TGP-2: Trunk Group Performance-CLEC Specific

Definition

The Trunk Group Performance report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, average trunk group blocking data for each hour of each day of the reporting cycle, for both CLEC affecting and BellSouth affecting trunk groups.

Exclusions

- Trunk Groups for which valid data is not available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information
- Trunk groups blocked due to CLEC network/equipment failure
- Trunk groups blocked due to CLEC delayed or refused orders
- Trunk groups blocked due to unanticipated significant increases in CLEC traffic
- Final groups actually overflowing, not blocked

Business Rules

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

Monthly Average Blocking:

- The reporting cycle includes both business and non-business days in a calendar month.
- Monthly average blocking values are calculated for each trunk group for each of the 24 time consistent hours across a reporting cycle.

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- Used to compare aggregate blocking across trunk groups which terminate traffic at CLEC points of presence versus BellSouth switches.
- Aggregate monthly blocking data is calculated for each hour of the day across all trunk groups assigned to a category.

Trunk Categorization:

- This report displays, over a reporting cycle, aggregate, 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 so 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 Categories:

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

C-2: Collocation Average Arrangement Time

Definition

Measures the average time (counted in calendar days) from receipt of a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order (including receipt of appropriate fee if required) to the date BellSouth completes the collocation arrangement and notifies the CLEC.

Exclusions

- Any Bona Fide firm order canceled by the CLEC
- Any Bona Fide firm order with a CLEC-negotiated interval longer than the benchmark interval

Business Rules

The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate Bone Fide firm order accompanied by the appropriate fee. The clock stops on the date that BellSouth completes the collocation arrangement and notifies the CLEC.

Calculation

Arrangement Time = (a - b)

- a = Date Collocation Arrangement is Complete
- b = Date Order for Collocation Arrangement Submitted

Average Arrangement Time = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Arrangement Times
- d = Total Number of Collocation Arrangements Completed during Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) Aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• State • Virtual-Initial • Virtual-Augment • Physical Caged-Initial • Physical Caged-Augment • Physical Cageless-Initial • Physical Cageless-Augment	• Virtual - 50 Calendar Days (Ordinary) • Virtual - 75 Calendar Days (Extraordinary) • Physical Caged - 90 Calendar Days • Physical Cageless - 60 Calendar Days (Ordinary) • Physical Cageless - 90 Calendar Days (Extraordinary)

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

C-3: Collocation Percent of Due Dates Missed

Definition

Measures the percent of missed due dates for both virtual and physical collocation arrangements.

Exclusions

Any Bona Fide firm order canceled by the CLEC.

Business Rules

Percent Due Dates Missed is the percent of total collocation arrangements which BellSouth is unable to complete by end of the BellSouth committed due date. The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate Bona Fide firm order accompanied by the appropriate fee if required. The arrangement is considered a missed due date if it is not completed on or before the committed due date.

Calculation

% of Due Dates Missed = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of Completed Orders that were not completed within BellSouth Committed Due Date during Reporting Period
- b = Number of Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) Aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• State • Virtual-Initial • Virtual-Augment • Physical Caged-Initial • Physical Caged-Augment • Physical Cageless-Initial • Physical Cageless-Augment	• >= 95% on time

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• All Collocation Arrangements	• >= 95% on time

Section 11: Change Management

CM-1: Timeliness of Change Management Notices

Definition

Measures whether CLECs receive required software release notices on time to prepare for BellSouth interface/system changes so CLEC interfaces are not impaired by change.

Exclusions

- Changes to release dates for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as the system software vendor changes. For example: a patch to fix a software problem.
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process (CCP)

Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of change management notices sent to the CLECs according to notification standards and time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the notification date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. A revised notification would be required and the clock would restart. Based on release constraints for defects/expedites, notification may be less than the agreed upon interval in the CCP for new features.

Calculation

Timeliness of Change Management Notices = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of Change Management Notifications Sent Within Required Timeframes
- b = Total Number of Change Management Notifications Sent

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 95% >= 30 Days of Release

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 95% >= 30 Days of Release

CM-2: Change Management Notice Average Delay Days

Definition

Measures the average delay days for change management system release notices sent outside the time frame set forth in the Change Control Process.

Exclusions

- Changes to release dates for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as the system software vendor changes. For example: a patch to fix a software problem
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process

Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of change management notices sent to the CLECs according to notification standards and time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the notification due date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. A revised notification would be required and the clock would restart. Based on release constraints for defects/expedites, notification may be less than the agreed upon interval in the CCP for new features.

Calculation

Change Management Notice Delay Days = (a - b)

- a = Date Notice Sent
- b = Date Notice Due

Change Management Notice Average Delay Days = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Change Management Notice Delay Days
- d = Total Number of Notices Sent Late

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• <= 8 Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

CM-3: Timeliness of Documents Associated with Change

Definition

Measures whether CLECs received requirements or business rule documentation on time to prepare for BellSouth interface/system changes so CLEC interfaces are not impaired by change.

Exclusions

- Documentation for release dates that slip less than 30 days for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as changes due to Regulatory mandate or CLEC request
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process

Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of requirements or business rule documentation sent to the CLECs according to documentation standards and timeframes set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the business rule documentation release date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. Revisions to documentation could be required and the clock would restart.

Calculation

Timeliness of Documents Associated with Change $= (a / b) \times 100$

- a = Change Management Documentation Sent Within Required Timeframes after Notices
- b = Total Number of Change Management Documentation Sent

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 95% >= 30 days if new features coding is required • 95% >= 5 days for documentation defects, corrections or clarifications

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 95% >= 30 days of the change

CM-4: Change Management Documentation Average Delay Days

Definition

Measures the average delay days for requirements or business rule documentation sent outside the time frames set forth in the Change Control Process.

Exclusions

- Documentation for release dates that slip less than 30 days for reasons outside BellSouth control, such as changes due to Regulatory mandate or CLEC request
- Type 6 Change Requests (Defects/Expedites), as defined by the Change Control Process

Business Rules

This metric is designed to measure the percent of requirements or business rule documentation sent to the CLECs according to documentation standards and time frames set forth in the Change Control Process. The CCP is used by BellSouth and the CLECs to manage requested changes to the BellSouth Local Interfaces.

The clock starts on the business rule documentation release date. The clock stops on the software release date. When project events occur (scope changes, analysis information, etc.), the software release date may change. Revisions to documentation could be required and the clock would restart.

Calculation

Change Management Documentation Delay Days = (a - b)

- a = Date Documentation Provided
- b = Date Documentation Due

Change Management Documentation Average Delay Days = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all CM Documentation Delay Days
- d = Total Change Management Documents Sent

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Notice Date
- Release Date

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• <= 8 Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

CM-5: Notification of CLEC Interface Outages

Definition

Measures the time it takes BellSouth to notify the CLEC of an outage of an interface.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

This measure is designed to notify the CLEC of interface outages within 15 minutes of BellSouth's verification that an outage has taken place. This metric will be expressed as a percentage.

Calculation

Notification of CLEC Interface Outages = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of Interface Outages where CLECS are notified within 15 minutes
- b = Total Number of Interface Outages

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Number of Interface Outages • Number of Notifications <= 15 minutes	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• By interface type for all interfaces accessed by CLECs	• 97% in 15 Minutes

Interface	Applicable to
EDI	CLEC
CSOTS	CLEC
LENS	CLEC
TAG	CLEC
ECTA	CLEC
TAFI	CLEC/BellSouth

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

Section 12: Bona Fide / New Business Request Process

BFR-1: Percentage of BFR/NBR Requests Processed Within 30 Business Days

Definition

Percentage of Bona Fide/New Business Requests processed within 30 business days for the development and purchases of network elements not currently offered.

Exclusions

- Any application cancelled by the CLEC

Business Rules

The clock starts when BellSouth receives a complete and accurate application. The clock stops when BellSouth completes application processing for Network Elements that are not operational at the time of the request.

Calculation

Percentage of BFR/NBR Requests Processed Within 30 Business Days = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of number of requests processed within 30 days
- b = Total number of requests

Report Structure

- Individual CLEC (alias) Aggregate
- Aggregate of all CLECs

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 90% <= 30 business days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

BFR-2: Percentage of Quotes Provided for Authorized BFR/NBR Requests Processed Within X (10/30/60) Business Days

Definition

Percentage of quotes provided in response to Bona Fide/New Business Requests within X (10/30/60) business days for network elements not currently offered.

Exclusions

- Requests that are subject to pending arbitration

Business Rules

The clock starts when BellSouth receives a complete and accurate application. The clock stops when BellSouth responds back to the application with a price quote.

Calculation

Percentage of Quotes Provided for Authorized BFR/NBR Requests Processed Within X (10/30/60) Business Days = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of number of requests processed within "X" days
- b = Total number of requests
  where "X" = 10, 30, or 60 days

Report Structure

- New Network Elements that are operational at the time of the request
- New Network Elements that are ordered by the FCC
- New Network Elements that are not operational at the time of the request

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark

• Region	• 90% <= 10/30/60 business days
	  - Network Elements that are operational at the time of the request – 10 days
	  - Network Elements that are Ordered by the FCC – 30 days
	  - New Network Elements – 90 days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

Appendix A: Reporting Scope

A-1: Standard Service Groupings

See individual reports in the body of the SQM.

A-2: Standard Service Order Activities

These are the generic BellSouth/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.

Service Order Activity Types

- Service Migrations Without Changes
- Service Migrations With Changes
- Move and Change Activities
- Service Disconnects (Unless noted otherwise)
- New Service Installations

Pre-Ordering Query Types

- Address
- Telephone Number
- Appointment Scheduling
- Customer Service Record
- Feature Availability
- Service Inquiry

Maintenance Query Types:

TAFI - TAFI queries the systems below

- CRIS
- March
- Predictor
- LMOS
  - DLR
  - DLETH
  - LMOSupd
- LNP
- NIW
- OSPCM
- SOCS

Report Levels

- CLEC RESH
- CLEC State
- CLEC Region
- Aggregate CLEC State
- Aggregate CLEC Region
- BellSouth State
- BellSouth Region

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Symbols used in calculations

Σ
A mathematical symbol representing the sum of a series of values following the symbol.

-
A mathematical operator representing subtraction.

+
A mathematical operator representing addition.

/
A mathematical operator representing division.

<
A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is less than the metric on the right.

<=
A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is less than or equal to the metric on the right.

>
A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is greater than the metric on the right.

>=
A mathematical symbol that indicates the metric on the left of the symbol is greater than or equal to the metric on the right.

( )
Parentheses, used to group mathematical operations which are completed before operations outside the parentheses.

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.

ALEC
Alternative Local Exchange Company = FL CLEC

ADSL
Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line

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

BFR:
Bona Fide Request

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 (Front-end to the CRIS database.)

BRI
Basic Rate ISDN

BRC
Business Repair Center – The BellSouth Business Systems trouble receipt center which serves business and CLEC customers.

BellSouth
BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

C

CABS
Carrier Access Billing System

CCC
Coordinated Customer Conversions

CCP
Change Control Process

Centrex
A business telephone service, offered by local exchange carriers, which is similar to a Private Branch Exchange (PBX) but the switching equipment is located in the telephone company Central Office (CO).

CKTID
A unique identifier for elements combined in a service configuration

CLEC
Competitive Local Exchange Carrier

CLP
Competitive Local Provider = NC CLEC

CM
Change Management

CMDS
Centralized Message Distribution System - Telcordia administered national system used to transfer specially formatted messages among companies.

COFFI
Central Office Feature File Interface - Provides information about USOCs and class of service. COFFI is a part of DOE/ SONGS. It indicates all services available to a customer.

COG
Corporate Gateway - Telcordia product designed for the electronic submission of xDSL Local Service Requests.

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

CRSG
Complex Resale Support Group

C-SOTS
CLEC Service Order Tracking System

CSR
Customer Service Record

CTTG
Common Transport Trunk Group - Final trunk groups between BellSouth & Independent end offices and the BellSouth access tandems.

CWINS Center
Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network Services Center (formerly the UNE Center).

D

DA
Directory Assistance

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.

DS-0
The worldwide standard speed for one digital voice signal (64000 bps).

DS-1
24 DS-0s (1.544Mb/sec., i.e. carrier systems)

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.

DOM
Delivery Order Manager - Telcordia product designed for the electronic submission of xDSL Local Service Requests.

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 Unbundled Network Elements.

DSAPDDI
DSAP software contract for schedule information.

DSL
Digital Subscriber Line

DUI
Database Update 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.

ESSX
BellSouth Centrex Service

F

Fatal Reject
LSRs 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 BellSouth 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.

FX
Foreign Exchange

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

HDSL
High Density Subscriber Loop/Line

I J K

ILEC
Incumbent Local Exchange Company

INP
Interim Number Portability

ISDN
Integrated Services Digital Network

IPC
Interconnection Purchasing Center

L

LAN
Local Area Network

LAUTO
The automatic processor in the LNP Gateway that validates LSRs and issues service orders.

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.

LERG
Local Exchange Routing Guide

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.

LFACS
Loop Facilities Assessment and Control System

LIDB
Line Information Database

LISC
Local Interconnection Service Center - The center that issues trunk orders.

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

LMU
Loop Make-up

LMUS

Loop Make-up Service Inquiry

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.

LRN
Location Routing Number

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
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.

N

NBR
New Business Request

NC
"No Circuits" - All circuits busy announcement.

NIW
Network Information Warehouse

NMLI
Native Mode LAN Interconnection

NPA
Numbering Plan Area

NXX
The "exchange" portion of a telephone number.

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

PMAP
Performance Measurement Analysis Platform

PMQAP
Performance Measurement Quality Assurance Plan

PON
Purchase Order Number

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.

PRI
Primary Rate ISDN

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.

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.

ROS
Regional Ordering System

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

SAC
Service Advocacy Center

SEEM
Self Effectuating Enforcement Mechanism

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.

SOG
Service Order Generator - Telcordia product designed to generate a service order for xDSL.

SOIR
Service Order Interface Record - any change effecting activity to a customer account by service order that impacts 911/E911

SONGS
Service Order Negotiation and Generation System.

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 V

UNE
Unbundled Network Element

UCL
Unbundled Copper Link

USOC
Universal Service Order Code

W X Y Z

WATS
Wide Area Telephone Service

WFA
Work Force Administration

WMC
Work Management Center

WTN
Working Telephone Number.

Appendix C: Appendix C: BellSouth 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) each of the next five (5) years (2001-2005) 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.

Attachment 5

BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan

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 by BellSouth to hasten the recovery process in accordance with the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program established by the Federal Communications Commission to identify and prioritize telecommunication services that support national security or emergency preparedness (NS/EP) missions. 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 ensure 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 Midtown 1 Building in Atlanta, Georgia. 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 involved 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 whose 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 on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency.

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 on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency;
>
> 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.)

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 on a parity basis for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies or End Users served by BellSouth or CLEC in accordance with the TSP priority restoration coding scheme entered in the BellSouth Maintenance database immediately prior to the emergency; and

    e) 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 than 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

CLEC - Competitive Local Exchange Carrier

CO - Central Office (BellSouth)

DS3 - Facility that carries 28 T1s (672 circuits)

ECC - Emergency Control Center (BellSouth)

NMC - Network Management Center

SWC - Serving Wire Center (BellSouth switch)

T1 - Facility that carries 24 circuits

TSP - Telecommunications Service Priority

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.

Attachment 6

Bona Fide Request and New Business Request Process

BONA FIDE REQUEST AND NEW BUSINESS REQUEST PROCESS

1.0   The Parties agree that TENNESSEE PHONE is entitled to order any Resale Service required to be made available by FCC or Commission requirements pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as modified by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act"). TENNESSEE PHONE also shall be permitted to request the development of new or revised service options which are not required by the Act. Procedures applicable to requesting the addition of such facilities or service options are specified in this Attachment 6.

2.0   **BONA FIDE REQUEST**

2.1   A Bona Fide Request (BFR) is to be used when TENNESSEE PHONE makes a request of BellSouth to provide a new or modified service option (Requested Services) pursuant to the Act that was not previously included in this Agreement.

2.2   A BFR shall be submitted in writing by TENNESSEE PHONE and shall specifically identify the requested service date, technical requirements, space requirements and/or such other specifications that clearly define the request such that BellSouth has sufficient information to analyze and prepare a response. Such a request shall also include TENNESSEE PHONE's designation of the request as being pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (i.e. a BFR). The request shall be sent to TENNESSEE PHONE's designated BellSouth Sales contact.

2.3   If BellSouth determines that the preliminary analysis of the requested BFR is of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend inordinate resources to evaluate the BFR, BellSouth shall notify TENNESSEE PHONE within ten (10) business days of BellSouth's receipt of BFR that a fee will be required prior to the evaluation of the BFR. TENNESSEE PHONE shall submit such fee within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's notice that a fee is required. Within thirty (30) business days of BellSouth's receipt of the fee, BellSouth shall respond to TENNESSEE PHONE by providing a preliminary analysis of such Requested Services that are the subject of the BFR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the Requested Services or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services. If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services, BellSouth will provide an explanation of why the request is not technically feasible, does not qualify as a BFR for the Requested Services

or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act. If preliminary analysis of the requested BFR is not of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend inordinate resources to evaluate the BFR, within thirty (30) business days of its receipt of the BFR, BellSouth shall respond to TENNESSEE PHONE by providing a preliminary analysis of such Requested Services that are the subject of the BFR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the Requested Services or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services. If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services, BellSouth will provide an explanation of why the request is not technically feasible, does not qualify as a BFR for the Requested Services or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act.

2.4   TENNESSEE PHONE may cancel a BFR at any time. If TENNESSEE PHONE cancels the request more than ten (10) business days after submitting the BFR request, TENNESSEE PHONE shall pay BellSouth's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and/or implementing the BFR up to the date of cancellation in addition to any fee submitted in accordance with Section 2.3 above.

2.5   TENNESSEE PHONE will have thirty (30) business days from receipt of preliminary analysis to accept the preliminary analysis or cancel the BFR as set forth in Section 2.4. Acceptance of the preliminary analysis must be in writing and accompanied by all nonrecurring charges quoted in the preliminary analysis. The nonrecurring charges as stated in the preliminary analysis cover the initial work required to develop the project plan, create the design parameters, and establish all activities and resources required to complete the BFR (Development Costs). Development costs are non-refundable. If TENNESSEE PHONE fails to respond within this 30-day period, the BFR will be deemed cancelled.

2.5.1   BellSouth shall propose a firm price quote and a detailed implementation plan within thirty (30) business days of receipt of TENNESSEE PHONE's acceptance of the preliminary analysis.

2.5.2   TENNESSEE PHONE shall have thirty (30) business days from receipt of firm price quote to accept or deny the firm price quote and submit any additional nonrecurring, non-refundable fees quoted in the firm price quote.

2.6   Unless TENNESSEE PHONE agrees otherwise, all prices shall be consistent with the pricing principles of the Act, FCC and/or the Commission.

2.7   If TENNESSEE PHONE believes that BellSouth's firm price quote is not consistent with the requirements of the Act, or if either Party believes that the other is not acting in good faith in requesting, negotiating or processing the BFR, either Party may seek FCC or Commission arbitration, as appropriate, to resolve the dispute.

2.8   Upon agreement to the rates, terms and conditions of a BFR, an amendment to this Agreement may be required.

3.0   **NEW BUSINESS REQUEST**

3.1   A New Business Request (NBR) is to be used by TENNESSEE PHONE to make a request of BellSouth for a new or modified feature or capability of an existing product or service, a new product or service that is not deployed within the BellSouth network or operations and business support systems, or a new or modified service option that was not previously included in this Agreement (Requested Enhanced Services).

3.2   An NBR shall be submitted in writing by TENNESSEE PHONE and shall specifically identify the requested service date, technical requirements, space requirements and/or such specifications that clearly define the request such that BellSouth has sufficient information to analyze and prepare a response. The request shall be sent to TENNESSEE PHONE's designated BellSouth Sales contact.

3.3   If BellSouth determines that the preliminary analysis of the requested NBR is of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend inordinate resources to evaluate the NBR, BellSouth shall notify TENNESSEE PHONE that a fee will be required prior to the evaluation of the NBR. TENNESSEE PHONE shall submit such fee within ten (10) business days of BellSouth's notice that a fee is required. BellSouth shall use reasonable efforts to respond to the NBR within (30) business days following BellSouth's receipt of the fee by providing a preliminary analysis of such Requested Enhanced Services that are the subject of the NBR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the Requested Enhanced Services or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Enhanced Services. If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services, BellSouth will provide an explanation of why the request is not technically feasible, does not qualify as an NBR for the Requested Services or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act. If preliminary analysis of the requested NBR is not of such complexity that it will cause BellSouth to expend inordinate resources to evaluate the NBR, BellSouth will use reasonable efforts to respond to TENNESSEE PHONE within thirty (30) business days of its receipt of an NBR by providing a preliminary analysis

of such Requested Services that are the subject of the NBR. The preliminary analysis shall either confirm that BellSouth will offer access to the Requested Enhanced Services or confirm that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Enhanced Services. If the preliminary analysis states that BellSouth will not offer the Requested Services, BellSouth will provide an explanation of why the request is not technically feasible, does not qualify as an NBR for the Requested Services or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act.

3.4   TENNESSEE PHONE may cancel an NBR at any time. If TENNESSEE PHONE cancels the request more than ten (10) business days after submitting it, TENNESSEE PHONE shall pay BellSouth's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and/or implementing the NBR up to the date of cancellation in addition to any fee submitted in accordance with Section 3.3 above.

3.5   TENNESSEE PHONE will have thirty (30) business days from receipt of preliminary analysis to accept the preliminary analysis or cancel the NBR as set forth in section 3.4. Acceptance of the preliminary analysis must be in writing and accompanied by all nonrecurring charges quoted in the preliminary analysis. The nonrecurring charges as stated in the preliminary analysis cover the initial work required to develop the project plan, create the design parameters, and establish all activities and resources required to complete the NBR. If TENNESSEE PHONE fails to respond within this 30-day period, the NBR will be deemed cancelled.

3.6   If TENNESSEE PHONE accepts the preliminary analysis, BellSouth shall propose a firm price quote and a detailed implementation plan within sixty (60) business days of receipt of TENNESSEE PHONE's acceptance of the preliminary analysis and nonrecurring fees quoted in the preliminary analysis.

3.7   TENNESSEE PHONE shall have thirty (30) business days from receipt of the firm price quote to accept or deny the firm price quote and submit any additional nonrecurring, non-refundable fees quoted in the firm price quote.

3.8   Upon agreement to the terms of a NBR, an amendment to this Agreement, or a separate agreement, may be required.

AMENDMENT
TO THE
RESALE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
TENNESSEE PHONE SERVICE, INC.
DATED: MAY 7, 2003

Pursuant to this Amendment, (the "Amendment"), TENNESSEE PHONE SERVICE, INC., ("TENNESSEE PHONE"), and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties," hereby agree to amend the Resale Agreement between the Parties dated May 7, 2003, ("Agreement") to be effective on the date of the last signature executing the Amendment.

WHEREAS, BellSouth and TENNESSEE PHONE entered into the Agreement on May 7, 2003, 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. The Parties agree to delete Attachment 4 in its entirety and replace it with the new Attachment 4, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 1 of this Amendment.

2. All of the other provisions of the Agreement, dated May 7, 2003, 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 Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

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

03/05/03

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement the day and year written below.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.   **Tennessee Phone Services, Inc.**

By: _Ela Shiroishi_   By: _Michaele Sullivan_

Name: Elizabeth R.A. Shiroishi   Name: _Michaele Sullivan_

Title: Director, Interconnection Services   Title: _President_

Date: _5/22/03_   Date: _5-16-03_

Attachment 4

Performance Measurements

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

Upon a particular Commission's issuance of an Order pertaining to Performance Measurements in a proceeding expressly applicable to all CLECs generally, BellSouth shall implement in that state such Performance Measurements as of the date specified by the Commission. Performance Measurements that have been Ordered in a particular state can currently be accessed via the internet at https://pmap.bellsouth.com. The following Service Quality Measurements (SQM) plan adopted by the Florida Commission on February 14, 2002, as it presently exists and as it may be modified in the future, is being included as the performance measurements currently in place for the state of Tennessee. At such time that the TRA issues a subsequent Order pertaining to Performance Measurements, such Performance Measurements shall supersede the SQM contained in the Agreement.

Version 1Q03: 04/11/03

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BellSouth Service Quality Measurement Plan (SQM)

Tennessee Performance Metrics

Measurement Descriptions
Version 1.00

Issue Date: December 1, 2002

Introduction

The BellSouth Service Quality Measurement Plan (SQM) describes in detail the measurements produced to evaluate the quality of service delivered to BellSouth's customers both wholesale and retail. The SQM was developed to respond to the requirements of the Communications Act of 1996 Section 251 (96 Act) which required BellSouth to provide non-discriminatory access to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLEC)[1] and their Retail Customers. The reports produced by the SQM provide regulators, CLECs and BellSouth the information necessary to monitor the delivery of non-discriminatory access.

This plan results from the many divergent forces evolving from the 96 Act. The 96 Act, the Georgia Public Service Commission (GPSC) Order (Docket 7892-U 12/30/97), LCUG 1-7.0, the FCC's NPRM (CC Docket 98-56 RM9101 04/17/98), the Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC) Order (Docket U-22252 Subdocket C 04/19/98), the Florida Public Service Commission Order (Docket 000121-TP), numerous arbitration cases, LPSC sponsored collaborative workshops (10/98-02/00), and proceedings in Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina have and continue to influence the SQM.

The SQM and the reports flowing from it must change to reflect the dynamic requirements of the industry. New measurements are added as new products, systems, and processes are developed and fielded. New products and services are added as the markets for them develop and the processes stabilize. The measurements are also changed to reflect changes in systems, correct errors, and respond to both 3rd Party audit requirements and the Tennessee Regulatory Authority.

This document is intended for use by someone with knowledge of telecommunications industry, information technologies and a functional knowledge of the subject areas covered by the BellSouth Performance Measurements and the reports that flow from them.

Once it is approved, the most current copy of this document can be found on the web at URL: http:// pmap.bellsouth.com in the Documentation/Exhibits folder.

Report Publication Dates

Each month, preliminary SQM reports will be posted to BellSouth's SQM web site (http://pmap.bellsouth.com) by 8:00 A.M. EST on the 21st day of each month or the first business day after the 21st. The validated SQM reports will be posted by 8:00 A.M. on the last day of the month. Reports not posted by this time will be considered late for SEEM payment purposes. Validated SEEM reports will be posted on the 15th of the following month. SEEM payments due will also be paid on the 15th of the following month. For instance: May data will be posted in preliminary SQM reports on June 21. Final validated SQM reports will be posted on the last day of the month. Final validated SEEM reports will be posted and payments mailed on the 15th of the following month. BellSouth shall retain the performance measurement raw data files for a period of 18 months and further retain the monthly reports produced in PMAP for a period of three years.

---

1. *Alternative Local Exchange Companies (ALEC) and Competing Local Providers (CLP) are referred to as Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLEC) in this document.*

Report Delivery Methods

CLEC SQM and SEEM reports will be considered delivered when posted to the web site. The Tennessee Regulatory Authority has access to the web site. In addition, a copy of the Monthly State Summary reports will be filed with the TRA as soon as possible after the last day of each month.

Contents

Section 1: Operations Support Systems (OSS)

OSS-1: Average Response Time and Response Interval (Pre-Ordering/ Ordering)

Definition

Average response time and response intervals are the average times and number of requests responded to within certain intervals for accessing legacy data associated with appointment scheduling, service & feature availability, address verification, request for Telephone numbers (TNs), and Customer Service Records (CSRs).

Exclusions

Syntactically incorrect queries.

Business Rules

The average response time for retrieving pre-order/order information from a given legacy system is determined by summing the response times for all requests submitted to the legacy systems during the reporting period and dividing by the total number of legacy system requests for that month.

The date/time stamp shall begin when BST receives a query at the BellSouth Gateway and shall end when the query is transmitted from the BST Gateway (applies to both TAG and LENS). For BellSouth, the response interval starts when the client application (RNS or ROS) submits a request to the legacy system and ends when the appropriate response is returned to the client application. The number of accesses to the legacy systems during the reporting period which take less than 2.3 seconds, the number of accesses which take more than 6 seconds, and the number which are less than or equal to 6.3 seconds are also captured.

Calculation

Response Time = (a - b)

- a = Date & Time of Legacy Response
- b = Date & Time of Legacy Request

Average Response Time = c ÷ d

- c = Sum of Response Times
- d = Number of Legacy Requests During the Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Interface Type
- Not CLEC Specific
- Not product/service specific
- Regional Level

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Legacy Contract (per reporting dimension) • Response Interval • Regional Scope	• Report Month • Legacy Contract (per reporting dimension) • Response Interval • Regional Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• **RSAG – Address** (Regional Street Address Guide-Address) – stores street address information used to validate customer addresses. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **RSAG – TN** (Regional Street Address Guide-Telephone number) – contains information about facilities available and telephone numbers working at a given address. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **ATLAS** (Application for Telephone Number Load Administration and Selection) – acts as a warehouse for storing telephone numbers that are available for assignment by the system. It enables CLECs and BellSouth service reps to select and reserve telephone numbers. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **COFFI** (Central Office Feature File Interface) – stores information about product and service offerings and availability. CLECs query this legacy system. • **DSAP** (DOE Support Application) – provides due date information. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **CRIS** (Customer Record Information System) – Source of CSR (Customer Service Record) information. Contains information about individual customers including listings, addresses, features, services, etc. CLECs and BellSouth can query for CSR information. • **P/SIMS** (Product/Services Inventory Management system) – provides information on capacity, tariffs, inventory and service availability. CLECs query this legacy system. • **OASIS** (Obtain Available Services Information Systems) – Information on feature and rate availability. BellSouth queries this legacy system.	• Parity + 2 seconds

Table 1: Legacy System Access Times For RNS

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	≤ 6.3 sec.	Avg. Sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address	x	x	x	x	x
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN	x	x	x	x	x
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule	x	x	x	x	x
CRIS	CRSACCTS	CSR	x	x	x	x	x
OASIS	OASISCAR	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x
OASIS	OASISLPC	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x
OASIS	OASISMTN	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x
OASIS	OASISBIG	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x

Table 2: Legacy System Access Times For R0S

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	≤6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address	x	x	x	x	x
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN	x	x	x	x	x

OSS-1: Average Response Time and Response Interval (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

Table 2: Legacy System Access Times For R0S

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	≤6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule	x	x	x	x	x
CRIS	CRSOCSR	CSR	x	x	x	x	x
OASIS	OASISBIG	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x

Table 3: Legacy System Access Times For LENS

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	≤6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address	x	x	x	x	x
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN	x	x	x	x	x
DSAP	DSAP	Schedule	x	x	x	x	x
CRIS	CRSECSRL	CSR	x	x	x	x	x
COFFI	COFFI/USOC	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x
P/SIMS	PSIMS/ORB	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x

Table 4: Legacy System Access Times For TAG

System	Contract	Data	< 2.3 sec.	> 6 sec.	≤6.3 sec.	Avg. sec.	# of Calls
RSAG	RSAG-TN	Address	x	x	x	x	x
RSAG	RSAG-ADDR	Address	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-TN	TN	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-MLH	TN	x	x	x	x	x
ATLAS	ATLAS-DID	TN	x	x	x	x	x
DSAP	DSAP-DDI	Schedule	x	x	x	x	x
CRIS	TAG-CSR	CSR	x	x	x	x	x
P/SIMS	PSIM/ORB	Feature/Service	x	x	x	x	x

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

Note: CLEC specific data is not available in this measure. Queries of this sort do not have company specific signatures.

OSS-1: Average Response Time and Response Interval (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• **RSAG – Address** (Regional Street Address Guide-Address) – stores street address information used to validate customer addresses. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **RSAG – TN** (Regional Street Address Guide-Telephone number) – contains information about facilities available and telephone numbers working at a given address. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **ATLAS** (Application for Telephone Number Load Administration and Selection) – acts as a warehouse for storing telephone numbers that are available for assignment by the system. It enables CLECs and BellSouth service reps to select and reserve telephone numbers. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **COFFI** (Central Office Feature File Interface) – stores information about product and service offerings and availability. CLECs query this legacy system. • **DSAP** (DOE Support Application) – provides due date information. CLECs and BellSouth query this legacy system. • **CRIS** (Customer Record Information System) – Source of CSR (Customer Service Record) information. Contains information about individual customers including listings, addresses, features, services, etc. CLECs and BellSouth can query for CSR information. • **P/SIMS** (Product/Services Inventory Management system) – provides information on capacity, tariffs, inventory and service availability. CLECs query this legacy system. • **OASIS** (Obtain Available Services Information Systems) – Information on feature and rate availability. BellSouth queries this legacy system.	• Parity + 2 Seconds

SEEM OSS Legacy Systems

System	BellSouth	CLEC
Telephone Number/Address		
RSAG-ADDR	RNS, ROS	TAG, LENS
RSAG-TN	RNS, ROS	TAG, LENS
Atlas	RNS,ROS	TAG, LENS
Appointment Scheduling		
DSAP	RNS, ROS	TAG, LENS
CSR Data		
CRSACCTS	RNS	
CRSOCSR	ROS	
CRSECSRL		LENS
TAG-CSR		TAG
Service/Feature Availability		
OASISBIG	RNS, ROS	
PSIMS/ORB, COFFI		LENS, TAG

OSS-2: Interface Availability (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

Definition

Percent of time OSS interface is functionally available compared to scheduled availability. Availability percentages for CLEC interface systems and for all Legacy systems accessed by them are captured. ("Functional Availability" is the amount of time in hours during the reporting period that the legacy systems are available to users. The planned System Scheduled Availability is the time in hours per day that the legacy system is scheduled to be available.)

Scheduled availability is posted on the ICS Operations internet site: (www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/oss/osshour.html)

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

This measurement captures the functional availability of applications/interfaces as a percentage of scheduled availability for the same systems. Only full outages are included in the calculation for this measure. Full outages are defined as occurrences of either of the following:

- Application/Interface application is down or totally inoperative.
- Application is totally inoperative for customers attempting to access or use the application. This includes transport outages when they may be directly associated with a specific application.

Comparison to an internal benchmark provides a vehicle for determining whether or not CLECs and retail BellSouth entities are given comparable opportunities for use of pre-ordering and ordering systems.

(Note: Scheduled maintenance will not be performed between the hours of 8:00 a.m through 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.)

Calculation

Interface Availability (Pre-Ordering/Ordering) = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Functional Availability
- b = Scheduled Availability

Report Structure

- Interface Type
- Not CLEC Specific
- Not product/service specific
- Regional Level

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
Report Month • Legacy Contract Type (per reporting dimension) • Regional Scope • Hours of Downtime	Report Month • Legacy Contract Type (per reporting dimension) • Regional Scope • Hours of Downtime

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Regional Level	• ≥ 99.5%

OSS Interface Availability

OSS Interface	Applicable to	% Availability
EDI	CLEC	x
LENS	CLEC	x
LEO	CLEC	x
LESOG	CLEC	x
PSIMS	CLEC	x
TAG	CLEC	x
LNP Gateway	CLEC	x
COG	CLEC	x
SOG	CLEC	x
DOM	CLEC	x
DOE	CLEC/BellSouth	x
CRIS	CLEC/BellSouth	x
ATLAS/COFFI	CLEC/BellSouth	x
BOCRIS	CLEC/BellSouth	x
DSAP	CLEC/BellSouth	x
RSAG	CLEC/BellSouth	x
SOCS	CLEC/BellSouth	x
SONGS	CLEC/BellSouth	x
RNS	BellSouth	x
ROS	BellSouth	x

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Regional Level	• ≥ 99.5%

SEEM OSS Interface Availability

OSS Interface	Applicable to	% Availability
EDI	CLEC	x
LENS	CLEC	x
LEO	CLEC	x
LESOG	CLEC	x
PSIMS	CLEC	x

OSS Interface	Applicable to	% Availability
TAG	CLEC	x
LNP Gateway	CLEC	x
COG	CLEC	x
SOG	CLEC	x
DOM	CLEC	x

OSS-2: Interface Availability (Pre-Ordering/Ordering)

OSS-3: Interface Availability (Maintenance & Repair)

Definition

This measures the percentage of time the OSS Interface is functionally available compared to scheduled availability. Availability percentage for the CLEC and BellSouth interface systems and for the legacy systems accessed by them are captured.

Scheduled availability is posted on the ICS Operations internet site: (www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/oss/osshour.html)

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

This measure is designed to compare the OSS availability versus scheduled availability of BellSouth's legacy systems.

Note: Only full outages are used in the calculation of Application Availability. A full outage is incurred when any of the following circumstances exists:

- The application or system is down.
- The application or system is inaccessible, for any reason, by the customers who normally access the application or system.
- More than one work center cannot access the application or system for any reason.
- When only one work center accesses an application or system and 40% or more of the clients in that work center cannot access the application.
- When 40% of the functions the clients normally perform or 40% of the functionality that is normally provided by an application or system is unavailable.

(Note: Scheduled maintenance will not be performed between the hours of 8:00 a.m through 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.)

Calculation

OSS Interface Availability $(a \div b) \times 100$

- a = Functional Availability
- b = Scheduled Availability

Report Structure

- Interface Type
- Not CLEC Specific
- Not product/service specific
- Regional Level

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Availability of CLEC TAFI • Availability of LMOS HOST, MARCH, SOCS, CRIS, PREDICTOR, LNP and OSPCM • ECTA	• Availability of BellSouth TAFI • Availability of LMOS HOST, MARCH, SOCS, CRIS, PREDICTOR, LNP and OSPCM

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Regional Level	• $\geq 99.5\%$

OSS Interface Availability (M&R)

OSS Interface	% Availability
BellSouth TAFI	x
CLEC TAFI	x
CLEC ECTA	x
BellSouth & CLEC	x
CRIS	x
LMOS HOST	x
LNP	x
MARCH	x
OSPCM	x
PREDICTOR	x
SOCS	x

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Regional Level	• ≥ 99.5%

OSS Interface Availability (M&R)

OSS Interface	% Availability
CLEC TAFI	x
CLEC ECTA	x

OSS-4: Response Interval (Maintenance & Repair)

Definition

The response intervals are determined by subtracting the time a request is received on the BellSouth side of the interface from the time the response is received from the legacy system. Percentages of requests falling into each interval category are reported, along with the actual number of requests falling into those categories.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

This measure is designed to monitor the time required for the CLEC and BellSouth interface system to obtain from BellSouth's legacy systems the information required to handle maintenance and repair functions. The clock starts on the date and time when the request is received on the BellSouth side of the interface and the clock stops when the response has been transmitted through that same point to the requester.

Note: The OSS Response Interval BellSouth Total Report is a combination of BellSouth Residence and Business Total.

Calculation

OSS Response Interval = (a - b)

- a = Query Response Date and Time
- b = Query Request Date and Time

Percent Response Interval (per category) = (c ÷ d) X 100

- c = Number of Response Intervals in category "X"
- d = Number of Queries Submitted in the Reporting Period

  where, "X" is $\leq 4, > 4 \leq 10, \leq 10, > 10,$ or > 30 seconds.

Average Interval = (e ÷ f)

- e = Sum of Response Intervals
- f = Number of Queries Submitted in the Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Not CLEC Specific
- Not product/service specific
- Regional Level

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• CLEC Transaction Intervals	• BellSouth Business and Residential Transactions Intervals

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Regional Level	• Average Interval

Legacy System Access Times for M&R

System	BellSouth & CLEC	Count					
		≤ 4	> 4 ≤ 10	≤ 10	> 10	> 30	Avg. Int.
CRIS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DLETH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DLR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LMOS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LMOSupd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LNP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MARCH	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
OSPCM	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Predictor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SOCS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NIW	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Average Interval

OSS-4: Response Interval (Maintenance & Repair)

PO-1: Loop Makeup - Response Time – Manual

Definition

This report measures the average interval and percent within the interval from the submission of a Manual Loop Makeup Service Inquiry (LMUSI) to the distribution of Loop Makeup information back to the CLEC.

Exclusions

- Inquiries, which are submitted electronically.
- Designated Holidays are excluded from the interval calculation.
- Weekends are excluded from the interval calculation.
- Canceled Inquiries

Business Rules

The CLEC Manual Loop Makeup Service Inquiry (LMUSI) process includes inquiries submitted via mail or FAX to BellSouth's Complex Resale Support Group (CRSG)

This measurement combines three intervals:

1. From receipt of a valid Service Inquiry for Loop Makeup to hand off to the Service Advocacy Center (SAC) for "Look-up."
2. From SAC start date to SAC complete date
3. From SAC complete date to date the Complex Resale Support Group (CRSG) distributes loop makeup information back to the CLEC.

The "Receive Date" is defined as the date the Manual LMUSI is received by the CRSG. It is counted as day Zero. LMU "Return Date" is defined as the date the LMU information is sent back to the CLEC from BellSouth. The interval calculation is reset to Zero when a CLEC initiated change occurs on the Manual LMU request.

Note: The Loop Make Up Service Inquiry Form does not require the CLEC to furnish the type of Loop. The CLEC determines whether the loop makeup will support the type of service they wish to order or not and qualifies the loop. If the loop makeup will support the service, a firm order LSR is submitted by the CLEC.

(A valid Service Inquiry is an inquiry that has all required fields populated correctly and has not been returned for clarification.)

Calculation

Response Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date the LMUSI returned to CLEC
- b = Date the LMUSI is received

Average Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Response Intervals
- d = Total Number of LMUSIs received within the reporting period

Percent within interval = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Total LMUSIs received within the interval
- f = Total Number of LMUSIs processed within the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Interval for manual LMUs:
  $0 - \leq 1$ day
  $>1 - \leq 2$ days
  $>2 - \leq 3$ days

0 - ≤ 3 days
>3 – ≤ 6 days
>6 – ≤ 10 days
> 10 days
- Average Interval in days

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Number of Inquiries • SI Intervals • State and Region	

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Loops	Benchmark • 95% ≤ 3 Business Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Loops	Benchmark • 95% ≤ 3 Business Days

PO-2: Loop Make Up - Response Time - Electronic

Definition

This report measures the average interval and the percent within the interval from the electronic submission of a Loop Makeup Service Inquiry (LMUSI) to the distribution of Loop Makeup information back to the CLEC.

Exclusions

- Manually submitted inquiries.
- Designated Holidays are excluded from the interval calculation.
- Canceled Requests.

Business Rules

The response interval starts when the CLEC's Mechanized Loop Makeup Service Inquiry (LMUSI) is submitted electronically through the Operational Support Systems interface, LENS, TAG or RoboTAG. It ends when BellSouth's Loop Facility Assignment and Control System (LFACS) responds electronically to the CLEC with the requested Loop Makeup data via LENS, TAG or RoboTAG Interfaces.

Note: The Loop Make Up Service Inquiry Form does not require the CLEC to furnish the type of Loop. The CLEC determines whether the loop makeup will support the type of service they wish to order or not and qualifies the loop. If the loop makeup will support the service, a firm order LSR is submitted by the CLEC. EDI is not a pre-ordering system, and, therefore, is not applicable in this measure.

Calculation

Response Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time the LMUSI returned to CLEC
- b = Date and Time the LMUSI is received

Average Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all response intervals
- d = Total Number of LMUSIs received within the reporting period

Percent within interval = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Total LMUSIs received within the interval
- f = Total Number of LMUSIs processed within the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Interval for electronic LMUs:
  - $0 - \leq 1$ minute
  - $>1 - \leq 5$ minutes
  - $0 - \leq 5$ minutes
  - $> 5 - \leq 8$ minutes
  - $> 8 - \leq 15$ minutes
  - > 15 minutes
- Average Interval in minutes

PO-2: Loop Make Up - Response Time - Electronic

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Legacy Contract • Response Interval • Regional Scope	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Loop	Benchmark • 95% ≤ 1 Minute

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Loop	• 95% ≤ 1 Minute

PO-2: Loop Make Up - Response Time - Electronic

Section 2: Ordering

O-1: Acknowledgement Message Timeliness

Definition

This measurement provides the response interval from the time a Message/LSR is electronically submitted via EDI or TAG until an acknowledgement notice is sent by the system.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The process includes EDI & TAG system functional acknowledgements for all Local Service Requests (LSRs) which are electronically submitted by the CLEC. The start time is the receipt time of the LSR at BellSouth's side of the interface (gateway). The end time is when the acknowledgement is transmitted by BellSouth at BellSouth's side of the interface (gateway). For those CLECs using EDI, if more than one CLEC uses the same ordering center, an Acknowledgement Message will be returned to the "Aggregator", however, BellSouth will not be able to determine which specific CLEC this message represented.

Calculation

Response Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time Acknowledgement Notices returned to CLEC
- b = Date and Time Messages/LSRs electronically submitted by the CLEC via EDI or TAG respectively

Average Response Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Response Intervals
- d = Total number of electronically submitted Messages/LSRs received, via EDI or TAG respectively, in the Reporting Period.

Reporting Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- Geographic Scope
  - Region
- Electronically Submitted LSRs
  0 – ≤10 minutes
  > 10 – ≤20 minutes
  > 20 – ≤30 minutes
  0 – ≤ 30 minutes
  > 30 – ≤45 minutes
  > 45 – ≤60 minutes
  > 60 – ≤120 minutes
  > 120 minutes
- Average interval for electronically submitted LSRs in minutes

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record of Functional Acknowledgements	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	Retail Analog/Benchmark
• EDI	• EDI – 95% ≤ 30 Minutes
• TAG	• TAG – 95% ≤ 30 Minutes

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• EDI	• EDI – 95% ≤ 30 Minutes
• TAG	• TAG – 95% ≤ 30 Minutes

O-1: Acknowledgement Message Timeliness

O-2: Acknowledgement Message Completeness

Definition

This measurement provides the percent of Messages/LSRs received via EDI or TAG, which are acknowledged electronically.

Exclusions

Manually submitted LSRs

Business Rules

EDI and TAG send Functional Acknowledgements for all LSRs, which are electronically submitted by a CLEC. For those CLECs using EDI, if more than one CLEC uses the same ordering center, an Acknowledgement Message will be returned to the "Aggregator", however, BellSouth will not be able to determine which specific CLEC this message represented. The Acknowledgement Message is returned prior to the determination of whether the LSR will be partially mechanized or fully mechanized.

Calculation

Acknowledgement Completeness = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total number of Functional Acknowledgements returned in the reporting period for Messages/LSRs electronically submitted by EDI or TAG respectively
- b = Total number of electronically submitted Messages/LSRs received in the reporting period by EDI or TAG respectively

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

Note: Acknowledgement message is generated before the system recognizes whether this message (LSR) will be partially or fully mechanized.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record of functional acknowledgements	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• EDI • TAG	• Benchmark: 100%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• EDI • TAG	• Benchmark: 100%

O-2: Acknowledgement Message Completeness

O-3: Percent Flow-Through Service Requests (Summary)

Definition

The percentage of Local Service Requests (LSR) and LNP Local Service Requests (LNP LSRs) submitted electronically via the CLEC mechanized ordering process that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued, without manual intervention.

Exclusions

- Fatal Rejects
- Auto Clarification
- Manual Fallout for Percent Flow-Through only
- CLEC System Fallout

Business Rules

The CLEC mechanized ordering process includes all LSRs, including supplements (subsequent versions) which are submitted through one of the three gateway interfaces (TAG, EDI and LENS), that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued, without manual intervention. These LSRs can be divided into two classes of service: Business and Residence, and two types of service: Resale, and Unbundled Network Elements (UNE). The CLEC mechanized ordering process does not include LSRs which are submitted manually (for example, fax and courier) or are not designed to flow through (for example, Manual Fallout.)

Definitions:

Fatal Rejects: Errors that prevent an LSR, submitted electronically by the CLEC, from being processed further. When an LSR is submitted by a CLEC, LEO/LNP Gateway will perform edit checks to ensure the data received is correctly formatted and complete. For example, if the PON field contains an invalid character, LEO/LNP Gateway will reject the LSR and the CLEC will receive a Fatal Reject.

Auto-Clarification: Clarifications that occur due to invalid data within the LSR. LESOG/LAUTO will perform data validity checks to ensure the data within the LSR is correct and valid. For example, if the address on the LSR is not valid according to RSAG, or if the LNP is not available for the NPA NXXX requested, the CLEC will receive an Auto-Clarification.

Manual Fallout: Planned Fallout that occur by design. Certain LSRs are designed to fallout of the Mechanized Order Process due to their complexity. These LSRs are manually processed by the LCSC. When a CLEC submits an LSR, LESOG/LAUTO will determine if the LSR should be forwarded to LCSC for manual handling. Following are the categories for Manual Fallout:

1. Complex*
2. Special pricing plans
3. Some Partial migrations
4. New telephone number not yet posted to BOCRIS
5. Pending order review required
6. CSR inaccuracies such as invalid or missing CSR data in CRIS
7. Expedites (requested by the CLEC)
8. Denials-restore and conversion, or disconnect and conversion orders
9. Class of service invalid in certain states with some types of service
10. Low volume such as activity type "T" (move)
11. More than 25 business lines, or more than 15 loops
12. Transfer of calls option for the CLEC end users
13. Directory Listings (Indentions and Captions)

* See "LSR Flow-Through Matrix" on page 15. for a list of services, including complex services, and whether LSRs issued for the services are eligible to flow-through.

Total System Fallout: Errors that require manual review by the LCSC to determine if the error is caused by the CLEC, or is due to BellSouth system functionality. If it is determined the error is caused by the CLEC, the LSR will be sent back to the CLEC for clarification. If it is determined the error is BellSouth caused, the LCSC representative will correct the error, and the LSR will continue to be processed.

Z Status: LSRs that receive a supplemental LSR submission prior to final disposition of the original LSR.

Calculation

Percent Flow Through = a ÷ [b - (c + d + e + f)] X 100

- a = The total number of LSRs that flow through LESOG/LAUTO and reach a status for a FOC to be issued
- b = the number of LSRs passed from LEO/LNP Gateway to LESOG/LAUTO
- c = the number of LSRs that fall out for manual processing
- d = the number of LSRs that are returned to the CLEC for clarification
- e = the number of LSRs that contain errors made by CLECs
- f = the number of LSRs that receive a Z status.

Percent Achieved Flow Through = a ÷ [b-(c+d+e)] X 100

- a = the number of LSRs that flow through LESOG/LAUTO and reach a status for a FOC to be issued.
- b = the number of LSRs passed from LEO/LNP Gateway to LESOG/LAUTO
- c = the number of LSRs that are returned to the CLEC for clarification
- d = the number of LSRs that contain errors made by CLECs
- e = the number of LSRs that receive Z status

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
  - Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance

• Report Month
• Total Number of LSRs Received, by Interface, by CLEC
  - TAG
  - EDI
  - LENS
• Total Number of Errors by Type, by CLEC
  - Fatal Rejects
  - Auto Clarification
  - CLEC Caused System Fallout
• Total Number of Errors by Error Code
• Total Fallout for Manual Processing
	• Report Month
	• Total Number of Errors by Type
	  - BellSouth System Error

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark[a]
• Residence	• Benchmark: 95%
• Business	• Benchmark: 90%
• UNE	• Benchmark: 85%
• LNP	• Benchmark: 85%

a. Benchmarks do not apply to the "Percent Achieved Flow Through."

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark[a]
• Residence	• Benchmark: 95%
• Business	• Benchmark: 90%
• UNE	• Benchmark: 85%
• LNP	• Benchmark: 85%

a. Benchmarks do not apply to the "Percent Achieved Flow Through."

O-4: Percent Flow-Through Service Requests (Detail)

Definition

A detailed list, by CLEC, of the percentage of Local Service Requests (LSR) and LNP Local Service Requests (LNP LSRs) submitted electronically via the CLEC mechanized ordering process that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued, without manual or human intervention.

Exclusions

- Fatal Rejects
- Auto Clarification
- Manual Fallout for Percent Flow-Through only
- CLEC System Fallout

Business Rules

The CLEC mechanized ordering process includes all LSRs, including supplements (subsequent versions) which are submitted through one of the three gateway interfaces (TAG, EDI, and LENS), that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued, without manual intervention. These LSRs can be divided into two classes of service: Business and Residence, and two types of service: Resale, and Unbundled Network Elements (UNE). The CLEC mechanized ordering process does not include LSRs, which are submitted manually (for example, fax and courier) or are not designed to flow through (for example, Manual Fallout.)

Definitions:

Fatal Rejects: Errors that prevent an LSR, submitted electronically by the CLEC, from being processed further. When an LSR is submitted by a CLEC, LEO/LNP Gateway will perform edit checks to ensure the data received is correctly formatted and complete. For example, if the PON field contains an invalid character, LEO/LNP Gateway will reject the LSR and the CLEC will receive a Fatal Reject.

Auto-Clarification: Clarifications that occur due to invalid data within the LSR. LESOG/LAUTO will perform data validity checks to ensure the data within the LSR is correct and valid. For example, if the address on the LSR is not valid according to RSAG, or if the LNP is not available for the NPA NXXX requested, the CLEC will receive an Auto-Clarification.

Manual Fallout: Planned Fallout that occur by design. Certain LSRs are designed to fallout of the Mechanized Order Process due to their complexity. These LSRs are manually processed by the LCSC. When a CLEC submits an LSR, LESOG/LAUTO will determine if the LSR should be forwarded to LCSC for manual handling. Following are the categories for Manual Fallout:

1. Complex*	8. Denials-restore and conversion, or disconnect and conversion orders
2. Special pricing plans	9. Class of service invalid in certain states with some types of service
3. Some Partial migrations	10. Low volume such as activity type "T" (move)
4. New telephone number not yet posted to BOCRIS	11. More than 25 business lines, or more than 15 loops
5. Pending order review required	12. Transfer of calls option for the CLEC end users
6. CSR inaccuracies such as invalid or missing CSR data in CRIS	13. Directory Listings (Indentions and Captions)
7. Expedites (requested by the CLEC)	

* See "LSR Flow-Through Matrix" on page 15. for a list of services, including complex services, and whether LSRs issued for the services are eligible to flow through.

Total System Fallout: Errors that require manual review by the LCSC to determine if the error is caused by the CLEC, or is due to BellSouth system functionality. If it is determined the error is caused by the CLEC, the LSR will be sent back to the CLEC for clarification. If it is determined the error is BellSouth caused, the LCSC representative will correct the error, and the LSR will continue to be processed.

Z Status: LSRs that receive a supplemental LSR submission prior to final disposition of the original LSR.

Calculation

Percent Flow Through $= a \div [b - (c + d + e + f)] \times 100$

- a = The total number of LSRs that flow through LESOG/LAUTO and reach a status for a FOC to be issued
- b = the number of LSRs passed from LEO/LNP Gateway to LESOG/LAUTO
- c = the number of LSRs that fall out for manual processing
- d = the number of LSRs that are returned to the CLEC for clarification
- e = the number of LSRs that contain errors made by CLECs
- f = the number of LSRs that receive a Z status.

Percent Achieved Flow Through $= a \div [b-(c+d+e)] \times 100$

- a = the number of LSRs that flow through LESOG/LAUTO and reach a status for a FOC to be issued.
- b = the number of LSRs passed from LEO/LNP Gateway to LESOG/LAUTO
- c = the number of LSRs that are returned to the CLEC for clarification
- d = the number of LSRs that contain errors made by CLECs
- e = the number of LSRs that receive Z status

Report Structure

Provides the flow through percentage for each CLEC (by alias designation) submitting LSRs through the CLEC mechanized ordering process. The report provides the following:

- CLEC (by alias designation)
- Number of fatal rejects
- Mechanized interface used
- Total mechanized LSRs
- Total manual fallout
- Number of auto clarifications returned to CLEC
- Number of validated LSRs
- Number of BellSouth caused fallout
- Number of CLEC caused fallout
- Number of Service Orders Issued
- Base calculation
- CLEC error excluded calculation

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance

• Report Month
• Total Number of Lsrs Received, by Interface, by CLEC
  - TAG
  - EDI
  - LENS
• Total Number of Errors by Type, by CLEC
  - Fatal Rejects
  - Auto Clarification
  - CLEC Errors
• Total Number of Errors by Error Code
• Total Fallout for Manual Processing
	• Report Month
	• Total Number of Errors by Type
	  - BellSouth System Error

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark[a]
• Residence	• Benchmark: 95%
• Business	• Benchmark: 90%
• UNE	• Benchmark: 85%

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark[a]
• LNP	• Benchmark: 85%

a. Benchmarks do not apply to the "Percent Achieved Flow Through."

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Residence	• Benchmark: 95%
• Business	• Benchmark: 90%
• UNE	• Benchmark: 85%
• LNP	• Benchmark: 85%

O-5: Flow-Through Error Analysis

Definition

An analysis of each error type (by error code) that was experienced by the LSRs that did not flow through or reached a status for a FOC to be issued.

Exclusions

Each Error Analysis is error code specific, therefore exclusions are not applicable.

Business Rules

The CLEC mechanized ordering process includes all LSRs, including supplements (subsequent versions) which are submitted through one of the three gateway interfaces (TAG, EDI, and LENS), that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued. The CLEC mechanized ordering process does not include LSRs which are submitted manually (for example, fax and courier).

Calculation

Total for each error type.

Report Structure

Provides an analysis of each error type (by error code). The report is in descending order by count of each error code and provides the following:

- Error Type (by error code)
- Count of each error type
- Percent of each error type
- Cumulative percent
- Error Description
- CLEC Caused Count of each error code
- Percent of aggregate by CLEC caused count
- Percent of CLEC caused count
- BellSouth Caused Count of each error code
- Percent of aggregate by BellSouth caused count
- Percent of BellSouth by BellSouth caused count.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance

• Report Month
• Total Number of Lsrs Received
• Total Number of Errors by Type (by Error Code)
  - CLEC caused error
	• Report Month
	• Total Number of Errors by Type (by Error Code)
	  - BellSouth System Error

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

O-6: CLEC LSR Information

Definition

A list with the flow through activity of LSRs by CC, PON and Ver, issued by each CLEC during the report period.

Exclusions

- Fatal Rejects
- LSRs submitted manually

Business Rules

The CLEC mechanized ordering process includes all LSRs, including supplements (subsequent versions) which are submitted through one of the three gateway interfaces (TAG, EDI, and LENS), that flow through and reach a status for a FOC to be issued. The CLEC mechanized ordering process does not include LSRs which are submitted manually (for example, fax and courier).

Calculation

Not Applicable

Report Structure

Provides a list with the flow through activity of LSRs by CC, PON and Ver, issued by each CLEC during the report period with an explanation of the of the columns and content. This report is available on a CLEC specific basis. The report provides the following for each LSR.

- CC
- PON
- Ver
- Timestamp
- Type
- Err #
- Note or Error Description

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record of LSRs Received by CC, PON and Ver • Record of Timestamp, Type, Err # and Note or Error Description for Each LSR by CC, PON and Ver	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

LSR Flow Through Matrix

	Product Type	Reqtype	ACT Type	F/T[3]	Complex Service	Complex Order	Planned Fallout For Manual Handling[1]	EDI	TAG[2]	LENS[4]
2 wire analog DID trunk port	U,C	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
2 wire analog port	U	A	N,T	No	UNE	No	Yes	Y	Y	N
2 wire ISDN digital line	U,C	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
2 wire ISDN digital loop	U,C	A	N,T	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N
3 Way Calling	R,B	E,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
4 wire analog voice grade loop	U,C	A	N,T	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N
4 wire DSO & PRI digital loop	U,C	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
4 wire DS1 & PRI digital loop	U,C	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
4 wire ISDN DSI digital trunk ports	U,C	A	N,T	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Accupulse	C	E	N,C,T,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
ADSL	R,B,C	E	V,W	No	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N
Area Plus	R,B	E,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Basic Rate ISDN	U,C	A	N,T	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
Basic Rate ISDN 2 Wire	C	E	C, D,T,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
Basic Rate ISDN 2 Wire	C	E	N,T	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N	N	N
Basic Rate ISDN 2 Wire UNE P	C	M	N,C,D,V	No	YES	Yes	N/A	N	N	N
Analog Data/Private Line	C	E	N, C, T, V, W, D, P, Q	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N	N	N
Call Block	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Forwarding	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Return	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Selector	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Tracing	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Waiting	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Call Waiting Deluxe	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Caller ID	R,B	E,B,M	N,C,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
CENTREX	C	P	V,P	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
DID ACT W	C	N	W	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y
Digital Data Transport	U	E	N,C,T,V,W	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Directory Listing Indentions	B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,T,R,V,W,P,Q	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y
Directory Listings Captions	R,B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,T,R,V,W,P,Q	No	No	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	Y
Directory Listings (simple)	R,B,U	B,C,E,F,J,M,N	N,C,T,R,V,W,P,Q	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
DS3	U	A,M	N,C,V	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
DS1Loop	U	A,M	N,C,V	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N
DSO Loop	U	A, B	N,C,D,T,V	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N
Enhanced Caller ID	R,B	E,M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y

	Product Type	Reqtype	ACT Type	F/T[3]	Complex Service	Complex Order	Planned Fallout For Manual Handling[1]	EDI	TAG[2]	LENS[4]
ESSX	C	P	C,D,T,V,S,B,W,L,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Flat Rate/Business	B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Flat Rate/Residence	R	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
FLEXSERV	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Frame Relay	C	E	N,C,D,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
FX	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Ga. Community Calling	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
HDSL	U	A	N,C,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N
Hunting MLH	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	No	C/S4	C/S	Yes	Y	Y	N
Hunting Series Completion	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	C/S	C/S	No	Y	Y	Y
INP to LNP Conversion	U	C	C	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
LightGate	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Line Sharing	U	A	C,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Local Number Portability	U	C	C,D,P,V,Q	Yes	UNE	Yes	No	Y	Y	N
LNP With Complex Listing	C	C	P,V,Q,W	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
LNP with Partial Migration	U	C	D,P,V,Q	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
LNP with Complex Services	C	C	P,V,Q,W	No	UNE	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
Loop+INP	U	B	D,P,V,Q	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N
Loop+LNP	U	B	C,D,N,V	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N
Measured Rate/Bus	R,B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Measured Rate/Res	R,B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Megalink	C	E	N,V,W,T,D,C,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Megalink-T1	C	E,M	N,V,W,T,D,C,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Memory Call	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Memory Call Ans. Svc.	R,B	E, M	C,D,N,T,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Multiserv	C	P	N,C,D,T,V,S,B,W,L,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Native Mode LAN Interconnection (NMLI)	C	E	N,C,D,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Off-Prem Stations	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Optional Calling Plan	R,B	E, M	N	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Package/Complete Choice and Area Plus	R,B	E, M	N,T,C,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Pathlink Primary Rate ISDN	C	E	N,C,D,T,V,W,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Pay Phone Provider	B	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	No	No	No	NA	N	N	N
PBX Standalone Port	C	F	N,C,D	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
PBX Trunks	R,B	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
Port/Loop PBX	U	M	A,C,D,V	No	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	N
Port/Loop Simple	U	M	A,C,D,V	Yes	No	No	Yes	Y	Y	Y
Preferred Call Forward	R,B,U	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
RCF Basic	R,B	E	N,D,W,T,F	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y

	Product Type	Reqtype	ACT Type	F/T[3]	Complex Service	Complex Order	Planned Fallout For Manual Handling[1]	EDI	TAG[2]	LENS[4]
Remote Access to CF	R,B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Repeat Dialing	R,B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Ringmaster	R,B	E,M	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Smartpath	R,B	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
SmartRING	C	E	N,D,C,V,W	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Speed Calling	R,B	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Synchronet	C	E	N	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	Y	N
Tie Lines	C	E	N,C,D,V,W,T,P,Q	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Touchtone	R,B	E	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Unbundled Loop-Analog 2W, SL1, SL2	U	A,B	C,D,T,N,V,W	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	Y
WATS	R,B	E	W,D	No	Yes	Yes	NA	N	N	N
XDSL	C,U	A,B	N,T,C,V,D	Yes	UNE	No	No	Y	Y	N
XDSL Extended LOOP	C,U	A,B	N,T,C,V,D	No	UNE	Yes	NA	N	N	N
Collect Call Block	R,B	E	N,T,C,V,W,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
900 Call Block	R,B	E	N,T,C,V,W,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
3rd Party Call Block	R,B	E	N,T,C,V,W,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
Three Way Call Block	R,B	E	N,T,C,V,W,D	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
PIC/LPIC Change	R,B	E	T,C,V,	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y
PIC/LPIC Freeze	R,B	E	N,T,C,V	Yes	No	No	No	Y	Y	Y

Note[1]: Planned Fallout for Manual Handling denotes those services that are electronically submitted and are not intended to flow through due to the complexity of the service.

Note[2]: The TAG column includes those LSRs submitted via Robo TAG.

Note[3]: For all services that indicate 'No' for flow-through, the following reasons, in addition to errors or complex services, also prompt manual handling: Expedites from CLECs, special pricing plans, denials – restore and conversion or disconnect and conversion both required, partial migrations (although conversions-as-is flow through), class of service invalid in certain states with some TOS – e.g. government, or cannot be changed when changing main TN on C activity, low volume – e.g. activity type T=move, pending order review required, more than 25 business lines, CSR inaccuracies such as invalid or missing CSR data in CRIS, Directory listing indentions and captions, transfer of calls option for CLEC end user – new TN not yet posted to BOCRIS. Many are unique to the CLEC environment.

Note[4]: Services with C/S in the Complex Service and/or the Complex Order columns can be either complex or simple.

Note[5]: EELs are manually ordered.

Note[6]: LSRs submitted for Resale Products and Services for which there is a temporary promotion or discount plan will be processed identically to those LSRs ordering the same Products or Services without a promotion or discount plan.

Note: The Flow Through Matrix is continually being updated and expanded with additional information about the listed products and services. BellSouth will not change any "Yes" designation to "No" without commission approval. The most current pre-approved matrix will be posted to the PMAP web site (www.pmap.bellsouth.com).

O-7: Percent Rejected Service Requests

Definition

Percent Rejected Service Request is the percent of total Service Requests [(Local Service Requests (LSRs) or Access Service Requests (ASRs)] received which are rejected due to error or omission. Service Requests are considered valid when they are submitted by the CLEC and pass edit checks to insure the data received is correctly formatted and complete.

Exclusions

- Service Requests canceled by the CLEC prior to being rejected/clarified.
- Fatal Rejects
- Order Activities of BellSouth or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Test Orders, etc.) where identifiable.

Business Rules

Fully Mechanized: An LSR/Service Request is considered "rejected" when it is submitted electronically but does not pass edit checks in the ordering systems (EDI, LENS, TAG, LESOG, LNP Gateway, LAUTO) and is returned to the CLEC without manual intervention. There are two types of "Rejects" in the Mechanized category:

A **Fatal Reject** occurs when a CLEC attempts to electronically submit an LSR but required fields are either not populated or incorrectly populated and the request is returned to the CLEC before it is considered a valid LSR.

Fatal rejects are reported in a separate column, and for informational purposes ONLY. They are not considered in the calculation of the percent of total LSRs rejected or the total number of rejected LSRs.

An **Auto Clarification** occurs when a valid LSR is electronically submitted but rejected from LESOG or LAUTO because it does not pass further edit checks for order accuracy.

Partially Mechanized: A valid LSR, which is electronically submitted (via EDI, LENS, TAG) but cannot be processed electronically and "falls out" for manual handling. It is then put into "clarification" and sent back (rejected) to the CLEC.

Non-Mechanized: LSRs which are faxed or mailed to the LCSC for processing and "clarified" (rejected) back to the CLEC by the BellSouth service representative.

Interconnection Trunks: Interconnection Trunks are ordered on Access Service Requests (ASRs). ASRs are submitted to and processed by the Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC). Trunk data is reported as a separate category.

Calculation

Percent Rejected Service Requests = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total Number of Service Requests Rejected in the reporting period
- b = Total Number of Service Requests Received in the reporting period

Report Structure

- Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized, Non-Mechanized
- Trunks
- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Product Specific percent Rejected
- Total percent Rejected

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Number of LSRs • Total Number of Rejects • State and Region • Total Number of ASRs (Trunks)	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Mechanized, Partially Mechanized and Non-Mechanized • Resale - Residence • Resale - Business • Resale – Design (Special) • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP Standalone • INP Standalone • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Non-Design • UNE Digital Loop < DS1 • UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1 • UNE Loop + Port Combinations • UNE Combination Other • UNE ISDN Loop • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non-Design • UNE Line Splitting • EELs • Switch Ports • UNE xDSL (ADSL, HDSL, UCL) • Line Sharing • Local Interoffice Transport • Local Interconnection Trunks	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

O-8: Reject Interval

Definition

Reject Interval is the average reject time from receipt of Service Requests [(Local Service Requests (LSRs) or Access Service Requests (ASRs)] to the distribution of a Reject. Service Requests are considered valid when they are submitted by the CLEC and pass edit checks to insure the data received is correctly formatted and complete.

Exclusions

- Service Requests canceled by CLEC prior to being rejected/clarified.
- Fatal Rejects
- Designated Holidays are excluded from the interval calculation.
- LSRs which are identified and classified as "Projects"
- The following hours for Partially mechanized and Non-mechanized LSRs are excluded from the interval calculation:

    Residence Resale Group – Monday through Saturday 7:00PM until 7:00AM
    From 7:00 PM Saturday until 7:00 AM Monday

    Business Resale, Complex, UNE Groups – Monday through Friday 6:00PM until 8:00AM
    From 6:00 PM Friday until 8:00 AM Monday.

    Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC) - Monday through Friday 4:30 P.M. until 8:00 A.M.
    From 4:30 P.M.Friday until 8:00 A.M. Monday

    The hours excluded will be altered to reflect changes in the Center operating hours. The LCSC will accept faxed LSRs only during posted hours of operation.

    The interval will be the amount of time accrued from receipt of the LSR until normal closing of the center if an LSR is worked using overtime hours.

    In the case of a Partially Mechanized LSR received and worked after normal business hours, the interval will be set at one (1) minute.

Business Rules

The Reject interval is determined for each rejected LSR processed during the reporting period. The Reject interval is the elapsed time from when BellSouth receives LSR (date and time stamps in EDI or TAG) until that LSR is rejected back to the CLEC. Elapsed time for each LSR (date and time stamps in EDI or TAG) is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of rejected LSRs to produce the reject interval distribution.

Fully Mechanized: The elapsed time from receipt of a valid electronically submitted LSR (date and time stamp in EDI translator or TAG) until the LSR is rejected (date and time stamp or reject in EDI translator, or TAG). Auto Clarifications are considered in the Fully Mechanized category.

Partially Mechanized: The elapsed time from receipt of a valid electronically submitted LSR (date and time stamp in EDI translator or TAG) until it falls out for manual handling. The stop time on partially mechanized LSRs is when the LCSC Service Representative clarifies the LSR back to the CLEC via EDI translator, or TAG.

Non-Mechanized: The elapsed time from receipt of a valid LSR (date and time stamp of FAX or date and time mailed LSR is received in the LCSC) until notice of the reject (clarification) is returned to the CLEC via LON.

Interconnection Trunks: Interconnection Trunks are ordered on Access Service Requests (ASRs). ASRs are submitted to and processed by the Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC). Trunk data is reported as a separate category.

Calculation

Reject Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time of Service Request Rejection
- b = Date and Time of Service Request Receipt

Average Reject Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Reject Intervals
- d = Number of Service Requests Rejected in Reporting Period

Reject Interval Distribution = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Service Requests Rejected in reported interval
- f = Total Number of Service Requests Rejected in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized, Non-Mechanized
- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Fully Mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 4$ minutes
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ minutes
  $> 8 - \leq 12$ minutes
  $> 12 - \leq 60$ minutes
  $0 - \leq 1$ hour
  $> 1 - \leq 4$ hours
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ hours
  $> 8 - \leq 12$ hours
  $> 12 - \leq 16$ hours
  $> 16 - \leq 20$ hours
  $> 20 - \leq 24$ hours
  > 24 hours
- Partially Mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 1$ hour
  $> 1 - \leq 4$ hours
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ hours
  $> 8 - \leq 10$ hours
  $0 - \leq 10$ hours
  $> 10 - \leq 18$ hours
  $0 - \leq 18$ hours
  $> 18 - \leq 24$ hours
  > 24 hours
- Non-mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 1$ hour
  $> 1 - \leq 4$ hours
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ hours
  $> 8 - \leq 12$ hours
  $> 12 - \leq 16$ hours
  $> 16 - \leq 20$ hours
  $> 20 - \leq 24$ hours
  $0 - \leq 24$ hours
  > 24 hours
- Trunks:
  $0 - \leq 36$ hours
  > 36 hours
- Average Interval is reported in business hours.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
Report Month • Reject Interval • Total Number of LSRs • Total Number of Rejects • State and Region • Total Number of ASRs (Trunks)	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale – Residence • Resale – Business • Resale – Design (Special) • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP Standalone • INP Standalone • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Non-Design • UNE Digital Loop < DS1 • UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1 • UNE Loop + Port Combinations • UNE Combination Other • UNE ISDN Loop • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non-Design • UNE Line Splitting • EELs • Switch Ports • UNE xDSL (ADSL, HDSL, UCL) • Line Sharing • Local Interoffice Transport	• Fully Mechanized: - 97% ≤ 1 Hour • Partially Mechanized: - 95% ≤ 10 Hours • Non-Mechanized: - 95% ≤ 24 Hours
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Trunks: 95% ≤ 36 Hours

SEEM Measure

	SEEM Measure	
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Fully Mechanized	• 97% ≤ 1 hour

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Partially Mechanized	• 95% $\leq$ 10 hours
• Non-Mechanized	• 95% $\leq$ 24 hours
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% $\leq$ 36 hours

O-8: Reject Interval

O-9: Firm Order Confirmation Timeliness

Definition

Interval for Return of a Firm Order Confirmation (FOC Interval) is the average response time from receipt of valid LSR to distribution of a Firm Order Confirmation. The interval will include an electronic facilities check.

Exclusions

- Service Requests canceled by CLEC prior to being confirmed.
- Designated Holidays are excluded from the interval calculation.
- LSRs which are identified and classified as "Projects"
- The following hours for Partially mechanized and Non-mechanized LSRs are excluded from the interval calculation:

Residence Resale Group – Monday through Saturday 7:00PM until 7:00AM
From 7:00 PM Saturday until 7:00 AM Monday

Business Resale, Complex, UNE Groups – Monday through Friday 6:00PM until 8:00AM
From 6:00 PM Friday until 8:00 AM Monday.

Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC) - From 4:30 P.M. Friday until 8:00 A.M. Monday (ASRs received after 2:00PM will be counted as if received at 8:00AM the next business day.)

The hours excluded will be altered to reflect changes in the Center operating hours. The LCSC will accept faxed LSRs only during posted hours of operation.

The interval will be the amount of time accrued from receipt of the LSR until normal closing of the center if an LSR is worked using overtime hours.

In the case of a Partially Mechanized LSR received and worked after normal business hours, the interval will be set at one (1) minute.

Business Rules

- **Fully Mechanized:** The elapsed time from receipt of a valid electronically submitted LSR (date and time stamp in EDI or TAG) until the LSR is processed, appropriate service orders are generated and a Firm Order Confirmation is returned to the CLEC via EDI translator or TAG.
- **Partially Mechanized:** The elapsed time from receipt of a valid electronically submitted LSR (date and time stamp in EDI, or TAG) which falls out for manual handling until appropriate service orders are issued by a BellSouth service representative via Direct Order Entry (DOE) or Service Order Negotiation Generation System (SONGS) to SOCS and a Firm Order Confirmation is returned to the CLEC via EDI translator, or TAG.
- **Non-Mechanized:** The elapsed time from receipt of a valid paper LSR (date and time stamp of FAX or date and time paper LSRs received in LCSC) until appropriate service orders are issued by a BellSouth service representative via Direct Order Entry (DOE) or Service Order Negotiation Generation System (SONGS) to SOCS and a Firm Order Confirmation is sent to the CLEC via LON.
- **Interconnection Trunks:** Interconnection Trunks are ordered on Access Service Requests (ASRs). ASRs are submitted to and processed by the Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC). The elapsed time is measured from receipt of a valid ASR (date and time stamp of a FAX or paper ASR received in the LISC) until the appropriate orders are issued by a BellSouth representative and a FOC issued in EXACT. Trunk data is reported as a separate category.

Calculation

Firm Order Confirmation Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time of Firm Order Confirmation
- b = Date and Time of Service Request Receipt

Average FOC Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Firm Order Confirmation Times
- d = Number of Service Requests Confirmed in Reporting Period

FOC Interval Distribution = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Service Requests Confirmed in Designated Interval
- f = Total Service Requests Confirmed in the Reporting Period

Report Structure

- Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized, Non-Mechanized
  - CLEC Specific
  - CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Fully Mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 15$ minutes
  $> 15 - \leq 30$ minutes
  $> 30 - \leq 45$ minutes
  $> 45 - \leq 60$ minutes
  $> 60 - \leq 90$ minutes
  $> 90 - \leq 120$ minutes
  $> 120 - \leq 180$ minutes
  $0 - \leq 3$ hours
  $> 3 - \leq 6$ hours
  $> 6 - \leq 12$ hours
  $> 12 - \leq 24$ hours
  $> 24 - \leq 48$ hours
  > 48 hours
- Partially Mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 4$ hours
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ hours
  $> 8 - \leq 10$ hours
  $0 - \leq 10$ hours
  $> 10 - \leq 18$ hours
  $0 - \leq 18$ hours
  $> 18 - \leq 24$ hours
  $> 24 - \leq 48$ hours
  > 48 hours
- Non-mechanized:
  $0 - \leq 4$ hours
  $> 4 - \leq 8$ hours
  $> 8 - \leq 12$ hours
  $> 12 - \leq 16$ hours
  $0 - \leq 24$ hours
  $> 16 - \leq 20$ hours
  $> 20 - \leq 24$ hours
  $> 24 - \leq 36$ hours
  $0 - \leq 36$ hours
  $> 36 - \leq 48$ hours
  > 48 hours
- Trunks:
  $0 - \leq 48$ hours
  > 48 hours
- Average Interval is reported in business hours

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report month • Interval for FOC • Total number of LSRs • State and Region • Total Number of ASRs (Trunks)	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale – Residence • Resale – Business • Resale – Design (Special) • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP Standalone • INP Standalone • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Non-Design • UNE Digital Loop < DS1 • UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1 • UNE Loop + Port Combinations • UNE Combination Other • UNE ISDN Loop • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non-Design • UNE Line Splitting • EELs • Switch Ports • UNE xDSL (ADSL, HDSL, UCL) • Line Sharing • Local Interoffice Transport	• Fully Mechanized: - 95% ≤3 Hours • Partially Mechanized: - 95% ≤ 10 Hours • Non-Mechanized: - 95% ≤ 24 Hours
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Trunks: 95% ≤ 48 Hours

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Fully Mechanized	• 95% ≤ 3 Hours
• Partially Mechanized	• 95% ≤ 10 Hours
• Non-Mechanized	• 95% ≤ 24 Hours
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% ≤ 48 Hours

O-10: Service Inquiry with LSR Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) Response Time Manual[1]

Definition

This report measures the interval and the percent within the interval from the submission of a Service Inquiry (SI) with Firm Order LSR to the distribution of a Firm Order Confirmation (FOC).

Exclusions

- Designated Holidays are excluded from the interval calculation.
- Weekend hours from 5:00PM Friday until 8:00AM Monday are excluded from the interval calculation of the Service Inquiry.
- Canceled Requests
- Electronically Submitted Requests

Business Rules

This measurement combines four intervals:

1. From receipt of a valid Service Inquiry with LSR to hand off to the Service Advocacy Center (SAC) for Loop 'Look-up'.
2. From SAC start date to SAC complete date.
3. From SAC complete date to the Complex Resale Support Group (CRSG) complete date with hand off to LCSC.
4. From receipt of a valid SI/LSR in the LCSC to Firm Order Confirmation.

   (A valid Service Inquiry is an inquiry that has all required fields populated correctly and has not been returned for clarification.)

Calculation

FOC Timeliness Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) for SI with LSR returned to CLEC
- b = Date and Time SI with LSR received

Average Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all FOC Timeliness Intervals
- d = Total number of SIs with LSRs received in the reporting period

Percent Within Interval = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Total number of Service Inquiries with LSRs received by the CRSG to distribution of FOC by the Local Carrier Service Center (LCSC)
- f = Total number of Service Inquiries with LSRs received in the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- Geographic Scope
  - State
  - Region
- Intervals
  $0 - \leq 3$ days
  $> 3 - \leq 5$ days
  $0 - \leq 5$ days
  $> 5 - \leq 7$ days
  $> 7 - \leq 10$ days
  $> 10 - \leq 15$ days
  > 15 days
- Average Interval measured in days

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1. See O-9 for FOC Timeliness

Version 1.00

Issue Date: December 1, 2002

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Number of Requests • SI Intervals • State and Region	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• xDSL (includes UNE unbundled ADSL, HDSL and UNE Unbundled Copper Loops) • Unbundled Interoffice Transport	• 95% Returned ≤ 5 Business Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

O-11: Firm Order Confirmation and Reject Response Completeness

Definition

A response is expected from BellSouth for every Local Service Request transaction (version). Firm Order Confirmation and Reject Response Completeness is the corresponding number of Local Service Requests received to the combination of Firm Order Confirmation and Reject Responses.

Exclusions

- Service Requests canceled by the CLEC prior to FOC or Rejected/Clarified.

Business Rules

Mechanized – The number of FOCs or Auto Clarifications sent to the CLEC from EDI, or TAG in response to electronically submitted LSRs.

Partially Mechanized – The number of FOCs or Rejects sent to the CLEC from EDI, or TAG in response to electronically submitted LSRs which fall out for manual handling by the LCSC personnel.

Non-Mechanized: The number of FOCs or Rejects sent to the CLECs by FAX server.

Interconnection Trunks: Interconnection Trunks are ordered on Access Service Requests (ASRs). ASRs are submitted to and processed by the Local Interconnection Service Center (LISC). Trunk data is reported as a separate category.

For CLEC Results:

Percent responses is determined by computing the number of Firm Order Confirmations and Rejects transmitted by BellSouth and dividing by the number of Local Service Requests (all versions) received in the reporting period.

Calculation

Firm Order Confirmation / Reject Response Completeness = $(a \div b) \times 100$

- a = Total Number of Service Requests for which a Firm Order Confirmation or Reject is Sent
- b = Total Number of Service Requests Received in the Report Period

Report Structure

Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized, Non-Mechanized and Interconnection Trunks

- State and Region
- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
Report month • Total number of LSRs • Total number of rejects • Total number of ASRs (Trunks) • Total number of FOCs	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design (Special) • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP Standalone • INP Standalone • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Design • 2W Analog Loop with INP Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop with LNP Non-Design • UNE Digital Loop < DS1 • UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1 • UNE Loop + Port Combinations • UNE Combination Other • UNE ISDN Loop • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non-Design • UNE Line Splitting • EELs • Switch Ports • UNE xDSL (ADSL, HDSL, UCL) • Line Sharing • Local Interoffice Transport • Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% Returned

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Fully Mechanized • Partially Mechanized • Non-Mechanized • Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% Returned

O-12: Speed of Answer in Ordering Center

Definition

Measures the average time a customer is in queue.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the appropriate option is selected (i.e., 1 for Resale Consumer, 2 for Resale Multiline, and 3 for UNE-LNP, etc.) and the call enters the queue for that particular group in the LCSC. The clock stops when a BellSouth service representative in the LCSC answers the call. The speed of answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a CLEC call into the BellSouth automatic call distributor (ACD) until a service representative in BellSouth's Local Carrier Service Center (LCSC) answers the CLEC call.

Calculation

Speed of Answer in Ordering Center = (a ÷ b)

- a = Total seconds in queue
- b = Total number of calls answered in the Reporting Period

Report Structure

Aggregate

- CLEC – Local Carrier Service Center
- BellSouth
  - Business Service Center
  - Residence Service Center

Note: Combination of Residence Service Center and Business Service Center data under development

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Mechanized Tracking Through LCSC Automatic Call Distributor	• Mechanized Tracking Through BellSouth Retail Center Support System

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Aggregate • CLEC – Local Carrier Service Center • BellSouth - Business Service Center - Residence Service Center	• Parity with Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

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SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark

• CLEC Local Carrier Service Center
• BellSouth
   - Business Service Center
   - Residence Service Center
	• Parity With Retail

Section 3: Provisioning

P-1: Mean Held Order Interval & Distribution Intervals

Definition

When delays occur in completing CLEC orders, the average period that CLEC orders are held for BellSouth reasons, pending a delayed completion, should be no worse for the CLEC when compared to BellSouth delayed orders. Calculation of the interval is the total days orders are held and pending but not completed that have passed the currently committed due date; divided by the total number of held orders. This report is based on orders still pending, held and past their committed due date. The distribution interval is based on the number of orders held and pending but not completed over 15 and 90 days. (Orders reported in the >90 day interval are also included in the >15 day interval.)

Exclusions

- Order Activities of BellSouth or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Listing Orders, Test Orders, etc.) Test order types may be C, N, R, or T.
- Disconnect (D) & From (F) orders
- Orders with appointment code of 'A' for Rural orders.

Business Rules

Mean Held Order Interval: This metric is computed at the close of each report period. The held order interval is established by first identifying all orders, at the close of the reporting interval, that both have not been reported as completed in SOCS and have passed the currently committed due date for the order and identifying all orders that have been reported as completed in SOCS after the currently committed due date for the order. For each such order, the number of calendar days between the earliest committed due date on which BellSouth had a company missed appointment and the close of the reporting period is established and represents the held order interval for that particular order. The held order interval is accumulated by the standard groupings, unless otherwise noted, and the reason for the order being held. The total number of days accumulated in a category is then divided by the number of held orders within the same category to produce the mean held order interval. The interval is by calendar days with no exclusions for Holidays or Sundays.

CLEC Specific reporting is by type of held order (facilities, equipment, other), total number of orders held, and the total and average days.

Held Order Distribution Interval: This measure provides data to report total days held and identifies these in categories of >15 days and > 90 days. (Orders counted in >90 days are also included in > 15 days).

Calculation

Mean Held Order Interval = a ÷ b

- a = Sum of held-over-days for all Past Due Orders Held for the reporting period
- b = Number of Past Due Orders Held and Pending But Not Completed and past the committed due date

Held Order Distribution Interval (for each interval) = (c ÷ d) X 100

- c = # of Orders Held for ≥ 15 days or # of Orders Held for ≥ 90 days
- d = Total # of Past Due Orders Held and Pending But Not Completed)

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Circuit Breakout < 10, ≥ 10 (except trunks)
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON (PON) • Order Submission Date (TICKET_ID) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Hold Reason • Total line/circuit count • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Order Submission Date • Committed Due Date • Service Type • Hold Reason • Total line/circuit count • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence	• Retail Residence
• Resale Business	• Retail Business
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• Resale PBX	• Retail PBX
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• LNP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• INP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP - Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP- Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1

• UNE Loop + Port Combinations
  - Dispatch In
  - Switch Based
	• Retail Residence and Business
	  - Dispatch In
	  - Switch Based

• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

P-1: Mean Held Order Interval & Distribution Intervals

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

P-2: Average Jeopardy Notice Interval & Percentage of Orders Given Jeopardy Notices

Definition

When BellSouth can determine in advance that a committed due date is in jeopardy for facility delay, it will provide advance notice to the CLEC.

The interval is from the date/time the notice is released to the CLEC/BellSouth systems until 5pm on the commitment date of the order. The Percent of Orders is the percentage of orders given jeopardy notices for facility delay in the count of orders confirmed in the report period.

Exclusions

- Orders held for CLEC end user reasons
- Disconnect (D) & From (F) orders

Business Rules

When BellSouth can determine in advance that a committed due date is in jeopardy for facility delay, it will provide advance notice to the CLEC. The number of committed orders in a report period is the number of orders that have a due date in the reporting period. Jeopardy notices for interconnection trunks results are usually zero as these trunks seldom experience facility delays. The Committed due date is considered the Confirmed due date.

Calculation

Jeopardy Interval = a - b

- a = Date and Time of Jeopardy Notice
- b = Date and Time of Scheduled Due Date on Service Order

Average Jeopardy Interval = c ÷ d

- c = Sum of all jeopardy intervals
- d = Number of Orders Notified of Jeopardy in Reporting Period

Percent of Orders Given Jeopardy Notice = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Number of Orders Given Jeopardy Notices in Reporting Period
- f = Number of Orders Confirmed (due) in Reporting Period)

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Mechanized Orders
- Non-Mechanized Orders
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Date and Time Jeopardy Notice sent • Committed Due Date • Service Type **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Date and Time Jeopardy Notice sent • Committed Due Date • Service Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence	• Retail Residence
• Resale Business	• Retail Business
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• Resale PBX	• Retail PBX
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• LNP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• INP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP - Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP- Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1

• UNE Loop + Port Combinations
  - Dispatch In
  - Switch Based
	• Retail Residence and Business
	  - Dispatch In
	  - Switch Based

• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3
• Average Jeopardy Notice Interval (Electronic only)	• 95% >= 48 Hours

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

P-2: Average Jeopardy Notice Interval & Percentage of Orders Given Jeopardy Notices

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

P-3: Percent Missed Initial Installation Appointments

(This metric was not ordered by FPSC)

Definition

"Percent missed initial installation appointments" monitors the reliability of BellSouth commitments with respect to committed due dates to assure that the CLEC can reliably quote expected due dates to their retail customer as compared to BellSouth. This measure is the percentage of total orders processed for which BellSouth is unable to complete the service orders on the committed due dates and reported for Total misses and End User Misses.

Exclusions

- Canceled Service Orders
- Order Activities of BellSouth or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Listing Orders Test Orders, etc.)
- Disconnect (D) & From (F) orders
- End User Misses

Business Rules

Percent Missed Initial Installation Appointments (PMI) is the percentage of orders with completion dates in the reporting period that are past the original committed due date. Missed Appointments caused by end-user reasons will be excluded and reported separately. The first commitment date on the service order that is a missed appointment is the missed appointment code used for calculation whether it is a BellSouth missed appointment or an End User missed appointment. The "due date" is any time on the confirmed due date. Which means there cannot be a cutoff time for commitments, as certain types of orders are requested to be worked after standard business hours. Also, during Daylight Savings Time, field technicians are scheduled until 9PM in some areas and the customer is offered a greater range of intervals from which to select.

Calculation

Percent Missed Installation Appointments $= (a \div b) \times 100$

- a = Number of Orders with Completion date in Reporting Period past the Original Committed Due Date
- b = Number of Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Report in Categories of <10 lines/circuits $\geq$ 10 lines/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report month • CLEC Order Number and PON (PON) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Completion Date (CMPLTN DD) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report month • BellSouth Order Number • Committed Due Date (DD) • Completion Date (CMPLTN DD) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence	• Retail Residence
• Resale Business	• Retail Business
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• Resale PBX	• Retail PBX
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• LNP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• INP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP - Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP- Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1

• UNE Loop + Port Combinations
  - Dispatch In
  - Switch Based
	• Retail Residence and Business
	  - Dispatch In
	  - Switch Based

• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch

• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)
  - Without Conditioning
  - With Conditioning
	• ADSL Provided to Retail
	  - Without Conditioning
	  - With Conditioning (BellSouth does not offer this service to Retail)

• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Not Applicable	• Not Applicable

P-3A: Percent Missed Installation Appointments Including Subsequent Appointments

Definition

"Percent missed installation appointments" monitors the reliability of BellSouth commitments with respect to committed due dates to assure that the CLEC can reliably quote expected due dates to their retail customer as compared to BellSouth. This measure is the percentage of total orders processed for which BellSouth is unable to complete the service orders on the committed due dates and reported for Total misses and End User Misses.

Exclusions

- Canceled Service Orders
- Order Activities of BellSouth or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Listing Orders Test Orders, etc.) Test order types may be C, N, R, or T.
- Disconnect (D) & From (F) orders
- End User Misses

Business Rules

Percent Missed Installation Appointments (PMI) is the percentage of orders with completion dates in the reporting period that are past the original committed due date. Missed Appointments caused by end-user reasons will be excluded and reported separately. The "due date" is the commitment time (if applicable) on the confirmed due date.

Calculation

Percent Missed Installation Appointments = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Number of Appointments in Reporting Period past the Original (Date/Time as applicable) Committed and Subsequent Committed Due Date
- b = Number of Appointments on Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Report in Categories of <10 lines/circuits ≥ 10 lines/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON (PON) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Completion Date (CMPLTN DD) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Committed Due Date (DD) • Completion Date (CMPLTN DD) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence	• Retail Residence
• Resale Business	• Retail Business
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• Resale PBX	• Retail PBX
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• LNP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• INP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP - Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP- Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP-Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business - POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1

• UNE Loop + Port Combinations
  - Dispatch In
  - Switch Based
	• Retail Residence and Business
	  - Dispatch In
	  - Switch Based

• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch

• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)
  - Without Conditioning
  - With Conditioning
	• ADSL Provided to Retail
	  - Without Conditioning
	  - With Conditioning (BellSouth does not offer this service to Retail)

• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

P-3A: Percent Missed Installation Appointments Including Subsequent Appointments