geographic Scope
  ➢ Region	

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**

• Report Month
• Invoice Type
• Total Billed Revenue
• Billing Related Adjustments
	• Report Month
	• Retail Type
	  ➢ CRIS
	  ➢ CABS
	• Total Billed Revenue
	• Billing Related Adjustments

Retail Analog/Benchmark	
CLEC Invoice Accuracy is comparable to BST Invoice Accuracy See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (dg)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-2. Mean Time to Deliver Invoices	
Definition:	
This measure provides the mean interval for billing invoices	
Exclusions:	
Any invoices rejected due to formatting or content errors.	
Business Rules:	
Measures the mean interval for timeliness of billing records delivered to CLECs in an agreed upon format. CRIS-based invoices are measured in business days, and CABS-based invoices in calendar days.	
Calculation:	
Mean Time To Deliver Invoices = Σ_[(Invoice Transmission Date)– (Close Date of Scheduled Bill Cycle)] / (Count of Invoices Transmitted in Reporting Period)	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation:	

• Product / Invoice Type
  ➢ Resale
  ➢ UNE
  ➢ Interconnection
• Geographic Scope
  ➢ Region	

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**

• Report Month
• Invoice Type
• Invoice Transmission Count
• Date of Scheduled Bill Close
	• Report Month
	• Retail Type
	  ➢ CRIS
	  ➢ CABS
	• Invoice Transmission Count
	• Date of Scheduled Bill Close

Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
CRIS-based invoices will be released for delivery within six (6) business days CABS-based invoices will be released for delivery within eight (8) calendar days. CLEC Average Delivery Intervals for both CRIS and CABS Invoices are comparable to BST Average delivery for both systems. See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (dg)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-3. Usage Data Delivery Accuracy	
Definition:	
This measurement captures the percentage of recorded usage that is delivered error free and in an acceptable format to the appropriate Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC). These percentages will provide the necessary data for use as a comparative measurement for BellSouth performance. This measurement captures Data Delivery Accuracy rather than the accuracy of the individual usage recording.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The accuracy of the data delivery of usage records delivered by BST to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of accuracy comparative to BST bills rendered to their retail customers. If errors are detected in the delivery process, they are investigated, evaluated and documented. Errors are corrected and the data retransmitted to the CLEC.	
Calculations:	
Usage Data Delivery Accuracy = Σ[(Total number of usage data packs sent during current month) – (Total number of usage data packs requiring retransmission during current month)] / (Total number of usage data packs sent during current month) X 100	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation:	
• Geographic Scope ➢ Region	
Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**

• Report Month
• Record Type
  ➢ BellSouth Recorded
  ➢ Non BellSouth Recorded
	• Report Month
	• Record Type

Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
CLEC Usage Data Delivery Accuracy is comparable to BST Usage Data Delivery Accuracy See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (dg)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-4. Usage Data Delivery Completeness	
Definition:	
This measurement provides percentage of complete and accurately recorded usage data (usage recorded by BellSouth and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BST for billing) that is processed and transmitted to the CLEC within thirty (30) days of the message recording date. A parity measure is also provided showing completeness of BST messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. BellSouth delivers its own retail usage from recording location to billing location via CMDS as well as delivering billing data to other companies. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The purpose of these measurements is to demonstrate the level of quality of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.	
Calculation:	
Usage Data Delivery Completeness = Σ(Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during the current month that are within thirty (30) days of the message recording date) / Σ(Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during the current month) X 100	
Report Structure	
• CLEC Specific • CLEC Aggregate • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation:	
• Geographic Scope ➢ Region	
Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**

• Report Month
• Record Type
  ➢ BellSouth Recorded
  ➢ Non BellSouth Recorded
	• Report Monthly
	• Record Type

Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
CLEC Usage Delivery Completeness is comparable to BST Usage Delivery Completeness See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (dg)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-5. Usage Data Delivery Timeliness	
Definition:	
This measurement provides a percentage of recorded usage data (usage recorded by BST and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BST for billing) that is delivered to the appropriate CLEC within six (6) calendar days from the receipt of the initial recording. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BST messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The purpose of this measurement is to demonstrate the level of timeliness for processing and transmission of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. The usage data will be mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. The Timeliness interval of usage recorded by other companies is measured from the date BST receives the records to the date BST distributes to the CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.	
Calculation:	
Usage Data Delivery Timeliness = Σ(Total number of usage records sent within six (6) calendar days from initial recording/receipt) / Σ(Total number of usage records sent) X 100	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Aggregate • CLEC Specific • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation:	
• Geographic Scope ➢ Region	
Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**

• Report Month
• Record Type
  ➢ BellSouth Recorded
  ➢ Non-BellSouth Recorded
	• Report Monthly
	• Record Type

Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
CLEC Usage Data Delivery Timeliness is comparable to BST Usage Data Delivery Timeliness See Appendix D	

Revision date: 02/28/00 (dg)

BILLING

Report/Measurement:	
B-6. Mean Time to Deliver Usage	
Definition:	
This measurement provides the average time it takes to deliver Usage Records to a CLEC. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BST messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The purpose of this measurement is to demonstrate the average number of days it takes BST to deliver Usage data to the appropriate CLEC. Usage data is mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.	
Calculation:	
Mean Time to Deliver Usage = Σ_(Record volume X estimated number of days to deliver the Usage Record) / total record volume	
Report Structure:	
• CLEC Aggregate • CLEC Specific • BST Aggregate	
Level of Disaggregation:	
• Geographic Scope ➢ Region	
Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience:	**Data Retained Relating to BST Performance:**
• Report Month • Record Type ➢ BellSouth Recorded ➢ Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Monthly • Record Type
Retail Analog/Benchmark:	
Mean Time to Deliver Usage to CLEC is comparable to Mean Time to Deliver Usage to BST See Appendix D	

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (dg)

OPERATOR SERVICES

Report/Measurement:
OS-1. Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Toll
Definition:
Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answered by a toll operator.
Exclusions:
Calls abandoned by customers are not reflected in the average speed to answer but are reflected in the conversion tables where the percent answered within "X" seconds is determined.
Business Rules:
The call waiting measurement scan starts when the customer enters the queue and ends when a BST representative answers the call. The average speed to answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the seconds of wait time from the entry of a customer into the BST call management system queue until the customer is transferred to a BST representative. No distinction is made between CLEC customers and BST customers.
Calculation:
The Average Speed to Answer for toll is calculated by using data from monthly system measurement reports taken from the centralized call routing switches. The "total call waiting seconds" is a sub-component of this measure which BST systems calculate by monitoring the number of calls in queue throughout the day multiplied by the time (in seconds) between monitoring events. The "total calls served" is the other sub-component of this measure, which BST systems record as the total number of calls handled by Operator Services toll centers. Since calls abandoned are not reflected in the calculation, the percent answered within the required timeframe is determined by using conversion tables with input for the abandonment rate.
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of BST and CLECs   ➢ State
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)
For the items below, BST's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP. • Month • Call Type (Toll) • Average Speed of Answer
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

OPERATOR SERVICES

Report/Measurement:
OS-2. Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered within "X" Seconds – Toll
Definition:
Measurement of the percent of toll calls that are answered in less than "X" seconds. The number of seconds represented by "X" is thirty, except where a different regulatory benchmark has been set against the Average Speed to Answer by a State Commission.
Exclusions:
Calls abandoned by customers are not reflected in the average speed to answer but are reflected in the conversion tables where the percent answered within "X" seconds is determined.
Business Rules:
The call waiting measurement scan starts when the customer enters the queue and ends when a BST representative answers the call. The average speed to answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the seconds of wait time from the entry of a customer into the BST call management system queue until the customer is transferred to a BST representative. No distinction is made between CLEC customers and BST customers.
Calculation:
The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for toll is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of BST and CLECs ➢ State
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)
For the items below, BST's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP. • Month • Call Type (Toll) • Average Speed of Answer
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

OPERATOR SERVICES

Report/Measurement:
OS-3. Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Directory Assistance (DA)
Definition:
Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answer by a DA operator.
Exclusions:
Calls abandoned by customers are not reflected in the average speed to answer but are reflected in the conversion tables where the percent answered within "X" seconds is determined.
Business Rules:
The call waiting measurement scan starts when the customer enters the queue and ends when a BST representative answers the call. The average speed to answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the seconds of wait time from the entry of a customer into the BST call management system queue until the customer is transferred to a BST representative. No distinction is made between CLEC customers and BST customers.
Calculation:
The Average Speed to Answer for DA is calculated by using data from monthly system measurement reports taken from the centralized call routing switches. The "total call waiting seconds" is a sub-component of this measure which BST systems calculate by monitoring the number of calls in queue throughout the day multiplied by the time (in seconds) between monitoring events. The "total calls served" is the other sub-component of this measure, which BST systems record as the total number of calls handled by Operator Services DA centers. Since calls abandoned are not reflected in the calculation, the percent answered within the required timeframe is determined by using conversion tables with input for the abandonment rate.
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of BST and CLECs ➢ State
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)
For the items below, BST's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP. • Month • Call Type (DA) • Average Speed of Answer
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

OPERATOR SERVICES

Report/Measurement:
OS-4. Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered within "X" Seconds – Directory Assistance (DA)
Definition:
Measurement of the percent of DA calls that are answered in less than "X" seconds. The number of seconds represented by "X" is twenty, except where a different regulatory benchmark has been set against the Average Speed to Answer by a State Commission.
Exclusions:
Calls abandoned by customers are not reflected in the average speed to answer but are reflected in the conversion tables where the percent answered within "X" seconds is determined.
Business Rules:
The call waiting measurement scan starts when the customer enters the queue and ends when a BST representative answers the call. The average speed to answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the seconds of wait time from the entry of a customer into the BST call management system queue until the customer is transferred to a BST representative. No distinction is made between CLEC customers and BST customers.
Calculation:
The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for DA is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of BST and CLECs ➢ State
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)
For the items below, BST's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP. • Month • Call Type (DA) • Average Speed of Answer
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

E911

Report/Measurement:
E-1. Timeliness
Definition:
Measures the percentage of batch orders for E911 database updates (to CLEC resale and BST retail records) processed successfully within a 24-hour period.
Exclusions:
• Any resale order canceled by a CLEC • Facilities-based CLEC orders
Business Rules:
The 24-hour processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (BST's E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing batch orders extracted from BST's Service Order Communication System (SOCS). Processing stops when SCC loads the individual records to the E911 database. No distinctions are made between CLEC resale records and BST retail records.
Calculation:
E911 Timeliness = Σ (Number of batch orders processed within 24 hours ÷ Total number of batch orders submitted) X 100
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BST retail updates ➢ State ➢ Region
Levels of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained
• Report month • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

E911

Report/Measurement:
E-2. Accuracy
Definition:
Measures the individual E911 telephone number (TN) record updates (to CLEC resale and BST retail records) processed successfully for E911 with no errors.
Exclusions:
• Any resale order canceled by a CLEC • Facilities-based CLEC orders
Business Rules:
Accuracy is based on the number of records processed without error at the conclusion of the processing cycle. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (BST's E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing telephone number (TN) records extracted from BST's Service Order Communication System (SOCS). No distinctions are made between CLEC resale records and BST retail records.
Calculation:
E911 Accuracy = Σ(Number of record individual updates processed with no errors ÷ Total number of individual record updates) X 100
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BST retail updates ➢ State ➢ Region
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained
• Report month • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

E911

Report/Measurement:
E-3. Mean Interval
Definition:
Measures the mean interval processing of E911 batch orders (to update CLEC resale and BST retail records).
Exclusions:
• Any resale order canceled by a CLEC • Facilities-based CLEC orders
Business Rules:
The processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Data is posted in 4-hour increments up to and beyond 24 hours. No distinctions are made between CLEC resale records and BST retail records.
Calculation:
E911 Mean Interval = Σ (Date and time of batch order completion – Date and time of batch order submission) ÷ (Number of batch orders completed)
Report Structure:
• Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BST retail updates ➢ State ➢ Region
Level of Disaggregation:
None
Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)
• Report month • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark
Parity by Design See Appendix D

Revision Date:02/28/00 (tg)

TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE

Report/Measurement:

TGP-1. Trunk Group Performance-Aggregate

Definition:

A report of aggregate blocking information for CLEC trunk groups and BellSouth trunk groups.

Exclusions:

- Trunk Groups for which valid data is not available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information

Business Rules:

- Aggregate blocking results are created using the statistical analysis package and are output into Excel with separate table for each geographic area.

- For each geographic area, plots are generated for: a) the monthly blocking by hour for each affecting group (BellSouth or CLEC), and b) the difference between BellSouth blocking data and CLEC blocking data is calculated and plotted.

- The TCBH blocking is calculated by determining the monthly averaging blocking for each hour for each trunk. The hour with the highest usage is selected as the TCBH and the blocking for that hour is reported.

- Trunk Categorization: This report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, weighted average blocking data for each hour of a day. Therefore, for each reporting cycle, 24 blocking data points are generated for two aggregate groups of selected trunk groups. These groups are CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups. In order to assign trunk groups to each aggregate group, all trunk groups are first assigned to a category. A trunk group's end points and the type of traffic that is transmitted on it define a category. Selected categories of trunk groups are assigned to the aggregate groups to that trunk reports can be generated. The categories to which trunk groups have been assigned for this report are as follows:

CLEC Affecting Categories:

	Point A	**Point B**
Category 1:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 3:	BellSouth End Office	CLEC Switch
Category 4:	BellSouth Local Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 5:	BellSouth Access Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 10:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Local Tandem
Category 16:	BellSouth Tandem	BellSouth Tandem

BellSouth Affecting Category:

	Point A	**Point B**
Category 9:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth End Office

TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE - (Trunk Group Performance-Aggregate – Continued)

Calculation:

Monthly Weighted Average Blocking:

(Blocking data for each hour X number of valid measurement days within each week) / Σ (Total number of valid measurement days within each week)

Example: Hour		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Monthly
1	Blocking	1%	0.5%	2%	1.5%	1.8%
	# Days	7	7	5	6	
2	Blocking	0%	0%	0.2%	0.3%	.1%
	# Days	7	5	5	7	
3	Blocking	1%	1%	0.5%	2%	1.1%
	# Days	7	7	7	7	
24	Blocking	1%	0.5%	2%	1.5%	1.2%
	# Days	7	7	5	6	

The monthly weighted average blocking for hour 1 for a particular trunk group is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(1x5)+(0.5x5)+(2x4)+(1.5x4)}{(5+5+4+4)} = 1.2\%$$

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

(Monthly weighted average blocking value for each trunk group) X (number of trunks within each trunk group) / Σ (number of trunks in the aggregate group)

Example: Trunk Group	Trunks in Service	Blocking Hour 1	Blocking Hour 2	Blocking Hour 3	Blocking Hour 4	……Blocking Hour 24
A	24	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%
B	144	2%	0%	1%	0.5%	0.5%
C	528	0%	0.5%	1%	1%	1%
D	316	1%	0%	1%	0.1%	0%
E	940	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Aggregate		0.8%	0.6%	2.4%	0.3%	0.3%

The aggregate weighted monthly blocking for hour 1 is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(3x24)+(2x144)+(0x528)+(1x316)+(1x940)}{(24+144+528+316+940)} = 0.8\%$$

The purpose of the Trunk Group Performance Report is to provide trunk blocking measurements on CLEC and BST trunk groups for comparison only. It is not the intent of the report that it be used for network management and/or engineering.

Report Structure:

- CLEC Aggregate
  - State

Level of Disaggregation:

Trunk Group

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly average blocking per trunk group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly average blocking

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BST blockage by more than 0.5% = a miss using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BST.

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TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE

Report/Measurement:

TGP-2. Trunk Group Performance-CLEC Specific

Definition:

A report of blocking information for CLEC trunk groups.

Exclusions:

- Trunk Groups for which valid data is not available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information

Business Rules:

- Aggregate blocking results are created using the statistical analysis package and are output into Excel with separate table for each geographic area.
- For each geographic area, plots are generated for the monthly blocking by hour
- The TCBH blocking is calculated by determining the monthly averaging blocking for each hour for each trunk. The hour with the highest usage is selected as the TCBH and the blocking for that hour is reported.
- Trunk Categorization: This report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, weighted average blocking data for each hour of a day. Therefore, for each reporting cycle, 24 blocking data points are generated for CLEC trunk groups. In order to assign trunk groups to the CLEC group, all trunk groups are first assigned to a category. A trunk group's end points and the type of traffic that is transmitted on it define a category. Selected categories of trunk groups are assigned to the aggregate groups to that trunk reports can be generated. The categories to which trunk groups have been assigned for this report are as follows:

CLEC Affecting Categories:

	Point A	Point B
Category 1:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Access Tandem
Category 3:	BellSouth End Office	CLEC Switch
Category 4:	BellSouth Local Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 5:	BellSouth Access Tandem	CLEC Switch
Category 10:	BellSouth End Office	BellSouth Local Tandem
Category 16:	BellSouth Tandem	BellSouth Tandem

TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE - (Trunk Group Performance-CLEC Specific – Continued)

Calculation:

Monthly Weighted Average Blocking:

(Blocking data for each hour X number of valid measurement days within each week) / Σ (Total number of valid measurement days within each week)

Example:		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Monthly
Hour						
1	Blocking	1%	0.5%	2%	1.5%	1.8%
	# Days	7	7	5	6	
2	Blocking	0%	0%	0.2%	0.3%	.1%
	# Days	7	5	5	7	
3	Blocking	1%	1%	0.5%	2%	1.1%
	# Days	7	7	7	7	5
24	Blocking	1%	0.5%	2%	1.5%	1.2%
	# Days	7	7	5	6	

The monthly weighted average blocking for hour 1 for a particular trunk group is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(1x5)+(0.5x5)+(2x4)+(1.5x4)}{(5+5+4+4)} = 1.2\%$$

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

(Monthly weighted average blocking value for each trunk group) X (number of trunks within each trunk group) / Σ (number of trunks in the aggregate group)

Example: Trunk Group	Trunks in Service	Blocking Hour 1	Blocking Hour 2	Blocking Hour 3	Blocking Hour 4	……Hour 24
A	24	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%
B	144	2%	0%	1%	0.5%	0.5%
C	528	0%	0.5%	1%	1%	1%
D	316	1%	0%	1%	0.1%	0%
E	940	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Aggregate		0.8%	0.6%	2.4%	0.3%	0.3%

The aggregate weighted monthly blocking for hour 1 is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(3x24)+(2x144)+(0x528)+(1x316)+(1x940)}{(24+144+528+316+940)} = 0.8\%$$

The purpose of the Trunk Group Performance Report is to provide trunk blocking measurements on CLEC and BST trunk groups for comparison only. It is not the intent of the report that it be used for network management and/or engineering.

Report Structure:

- CLEC Specific
- Trunk Group

Level of Disaggregation:

Trunk Group

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly average blocking per trunk group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly average blocking

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BST blockage by more than 0.5% = a miss using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BST.

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TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE

Report/Measurement:

TGP-3. Trunk Group Service Report

Definition:

A report of the percent blocking above the Measured Blocking Threshold (MBT) on all final trunk groups between CLEC Points of Termination and BST end offices or tandems.

Exclusions:

- Trunk groups for which valid traffic data is not available
- High use trunk groups

Business Rules:

Traffic trunking data measurements are validated and processed by the Total Network Data System/Trunking (TNDS/TK), a Telcordia (BellCore) supported application, on an hourly basis for Average Business Days (Monday through Friday). The traffic load sets, including offered load and observed blocking ratio (calls blocked divided by calls attempted), are averaged for a 20 day period, and the busy hour is selected. The busy hour average data for each trunk group is captured for reporting purposes. Although all trunk groups are available for reporting, the report highlight those trunk groups with blocking greater than the Measured Blocking Threshold (MBT) and the number of consecutive monthly reports that the trunk group blocking has exceeded the MBT. The MBT for CTTG is 2% and the MBT for all other trunk groups is 3%.

Calculation:

Measured blocking = (Total number of blocked calls) / (Total number of attempted calls) X 100

Report Structure:

- BST Aggregate
  - CTTG
  - Local
- CLEC Aggregate
  - BST Administered CLEC Trunk
  - CLEC Administered CLEC Trunk
- CLEC Specific
  - BST Administered CLEC Trunk
  - CLEC Administered CLEC Trunk

Level of Disaggregation:

State

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report month • Total trunk groups • Total trunk groups for which data is available • Trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Percent of trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT	• Report month • Total trunk groups • Total trunk groups for which data is available • Trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Percent of trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Trunk Blockage/BST Trunk Blockage
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (tm)

TRUNK GROUP PERFORMANCE

Report/Measurement:

TGP-4. Trunk Group Service Detail

Definition:

A detailed list of all final trunk groups between CLEC Points of Presence and BST end offices or tandems, and the actual blocking performance when the blocking exceeds the Measured Blocking Threshold (MBT) for the trunk groups.

Exclusions:

- Trunk groups for which valid traffic data is not available
- High use trunk groups

Business Rules:

Traffic trunking data measurements are validated and processed by the Total Network Data System/Trunking (TNDS/TK), a Telcordia (Bellcore) supported application, on an hourly basis for Average Business Days (Monday through Friday). The traffic load sets, including offered load and observed blocking ratio (calls blocked divided by calls attempted), are averaged for a 20 day period, and the busy hour is selected. The busy hour average data for each trunk group is captured for reporting purposes. Although all trunk groups are available for reporting, the report highlight those trunk groups with blocking greater than the Measured Blocking Threshold (MBT) and the number of consecutive monthly reports that the trunk group blocking has exceeded the MBT. The MBT for CTTG is 2% and the MBT for all other trunk groups is 3%.

Calculation:

Measured Blocking = (Total number of blocked calls) / (Total number of attempted calls) X 100

Report Structure:

• . BST Specific ➢ .Traffic Identity ➢ TGSN ➢ Tandem ➢ End Office ➢ Description ➢ Observed Blocking ➢ Busy Hour ➢ Number Trunks ➢ Valid study days ➢ Number reports ➢ Remarks	• CLEC Specific ➢ Traffic Identity ➢ TGSN ➢ Tandem ➢ CLEC POT ➢ Description ➢ Observed Blocking ➢ Busy Hour ➢ Number Trunks ➢ Valid study days ➢ Number reports ➢ Remarks

Level of Disaggregation:

State

Data Retained Relating to CLEC Experience	Data Retained Relating to BST Experience
• Report month • Total trunk groups • Total trunk groups for which data is available • Trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Percent of trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Traffic identity, TGSN, end points, description, busy hour, valid study days, number reports	• Report month • Total trunk groups • Total trunk groups for which data is available • Trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Percent of trunk groups with blocking greater than the MBT • Traffic identity, TGSN, end points, description, busy hour, valid study days, number reports

Retail Analog/Benchmark:

CLEC Trunk Blockage/BST Blockage
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 02/28/00 (tm)

COLLOCATION

Report/Measurement:
C-1. Average Response Time
Definition:
Measures the average time (counted in business days) from the receipt of a complete and accurate collocation application (including receipt of application fees) to the date BellSouth responds in writing.
Exclusions:
• Requests to augment previously completed arrangements • Any application cancelled by the CLEC
Business Rules:
The clock starts on the date that BST receives a complete and accurate collocation application accompanied by the appropriate application fee. The clock stops on the date that BST returns a response. The clock will restart upon receipt of changes to the original application request.
Calculation:
Average Response Time = Σ(Request Response Date) – (Request Submission Date) / Count of Responses Returned within Reporting Period.
Report Structure:
• Individual CLEC (alias) aggregate • Aggregate of all CLECs
Level of Disaggregation:
• State, Region and further geographic disaggregation as required by State Commission Order (e.g. Metropolitan Service Area – MSA) • Virtual • Physical
Data Retained:
• Report period • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark:
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 01/27/00 (tg)

COLLOCATION

Report/Measurement:
C-2. Average Arrangement Time
Definition:
Measures the average time from the receipt of a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order (including receipt of appropriate fee) to the date BST completes the collocation arrangement.
Exclusions:
• Any Bona Fide firm order cancelled by the CLEC • Bona Fide firm orders to augment previously completed arrangements • Time for BST to obtain permits • Time during which the collocation contract is being negotiated
Business Rules:
The clock starts on the date that BST receives a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order accompanied by the appropriate fee. The clock stops upon submission of the permit request and restarts upon receipt of the approved permit. Changes (affecting the provisioning interval or capital expenditures) that are submitted while provisioning is in progress may alter the completion date. The clock stops on the date that BST completes the collocation arrangement.
Calculation:
Average Arrangement Time = Σ(Date Collocation Arrangement is Complete) – (Date Order for Collocation Arrangement Submitted) / Total Number of Collocation Arrangements Completed during Reporting Period.
Report Structure:
• Individual CLEC (alias) aggregate • Aggregate of all CLECs
Level of Disaggregation:
• State, Region and further geographic disaggregation as required by State Commission Order (e.g. Metropolitan Service Area – MSA) • Virtual • Physical
Data Retained:
• Report period • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark:
See Appendix D

Revision Date: 01/27/00 (tg)

COLLOCATION

Report/Measurement:
C-3. Percent of Due Dates Missed
Definition:
Measures the percent of missed due dates for collocation arrangements.
Exclusions:
• Any Bona Fide firm order cancelled by the CLEC • Bona Fide firm orders to augment previously completed arrangements • Time for BST to obtain permits • Time during which the collocation contract is being negotiated
Business Rules:
The clock starts on the date that BST receives a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order accompanied by the appropriate fee. The clock stops on the date that BST completes the collocation arrangement.
Calculation:
% of Due Dates Missed = Σ (Number of Orders not completed w/i ILEC Committed Due Date during Reporting Period) / Number of Orders Completed in Reporting Period) X 100
Report Structure:
• Individual CLEC (alias) aggregate • Aggregate of all CLECs
Level of Disaggregation:
• State, Region and further geographic disaggregation as required by State Commission Order (e.g. Metropolitan Service Area-MSA) • Virtual • Physical
Data Retained:
• Report period • Aggregate data
Retail Analog/Benchmark:
90% ≤ Commit Date

Revision Date: 01/27/00 (tg)

Appendix A: Reporting Scope*

Standard Service Groupings	*Pre-Order, Ordering* ➢ Resale Residence ➢ Resale Business ➢ Resale Special ➢ Local Interconnection Trunks ➢ UNE ➢ UNE - Loops w/LNP *Provisioning* ➢ UNE Non-Design ➢ UNE Design ➢ Local Interconnection Trunks ➢ Resale Residence ➢ Resale Business ➢ Resale Design ➢ BST Trunks ➢ BST Residence Retail ➢ BST Business Retail ➢ BST Design Retail *Maintenance and Repair* ➢ Local Interconnection Trunks ➢ UNE Non-Design ➢ UNE Design ➢ Resale Residence ➢ Resale Business ➢ Resale Design ➢ BST Interconnection Trunks ➢ BST Residence Retail ➢ BST Business Retail ➢ BST Design Retail Local Interconnection Trunk Group Blockage ➢ BST CTTG Trunk Groups ➢ CLEC Trunk Groups

Appendix A: Reporting Scope*

Standard Service Order Activities *These are the generic BST/CLEC service order activities which are included in the Pre-Ordering, Ordering, and Provisioning sections of this document. It is not meant to indicate specific reporting categories.*	➢ New Service Installations ➢ Service Migrations Without Changes ➢ Service Migrations With Changes ➢ Move and Change Activities ➢ Service Disconnects (Unless noted otherwise)
Pre-Ordering Query Types: **Maintenance Query Types:**	➢ Address ➢ Telephone Number ➢ Appointment Scheduling ➢ Customer Service Record ➢ Feature Availability
Report Levels	➢ CLEC RESH ➢ CLEC MSA ➢ CLEC State ➢ CLEC Region ➢ Aggregate CLEC State ➢ Aggregate CLEC Region ➢ BST State ➢ BST Region

* Scope is report, data source and system dependent, and, therefore, will differ with each report.

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

A	**ACD**	Automatic Call Distributor - A service that provides status monitoring of agents in a call center and routes high volume incoming telephone calls to available agents while collecting management information on both callers and attendants.
	AGGREGATE	Sum total of all items in like category, e.g. CLEC aggregate equals the sum total of all CLECs' data for a given reporting level.
	ASR	Access Service Request - A request for access service terminating delivery of carrier traffic into a Local Exchange Carrier's network.
	ATLAS	Application for Telephone Number Load Administration System - The BellSouth Operations System used to administer the pool of available telephone numbers and to reserve selected numbers from the pool for use on pending service requests/service orders.
	ATLASTN	ATLAS software contract for Telephone Number
	AUTO CLARIFICATION	The number of LSRs that were electronically rejected from LESOG and electronically returned to the CLEC for correction.
B	**BILLING**	The process and functions by which billing data is collected and by which account information is processed in order to render accurate and timely billing.
	BOCRIS	Business Office Customer Record Information System - A front-end presentation manager used by BellSouth organizations to access the CRIS database.
	BRC	Business Repair Center – The BellSouth Business Systems trouble receipt center which serves large business and CLEC customers.
	BST	BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.
C	**CKTID**	A unique identifier for elements combined in a service configuration
	CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
	CMDS	Centralized Message Distribution System - BellCore administered national system used to transfer specially formatted messages among companies.
	COFFI	Central Office Feature File Interface - A BellSouth Operations System database which maintains Universal Service Order Code (USOC) information based on current tariffs.

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms – Continued

C	**COFIUSOC**	COFFI software contract for feature/service information
	CRIS	Customer Record Information System - The BellSouth proprietary corporate database and billing system for non-access customers and services.
	CRSACCTS	CRIS software contract for CSR information
	CSR	Customer Service Record
	CTTG	Common Transport Trunk Group - Final trunk groups between BST & Independent end offices and the BST access tandems.
D	**DESIGN**	Design Service is defined as any Special or Plain Old Telephone Service Order which requires BellSouth Design Engineering Activities
	DISPOSITION & CAUSE	Types of trouble conditions, e.g. No Trouble Found, Central Office Equipment, Customer Premises Equipment, etc.
	DLETH	Display Lengthy Trouble History - A history report that gives all activity on a line record for trouble reports in LMOS
	DLR	Detail Line Record - All the basic information maintained on a line record in LMOS, e.g. name, address, facilities, features etc.
	DOE	Direct Order Entry System - An internal BellSouth service order entry system used by BellSouth Service Representatives to input business service orders in BellSouth format.
	DSAP	DOE (Direct Order Entry) Support Application - The BellSouth Operations System which assists a Service Representative or similar carrier agent in negotiating service provisioning commitments for non-designed services and UNEs.
	DSAPDDI	DSAP software contract for schedule information
E	**E911**	Provides callers access to the applicable emergency services bureau by dialing a 3-digit universal telephone number.
	EDI	Electronic Data Interchange - The computer-to-computer exchange of inter and/or intra company business documents in a public standard format.
F	**FATAL REJECT**	The number of LSRs that were electronically rejected from LEO, which checks to see of the LSR has all the required fields correctly populated
	FLOW-THROUGH	In the context of this document, LSRs submitted electronically via the CLEC mechanized ordering process that flow through to the BST OSS without manual or human intervention.
	FOC	Firm Order Confirmation - A notification returned to the CLEC confirming that the LSR has been received and accepted, including the specified commitment date.

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms - Continued

G		
H	**HAL**	"Hands Off" Assignment Logic - Front end access and error resolution logic used in interfacing BellSouth Operations Systems such as ATLAS, BOCRIS, LMOS, PSIMS, RSAG and SOCS.
	HALCRIS	HAL software contract for CSR information
I	**ISDN**	Integrated Services Digital Network
K		
L	**LCSC**	Local Carrier Service Center - The BellSouth center which is dedicated to handling CLEC LSRs, ASRs, and Preordering transactions along with associated expedite requests and escalations.
	LEGACY SYSTEM	Term used to refer to BellSouth Operations Support Systems (see OSS)
	LENS	Local Exchange Negotiation System - The BellSouth LAN/web server/OS application developed to provide both preordering and ordering electronic interface functions for CLECs.
	LEO	Local Exchange Ordering - A BellSouth system which accepts the output of EDI, applies edit and formatting checks, and reformats the Local Service Requests in BellSouth Service Order format.
	LESOG	Local Exchange Service Order Generator - A BellSouth system which accepts the service order output of LEO and enters the Service Order into the Service Order Control System using terminal emulation technology.
	LMOS	Loop Maintenance Operations System - A BellSouth Operations System that stores the assignment and selected account information for use by downstream OSS and BellSouth personnel during provisioning and maintenance activities.
	LMOS HOST	LMOS host computer
	LMOSupd	LMOS updates
	LNP	Local Number Portability - In the context of this document, the capability for a subscriber to retain his current telephone number as he transfers to a different local service provider.
	LOOPS	Transmission paths from the central office to the customer premises.
	LSR	Local Service Request – A request for local resale service or unbundled network elements from a CLEC.
M	**MAINTENANCE & REPAIR**	The process and function by which trouble reports are passed to BellSouth and by which the related service problems are resolved.
	MARCH	A BellSouth Operations System which accepts service orders, interprets the coding contained in the service order image, and constructs the specific switching system Recent Change command messages for input into end office switches.

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms – Continued

N	**NC**	"No Circuits" - All circuits busy announcement
O	**OASIS**	Obtain Availability Services Information System - A BellSouth front-end processor, which acts as an interface between COFFI and RNS. This system takes the USOCs in COFFI and translates them to English for display in RNS.
	OASISBSN	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	OASISCAR	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	OASISLPC	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	OASISMTN	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	OASISNET	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	OASISOCP	OASIS software contract for feature/service
	ORDERING	The process and functions by which resale services or unbundled network elements are ordered from BellSouth as well as the process by which an LSR or ASR is placed with BellSouth.
	OSPCM	Outside Plant Contract Management System - Provides Scheduling Information.
	OSS	Operations Support System - A support system or database which is used to mechanize the flow or performance of work. The term is used to refer to the overall system consisting of hardware complex, computer operating system(s), and application which is used to provide the support functions.
	OUT OF SERVICE	Customer has no dial tone and cannot call out.
P	**POTS**	Plain Old Telephone Service
	PREDICTOR	The BellSouth Operations system which is used to administer proactive maintenance and rehabilitation activities on outside plant facilities, provide access to selected work groups (e.g. RRC & BRC) to Mechanized Loop Testing and switching system I/O ports, and provide certain information regarding the attributes and capabilities of outside plant facilities.
	PREORDERING	The process and functions by which vital information is obtained, verified, or validated prior to placing a service request.
	PROVISIONING	The process and functions by which necessary work is performed to activate a service requested via an LSR or ASR and to initiate the proper billing and accounting functions.
	PSIMS	Product/Service Inventory Management System - A BellSouth database Operations System which contains availability information on switching system features and capabilities and on BellSouth service availability. This database is used to verify the availability of a feature or service in an NXX prior to making a commitment to the customer.
	PSIMSORB	PSIMS software contract for feature/service

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms – Continued

Q		
R	**RNS**	Regional Negotiation System - An internal BellSouth service order entry system used by BellSouth Consumer Services to input service orders in BellSouth format.
	RRC	Residence Repair Center - The BellSouth Consumer Services trouble receipt center which serves residential customers.
	RSAG	Regional Street Address Guide - The BellSouth database, which contains street addresses validated to be accurate with state and local governments.
	RSAGADDR	RSAG software contract for address search
	RSAGTN	RSAG software contract for telephone number search
S	**SOCS**	Service Order Control System - The BellSouth Operations System which routes service order images among BellSouth drop points and BellSouth Operations Systems during the service provisioning process.
	SOIR	Service Order Interface Record - any change effecting activity to a customer account by service order that impacts 911/E911.
T	**TAFI**	Trouble Analysis Facilitation Interface - The BellSouth Operations System that supports trouble receipt center personnel in taking and handling customer trouble reports.
	TAG	Telecommunications Access Gateway – TAG was designed to provide an electronic interface, or machine-to-machine interface for the bi-directional flow of information between BellSouth's OSSs and participating CLECs.
	TN	Telephone Number
	TOTAL MANUAL FALLOUT	The number of LSRs which are entered electronically but require manual entering into a service order generator.
U	**UNE**	Unbundled Network Element
V		
W	**WTN**	A unique identifier for elements combined in a service configuration
X		
Y		
Z		
Σ		Sum of:

Appendix C

BELLSOUTH'S AUDIT POLICY:

BellSouth currently provides many CLECs with certain audit rights as a part of their individual interconnection agreements. However, it is not reasonable for BellSouth to undergo an audit of the SQM for every CLEC with which it has a contract. BellSouth has developed a proposed Audit Plan for use by the parties to an audit. If requested by a Public Service Commission or by a CLEC exercising contractual audit rights, BellSouth will agree to undergo a comprehensive audit of the aggregate level reports for both BellSouth and the CLEC(s) for each of the next five (5) years (2000 – 2005), to be conducted by an independent third party. The results of that audit will be made available to all the parties subject to proper safeguards to protect proprietary information. This aggregate level audit includes the following specifications:

1. The cost shall be borne 50% by BellSouth and 50% by the CLEC or CLECs.

2. The independent third party auditor shall be selected with input from BellSouth, the PSC, if applicable, and the CLEC(s).

3. BellSouth, the PSC and the CLEC(s) shall jointly determine the scope of the audit.

BellSouth reserves the right to make changes to this audit policy as growth and changes in the industry dictate.

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
Pre-Ordering	**Percent Response Received within "X" seconds**	Parity w/ retail where applicable.		
	OSS Interface Availability			99.5%
Ordering	**Percent Flow-Through Service Request** • Residence • Business • UNE			 90% 80% 80%
	Percent Rejected Service Request	Diagnostic		Diagnostic.
	Reject Interval (Mechanized)	UD	UD	95% within 1 hrs
	• Reject Interval (Non-Mechanized and Partially Mechanized)	UD	UD	85% < 24 hrs
	Firm Order Confirmation Timeliness (Mechanized) (Non-Mechanized and Partially Mechanized)	UD	UD	95% within 4 hrs 85% <48 Hrs
	Speed of Answer in Ordering Center	X	X	
Provisioning	**Mean Held Order Interval**			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Average Jeopardy Notice Interval (Mechanized)			
	• Resale Residence			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Resale Business			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Resale Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Resale PBX			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Resale Centrex			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Resale IDSN			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Other Non Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• UNE Other Design			95% >=24 Hrs.
	• Local Interconnection Trunks			95% >=24 Hrs.
	% of Orders given jeopardy notice (Mechanized)			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Order Completion Interval			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Average Completion Notice Interval – Resale POTS (Mech)			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Percent Provisioning Troubles within 30 Days			

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop with NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop without NP – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other with NP – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Loop Other without NP - Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Total Service Order Cycle Time	Diag.	Diagnostic	Diagnostic
Maintenance	**Customer Trouble Report Rate**			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other - Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Percent Missed Repair Appointments			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other - Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Maintenance Average Duration			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other - Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days			
	• Resale Residence	X		

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other - Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	Out of Service > 24hrs			
	• Resale Residence	X		
	• Resale Business	X		
	• Resale Design	X		
	• Resale PBX	X		
	• Resale Centrex	X		
	• Resale IDSN	X		
	• UNE Loop and Port Combos		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other - Non-Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Other Non Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE 2w Loop – Design		Retail Residence and Business	
	• UNE Loop Other – Design		Retail Design	
	• UNE Other Design		Retail Design	
	• Local Interconnection Trunks	X		
	OSS Interface Availability • All systems except ECTA	X		
	• ECTA			99.5%
	OSS Response Interval and % • TAFI (Front End)	X		

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
	• CRIS, DLETH, DLR, OSPCM, LMOS, LMOSUP, MARCH, Predictor, SOCS, LNP (Parity by Design)	PBD		
	Average Answer Time – Repair Center	X		
Billing	**Invoice Accuracy**	X		
	Mean Time To Deliver Invoices	X		
	Usage Data Delivery Accuracy	X		
	Usage Data Delivery Timeliness	X		
	Usage Data Delivery Completeness	X		
	Mean Time to Deliver Usage	X		
Operator Services (Toll)	**Average Speed to Answer**	PBD		
	% Answered in "X" Seconds	PBD		
Directory Assistance	**Average Speed to Answer**	PBD		
	% Answered in "X" Seconds	PBD		
E911	**Timelinesss**	PBD		
	Accuracy	PBD		
	Mean Interval	PBD		
Trunk Group Performance (Blockage)	**Trunk Group Service Report (Percent Trunk Blockage)** Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BST blockage by more than 0.5% = a miss using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BST.	X		
	Trunk Group Service Report (Percent Trunk Blockage)	X		
LNP	**Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval**			
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments		Retail Residence and Business	
	FOC Mechanized			95% ≤4 hours
	% Reject Service Request **Average Reject Interval Mechanized**		Diagnostic	95% ≤1 hour
	TSOC		Diagnostic	
	% Flow Through			80%

APPENDIX D Analogs and Benchmarks				
BST SQM Category	**MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS**	**RESALE** Retail Analogue	**UNES** Retail Analogue	Benchmark*
Customer Coordinated Conversions	**Coordinated Customer Conversions – UNE Loop**			95% ≤ 15min
	Coordinated Customer Conversions – LNP			95% ≤ 15 min
Collocation +	**% of Due Dates Missed**			90% ≤ Commit Date
	Average Response Time		FL PSC is addressing this in generic docket	
+A contract with each CLEC required.	**Average Arrangement Time**		FL PSC is addressing this in generic docket	

Note 1: PBD = Parity by Design. UD = Under Development – Benchmarks will be replaced when Analogs are complete.

Note2: The retail analog for UNE Non-Design and UNE 2w Loops – Design is the average of Retail Residence Dispatch and Retail Business Dispatch transactions for the particular month. The retail analog for other UNE Design is Retail Design Dispatch.

Note3: Analogs and Benchmarks will be re-evaluated periodically, at least once a year, to validate applicability.

EXHBIT B

VSEEMIII TIER-1 SUBMETRICS

- FOC Timeliness (Mechanized only)
- Reject Interval (Mechanized only)
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale POTS
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale Design
- Order Completion Interval (No Dispatch only) – UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Order Completion Interval ('w' code orders, Dispatch only) – UNE Loops
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – IC Trunks
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale Design
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loops
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale POTS
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale Design
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loops
- Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale POTS
- Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale Design
- Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loops
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - Resale Design
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loops
- Maintenance Average Duration – Resale POTS
- Maintenance Average Duration – Resale Design
- Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loops
- Maintenance Average Duration – IC Trunks
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale POTS
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale Design
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loops
- Percent Trunk Blockage
- LNP Disconnect Timeliness
- LNP Percent Missed Installation Appointment
- Coordinated Customer Conversions for UNE Loops
- Coordinated Customer Conversions for LNP
- Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates

VSEEMIII TIER-2 SUBMETRICS

- Percent Response Received within "X" seconds – Pre-Order OSS
- OSS Interface Availability
- Order Process Percent Flow-Through (Mechanized only)
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale POTS
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale Design
- Order Completion Interval (No Dispatch only) – UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Order Completion Interval ('w' code orders, Dispatch only) – UNE Loops
- Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – IC Trunks
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale Design
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loops
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale POTS
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale Design
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loops
- Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale POTS
- Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale Design
- Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loops
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - Resale Design
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loops
- Maintenance Average Duration – Resale POTS
- Maintenance Average Duration – Resale Design
- Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loops
- Maintenance Average Duration – IC Trunks
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale POTS
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale Design
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loops
- Billing Timeliness
- Billing Accuracy
- Usage Data Delivery Timeliness
- Usage Data Delivery Accuracy
- Percent Trunk Blockage
- LNP Disconnect Timeliness
- LNP Percent Missed Installation Appointment
- Coordinated Customer Conversions for UNE Loops
- Coordinated Customer Conversions for LNP
- Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates

VSEEMIII TIER-3 SUBMETRICS

- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale Design
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loops
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments – Resale POTS
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - Resale Design
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loop and Port Combos
- Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loops
- Billing Timeliness
- Billing Accuracy
- Percent Trunk Blockage
- Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates

VSEEM III	MEASURES AND SUB-METRICS	RETAIL ANALOGUE Resale (x) and UNEs	BENCH MARK
Pre-Ordering	Percent Response Received within "X" seconds	Retail Analogue + 4 sec	
	OSS Interface Availability	x	
Ordering	Percent Flow-Through Service Request (Fully Mechanized only)		90%
	Firm Order Confirmation Timeliness (Mechanized only)		95% ≤ 4 hrs
	Reject Interval (Mechanized only)		95% ≤ 1 hrs
Provisioning	Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale POTS	x	
	Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – Resale Design	x	
	Order Completion Interval (No Dispatch only) – UNE Loop & Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design Dispatch 'w' Orders Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus Dispatch 'w' Orders	
	Order Completion Interval (Dispatch only) – IC Trunks	x	
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale POTS	x	
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments – Resale Design	x	
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments – UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	
	Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale POTS	x	
	Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - Resale Design	x	
	Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Percent Provisioning Troubles within 4 Days - UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	
Maintenance	Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale POTS	x	
	Customer Trouble Report Rate – Resale Design	x	
	Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	
	Percent Missed Repair Appointments – Resale POTS	x	
	Percent Missed Repair Appointments - Resale Design	x	
	Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Percent Missed Repair Appointments - UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	

NOTES: [1] The retail analog for UNE Non-Design is the average of all retail residence and retail business transactions for the particular month. The retail
analog for UNE Design is calculated similarly using retail residence, business and design results.
[2] UD = Under Development

Maintenance Continued	Maintenance Average Duration – Resale POTS	x	
	Maintenance Average Duration – Resale Design	x	
	Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Maintenance Average Duration - UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	
	Maintenance Average Duration – IC Trunks	x	
	Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale POTS	x	
	Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days – Resale Design	x	
	Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loop and Port Combos	Retail Residence and Business	
	Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days - UNE Loops	Design: Retail Design [1] Non-Design: Retail Res, Bus [1]	
Billing	Invoice Accuracy	x	
	Mean Time To Deliver Invoices	x	
	Usage Data Delivery Accuracy	x	
	Usage Data Delivery Timeliness	x	
Trunk Blockage	Trunk Group Service Report (Percent Trunk Blockage)	x	
LNP	Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval		UD [2]
	Percent Missed Installation Appointments		UD [2]
CC Conversions	Coordinated Customer Conversions – UNE Loop		95% ≤ 15min
	Coordinated Customer Conversions – LNP		95% ≤ 15 min
Collocation	% of Due Dates Missed		≤ 10%

NOTES: [1] The retail analog for UNE Non-Design is the average of all retail residence and retail business transactions for the particular month. The retail
analog for UNE Design is calculated similarly using retail residence, business and design results.
[2] UD = Under Development

EXHIBIT C

Statistical Methods for BellSouth Performance Measure Analysis

I. Necessary Properties for a Test Methodology

The statistical process for testing if competing local exchange carriers (CLECs) customers are being treat equally with BellSouth (BST) customers involves more than just a mathematical formula. Three key elements need to be considered before an appropriate decision process can be developed. These are

- the type of data,
- the type of comparison, and
- the type of performance measure.

Once these elements are determined a test methodology should be developed that complies with the following properties.

- Like-to-Like Comparisons. When possible, data should be compared at appropriate levels, e.g. wire center, time of month, dispatched, residential, new orders. The testing process should:
  - Identify variables that may affect the performance measure.
  - Record these important confounding covariates.
  - Adjust for the observed covariates in order to remove potential biases and to make the CLEC and the ILEC units as comparable as possible.
- Aggregate Level Test Statistic. Each performance measure of interest should be summarized by one overall test statistic giving the decision maker a rule that determines whether a statistically significant difference exists. The test statistic should have the following properties.
  - The method should provide a single overall index, on a standard scale.
  - If entries in comparison cells are exactly proportional over a covariate, the aggregated index should be very nearly the same as if comparisons on the covariate had not been done.
  - The contribution of each comparison cell should depend on the number of observations in the cell.
  - Cancellation between comparison cells should be limited.
  - The index should be a continuous function of the observations.
- Production Mode Process. The decision system must be developed so that it does not require intermediate manual intervention, i.e. the process must be a "black box."
  - Calculations are well defined for possible eventualities.
  - The decision process is an algorithm that needs no manual intervention.
  - Results should be arrived at in a timely manner.
  - The system must recognize that resources are needed for other performance measure-related processes that also must be run in a timely manner.
  - The system should be auditable, and adjustable over time.
- Balancing. The testing methodology should balance Type I and Type II Error probabilities.
  - P(Type I Error) = P(Type II Error) for well defined null and alternative hypotheses.
  - The formula for a test's balancing critical value should be simple enough to calculate using standard mathematical functions, i.e. one should avoid methods that require computationally intensive techniques.

– Little to no information beyond the null hypothesis, the alternative hypothesis, and the number of observations should be required for calculating the balancing critical value.

In the following sections we describe appropriate testing processes that adhere as much as possible to the testing principles.

Measurement Types

The performance measures that will undergo testing are of three types:

1) means
2) proportions, and
3) rates

While all three have similar characteristics (a proportion is the average of a measure that takes on only the values of 0 or 1), a proportion or rate is derived from count data while a mean is generally an average of interval measurements.

II. Testing Methodology – The Truncated Z

Many covariates are chosen in order to provide deep comparison levels. In each comparison cell, a Z statistic is calculated. The form of the Z statistic may vary depending on the performance measure, but it should be distributed approximately as a standard normal, with mean zero and variance equal to one. Assuming that the test statistic is derived so that it is negative when the performance for the CLEC is worse than for the ILEC, a positive truncation is done – i.e. if the result is negative it is left alone, if the result is positive it is changed to zero. A weighted average of the truncated statistics is calculated where a cell weight depends on the volume of BST and CLEC orders in the cell. The weighted average is re-centered by the theoretical mean of a truncated distribution, and this is divided by the standard error of the weighted average. The standard error is computed assuming a fixed effects model.

Proportion Measures

For performance measures that are calculated as a proportion, in each adjustment cell, the truncated Z and the moments for the truncated Z can be calculated in a direct manner. In adjustment cells where proportions are not close to zero or one, and where the sample sizes are reasonably large, a normal approximation can be used. In this case, the moments for the truncated Z come directly from properties of the standard normal distribution. If the normal approximation is not appropriate, then the Z statistic is calculated from the hypergeometric distribution. In this case, the moments of the truncated Z are calculated exactly using the hypergeometric probabilities.

Rate Measures

The truncated Z methodology for rate measures has the same general structure for calculating the Z in each cell as proportion measures. For a rate measure, there are a fixed number of circuits or units for the CLEC, n_{2j} and a fixed number of units for BST, n_{1j}. Suppose that the performance measure is a "trouble rate." The modeling assumption is that the occurrence of a trouble is independent between units and the number of troubles in n circuits follows a Poisson distribution with mean λ n where λ is the probability of a trouble in 1 circuit and n is the number of circuits.

In an adjustment cell, if the number of CLEC troubles is greater than 15 and the number of BST troubles is greater than 15, then the Z test is calculated using the normal approximation to the Poisson. In this case, the moments of the truncated Z come directly from properties of the standard normal distribution. Otherwise, if there are very few troubles, the number of CLEC troubles can be modeled using a binomial distribution with n equal to the total number of troubles (CLEC plus BST troubles.) In this case, the moments for the truncated Z are calculated explicitly using the binomial distribution.

Mean Measures

For mean measures, an adjusted t statistic is calculated for each like-to-like cell which has at least 7 BST and 7 CLEC transactions. A permutation test is used when one or both of the BST and CLEC sample sizes is less than 6. Both the adjusted t statistic and the permutation calculation are described in the technical appendix.

APPENDIX
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

We start by assuming that any necessary trimming of the data is complete, and that the data are disaggregated so that comparisons are made within appropriate classes or adjustment cells that define "like" observations.

NOTATION AND EXACT TESTING DISTRIBUTIONS

Below, we have detailed the basic notation for the construction of the truncated z statistic. In what follows the word "cell" should be taken to mean a like-to-like comparison cell that has both one (or more) ILEC observation and one (or more) CLEC observation.

L = the total number of occupied cells

j = 1,…,L; an index for the cells

n_{1j} = the number of ILEC transactions in cell j

n_{2j} = the number of CLEC transactions in cell j

n_j = the total number transactions in cell j; $n_{1j}+ n_{2j}$

X_{1jk} = individual ILEC transactions in cell j; k = 1,…, n_{1j}

X_{2jk} = individual CLEC transactions in cell j; k = 1,…, n_{2j}

Y_{jk} = individual transaction (both ILEC and CLEC) in cell j

$$= \begin{cases} X_{1jk} & k = 1,K\ , n_{1j} \\ X_{2jk} & k = n_{1j}+1,K\ , n_j \end{cases}$$

$\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ = the inverse of the cumulative standard normal distribution function

For Mean Performance Measures the following additional notation is needed.

$\overline{X}_{1j}$ = the ILEC sample mean of cell j

$\overline{X}_{2j}$ = the CLEC sample mean of cell j

s_{1j}^2 = the ILEC sample variance in cell j

s_{2j}^2 = the CLEC sample variance in cell j

y_{jk} = a random sample of size n_{2j} from the set of $Y_{j1},K\ , Y_{jn_j}$; k = 1,…,n_{2j}

M_j = the total number of distinct pairs of samples of size n_{1j} and n_{2j};

$$= \binom{n_j}{n_{1j}}$$

The exact parity test is the permutation test based on the "modified Z" statistic. For large samples, we can avoid permutation calculations since this statistic will be normal (or Student's t) to a good approximation. For small samples, where we cannot avoid permutation calculations, we have found that the difference between "modified Z" and the textbook "pooled Z" is negligible. We therefore propose to use the permutation test based on pooled Z for small samples. This decision speeds up the permutation computations considerably, because for each permutation we need only compute the sum of the CLEC sample values, and not the pooled statistic itself.

A permutation probability mass function distribution for cell j, based on the "pooled Z" can be written as

$$PM(t) = P(\sum_{k} y_{jk} = t) = \frac{\textit{the number of samples that sum to } t}{M_j},$$

and the corresponding cumulative permutation distribution is

$$CPM(t) = P(\sum_{k} y_{jk} \le t) = \frac{\textit{the number of samples with sum } \le t}{M_j}.$$

For Proportion Performance Measures the following notation is defined

a_{1j}= the number of ILEC cases possessing an attribute of interest in cell j

a_{2j}= the number of CLEC cases possessing an attribute of interest in cell j

a_j = the number of cases possessing an attribute of interest in cell j; $a_{1j}+ a_{2j}$

The exact distribution for a parity test is the hypergeometric distribution. The hypergeometric probability mass function distribution for cell j is

$$HG(h) = P(H = h) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\binom{n_{1j}}{h}\binom{n_{2j}}{a_j - h}}{\binom{n_j}{a_j}}, & \max(0, a_j - n_{2j}) \le h \le \min(a_j, n_{1j}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

and the cumulative hypergeometric distribution is

$$CHG(x) = P(H \le x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < \max(0, a_j - n_{1j}) \\ \sum_{h=\max(0, a_j - n_{1j})}^{x} HG(h), & \max(0, a_j - n_{1j}) \le x \le \min(a_j, n_{2j}) \\ 1 & x > \min(a_j, n_{2j}) \end{cases}.$$

For Rate Measures, the notation needed is defined as

b_{1j} = the number of ILEC base elements in cell j

b_{2j} = the number of CLEC base elements in cell j

b_j = the total number of base elements in cell j; $b_{1j}+ b_{2j}$

$\bar{p}_{1j}$ = the ILEC sample rate of cell j; n_{1j}/b_{1j}

$\bar{p}_{2j}$ = the CLEC sample rate of cell j; n_{2j}/b_{2j}

q_j = the relative proportion of CLEC elements for cell j; b_{2j}/b_j

The exact distribution for a parity test is the binomial distribution. The binomial probability mass function distribution for cell j is

$$BN(k) = P(B = k) = \begin{cases} \binom{n_j}{k} q_j^k (1-q_j)^{n_j-k}, & 0 \le k \le n_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

and the cumulative binomial distribution is

$$CBN(x) = P(B \le x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{x} BN(k), & 0 \le x \le n_j \\ 1 & x > n_j \end{cases}.$$

CALCULATING THE TRUNCATED Z

The general methodology for calculating an aggregate level test statistic is outlined below.

1. **Calculate cell weights**, W_j. A weight based on the number of transactions is used so that a cell which has a larger number of transactions has a larger weight. The actual weight formulae will depend on the type of measure.

Mean Measure

$$W_j = \sqrt{\frac{n_{1j} n_{2j}}{n_j}}$$

Proportion Measure

$$W_j = \sqrt{\frac{n_{2j} n_{1j}}{n_j} \cdot \frac{a_j}{n_j} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a_j}{n_j}\right)}$$

Rate Measure

$$W_j = \sqrt{\frac{b_{1j} b_{2j}}{b_j} \cdot \frac{n_j}{b_j}}$$

2. **In each cell, calculate a Z value**, Z_j. A Z statistic with mean 0 and variance 1 is needed for each cell.

- If $W_j = 0$, set $Z_j = 0$.
- Otherwise, the actual Z statistic calculation depends on the type of performance measure.

Mean Measure

$$Z_j = \Phi^{-1}(\alpha)$$

where α is determine by the following algorithm.

If $\min(n_{1j}, n_{2j}) > 6$, then determine α as

$$\alpha = P(t_{n_{1j}-1} \le T_j),$$

that is, α is the probability that a t random variable with n_{1j} - 1 degrees of freedom, is less than

$$T_j = t_j + \frac{g}{6}\left(\frac{n_{1j} + 2n_{2j}}{\sqrt{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}(n_{1j} + n_{2j})}}\right)\left(t^2 + \frac{n_{2j} - n_{1j}}{2n_{1j} + n_{2j}}\right),$$

where

$$t_j = \frac{\bar{X}_{1j} - \bar{X}_{2j}}{s_{1j}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1j}} + \frac{1}{n_{2j}}}}$$

and the coefficient g is an estimate of the skewness of the parent population, which we assume is the same in all cells. It can be estimated from the ILEC values in the largest cells. This needs to be done only once for each measure. We have found that attempting to estimate this skewness parameter for each cell separately leads to excessive variability in the "adjusted" t. We therefore use a single compromise value in all cells.

Note, that t_j is the "modified Z" statistic. The statistic T_j is a "modified Z" corrected for the skewness of the ILEC data.

If $\min(n_{1j}, n_{2j}) \le 6$, and

a) $M_j \le 1{,}000$ (the total number of distinct pairs of samples of size n_{1j} and n_{2j} is 1,000 or less).

- Calculate the sample sum for all possible samples of size n_{2j}.
- Rank the sample sums from smallest to largest. Ties are dealt by using average ranks.
- Let R_0 be the rank of the observed sample sum with respect all the sample sums.

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{R_0 - 0.5}{M_j}$$

b) $M_j > 1{,}000$

- Draw a random sample of 1,000 sample sums from the permutation distribution.
- Add the observed sample sum to the list. There is a total of 1001 sample sums. Rank the sample sums from smallest to largest. Ties are dealt by using average ranks.
- Let R_0 be the rank of the observed sample sum with respect all the sample sums.

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{R_0 - 0.5}{1001}.$$

Proportion Measure

$$Z_j = \frac{n_j\, a_{1j} - n_{1j}\, a_j}{\sqrt{\frac{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}\, a_j\, (n_j - a_j)}{n_j - 1}}}.$$

Rate Measure

$$Z_j = \frac{n_{1j} - n_j\, q_j}{\sqrt{n_j\, q_j (1-q_j)}}.$$

3. **Obtain a truncated Z value for each cell**, Z_j^*. To limit the amount of cancellation that takes place between cell results during aggregation, cells whose results suggest possible favoritism are left alone. Otherwise the cell statistic is set to zero. This means that positive equivalent Z values are set to 0, and negative values are left alone. Mathematically, this is written as

$$Z_j^* = \min(0, Z_j).$$

4. **Calculate the theoretical mean and variance of the truncated statistic under the null hypothesis of parity**, $E(Z_j^* | H_0)$ and $Var(Z_j^* | H_0)$. In order to compensate for the truncation in step 3, an aggregated, weighted sum of the Z_j^* will need to be centered and scaled properly so that the final aggregate statistic follows a standard normal distribution.

   - If W_j = 0, then no evidence of favoritism is contained in the cell. The formulae for calculating $E(Z_j^* | H_0)$ and $Var(Z_j^* | H_0)$ cannot be used. Set both equal to 0.

   - If $\min(n_{1j}, n_{2j}) > 6$ for a mean measure, $\min\left\{a_{1j}\left(1-\frac{a_{1j}}{n_{1j}}\right), a_{2j}\left(1-\frac{a_{2j}}{n_{2j}}\right)\right\} > 9$ for a proportion measure, or $\min\left(n_{1j}, n_{2j}\right) > 15$ and $n_j q_j (1-q_j) > 9$ for a rate measure then

$$E(Z_j^* | H_0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \text{ and}$$

$$Var(Z_j^* | H_0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

   - Otherwise, determine the total number of values for Z_j^*. Let z_{ji} and θ_{ji}, denote the values of Z_j^* and the probabilities of observing each value, respectively.

$$E(Z_j^* | H_0) = \sum_i \theta_{ji} z_{ji}, \text{and}$$

$$Var(Z_j^* | H_0) = \sum_i \theta_{ji} z_{ji}^2 - \left[E(Z_j^* | H_0) \right]^2.$$

The actual values of the z's and θ's depends on the type of measure, and the sums in the equations are over all possible values of the index i.

Mean Measure

$$N_j = \min(M_j, 1{,}000), \quad i = 1, K, N_j$$

$$z_{ji} = \min\left\{0, 1 - \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{R_i - 0.5}{N_j}\right)\right\} \quad \text{where } R_i \text{ is the rank of sample sum } i$$

$$\theta_j = \frac{1}{N_j}$$

Proportion Measure

$$z_{ji} = \min\left\{0, \frac{n_j\, i - n_{1j}\, a_j}{\sqrt{\frac{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}\, a_j\, (n_j - a_j)}{n_j - 1}}}\right\}, \quad i = \min(a_j, n_{2j}), K, \max(0, a_j - n_{1j})$$

$$\theta_{ji} = HG(i)$$

Rate Measure

$$z_{ji} = \min\left\{0, \frac{i - n_j\, q_j}{\sqrt{n_j\, q_j (1 - q_j)}}\right\}, \quad i = 0, K, n_j$$

$$\theta_{ji} = BN(i)$$

5. **Calculate the aggregate test statistic**, Z^T.

$$Z^T = \frac{\sum_j W_j Z_j^* - \sum_j W_j E(Z_j^* \mid H_0)}{\sqrt{\sum_j W_j^2 \mathrm{Var}(Z_j^* \mid H_0)}}$$

The Balancing Critical Value

There are four key elements of the statistical testing process:

1. the null hypothesis, H_0, that parity exists between ILEC and CLEC services
2. the alternative hypothesis, H_a, that the ILEC is giving better service to its own customers
3. the Truncated Z test statistic, Z^T, and
4. a critical value, *c*

The decision rule[1] is

- If $Z^T < c$ then accept H_a.
- If $Z^T \geq c$ then accept H_0.

There are two types of error possible when using such a decision rule:

[1] This decision rule assumes that a negative test statistic indicates poor service for the CLEC customer. If the opposite is true, then reverse the decision rule.

Type I Error: Deciding favoritism exists when there is, in fact, no favoritism.
Type II Error: Deciding parity exists when there is, in fact, favoritism.

The probabilities of each type of each are:

Type I Error: $\alpha = P(Z^T < c \mid H_0)$.

Type II Error: $\beta = P(Z^T \geq c \mid H_a)$.

We want a balancing critical value, c_B, so that $\alpha = \beta$.

It can be shown that.

$$c_B = \frac{\sum_j W_j M(m_j, se_j) - \sum_j W_j \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}}{\sqrt{\sum_j W_j^2 V(m_j, se_j)} + \sqrt{\sum_j W_j^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\pi}\right)}}.$$

where

$$M(\mu, \sigma) = \mu \Phi(\tfrac{-\mu}{\sigma}) - \sigma \phi(\tfrac{-\mu}{\sigma})$$

$$V(\mu, \sigma) = (\mu^2 + \sigma^2)\Phi(\tfrac{-\mu}{\sigma}) - \mu\sigma\phi(\tfrac{-\mu}{\sigma}) - M(\mu, \sigma)^2$$

$\Phi(\cdot)$ is the cumulative standard normal distribution function, and $\phi(\cdot)$ is the standard normal density function.

This formula assumes that Z_j is approximately normally distributed within cell j. When the cell sample sizes, n_{1j} and n_{2j}, are small this may not be true. It is possible to determine the cell mean and variance under the null hypothesis when the cell sample sizes are small. It is much more difficult to determine these values under the alternative hypothesis. Since the cell weight, W_j will also be small (see calculate weights section above) for a cell with small volume, the cell mean and variance will not contribute much to the weighted sum. Therefore, the above formula provides a reasonable approximation to the balancing critical value.

The values of m_j and se_j will depend on the type of performance measure.

Mean Measure

For mean measures, one is concerned with two parameters in each cell, namely, the mean and variance. A possible lack of parity may be due to a difference in cell means, and/or a difference in cell variances. One possible set of hypotheses that capture this notion, and take into account the assumption that transaction are identically distributed within cells is:

H_0: $\mu_{1j} = \mu_{2j}$, $\sigma_{1j}^2 = \sigma_{2j}^2$

H_a: $\mu_{2j} = \mu_{1j} + \delta_j \cdot \sigma_{1j}$, $\sigma_{2j}^2 = \lambda_j \cdot \sigma_{1j}^2$ $\quad\quad$ $\delta_j > 0$, $\lambda_j \geq 1$ and j = 1,…,L.

Under this form of alternative hypothesis, the cell test statistic Z_j has mean and standard error given by

$$m_j = \frac{-\delta_j}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1j}} + \frac{1}{n_{2j}}}}, \text{ and}$$

$$se_j = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_j n_{1j} + n_{2j}}{n_{1j} + n_{2j}}}$$

Proportion Measure

For a proportion measure there is only one parameter of interest in each cell, the proportion of transaction possessing an attribute of interest. A possible lack of parity may be due to a difference in cell proportions. A set of hypotheses that take into account the assumption that transaction are identically distributed within cells while allowing for an analytically tractable solution is:

$$H_0: \frac{p_{2j}(1-p_{1j})}{(1-p_{2j})p_{1j}} = 1$$

$$H_a: \frac{p_{2j}(1-p_{1j})}{(1-p_{2j})p_{1j}} = \psi_j \qquad \psi_j > 1 \text{ and } j = 1,\ldots,L.$$

These hypotheses are based on the "odds ratio." If the transaction attribute of interest is a missed trouble repair, then an interpretation of the alternative hypothesis is that a CLEC trouble repair appointment is ψ_j times more likely to be missed than an ILEC trouble.

Under this form of alternative hypothesis, the within cell asymptotic mean and variance of a_{1j} are given by[2]

$$E(a_{1j}) = n_j \pi_j^{(1)}$$

$$var(a_{1j}) = \frac{n_j}{\frac{1}{\pi_j^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(2)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(3)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(4)}}}$$

where

[2] Stevens, W. L. (1951) Mean and Variance of an entry in a Contingency Table. *Biometrica*, **38**, 468-470.

$$\pi_j^{(1)} = f_j^{(1)}\left(n_j^2 + f_j^{(2)} + f_j^{(3)} - f_j^{(4)}\right)$$
$$\pi_j^{(2)} = f_j^{(1)}\left(-n_j^2 - f_j^{(2)} + f_j^{(3)} + f_j^{(4)}\right)$$
$$\pi_j^{(3)} = f_j^{(1)}\left(-n_j^2 + f_j^{(2)} - f_j^{(3)} + f_j^{(4)}\right)$$
$$\pi_j^{(4)} = f_j^{(1)}\left(n_j^2\left(\tfrac{2}{\psi_j}-1\right) - f_j^{(2)} - f_j^{(3)} - f_j^{(4)}\right)$$
$$f_j^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2n_j^2\left(\frac{1}{\psi_j}-1\right)}$$
$$f_j^{(2)} = n_j n_{1j}\left(\tfrac{1}{\psi_j}-1\right)$$
$$f_j^{(3)} = n_j a_j\left(\tfrac{1}{\psi_j}-1\right)$$
$$f_j^{(4)} = \sqrt{n_j^2\left[4n_{1j}\left(n_j - a_j\right)\left(\tfrac{1}{\psi_j}-1\right) + \left(n_j + \left(a_j - n_{1j}\right)\left(\tfrac{1}{\psi_j}-1\right)\right)^2\right]}$$

Recall that the cell test statistic is given by

$$Z_j = \frac{n_j\, a_{1j} - n_{1j}\, a_j}{\sqrt{\frac{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}\, a_j\,(n_j - a_j)}{n_j - 1}}}.$$

Using the equations above, we see that Z_j has mean and standard error given by

$$m_j = \frac{n_j^2\pi_j^{(1)} - n_{1j}\, a_j}{\sqrt{\frac{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}\, a_j\,(n_j - a_j)}{n_j - 1}}}, \text{ and}$$

$$se_j = \sqrt{\frac{n_j^3(n_j - 1)}{n_{1j}\, n_{2j}\, a_j\,(n_j - a_j)\left(\frac{1}{\pi_j^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(2)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(3)}} + \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(4)}}\right)}}.$$

Rate Measure

A rate measure also has only one parameter of interest in each cell, the rate at which a phenomenon is observed relative to a base unit, e.g. the number of troubles per available line. A possible lack of parity may be due to a difference in cell rates. A set of hypotheses that take into account the assumption that transaction are identically distributed within cells is:

H_0: $r_{1j} = r_{2j}$

H_a: $r_{2j} = \varepsilon_j r_{1j}$ $\qquad \varepsilon_j > 1$ and $j = 1,\ldots,L$.

Given the total number of ILEC and CLEC transactions in a cell, n_j, and the number of base elements, b_{1j} and b_{2j}, the number of ILEC transaction, n_{1j}, has a binomial distribution from n_j trials and a probability of

$$q_j^* = \frac{r_{1j} b_{1j}}{r_{1j} b_{1j} + r_{2j} b_{2j}}.$$

Therefore, the mean and variance of n_{1j}, are given by

$$E(n_{1j}) = n_j q_j^*$$
$$\text{var}(n_{1j}) = n_j q_j^* (1 - q_j^*)$$

Under the null hypothesis

$$q_j^* = q_j = \frac{b_{1j}}{b_j},$$

but under the alternative hypothesis

$$q_j^* = q_j^a = \frac{b_{1j}}{b_{1j} + \varepsilon_j b_{2j}}.$$

Recall that the cell test statistic is given by

$$Z_j = \frac{n_{1j} - n_j q_j}{\sqrt{n_j q_j (1 - q_j)}}.$$

Using the relationships above, we see that Z_j has mean and standard error given by

$$m_j = \frac{n_j (q_j^a - q_j)}{\sqrt{n_j q_j (1 - q_j)}} = (1 - \varepsilon_j) \sqrt{\frac{n_j b_{1j} b_{2j}}{b_{1j} + \varepsilon_j b_{2j}}}, \text{ and}$$

$$se_j = \sqrt{\frac{q_j^a (1 - q_j^a)}{q_j (1 - q_j)}} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_j} \frac{b_j}{b_{1j} + \varepsilon_j b_{2j}}.$$

Determining the Parameters of the Alternative Hypothesis

In this appendix we have indexed the alternative hypothesis of mean measures by two sets of parameters, λ_j and δ_j. Proportion and rate measures have been indexed by one set of parameters each, ψ_j and ε_j respectively. While statistical science can be used to evaluate the impact of different choices of these parameters, there is not much that an appeal to statistical principles can offer in directing specific choices. Specific choices are best left to telephony experts. Still, it is possible to comment on some aspects of these choices:

- Parameter Choices for λ_j. The set of parameters λ_j index alternatives to the null hypothesis that arise because there might be greater unpredictability or variability in the delivery of service to a CLEC customer over that which would be achieved for an otherwise comparable ILEC customer. While concerns about differences in the variability of service are important, it turns out that the truncated Z testing which is being recommended here is relatively insensitive to all but very large values of the λ_j. Put another way, reasonable differences in the values chosen here could make very little difference in the balancing points chosen.

- Parameter Choices for δ_j. The set of parameters δ_j are much more important in the choice of the balancing point than was true for the λ_j. The reason for this is that they directly index differences in average service. The truncated Z test is very sensitive to any such differences; hence, even small disagreements among experts in the choice of the δ_j could be very important. Sample size matters here too. For example, setting all the δ_j to a single value – $\delta_j = \delta$ – might be fine for tests across individual CLECs where currently in Louisiana the CLEC customer bases are not too different. Using the same value of δ for the overall state testing does not seem sensible, however, since the state sample would be so much larger.

- Parameter Choices for ψ_j or ε_j. The set of parameters ψ_j or ε_j are also important in the choice of the balancing point for tests of their respective measures. The reason for this is that they directly index increases in the proportion or rate of service performance. The truncated Z test is sensitive to such increases; but not as sensitive as the case of δ_j for mean measures. Sample size matters here as well. As with mean measures, using the same value of ψ or ε for the overall state testing does not seem sensible since the state sample would be so much larger.

The bottom line here is that beyond a few general considerations, like those given above, a principled approach to the choice of the alternative hypotheses to guard against, must come from elsewhere.

DECISION PROCESS

Once Z^T has been calculated, it is compared to the balancing critical value to determine if the ILEC is favoring its own customers over a CLEC's customers.

This critical value changes as the ILEC and CLEC transaction volume change. One way to make this transparent to the decision maker, is to report the difference between the test statistic and the critical value, $diff = Z^T - c_B$. If favoritism is concluded when $Z^T < c_B$, then the $diff < 0$ indicates favoritism.

This make it very easy to determine favoritism: a positive *diff* suggests no favoritism, and a negative *diff* suggests favoritism.

EXHIBIT D

BST VSEEM REMEDY PROCEDURE

TIER-1 CALCULATION FOR RETAIL ANALOGUES:

1. Calculate the overall test statistic for each CLEC; z^{T}_{CLEC1} (See Exhibit C)
2. Calculate the balancing critical value($^{c}B_{CLEC1}$) that is associated with the alternative hypothesis (for fixed parameters δ, ψ or ε). (See Exhibit C)
3. If the overall test statistic is equal to or above the balancing critical value, stop here. Otherwise, go to step 4.
4. Calculate the Parity Gap by subtracting the value of step 2. from that of step 1.; $z^{T}_{CLEC1} - {}^{c}B_{CLEC1}$
5. Calculate the Volume Proportion using a linear distribution with slope of ¼. This can be accomplished by taking the absolute value of the Parity Gap from step 4. divided by 4; $ABS((z^{T}_{CLEC1} - {}^{c}B_{CLEC1}) / 4)$. All parity gaps equal or greater to 4 will result in a volume proportion of 100%.
6. Calculate the Affected Volume by multiplying the Volume Proportion from step 5. by the Total $CLEC_1$ Volume in the negatively affected cell; where the cell value is negative. (See Exhibit C)
7. Calculate the payment to Level 3 by multiplying the result of step 6. by the appropriate dollar amount from the fee schedule.

So, Level 3 payment = Affected $Volume_{CLEC1}$ * $$ from Fee Schedule

Example: Level 3 Missed Installation Appointments (MIA) for Resale POTS

	n_I	n_C	MIA_I	MIA_C	z^{T}_{CLEC1}	C_B	**Parity Gap**	Volume Proportion	Affected Volume
State	50000	600	9%	16%	-1.92	-0.21	**1.71**	0.4275	
Cell					z_{CLEC1}				
1		150	0.091	0.112	-1.994				64
2		75	0.176	0.098	0.734				
3		10	0.128	0.333	-2.619				4
4		50	0.158	0.242	-2.878				21
5		15	0.245	0.075	1.345				
6		200	0.156	0.130	0.021				
7		30	0.166	0.233	-0.600				13
8		20	0.106	0.127	-0.065				9
9		40	0.193	0.218	-0.918				17
10		10	0.160	0.235	-0.660				4
									133

where n_I = ILEC observations and n_C = Level 3 observations

Payout for Level 3 is (133 units) * ($100/unit) = $13,300

TIER-2 CALCULATION for RETAIL ANALOGUES:

1. Tier-2 is triggered by three monthly failures of any VSEEM submetric in the same quarter.

2. Calculate the overall test statistic for the CLEC Aggregate using all transactions from the calendar quarter; z^T_{CLECA}

3. Calculate the balancing critical value($c_{B\ CLEC1}$) that is associated with the alternative hypothesis (for fixed parameters δ, ψ or ε). (See Exhibit C)

4. If the overall test statistic is equal to or above the balancing critical value for the calendar quarter, stop here. Otherwise, go to step 5.

5. Calculate the Parity Gap by subtracting the value of step 3. from that of step 2.; $z^T_{CLECA} - c_{B\ CLECA}$

6. Calculate the Volume Proportion using a linear distribution with slope of ¼. This can be accomplished by dividing the Parity Gap from step 5. by 4; ABS(($z^T_{CLECA} - c_{B\ CLECA}$) / 4). All parity gaps equal or greater to 4 will result in a volume proportion of 100%.

7. Calculate the Affected Volume by multiplying the Volume Proportion from step 6. by the Total $CLEC_A$ Volume (CLEC Aggregate) in the negatively affected cell; where the cell value is negative (See Exhibit C).

8. Calculate the payment to State Designated Agency by multiplying the result of step 7. by the appropriate dollar amount from the fee schedule.

   So, State Designated Agency payment = $Affected\ Volume_{CLECA}$ * $$ from Fee Schedule

Example: CLEC-A Missed Installation Appointments (MIA) for Resale POTS

State	n_I	n_C	MIA_I	MIA_C	z^T_{CLECA}	C_B	**Parity Gap**	Volume Proportion	Affected Volume
Quarter1	180000	2100	9%	16%	-1.92	-0.21	**1.71**	0.4275	
Cell					z_{CLECA}				
1		500	0.091	0.112	-1.994				214
2		300	0.176	0.098	0.734				
3		80	0.128	0.333	-2.619				34
4		205	0.158	0.242	-2.878				88
5		45	0.245	0.075	1.345				
6		605	0.156	0.130	0.021				
7		80	0.166	0.233	-0.600				34
8		40	0.106	0.127	-0.065				17

9	165	0.193	0.218	-0.918	71
10	80	0.160	0.235	-0.660	34
					492

where n_I = ILEC observations and n_C = CLEC-A observations

Payout for CLEC-A is (492 units) * ($300/unit) = $147,600

Tier-3

Tier-3 uses the monthly CLEC Aggregate results in a given State. Tier-3 is triggered when five of the twelve Tier-3 sub-metrics experience consecutive failures in a given calendar quarter. The table below displays a situation that would trigger a Tier-3 failure, and one that would not.

		TIER-3 FAILURE X = Miss			NOT A TIER-3 FAILURE X = Miss		
Process	**Measures**	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar
Percent Missed Installation Appointments	Resale POTS	X	X	X	X		
	Resale Design	X			X	X	X
	UNE Loop & Port Combo		X				
	UNE Loops	X	X	X			
Percent Missed Repair Appointments	Resale POTS	X	X	X	X		X
	Resale Design		X	X		X	
	UNE Loop & Port Combo					X	X
	UNE Loops				X		
Billing	Billing Accuracy	X	X	X			
	Billing Timeliness				X	X	X
Trunk Blockage	Percent Trunk Blockage	X	X	X			
Collocation	Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates						

Tier-3 is effective immediately after quarter results, and can only be lifted when two of the five failed sub-metrics show compliance for two consecutive months in the following quarter.

All tiers standalone, such that triggering Tier-3 will not cease payout of any Tier-1 or Tier-2 failures.

TIER-1 CALCULATION FOR BENCHMARKS:

1. For each CLEC, with five or more observations, calculate monthly performance results for the State.

2. CLECs having observations (sample sizes) between 5 and 30 will use Table I below:

TABLE I SMALL SAMPLE SIZE TABLE
(95% Confidence)

Sample Size	Equivalent 90% Benchmark	Equivalent 95% Benchmark
5	60.00%	80.00%
6	66.67%	83.33%
7	71.43%	85.71%
8	75.00%	75.00%
9	66.67%	77.78%
10	70.00%	80.00%
11	72.73%	81.82%
12	75.00%	83.33%
13	76.92%	84.62%
14	78.57%	85.71%
15	73.33%	86.67%

Sample Size	Equivalent 90% Benchmark	Equivalent 95% Benchmark
16	75.00%	87.50%
17	76.47%	82.35%
18	77.78%	83.33%
19	78.95%	84.21%
20	80.00%	85.00%
21	76.19%	85.71%
22	77.27%	86.36%
23	78.26%	86.96%
24	79.17%	87.50%
25	80.00%	88.00%
26	80.77%	88.46%
27	81.48%	88.89%
28	78.57%	89.29%
29	79.31%	86.21%
30	80.00%	86.67%

3. If the percentage (or equivalent percentage for small samples) is equal to or below the benchmark standard, stop here. Otherwise, go to step 4.

4. Determine the Volume Proportion by taking the difference between the benchmark and the actual performance result.

5. Calculate the Affected Volume by multiplying the Volume Proportion from step 4. by the Total $CLEC_1$ Volume.

6. Calculate the payment to Level 3 by multiplying the result of step 5. by the appropriate dollar amount from the fee schedule.

So, Level 3 payment = Affected $Volume_{CLEC1}$ * $$ from Fee Schedule

Example: Level 3 Missed Installation Appointments (MIA) for UNE Loops

	n_C	Benchmark	MIA_C	Volume Proportion	Affected Volume
State	600	9%	12%	.03	18

Payout for Level 3 is (18 units) * ($400/unit) = $7,200

TIER-1 CALCULATION FOR BENCHMARKS (IN THE FORM OF A TARGET):

1. For each, with five or more observations, CLEC calculate monthly performance results for the State.

2. CLECs having observations (sample sizes) between 5 and 30 will use Table I above.

3. Calculate the interval distribution based on the same data set used in step 1.

4. If the 'percent within' is equal to or exceeds the benchmark standard, stop here. Otherwise, go to step 5.

5. Determine the Volume Proportion by taking the difference between 100% and the actual performance result.

6. Calculate the Affected Volume by multiplying the Volume Proportion from step 5. by the Total $CLEC_1$ Volume.

7. Calculate the payment to Level 3 by multiplying the result of step 6. by the appropriate dollar amount from the fee schedule.

So, Level 3 payment = Affected $Volume_{CLEC1}$ * $$ from Fee Schedule

Example: Level 3 Reject Timeliness

	n_C	Benchmark	Reject $Timeliness_C$	Volume Proportion	Affected Volume
State	600	95% within 1 hour	93% within 1 hour	.07	42

Payout for Level 3 is (42 units) * ($100/unit) = $4,200

TIER-2 CALCULATIONS for BENCHMARKS:

Tier-2 calculations for benchmark measures are the same as the Tier-1 benchmark calculations except the CLEC Aggregate data having failed for three months in a given calendar quarter is being assessed.

EXHIBIT E

Table-1

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES TABLE FOR TIER-1 MEASURES

PER AFFECTED ITEM						
	Month 1	Month 2	Month3	Month4	Month 5	Month 6
Ordering	$40	$50	$60	$70	$80	$90
Provisioning	$100	$125	$175	$250	$325	$500
Provisioning UNE (Coordinated Customer Conversions)	$400	$450	$500	$550	$650	$800
Maintenance and Repair	$100	$125	$175	$250	$325	$500
Maintenance and Repair UNE	$400	$450	$500	$550	$650	$800
LNP	$150	$250	$500	$600	$700	$800
IC Trunks	$100	$125	$175	$250	$325	$500
Collocation	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000

Table-2

VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS FOR TIER-2 MEASURES

	Per Affected Item
OSS Pre-Ordering	$20
Ordering	$60
Provisioning	$300
UNE Provisioning (Coordinated Customer Conversions)	$875
Maintenance and Repair	$300
UNE Maintenance and Repair	$875
Billing	$1.00
LNP	$500
IC Trunks	$500
Collocation	$15,000

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Residence)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Agreement Effective Date:	**Agreement Expiration Date:**
Account Manager:	**Account Manager Tel No:**

Attachment Name/Number	Section Number	Version Date	Planned Activities
Terms/Conditions PartA	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	18		
	19		
	20		
	21		
	22		
	23		
	24		
	25		
	26		
Terms/Conditions Part B			

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Residence)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name/Number	Section Number	Version Date	Planned Activities
1-Resale	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
	Exhibit C		
	Exhibit D		
	Exhibit E		
	Exhibit F		
	Exhibit G		
	Exhibit H		
2-Network Elements & Other Services	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Residence)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name/Number	Section Number	Version Date	Planned Activities
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
	Exhibit C		
3-Local Interconnection	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	Exhibit A		
4-Physical Collocation	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Residence)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name/Number	Section Number	Version Date	Planned Activities
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
5-Access to Numbers & Number Portability	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	Exhibit A		
6-Ordering/Provisioning	1		
	2		
	3		
7-Billing & Billing Accuracy Certification	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	Exhibit A		
8-ROW/Conduits/PoleAtt	1		
9-Perf Measurement	Pre-Ordering		
	Ordering		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Residence)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name/Number	Section Number	Version Date	Planned Activities
	Provisioning		
	Maint/Repair		
	Billing		
	Opr Svcs/DA		
	E911		
	Trunk Grp Perf		
	Collocation		
	Appendix A		
	Appendix B		
	Appendix C		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Business)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Agreement Effective Date:	**Agreement Expiration Date:**
Account Manager:	**Account Manager Tel No:**

Attachment Name	Section No.	Version Date	Planned Activities
Terms/Conditions PartA	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
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	14		
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	21		
	22		
	23		
	24		
	25		
	26		
Terms/Conditions Part B			

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Business)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name	Section No.	Version Date	Planned Activities
1-Resale	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
	Exhibit C		
	Exhibit D		
	Exhibit E		
	Exhibit F		
	Exhibit G		
	Exhibit H		
2-Network Elements & Other Services	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Business)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name	Section No.	Version Date	Planned Activities
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
	Exhibit C		
3-Local Interconnection	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	Exhibit A		
4-Physical Collocation	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Business)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name	Section No.	Version Date	Planned Activities
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	Exhibit A		
	Exhibit B		
5-Access to Numbers & Number Portability	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	Exhibit A		
6-Ordering/Provisioning	1		
	2		
	3		
7-Billing & Billing Accuracy Certification	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	Exhibit A		
8-ROW/Conduits/PoleAtt	1		
9-Perf Measurement	Pre-Ordering		
	Ordering		

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TEMPLATE (Business)
for
Level3
BellSouth Standard Interconnection Agreement

Attachment Name	Section No.	Version Date	Planned Activities
	Provisioning		
	Maint/Repair		
	Billing		
	Opr Svcs/DA		
	E911		
	Trunk Grp Perf		
	Collocation		
	Appendix A		
	Appendix B		
	Appendix C		

Attachment 11
BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan

The attached BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan is for the state of Tennessee. The BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan for the remaining states can be accessed via the internet @ http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com.

2000
BELLSOUTH
TENNESSEE
DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING

For

CLECS

CONTENTS

PAGE

1.0 PURPOSE

In the unlikely event of a disaster occurring that affects BellSouth's long-term ability to deliver traffic to a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC), general procedures have been developed to hasten the recovery process. Since each location is different and could be affected by an assortment of potential problems, a detailed recovery plan is impractical. However, in the process of reviewing recovery activities for specific locations, some basic procedures emerge that appear to be common in most cases.

These general procedures should apply to any disaster that affects the delivery of traffic for an extended time period. Each CLEC will be given the same consideration during an outage and service will be restored as quickly as possible.

This document will cover the basic recovery procedures that would apply to every CLEC.

2.0 SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT

When a problem is experienced, regardless of the severity, the BellSouth Network Management Center (NMC) will observe traffic anomalies and begin monitoring the situation. Controls will be appropriately applied to insure the sanity of BellSouth's network; and, in the event that a switch or facility node is lost, the NMC will attempt to circumvent the failure using available reroutes.

BellSouth's NMC will remain in control of the restoration efforts until the problem has been identified as being a long-term outage. At that time, the NMC will contact BellSouth's Emergency Control Center (ECC) and relinquish control of the recovery efforts. Even though the ECC may take charge of the situation, the NMC will continue to monitor the circumstances and restore traffic as soon as damaged network elements are revitalized.

The telephone number for the BellSouth Network Management Center in Atlanta, as published in Telcordia's National Network Management Directory, is 404-321-2516.

3.0 IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

During the early stages of problem detection, the NMC will be able to tell which CLECs are affected by the catastrophe. Further analysis and/or first hand observation will determine if the disaster has affected CLEC equipment only; BellSouth equipment only or a combination. The initial restoration activity will be largely determined by the equipment that is affected.

Once the nature of the disaster is determined and after verifying the cause of the problem, the NMC will initiate reroutes and/or transfers that are jointly agreed upon by the affected CLECs' Network Management Center and the BellSouth NMC. The type and percentage of controls used will depend upon available network capacity. Controls necessary to stabilize the situation will be invoked and the NMC will attempt to re-establish as much traffic as possible.

For long term outages, recovery efforts will be coordinated by the Emergency Control Center (ECC). Traffic controls will continue to be applied by the NMC until facilities are re-established. As equipment is made available for service, the ECC will instruct the NMC to begin removing the controls and allow traffic to resume.

3.1 SITE CONTROL

In the total loss of building use scenario, what likely exists will be a smoking pile of rubble. This rubble will contain many components that could be dangerous. It could also contain any personnel on the premises at the time of the disaster. For these reasons, the local fire marshal with the assistance of the police will control the site until the building is no longer a threat to surrounding properties and the companies have secured the site from the general public.

During this time, the majority owner of the building should be arranging for a demolition contractor to mobilize to the site with the primary objective of reaching the cable entrance facility for a damage assessment. The results of this assessment would then dictate immediate plans for restoration, both short term and permanent.

In a less catastrophic event, i.e., the building is still standing and the cable entrance facility is usable, the situation is more complex. The site will initially be controlled by local authorities until the threat to adjacent property has diminished. Once the site is returned to the control of the companies, the following events should occur.

An initial assessment of the main building infrastructure systems (mechanical, electrical, fire and life safety, elevators, and others) will establish building needs. Once these needs are determined, the majority owner should lead the building restoration efforts. There may be situations where the site will not be totally restored within the confines of the building. The companies must individually determine their needs and jointly assess the cost of permanent restoration to determine the overall plan of action.

Multiple restoration trailers from each company will result in the need for designated space and installation order. This layout and control is required to maximize the amount of restoration equipment that can be placed at the site, and the priority of placements.

Care must be taken in this planning to insure other restoration efforts have logistical access to the building. Major components of telephone and building equipment will need to be removed and replaced. A priority for this equipment must also be jointly established to facilitate overall site restoration. (Example: If the AC switchgear has sustained damage, this would be of the highest priority in order to regain power, lighting, and HVAC throughout the building.)

If the site will not accommodate the required restoration equipment, the companies would then need to quickly arrange with local authorities for street closures, rights of way or other possible options available.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

In the worse case scenario, many environmental concerns must be addressed. Along with the police and fire marshal, the state environmental protection department will be on site to monitor the situation.

Items to be concerned with in a large central office building could include:

1. Emergency engine fuel supply. Damage to the standby equipment and the fuel handling equipment could have created "spill" conditions that have to be handled within state and federal regulations.

2. Asbestos containing materials that may be spread throughout the wreckage. Asbestos could be in many components of building, electrical, mechanical, outside plant distribution, and telephone systems.

3. Lead and acid. These materials could be present in potentially large quantities depending upon the extent of damage to the power room.

4. Mercury and other regulated compounds resident in telephone equipment.

5. Other compounds produced by the fire or heat.

Once a total loss event occurs at a large site, local authorities will control immediate clean up (water placed on the wreckage by the fire department) and site access.

At some point, the companies will become involved with local authorities in the overall planning associated with site clean up and restoration. Depending on the clean up approach taken, delays in the restoration of several hours to several days may occur.

In a less severe disaster, items listed above are more defined and can be addressed individually depending on the damage.

In each case, the majority owner should coordinate building and environmental restoration as well as maintain proper planning and site control.

4.0 THE EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER (ECC)

The ECC is located in the Colonnade Building in Birmingham, Alabama. During an emergency, the ECC staff will convene a group of pre-selected experts to inventory the damage and initiate corrective actions. These experts have regional access to BellSouth's personnel and equipment and will assume control of the restoration activity anywhere in the nine-state area.

In the past, the ECC has been involve with restoration activities resulting from hurricanes, ice storms and floods. They have demonstrated their capabilities during these calamities as well as

during outages caused by human error or equipment failures. This group has an excellent record of restoring service as quickly as possible.

During a major disaster, the ECC may move emergency equipment to the affected location, direct recovery efforts of local personnel and coordinate service restoration activities with the CLECs. The ECC will attempt to restore service as quickly as possible using whatever means is available; leaving permanent solutions, such as the replacement of damaged buildings or equipment, for local personnel to administer.

Part of the ECC's responsibility, after temporary equipment is in place, is to support the NMC efforts to return service to the CLECs. Once service has been restored, the ECC will return control of the network to normal operational organizations. Any long-term changes required after service is restored will be made in an orderly fashion and will be conducted as normal activity.

5.0 RECOVERY PROCEDURES

The nature and severity of any disaster will influence the recovery procedures. One crucial factor in determining how BellSouth will proceed with restoration is whether or not BellSouth's equipment is incapacitated. Regardless of who's equipment is out of service, BellSouth will move as quickly as possible to aid with service recovery; however, the approach that will be taken may differ depending upon the location of the problem.

5.1 CLEC OUTAGE

For a problem limited to one CLEC (or a building with multiple CLECs), BellSouth has several options available for restoring service quickly. For those CLECs that have agreements with other CLECs, BellSouth can immediately start directing traffic to a provisional CLEC for completion. This alternative is dependent upon BellSouth having concurrence from the affected CLECs.

Whether or not the affected CLECs have requested a traffic transfer to another CLEC will not impact BellSouth's resolve to re-establish traffic to the original destination as quickly as possible.

5.2 BELLSOUTH OUTAGE

Because BellSouth's equipment has varying degrees of impact on the service provided to the CLECs, restoring service from damaged BellSouth equipment is different. The outage will probably impact a number of Carriers simultaneously. However, the ECC will be able to initiate immediate actions to correct the problem.

A disaster involving any of BellSouth's equipment locations could impact the CLECs, some more than others. A disaster at a Central Office (CO) would only impact the delivery of traffic to and from that one location, but the incident could affect many Carriers. If the Central Office is a Serving Wire Center (SWC), then traffic from the entire area to those Carriers served from that switch would also be impacted. If the switch functions as an Access Tandem, or there is a tandem in the building, traffic from every CO to every CLEC could be interrupted. A disaster that destroys a facility hub could disrupt various traffic flows, even though the switching equipment may be unaffected.

The NMC would be the first group to observe a problem involving BellSouth's equipment. Shortly after a disaster, the NMC will begin applying controls and finding re-routes for the

completion of as much traffic as possible. These reroutes may involve delivering traffic to alternate Carriers upon receiving approval from the CLECs involved. In some cases, changes in translations will be required. If the outage is caused by the destruction of equipment, then the ECC will assume control of the restoration.

5.2.1 Loss of a Central Office

When BellSouth loses a Central Office, the ECC will

a) Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;

b) Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;

c) Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;

d) Begin reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies; and

e) Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers.

5.2.2 Loss of a Central Office with Serving Wire Center Functions

The loss of a Central Office that also serves as a Serving Wire Center (SWC) will be restored as described in section 5.2.1.

5.2.3 Loss of a Central Office with Tandem Functions

When BellSouth loses a Central Office building that serves as an Access Tandem and as a SWC, the ECC will

a) Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;

b) Inventory the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;

c) Move containerized emergency equipment and facility equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;

d) Begin reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies;

e) Re-direct as much traffic as possible to the alternate access tandem (if available) for delivery to those CLECs utilizing a different location as a SWC;

f) Begin aggregating traffic to a location near the damaged building. From this location, begin re-establishing trunk groups to the CLECs for the delivery of traffic normally found on the direct trunk groups. (This aggregation point may be the alternate access tandem location or another CO on a primary facility route.)

g) Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers.

5.2.4 Loss of a Facility Hub

In the event that BellSouth loses a facility hub, the recovery process is much the same as above. Once the NMC has observed the problem and administered the appropriate controls, the ECC will assume authority for the repairs. The recovery effort will include

a) Placing specialists and emergency equipment on notice;

b) Inventorying the damage to determine what equipment and/or functions are lost;

c) Moving containerized emergency equipment to the stricken area, if necessary;

d) Reconnecting service for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies; and

e) Restoring service to CLECs and other customers. If necessary, BellSouth will aggregate the traffic at another location and build temporary facilities. This alternative would be viable for a location that is destroyed and building repairs are required.

5.3 COMBINED OUTAGE (CLEC AND BELLSOUTH EQUIPMENT)

In some instances, a disaster may impact BellSouth's equipment as well as the CLECs'. This situation will be handled in much the same way as described in section 5.2.3. Since BellSouth and the CLECs will be utilizing temporary equipment, close coordination will be required.

6.0 T1 IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

During the restoration of service after a disaster, BellSouth may be forced to aggregate traffic for delivery to a CLEC. During this process, T1 traffic may be consolidated onto DS3s and may become unidentifiable to the Carrier. Because resources will be limited, BellSouth may be forced to "package" this traffic entirely differently then normally received by the CLECs. Therefore, a method for identifying the T1 traffic on the DS3s and providing the information to the Carriers is required.

7.0 ACRONYMS

CO	-	Central Office (BellSouth)
DS3	-	Facility that carries 28 T1s (672 circuits)
ECC	-	Emergency Control Center (BellSouth)
CLEC	-	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
NMC	-	Network Management Center
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center (BellSouth switch)
T1	-	Facility that carries 24 circuits

Hurricane Information

During a hurricane, BellSouth will make every effort to keep CLECs updated on the status of our network. Information centers will be set up throughout BellSouth Telecommunications. These centers are not intended to be used for escalations, but rather to keep the CLEC informed of network related issues, area damages and dispatch conditions, etc.

Hurricane-related information can also be found on line at http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/network/disaster/dis_resp.htm. Information concerning Mechanized Disaster Reports can also be found at this website by clicking on CURRENT MDR REPORTS or by going directly to http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/network/disaster/mdrs.htm.

BST Disaster Management Plan

BellSouth maintenance centers have geographical and redundant communication capabilities. In the event of a disaster removing any maintenance center from service another geographical center would assume maintenance responsibilities. The contact numbers will not change and the transfer will be transparent to the CLEC.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO
INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT BETWEEN
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
AND LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC
DATED JANUARY 1, 2001

This Agreement (the "Amendment") is made and entered into between BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth") a Georgia corporation, and Level 3 Communications, LLC ("Level 3") a Delaware limited liability company.

WHEREAS, The Parties desire to amend that certain Interconnection Agreement between BellSouth and Level 3 dated January 1, 2001 (the "Interconnection Agreement") in order to include the Certification Identification Number for the state of Louisiana to the Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual provisions contained herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, BellSouth and Level 3 hereby convenant and agree as follows:

1. Section 25, Filing of Agreement, of General Terms and Conditions - Part A is being amended to include the following paragraph:

> **For electronic filing purposes in the State of Louisiana, the CLEC Louisiana Certification Number is required and must be provided by Level 3 prior to filing of the Agreement. The CLEC Louisiana Certification Number for Level 3 is TSP00282.**

2. The Parties agree that all of the other provisions of the Interconnection Agreement, dated January 1, 2001, shall remain in full force and effect.

3. The Parties further agree that either or both of the Parties is authorized to submit this Amendment to the Louisiana Public Service Commission or other regulatory body having jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Amendment, for approval subject to Section 252(e) of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

This Amendment is made effective upon the date that it is signed by both Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed by their respective duly authorized representatives on the data indicated below.

__Signature on File_____	_Signature on File_____
BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.	**Level 3 Communications, LLC**
By: ___Greg Follensbee___	By: __Kevin Paul_____
Title: __Senior Director___	Title: VP Softswitch Deployment_
Date: ___5/24/01_____	Date: __5/22/01_____

249606

AMENDMENT
TO THE
AGREEMENT BETWEEN
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC
AND
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2001

Pursuant to this Amendment, (the "Amendment") Level 3 Communications, LLC ("Level 3") and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties", hereby agree to amend that certain Interconnection Agreement with an effective date of January 1, 2001 ("Agreement").

WHEREAS, BellSouth and Level 3 entered into the Agreement with an effective date January 1, 2001, and;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual provisions contained herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. Attachment 3, Exhibit A, Rates, is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with a new Attachment 3, Exhibit A, Rates, as set forth in Exhibit 1 attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

2. All of the other provisions of the Agreement, effective January 1, 2001, shall remain in full force and effect.

3. Either or both of the Parties are authorized to submit this Amendment to the respective state regulatory authorities for approval subject to Section 252(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 as amended by the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed by their respective duly authorized representatives and shall be deemed effective thirty (30) calendar days following the date of the last signature of both Parties.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.	**Level 3 Communications, LLC**
By: _____	By: _____
Name: Greg Follensbee_____	Name: _____
Title: Senior Director_____	Title: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Alabama													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilized for local traffic																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0005692										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0005692										
		Tandem Intermediary Charge, per MOU*			OHD		0.0015										
	* This charge is applicable only to transit traffic and is applied in addition to applicable switching and/or interconnection charges.																
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		333.69bk	56.91bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000026										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0003685										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0101bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	24.15bk	54.82bk		13.79bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0101bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.28bk	54.82bk		13.79bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0101bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.28bk	54.82bk		13.79bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.2067bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	68.75bk	163.61bk		28.88bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	4.67bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	804.02bk	325.51bk		116.91bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	15.96bk	386.19bk	66.33bk	73.28bk	6.39bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	17.06bk	387.06bk	67.20bk	74.22bk	7.33bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	41.52bk	354.94bk	307.43bk	44.38bk	30.52bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	476.04bk	903.03bk	527.87bk	238.97bk	167.16bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Alabama													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	122.50bk	182.08bk	125.14bk	21.07bk	19.58bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	201.37bk	356.28bk	187.94bk	66.51bk	63.65bk						
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	15.39bk	13.15bk	9.43bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Florida													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0006019										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0006019										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		336.43bk	57.38bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000035										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0004372										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0091bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	25.32bk	31.78bk		7.03bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0091bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	18.44bk	31.78bk		7.03bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0091bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	18.44bk	31.78bk		7.03bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.1856bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	88.44bk	98.47bk		19.05bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	3.87bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	1071.00bk	219.28bk		70.56bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	21.94bk	265.84bk	46.97bk	37.63bk	4.00bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	22.81bk	266.54bk	47.67bk	44.22bk	5.33bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	35.28bk	216.65bk	183.54bk	24.30bk	16.95bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	531.91bk	556.37bk	343.01bk	139.13bk	96.84bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	146.77bk	101.42bk	71.62bk	11.09bk	10.49bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	211.19bk	199.28bk	118.64bk	40.34bk	39.07bk						
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	13.76bk	10.07bk	7.08bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Georgia													Attachment: 3				Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0011009										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0011009										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		333.28bk	56.84bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.000008										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0004152										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0222bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	17.07bk	36.08bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0222bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	16.45bk	36.08bk									
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0222bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	16.45bk	36.08bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.4523bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	78.47bk	111.75bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	2.72bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	788.00bk	330.77bk									
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	13.91bk	382.95bk	62.40bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	14.99bk	368.44bk	64.05bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	38.36bk	356.15bk	312.89bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	515.91bk	639.50bk	426.31bk								
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	126.22bk	198.22bk	123.59bk								
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	182.04bk	280.66bk	195.33bk								

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Georgia													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	11.02bk	12.02bk	8.66bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Kentucky													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic- 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic- Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic- Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic- Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0006772										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0006772										
		Tandem Intermediary Charge, per MOU*			OHD		0.001096										
	* This charge is applicable only to transit traffic and is applied in addition to applicable switching and/or interconnection charges.																
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		334.09bk	57.12bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.000003										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0007466										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.01bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	29.11bk	47.34bk		22.77bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0115bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	20.97bk	47.35bk		22.77bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0115bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	20.97bk	47.35bk		22.77bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.23bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	96.04bk	105.52bk		23.09bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	4.97bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	1175.15bk	335.40bk		89.57bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	18.57bk	265.78bk	46.96bk	46.79bk	4.98bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	19.86bk	266.48bk	47.65bk	47.54bk	5.73bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	40.46bk	209.60bk	176.51bk	30.21bk	21.07bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	576.05bk	551.38bk	338.08bk	173.00bk	120.42bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	113.33bk	101.40bk	71.60bk	13.79bk	13.04bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	158.20bk	199.23bk	118.62bk	50.16bk	48.59bk						
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	11.80bk	10.07bk	7.08bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Louisiana												Attachment: 3				Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	TANDEM SWITCHING																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0005507										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0005507										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		334.94bk	56.98bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000032										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0003748										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.013bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	22.60bk	26.62bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.013bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	15.61bk	26.62bk									
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.013bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	15.61bk	26.62bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.2652bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	70.47bk	79.44bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		z			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	6.04bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	850.45bk	158.05bk									
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	18.32bk	187.51bk	32.21bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	19.41bk	187.94bk	32.63bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	39.18bk	172.34bk	149.27bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	469.44bk	438.46bk	256.30bk								
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	105.09bk	88.41bk	60.76bk								
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	201.48bk	172.99bk	91.25bk								

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Louisiana													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	11.78bk	6.39bk	4.58bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Mississippi													Attachment: 3				Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0005379										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0005379										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		334.11bk	56.98bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000026										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0004541										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0098bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	22.52bk	27.57bk		7.11bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0098bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	15.68bk	27.57bk		7.11bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0098bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	15.68bk	27.57bk		7.11bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.201bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	57.33bk	82.28bk		14.90bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	4.76bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	641.90bk	163.70bk		60.29bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	14.91bk	194.22bk	33.36bk	37.79bk	3.30bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	15.99bk	194.66bk	33.80bk	38.27bk	3.78bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	36.83bk	178.50bk	154.61bk	22.89bk	15.74bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	413.87bk	454.13bk	264.47bk	123.23bk	86.19bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	102.85bk	91.57bk	62.94bk	10.87bk	10.10bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	170.63bk	179.17bk	94.52bk	34.30bk	32.82bk						

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Mississippi													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	12.96bk	6.62bk	4.74bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - North Carolina													Attachment: 3			Exhibit: A
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0012										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0012										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		333.54bk	56.88bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.00001										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.00034										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0282bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	18.00bk	52.58bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0282bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.40bk	52.58bk									
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0282bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.40bk	52.58bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.5753bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	71.29bk	163.75bk									
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	12.98bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	720.38bk	579.55bk									
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	14.82bk	553.80bk	89.69bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	15.87bk	562.23bk	92.67bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	35.68bk	534.48bk	462.69bk								
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	498.87bk	562.25bk	527.88bk								
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	146.69bk	197.78bk	140.06bk								

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - North Carolina													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	233.10bk	403.97bk	234.40bk								
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	16.07bk	13.09bk	9.38bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - South Carolina													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilized for local traffic																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.000736										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.000736										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		335.14bk	57.16bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000045										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0004095										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0167bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	24.30bk	40.63bk		16.77bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0167bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	16.76bk	40.63bk		16.77bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0167bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	16.76bk	40.63bk		16.77bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.3415bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	77.14bk	89.47bk		16.39bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	8.02bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	880.65bk	279.37bk		60.33bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	15.33bk	193.53bk	33.24bk	36.72bk	3.21bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	16.54bk	193.97bk	33.68bk	37.19bk	3.68bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	42.62bk	177.87bk	154.06bk	22.24bk	15.30bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	446.00bk	452.52bk	264.53bk	119.75bk	83.77bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	107.57bk	91.24bk	62.71bk	10.56bk	9.81bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	144.02bk	178.54bk	94.18bk	33.33bk	31.90bk						
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	8.64bk	6.59bk	4.73bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																

LOCAL INTERCONNECTION - Tennessee													Attachment: 3		Exhibit: A	
CATEGORY	NOTES	RATE ELEMENTS	Interim	Zone	BCS	USOC	RATES($)					Svc Order Submitted Elec per LSR	Svc Order Submitted Manually per LSR	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Add'l	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc 1st	Incremental Charge - Manual Svc Order vs. Electronic-Disc Add'l
							Rec	Nonrecurring		Nonrecurring Disconnect		OSS RATES ($)					
								First	Add'l	First	Add'l	SOMEC	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN	SOMAN
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (CALL TRANSPORT AND TERMINATION)																	
	NOTE: "bk" beside a rate indicates that the Parties have agreed to bill and keep for that element under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms and conditions in Attachment 3.																
	NOTE: The Parties will report a Percent Local Facility ("PLF") factor to one another to represent the percentage of switched dedicated facilities utilied for local traffic.																
	COMPENSATION																
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/02 - 12/31/02)			OHD		.0015										
		Single Rate for Local and ISP-bound Traffic (1/1/03 - 12/31/03)			OHD		.001										
	COMPENSATION FOR TRANSIT AND MTA TRAFFIC																
		Tandem Switching Function Per MOU			OHD		0.0009778										
		Multiple Tandem Switching, per MOU (applies to intial tandem only)			OHD		0.0009778										
	TRUNK CHARGE																
		Installation Trunk Side Service - per DS0			OHD	TPP++		334.29bk	57.01bk								
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDE0P	0.00										
		Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			0H1 OH1MS	TDE1P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS0**			OHD	TDW0P	0.00										
		Dedicated Tandem Trunk Port Service-per DS1**			OH1 OH1MS	TDW1P	0.00										
	** This rate element is recovered on a per MOU basis and is included in the End Office Switching and Tandem Switching, per MOU rate elements																
	COMMON TRANSPORT (Shared)																
		Common Transport - Per Mile, Per MOU			OHD		0.0000064										
		Common Transport - Facilities Termination Per MOU			OHD		0.0003871										
LOCAL INTERCONNECTION (TRANSPORT)																	
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - VOICE GRADE																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 2-Wire Voice Grade - Per Mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	0.0174bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport- 2- Wire Voice Grade - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NF	18.58bk	17.37bk		3.51bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - 56/64 KBPS																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0174bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 56 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.98bk	17.37bk		3.51bk							
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - per mile per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	0.0174bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - 64 kbps - Facility Termination per month			OHL, OHM	1L5NK	17.98bk	17.37bk		3.51bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT - DS1																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Channel - DS1 - Per Mile per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	0.3562bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Tranport - DS1 - Facility Termination per month			OH1, OH1MS	1L5NL	77.86bk	76.27bk		14.99bk							
	INTEROFFICE CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT- DS3																
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Per Mile per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	2.34bk										
		Interoffice Channel - Dedicated Transport - DS3 - Facility Termination per month			OH3, OH3MS	1L5NM	848.99bk	176.56bk		105.91bk							
	LOCAL CHANNEL - DEDICATED TRANSPORT																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 2-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV2	19.43bk	199.33bk	24.16bk	54.81bk	4.80bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - 4-Wire Voice Grade per month			OHL, OHM	TEFV4	20.56bk	201.53bk	24.83bk	55.52bk	5.51bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1	TEFHG	40.99bk	277.35bk	233.26bk	33.18bk	22.30bk						
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 Facility Termination per month			OH3	TEFHJ	611.30bk	595.37bk	304.50bk	215.82bk	151.15bk						
	LOCAL INTERCONNECTION MID-SPAN MEET																
	NOTE: If Access service ride Mid-Span Meet, one-half the tariffed service Local Channel rate is applicable.																
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS1 per month			OH1MS	TEFHG	0.00	0.00									
		Local Channel - Dedicated - DS3 per month			OH3MS	TEFHJ	0.00	0.00									
	MULTIPLEXERS																
		Channelization - DS1 to DS0 Channel System			OH1, OH1MS	SATN1	80.77bk	141.87bk	77.11bk	44.47bk	42.62bk						
		DS3 to DS1 Channel System per month			OH3, OH3MS	SATNS	222.98bk	308.03bk	108.47bk	6.34bk	4.23bk						
		DS3 Interface Unit (DS1 COCI) per month			OH1, OH1MS	SATCO	17.58bk	6.07bk	4.66bk								
	Notes: If no rate is identified in the contract, the rates, terms, and conditions for the specific service or function will be as set forth in applicable BellSouth tariff.																