SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Unbundled Loops	• 95% <= 15 minutes

P-7A: Coordinated Customer Conversions – Hot Cut Timeliness% Within Interval and Average Interval

Definition

This category measures whether BellSouth begins the cut over of an unbundled loop on a coordinated and/or a time specific order at the CLEC requested start time. It measures the percentage of orders where the cut begins within 15 minutes of the requested start time of the order and the average interval.

Exclusions

- Any order canceled by the CLEC will be excluded from this measurement
- Delays caused by the CLEC
- Unbundled Loops where there is no existing subscriber loop and loops where coordination is not requested
- All unbundled loops on multiple loop orders after the first loop

Business Rules

This report measures whether BellSouth begins the cut over of an unbundled loop on a coordinated and/or a time specific order at the CLEC requested start time. The cut is considered on time if it starts 15 minutes before or after the requested start time. Using the scheduled time and the actual cut over start time, the measurement will calculate the percent within interval and the average interval. If a cut involves multiple lines, the cut will be considered "on time" if the first line is cut within the interval. <= 15 minutes includes intervals that began 15:00 minutes or less before the scheduled cut time and cuts that began 15 minutes or less after the scheduled cut time; >15 minutes, <= 30 minutes includes cuts within 15:00 – 30:00 minutes either prior to or after the scheduled cut time; >30 minutes includes cuts greater than 30:00 minutes either prior to or after the scheduled cut time.

Calculation

% within Interval = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the interval
- b = Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the reporting period

Interval = (c - d)

- c = Scheduled Time for Cross Connection of a Coordinated Unbundled Loop Order
- d = Actual Start Date and Time of a Coordinated Unbundled Loop Order

Average Interval = (e / f)

- Sum of all Intervals
- Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the reporting period.

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate

  Reported in intervals of early, on time and late cuts % <=15 minutes; % >15 minutes, <= 30 minutes; % > 30 minutes, plus Overall Average Interval.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Cut over Scheduled Start Time • Cut over Actual Start Time • Total Conversions Orders **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Product Reporting Level - SL1 Time Specific - SL1 Non-Time Specific - SL2 Time Specific - SL2 Non-Time Specific	• 95% Within + or – 15 minutes of Scheduled Start Time

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Loops	• 95% Within + or – 15 minutes of Scheduled Start time

P-7B: Coordinated Customer Conversions – Average Recovery Time

Definition

Measures the time between notification and resolution by BellSouth of a service outage found that can be isolated to the BellSouth side of the network. The time between notification and resolution by BellSouth must be measured to ensure that CLEC customers do not experience unjustifiable lengthy service outages during a Coordinated Customer Conversion. This report measures outages associated with Coordinated Customer Conversions prior to service order completion.

Exclusions

- Cut overs where service outages are due to CLEC caused reasons
- Cut overs where service outages are due to end-user caused reasons

Business Rules

Measures the outage duration time related to Coordinated Customer Conversions from the initial trouble notification until the trouble has been restored and the CLEC has been notified. The duration time is defined as the time from the initial trouble notification until the trouble has been restored and the CLEC has been notified. The interval is calculated on the total outage time for the circuits divided by the total number of outages restored during the report period to give the average outage duration.

Calculation

Recovery Time = (a - b)

- a = Date & Time That Trouble is Closed by CLEC
- b = Date & Time Initial Trouble is Opened with BellSouth

Average Recovery Time = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all the Recovery Times
- d = Number of Troubles Referred to the BellSouth

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • CLEC Acceptance Conflict (CLEC_CONFLICT) • CLEC Conflict Resolved (CLEC_RESOLVE) • CLEC Conflict MFC (CLEC_CONFLICT_MFC) • Total Conversion Orders **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• None

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Unbundled Loops with INP/LNP • Unbundled Loops without INP/LNP	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-7C: Hot Cut Conversions - % Provisioning Troubles Received Within 7 days of a completed Service Order

Definition

Percent Provisioning Troubles received within 7 days of a completed service order associated with a Coordinated and Non-Coordinated Customer Conversion. Measures the quality and accuracy of Hot Cut Conversion Activities.

Exclusions

- Any order canceled by the CLEC
- Troubles caused by Customer Provided Equipment

Business Rules

Measures the quality and accuracy of completed service orders associated with Coordinated and Non-Coordinated Hot Cut Conversions. The first trouble report received on a circuit ID within 7 days following a service order completion is counted in this measure. Subsequent trouble reports are measured in Repeat Report Rate. Reports are calculated searching in the prior report period for completed Coordinated and Non-Coordinated Hot Cut Conversion service orders and following 7 days after the completion of the service order for a trouble report issue date.

Calculation

% Provisioning Troubles within 7 days of service order completion = (a / b) X 100

- a = The sum of all Hot Cut Circuits with a trouble within 7 days following service order(s) completion
- b = The total number of Hot Cut service order circuits completed in the previous report calendar month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • PON • Order Submission Date (TICKET_ID) • Order Submission Time (TICKET_ID) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope • Total Conversion Circuits **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog Exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Loop Design • UNE Loop Non-Design	• <= 5%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Loops	• <= 5%

P-8: Cooperative Acceptance Testing - % of xDSL Loops Tested

Definition

The loop will be considered cooperatively tested when the BellSouth technician places a call to the CLEC representative to initiate cooperative testing and jointly performs the tests with the CLEC.

Exclusions

- Testing failures due to CLEC (incorrect contact number, CLEC not ready, etc.)
- xDSL lines with no request for cooperative testing

Business Rules

When a BellSouth technician finishes delivering an order for an xDSL loop where the CLEC order calls for cooperative testing at the customer's premise, the BellSouth technician is to call a toll free number to the CLEC testing center. The BellSouth technician and the CLEC representative at the center then test the line. As an example of the type of testing performed, the testing center may ask the technician to put a short on the line so that the center can run a test to see if it can identify the short.

Calculation

Cooperative Acceptance Testing - % of xDSL Loops Tested = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of successful xDSL cooperative tests for xDSL lines where cooperative testing was requested in the reporting period
- b = Total Number of xDSL line tests requested by the CLEC and scheduled in the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Type of Loop tested

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name (OCN) • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) and PON (PON) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Acceptance Testing Completed (ACCEPT_TESTING) • Acceptance Testing Declined (ACCEPT_TESTING) • Total xDSL Orders **Note**: Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog Exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation:	SQM Analog/Benchmark:
• UNE xDSL - ADSL - HDSL - UCL - OTHER	• 95% of Lines Tested

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE xDSL	• 95% of Lines Tested

P-9: % Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Completion

Definition

Percent Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Completion measures the quality and accuracy of Service order activities.

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.)
- D & F orders
- Trouble reports caused and closed out to Customer Provided Equipment (CPE)

Business Rules

Measures the quality and accuracy of completed orders. The first trouble report from a service order after completion is counted in this measure. Subsequent trouble reports are measured in Repeat Report Rate. Reports are calculated searching in the prior report period for completed service orders and following 30 days after completion of the service order for a trouble report issue date.

D & F orders are excluded as there is no subsequent activity following a disconnect.

Note: Standalone LNP historical data is not available in the maintenance systems (LMOS or WFA).

Calculation

% Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Activity = (a / b) X 100

- a = Trouble reports on all completed orders 30 days following service order(s) completion
- b = All Service Orders completed in the previous report calendar month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Reported in categories of <10 line/circuits; >= 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch / No Dispatch (except trunks)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Order Submission Date (TICKET_ID) • Order Submission Time (TICKET_ID) • 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 • Order Submission Date • Order Submission Time • 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non-Design - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)	• Retail Residence and Business - (POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders) - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With LNP Non-Design - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)	• Retail Residence and Business - (POTS Excluding Switch-Based Orders) - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)
• 2W Analog Loop With INP Design	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop With INP Non-Design - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS - Excluding Switch-Based Orders) - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop >= DS1	• Retail Digital Loop >= DS1
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• INP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• LNP (Standalone)	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations - Dispatch Out - Non-Dispatch - Dispatch In - Switch-Based	• Retail Residence and Business - Dispatch Out - Non-Dispatch - Dispatch In - Switch-Based
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch (Including Dispatch Out and Dispatch In) - Dispatch - Non-Dispatch (Dispatch In)
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale POTS	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Loops	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• UNE xDSL	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

P-10: Total Service Order Cycle Time (TSOCT)

Definition

This report measures the total service order cycle time from receipt of a valid service order request to the return of a completion notice to the CLEC Interface.

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.)
- D (Disconnect - Except "D" orders associated with LNP Standalone.) and F (From) orders. (From is disconnect side of a move order when the customer moves to a new address)
- "L" Appointment coded orders (where the customer has requested a later than offered interval)
- Orders with CLEC/Subscriber caused delays or CLEC/Subscriber requested due date changes

Business Rules

The interval is determined for each order processed during the reporting period. This measurement combines three reports: FOC Timeliness, Average Order Completion Interval and Average Completion Notice Interval. For UNE XDSL Loop, this measurement combines Service Inquiry Interval (SI), FOC Timeliness, Average Completion Interval, and Average Completion Notice Interval.

This interval starts with the receipt of a valid service order request and stops when a completion notice is sent to the CLEC Interface (LENS, TAG OR EDI) and the BellSouth Legacy Systems. Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of orders completed. Orders that are worked on zero due dates are calculated with a .33 day interval (8 hours) in order to report a portion of a day interval. These orders are issued and worked/completed on same day. They can be either flow through orders (no field work-non-dispatched) or field orders (dispatched).

Reporting is by Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized and Non-Mechanized receipt of LSRs.

Calculation

Total Service Order Cycle Time = (a - b)

- a = Service Order Completion Notice Date
- b = Service Request Receipt Date

Average Total Service Order Cycle Time = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Total Service Order Cycle Times
- d = Total Number Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Total Service Order Cycle Time Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e / f) X 100

- e = Total Number of Service Requests Completed in "X" minutes/hours
- f = Total Number of Service Requests Received in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Fully Mechanized; Partially Mechanized; Non-Mechanized
- Report in categories of <10 line/circuits; >= 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch / No Dispatch categories applicable to all levels except trunks
- Intervals 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, >= 30 Days. The interval breakout is: 0-5 = 0-4.99, 5-10 = 5-9.99, 10-15 = 10-14.99, 15-20 = 15-19.99, 20-25 = 20-24.99, 25-30 = 25-29.99, >= 30 = 30 and greater.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Interval for FOC	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number

• CLEC Company Name (OCN) • Order Number (PON) • Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Completion Notice Date and Time • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file	• Order Submission Date & Time • Order Completion Date & Time • Service Type • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP (Standalone) • INP (Standalone) • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop With LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop With LNP Non-Design • UNE Switch Ports • UNE Loop + Port Combinations • UNE Combo Other • UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL) • UNE ISDN • UNE Line Sharing • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non -Design • UNE Digital Loops < DS1 • UNE Digital Loops >= DS1 • Local Transport (Unbundled 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

P-11: Service Order Accuracy

Definition

The "service order accuracy" measurement measures the accuracy and completeness of a sample of BellSouth service orders by comparing what was ordered and what was completed.

Exclusions

- Cancelled 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.)
- D & F orders

Business Rules

A statistically valid sample of service orders, completed during a monthly reporting period, is compared to the original account profile and the order that the CLEC sent to BellSouth. An order is "completed without error" if all service attributes and account detail changes (as determined by comparing the original order) completely and accurately reflect the activity specified on the original order and any supplemental CLEC order. For both small and large sample sizes, when a Service Request cannot be matched with a corresponding Service Order, it will not be counted. For small sample sizes an effort will be made to replace the service request.

Calculation

Percent Service Order Accuracy = (a / b) X 100

- a = Orders Completed without Error
- b = Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- Reported in categories of <10 line/circuits; >= 10 line/circuits
- Dispatch / No Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Local Service Request (LSR) • Order Submission Date • Committed Due Date • Service Type • Standard Order Activity	• No BellSouth Analog Exist

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design (Specials) • UNE Specials (Design) • UNE (Non-Design) • Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% Accurate

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-12: LNP-Percent Missed Installation Appointments

Definition

"Percent missed installation appointments" monitors the reliability of BellSouth commitments with respect to committed due dates to assure that CLECs 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.) where identifiable

Business Rules

Percent Missed Installation Appointments (PMI) is the percentage of total orders processed for which BellSouth is unable to complete the service orders on the committed due dates. Missed Appointments caused by end-user reasons will be included and reported in a separate category. 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.

Calculation

LNP Percent Missed Installation Appointments = (a / b) X 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
- Geographic Scope
  - State/Region
- Report in Categories of <10 lines/circuits >= 10 lines/circuits (except trunks)

Report explanation: Total Missed Appointments is the total percent of orders missed either by BellSouth or the CLEC end user. End User MA represents the percentage of orders missed by the CLEC end user. The difference between End User Missed Appointments and Total Missed Appointments is the result of BellSouth caused misses.

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.	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP	• 95% Due Dates Met[a]

[a]*Due to data structure issues, BellSouth is using a benchmark comparison for SEEM rather than the Truncated Z as stated in the Order.*

P-13: LNP-Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval & Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution

Definition

Disconnect Timeliness is defined as the interval between the time ESI Number Manager receives the valid 'Number Ported' message from NPAC (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') until the time the Disconnect is completed in the Central Office switch. This interval effectively measures BellSouth responsiveness by isolating it from impacts that are caused by CLEC related activities.

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.) where identifiable.

Business Rules

The Disconnect Timeliness interval is determined for each telephone number ported associated with a disconnect service order processed on an LSR during the reporting period. The Disconnect Timeliness interval is the elapsed time from when BellSouth receives a valid 'Number Ported' message in ESI Number Manager (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') for each telephone number ported until each telephone number on the service order is disconnected in the Central Office switch. Elapsed time for each ported telephone number is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the total number of selected telephone numbers disconnected in the reporting period.

Calculation

Disconnect Timeliness Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date and Time in Central Office switch for each number on disconnect order
- b = Valid 'Number Ported' message received date & time

Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Disconnect Timeliness Intervals
- d = Total Number of disconnected numbers completed in reporting period

Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e / f) X 100

- e = Disconnected numbers completed in "X" days
- f = Total disconnect numbers completed in reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - State, Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Order Number • Telephone Number/Circuit Number • Committed Due Date • Receipt Date/Time (ESI Number Manager) • Date/Time of Recent Change Notice	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP	• 95% <= 15 Minutes

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP Standalone	• 95% <= 15 Minutes

P-14: LNP-Total Service Order Cycle Time (TSOCT)

Definition

Total Service Order Cycle Time measures the interval from receipt of a valid service order request to the completion of the final service order associated with that service request.

Exclusions

- Canceled Service Orders
- Order Activities of BellSouth or the CLEC associated with internal or administrative use of local services (Record Orders, Listing Orders, Test Orders, etc.) where identifiable
- "L" appointment coded orders (indicating the customer has requested a later than offered interval)
- "S" missed appointment coded orders (indicating subscriber missed appointments), except for "SP" codes (indicating subscriber prior due date requested). This would include "S" codes assigned to subsequent due date changes.

Business Rules

The interval is determined for each order processed during the reporting period. This measurement combines three reports: FOC Timeliness, Average Order Completion Interval and Average Completion Notice Interval.

This interval starts with the receipt of a valid service order request and stops when a completion notice is sent to the CLEC Interface (LENS, TAG OR EDI). Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of orders completed. Orders that are worked on zero due dates are calculated with a .33 day interval (8 hours) in order to report a portion of a day interval. These orders are issued and worked/completed on the same day.

Reporting is by Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized and Non-Mechanized receipt of LSRs.

Calculation

Total Service Order Cycle Time = (a - b)

- a = Service Order Completion Notice Date
- b = Service Request Receipt Date

Average Total Service Order Cycle Time = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Total Service Order Cycle Times
- d = Total Number Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Total Service Order Cycle Time Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e / f) X 100

- e = Total Number of Service Orders Completed in "X" minutes/hours
- f = Total Number of Service Orders Received in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Fully Mechanized; Partially Mechanized; Non-Mechanized
- Report in categories of < 10 lines/circuits; >= lines/circuits (except trunks)
- Intervals 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, >= 30 Days. The interval breakout is: 0-5 = 0-4.99, 5-10 = 5-9.99, 10-15 = 10-14.99, 15-20 = 15-19.99, 20-25 = 20-24.99, 25-30 = 25-29.99, >= 30 = 30 and greater.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Interval for FOC • CLEC Company Name (OCN) • Order Number (PON) • Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Completion Notice Date and Time	• Not Applicable

• Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file	

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 4: Section 4: Maintenance & Repair

M&R-1: Missed Repair Appointments

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

The negotiated commitment date and time is established when the repair report is received. The cleared time is the date and time that BellSouth personnel clear the trouble and closes the trouble report in his/her Computer Access Terminal (CAT) or workstation. If this is after the Commitment time, the report is flagged as a "Missed Commitment" or a missed repair appointment. When the data for this measure is collected for BellSouth and a CLEC, it can be used to compare the percentage of the time repair appointments are missed due to BellSouth reasons. (No access reports are not part of this measure because they are not a missed appointment.)

Note: Appointment intervals vary with force availability in the POTS environment. Specials and Trunk intervals are standard interval appointments of no greater than 24 hours. Standalone LNP historical data is not available in the maintenance systems (LMOS or WFA).

Calculation

Percentage of Missed Repair Appointments = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of Customer Troubles Not Cleared by the Quoted Commitment Date and Time
- b = Total Trouble reports closed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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	•
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• LNP (Standalone) (Not Available in Maintenance)	• Not Applicable
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of Switch-Based Feature Troubles)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale POTS	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Loops	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• UNE xDSL	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

M&R-2: Customer Trouble Report Rate

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Customer Trouble Report Rate = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of Initial and Repeated Trouble Reports closed in the Current Period
- b = Number of Service Access Lines in service at End of the Report Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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) (Not Available in Maintenance)	• Not Applicable
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of Switch-Based Feature Troubles)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale POTS	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Loops	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• UNE xDSL	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

M&R-3: Maintenance Average Duration

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Maintenance Duration = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time of Service Restoration
- b = Date and Time Trouble Ticket was Opened

Average Maintenance Duration = (c / d)

- c = Total of all maintenance durations in the reporting period
- d = Total Closed Troubles in the reporting period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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) (Not Available in Maintenance)	• Not Applicable
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of Switch-Based Feature Troubles)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale POTS	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Loops	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• UNE xDSL	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

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

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of closed Customer Troubles where more than one trouble report was logged for the same service line within a continuous 30 days
- b = Total Trouble Reports Closed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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) (Not Available in Maintenance)	• Not Applicable
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of Switch-Based Feature Troubles)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale POTS	• Retail Residence and Business (POTS)
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Loops	• Retail Residence and Business Dispatch
• UNE xDSL	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

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

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Out of Service (OOS) > 24 hours = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total Cleared Troubles OOS > 24 Hours
- b = Total OOS Troubles in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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) (Not Available in Maintenance)	• Not Applicable
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of Switch-Based Feature Troubles)
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business and Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non - Design	• Retail Residence & Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

M&R-6: Average Answer Time – Repair Centers

Definition

This measures the average time a customer is in queue when calling a BellSouth Repair Center.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when a CLEC Representative or BellSouth customer makes a choice on the Repair Center's menu and is put in queue for the next repair attendant. The clock stops when the repair attendant answers the call (abandoned calls are not included).

Note: The Total Column is a combined BellSouth Residence and Business number.

Calculation

Answer Time for BellSouth Repair Centers = (a - b)

- a = Time BellSouth Repair Attendant Answers Call
- b = Time of entry into queue after ACD Selection

Average Answer Time for BellSouth Repair Centers = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Answer Times
- d = Total number of calls by reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• CLEC Average Answer Time	• BellSouth Average Answer Time

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region. CLEC/BellSouth Service Centers and BellSouth Repair Centers are regional.	• For CLEC, Average Answer Times in UNE Center and BRMC are comparable to the Average Answer Times in the BellSouth Repair Centers.

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

M&R-7: Mean Time To Notify CLEC of Network Outages

Definition

This report measures the time it takes for the BellSouth Network Management Center (NMC) to notify the CLEC of major network outages.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

BellSouth will inform the CLEC of any major network outages (key customer accounts) via a page or email. When the BellSouth NMC becomes aware of a network incident, the CLEC and BellSouth will be notified electronically. The notification time for each outage will be measured in minutes and divided by the number of outages for the reporting period. These are broadcast messages. It is up to those receiving the message to determine if they have customers affected by the incident.

The CLECs will be notified in accordance with the rules outlined in Appendix D of the CLEC "Customer Guide" which is published on the internet at: www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/guides/other_guides/html/gopue/indexf.htm.

Calculation

Time to Notify CLEC = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time BellSouth Notified CLEC
- b = Date and Time BellSouth Detected Network Incident

Mean Time to Notify CLEC = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Times to Notify CLEC
- d = Count of Network Incidents

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Major Network Events • Date/Time of Incident • Date/Time of Notification	• Report Month • Major Network Events • Date/Time of Incident • Date/Time of Notification

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• BellSouth Aggregate • CLEC Aggregate • CLEC Specific	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 5: Billing

B-1: Invoice Accuracy

Definition

This measure provides the percentage of accuracy of the billing invoices rendered to CLECs during the current month.

Exclusions

- Adjustments not related to billing errors (e.g., credits for service outage, special promotion credits, adjustments to satisfy the customer)
- Test Accounts

Business Rules

The accuracy of billing invoices delivered by BellSouth to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of billing accuracy comparative to BellSouth bills rendered to retail customers of BellSouth. CLECs request adjustments on bills determined to be incorrect. The BellSouth Billing verification process includes manually analyzing a sample of local bills from each bill period. The bill verification process draws from a mix of different customer billing options and types of service. An end-to-end auditing process is performed for new products and services. Internal measurements and controls are maintained on all billing processes.

Calculation

Invoice Accuracy = [(a - b) / a] X 100

- a = Absolute Value of Total Billed Revenues during current month
- b = Absolute Value of Billing Related Adjustments during current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type - UNE - Resale - Interconnection • Total Billed Revenue • Billing Related Adjustments	• Report Month • Retail Type - CRIS - CABS • Total Billed Revenue • Billing Related Adjustments

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Product/Invoice Type - Resale - UNE - Interconnection	• CLEC Invoice Accuracy is comparable to BellSouth Invoice Accuracy

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC State • BellSouth State	• Parity With Retail

B2: Mean Time to Deliver Invoices

Definition

Bill Distribution is calculated as follows: CRIS BILLS-The number of workdays is reported for CRIS bills. This is calculated by counting the Bill Period date as the first work day. Weekends and holidays are excluded when counting workdays. J/N Bills are counted in the CRIS work day category for the purposes of the measurement since their billing account number (Q account) is provided from the CRIS system.

CABS BILLS-The number of calendar days is reported for CABS bills. This is calculated by counting the day following the Bill Period date as the first calendar day. Weekends and holidays are included when counting the calendar days.

Exclusions

Any invoices rejected due to formatting or content errors.

Business Rules

This report measures the mean interval for timeliness of billing records delivered to CLECs in an agreed upon format. CRIS-based invoices are measured in business days, and CABS-based invoices in calendar days.

Calculation

Invoice Timeliness = (a - b)

- a = Invoice Transmission Date
- b = Close Date of Scheduled Bill Cycle

Mean Time To Deliver Invoices = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Invoice Timeliness intervals
- d = Count of Invoices Transmitted in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type - UNE - Resale - Interconnection • Invoice Transmission Count • Date of Scheduled Bill Close	• Report Month • Invoice Type - CRIS - CABS • Invoice Transmission Count • Date of Scheduled Bill Close

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type • Resale • UNE • Interconnection	• CRIS-based invoices will be released for delivery within six (6) business days. • CABS-based invoices will be released for delivery within eight (8) calendar days. • CLEC Average Delivery Intervals for both CRIS and CABS Invoices are comparable to BellSouth Average delivery for both systems.

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC State - CRIS - CABS • BellSouth Region	• Parity with Retail

B3: Usage Data Delivery Accuracy

Definition

This measurement captures the percentage of recorded usage that is delivered error free and in an acceptable format to the appropriate Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC). These percentages will provide the necessary data for use as a comparative measurement for BellSouth performance. This measurement captures Data Delivery Accuracy rather than the accuracy of the individual usage recording.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The accuracy of the data delivery of usage records delivered by BellSouth to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of accuracy comparative to BellSouth bills rendered to their retail customers. If errors are detected in the delivery process, they are investigated, evaluated and documented. Errors are corrected and the data retransmitted to the CLEC.

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Accuracy = (a - b) / a X 100

- a = Total number of usage data packs sent during current month
- b = Total number of usage data packs requiring retransmission during current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• CLEC Usage Data Delivery Accuracy is comparable to BellSouth Usage Data Delivery Accuracy

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC State • BellSouth Region	• Parity With Retail

B4: Usage Data Delivery Completeness

Definition

This measurement provides percentage of complete and accurately recorded usage data (usage recorded by BellSouth and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BellSouth for billing) that is processed and transmitted to the CLEC within thirty (30) days of the message recording date. A parity measure is also provided showing completeness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. BellSouth delivers its own retail usage from recording location to billing location via CMDS as well as delivering billing data to other companies. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of these measurements is to demonstrate the level of quality of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Completeness = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during current month that are within thirty (30) days of the message recording date
- b = Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during the current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• CLEC Usage Data Delivery Completeness is comparable to BellSouth Usage Data Delivery Completeness

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B5: Usage Data Delivery Timeliness

Definition

This measurement provides a percentage of recorded usage data (usage recorded by BellSouth and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BellSouth for billing) that is delivered to the appropriate CLEC within six (6) calendar days from the receipt of the initial recording. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of this measurement is to demonstrate the level of timeliness for processing and transmission of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. The usage data will be mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. The Timeliness interval of usage recorded by other companies is measured from the date BellSouth receives the records to the date BellSouth distributes to the CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Timeliness Current month = (a / b) X 100

- a = Total number of usage records sent within six (6) calendar days from initial recording/receipt
- b = Total number of usage records sent

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• CLEC Usage Data Delivery Timeliness is comparable to BellSouth Usage Data Delivery Timeliness

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B6: Mean Time to Deliver Usage

Definition

This measurement provides the average time it takes to deliver Usage Records to a CLEC. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of this measurement is to demonstrate the average number of days it takes BellSouth to deliver Usage data to the appropriate CLEC. Usage data is mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.

Calculation

Mean Time to Deliver Usage = (a X b) / c

- a = Volume of Records Delivered
- b = Estimated number of days to deliver
- c = Total Record Volume Delivered

Note: Any usage record falling in the 30+ day interval will be added using an average figure of 31.5 days.

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Mean Time to Deliver Usage to CLEC is comparable to Mean Time to Deliver Usage to BellSouth.

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B7: Recurring Charge Completeness

Definition

This measure captures percentage of fractional recurring charges appearing on the correct bill.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The effective date of the recurring charge must be within 30 days of the bill date for the charge to appear on the correct bill.

Calculation

Recurring Charge Completeness = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of fractional recurring charges that are on the correct bill[1]
- b = Total count of fractional recurring charges that are on the correct bill

[1]Correct bill = next available bill

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type • Total Recurring Charges Billed • Total Billed on Time	• Report Month • Retail Analog • Total Recurring Charges Billed • Total Billed on Time

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type	
• Resale	• Parity
• UNE	• Benchmark 90%
• Interconnection	• Benchmark 90%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B8: Non-Recurring Charge Completeness

Definition

This measure captures percentage of non-recurring charges appearing on the correct bill.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The effective date of the non-recurring charge must be within 30 days of the bill date for the charge to appear on the correct bill.

Calculation

Non-Recurring Charge Completeness = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of non-recurring charges that are on the correct bill[1]
- b = Total count of non-recurring charges that are on the correct bill

[1]Correct bill = next available bill

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type • Total Non-recurring Charges Billed • Total Billed on Time	• Report Month • Retail Analog • Total Non-recurring Charges Billed • Total Billed on Time

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type	
• Resale	• Parity
• UNE	• Benchmark 90%
• Interconnection	• Benchmark 90%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 6: Operator Services And Directory Assistance

OS-1: Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer - Toll

Definition

Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answered by a toll operator.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer - Toll = a / b

- a = Total queue time
- b = Total calls answered

Note: Total queue time includes time that answered calls wait in queue as well as time abandoned calls wait in queue prior to abandonment.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (Toll)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

OS-2: Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered with "X" Seconds - Toll

Definition

Measurement of the percent of toll calls that are answered in less than ten seconds.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for toll is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (Toll)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

DA-1: Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer - Directory Assistance (DA)

Definition

Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answered by a DA operator.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Directory Assistance (DA) = a / b

- a = Total queue time
- b = Total calls answered

Note: Total queue time includes time that answered calls wait in queue as well as time abandoned calls wait in queue prior to abandonment.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (DA)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

DA-2: Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered within "X" Seconds - Directory Assistance (DA)

Definition

Measurement of the percent of DA calls that are answered in less than twelve seconds.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for DA is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP.
- Month
- Call Type (DA)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 7: Database Update Information

D-1: Average Database Update Interval

Definition

This report measures the interval from receipt of the database change request to the completion of the update to the database for Line Information Database (LIDB), Directory Assistance and Directory Listings. For E-911, see Section 8.

Exclusions

- Updates Canceled by the CLEC
- Initial update when supplemented by CLEC
- BellSouth updates associated with internal or administrative use of local services

Business Rules

The interval for this measure begins with the date and time stamp when a service order is completed and the completion notice is released to all systems to be updated with the order information including Directory Assistance, Directory Listings, and Line Information Database (LIDB). The end time stamp is the date and time of completion of updates to the system.

For BellSouth Results:

The BellSouth computation is identical to that for the CLEC with the clarifications noted below.

Other Clarifications and Qualification:

- For LIDB, the elapsed time for a BellSouth update is measured from the point in time when the BellSouth file maintenance process makes the LIDB update information available until the date and time reported by BellSouth that database updates are completed.
- Results for the CLECs are captured and reported at the update level by Reporting Dimension (see below).
- The Completion Date is the date upon which BellSouth issues the Update Completion Notice to the CLEC.
- If the CLEC initiates a supplement to the originally submitted update and the supplement reflects changes in customer requirements (rather than responding to BellSouth initiated changes), then the update submission date and time will be the date and time of BellSouth receipt of a syntactically correct update supplement. Update activities responding to BellSouth initiated changes will not result in changes to the update submission date and time used for the purposes of computing the update completion interval.
- Elapsed time is measured in hours and hundredths of hours rounded to the nearest tenth of an hour.
- Because this should be a highly automated process, the accumulation of elapsed time continues through off-schedule, weekends and holidays; however, scheduled maintenance windows are excluded.

Calculation

Update Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date & Time of Database Update
- b = Submission Date and Time of Database Change

Average Update Interval = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Update Intervals
- d = Total Number of Updates Completed During Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific (Under development)
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Database File Submission Time • Database File Update Completion Time • CLEC Number of Submissions • Total Number of Updates	• Database File Submission Time • Database File Update Completion Time • BellSouth Number of Submissions • Total Number of Updates

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation:	SQM Analog/Benchmark:
Database Type • LIDB • Directory Listings • Directory Assistance	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

D-2: Percent Database Update Accuracy

Definition

This report measures the accuracy of database updates by BellSouth for Line Information Database (LIDB), Directory Assistance, and Directory Listings using a statistically valid sample of LSRs/Orders in a manual review. This manual review is not conducted on BellSouth Retail Orders.

Exclusions

- Updates canceled by the CLEC
- Initial update when supplemented by CLEC
- CLEC orders that had CLEC errors
- BellSouth updates associated with internal or administrative use of local services

Business Rules

For each update completed during the reporting period, the original update that the CLEC sent to BellSouth is compared to the database following completion of the update by BellSouth. An update is "completed without error" if the database completely and accurately reflects the activity specified on the original and supplemental update (order) submitted by the CLEC. Each database (LIDB, Directory Assistance, and Directory Listings) should be separately tracked and reported.

A statistically valid sample of CLEC Orders are pulled each month. That sample will be used to test the accuracy of the database update process. This is a manual process.

Calculation

Percent Update Accuracy = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of Updates Completed Without Error
- b = Number Updates Completed

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific (not available in this report)
- BellSouth Aggregate (not available in this report)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) and PON (PON) • Local Service Request (LSR) • Order Submission Date • Number of Orders Reviewed **Note**: Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Database Type • LIDB • Directory Assistance • Directory Listings	• 95% Accurate

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

D-3: Percent NXXs and LRNs Loaded by the LERG Effective Date

Definition

Measurement of the percent of NXX(s) and Location Routing Numbers LRN(s) loaded in end office and/or tandem switches by the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) effective date when facilities are in place. BellSouth has a single provisioning process for both NXX(s) and LRN(s). In this measure, BellSouth will identify whether or not a particular NXX has been flagged as LNP capable (set triggers for dips) by the LERG effective date.

An LRN is assigned by the owner of the switch and is placed into the software translations for every switch to be used as an administrative pointer to route NXX(s) in LNP capable switches. The LRN is a result of Local Number Porting and is housed in a national database provided by the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC). The switch owner is responsible for notifying NPAC and requesting the effective date that will be reflected in the LERG. The national database downloads routing tables into BellSouth Service Control Point (SCP) regional databases, which are queried by switches when routing ported numbers.

The basic NXX routing process includes the addition of all NXX(s) in the response translations. This addition to response translations is what supports LRN routing. Routing instructions for all NXX(s), including LRN(s), are received from the Advance Routing & Trunking System (ARTS) and all routing, including response, is established based on the information contained in the Translation Work Instructions (TWINs) document.

Exclusions

- Activation requests where the CLEC's interconnection arrangements and facilities are not in place by the LERG effective date
- Expedite requests

Business Rules

Data for the initial NXX(s) and LRN(s) in a local calling area will be based on the LERG effective date or completion of the initial interconnection trunk group(s), whichever is longer. Data for additional NXX(s) in the local calling area will be based on the LERG effective date. The LERG effective date is loaded into the system at the request of the CLEC. It is contingent upon the CLEC to engineer, order, and install interconnection arrangements and facilities prior to that date.

The total Count of NXX(s) and LRN(s) that were scheduled to be loaded and those that were loaded by the LERG effective date in BellSouth switches will be captured in the Work Force Administration -Dispatch In database.

Calculation

Percent NXXs/LRNs Loaded and Tested Prior to the LERG Effective Date = (a / b) X 100

- a = Count of NXXs and LRNs loaded by the LERG effective date
- b = Total NXXs and LRNs scheduled to be loaded by the LERG effective date

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth (Not Applicable)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Company Name • Company Code • NPA/NXX • LERG Effective Date • Loaded Date	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Geographic Scope - Region	• 100% by LERG Effective Date

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 8: E911

E-1: Timeliness

Definition

Measures the percent of batch orders for E911 database updates (to CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) processed successfully within a 24-hour period.

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

The 24-hour processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (the BellSouth E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing batch orders extracted from the BellSouth Service Order Control System (SOCS). Processing stops when SCC loads the individual records to the E911 database. The E911 database includes updates to the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database. The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Timeliness = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of batch orders processed within 24 hours
- b = Total number of batch orders submitted

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

E-2: Accuracy

Definition

Measures the percent of E911 telephone number (TN) record updates (to CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) processed successfully for E911 (including the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database).

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

Accuracy is based on the number of records processed without error at the conclusion of the processing cycle. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (the BellSouth E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing telephone number (TN) records extracted from BellSouth's Service Order Control System (SOCS). The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Accuracy = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of record individual updates processed with no errors
- b = Total number of individual record updates

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

E-3: Mean Interval

Definition

Measures the mean interval processing of E911 batch orders (to update CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) including processing against the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database.

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

The processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Data is posted is 4-hour increments up to and beyond 24 hours. The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and time of batch order completion
- b = Date and time of batch order submission

E911 Mean Interval = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all E911 Intervals
- d = Number of batch orders completed

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 9: Trunk Group Performance

TGP-1: Trunk Group Performance-Aggregate

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

Calculation

Monthly Average Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.

- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC aggregate • BellSouth aggregate	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Aggregate • BellSouth Aggregate	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1,3,4,5,10,16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

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

Calculation

Monthly Average Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.
- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Trunk Group	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Trunk Group • BellSouth Trunk Group	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

Section 10: Collocation

C-1: Collocation Average Response Time

Definition

Measures the average time (counted in calendar days) from the receipt of a complete and accurate collocation application (including receipt of application fee if required) to the date BellSouth returns a response electronically or in writing. Within 10 calendar days after having received a bona fide application for physical collocation, BellSouth must respond as to whether space is available or not.

Exclusions

Any application canceled by the CLEC.

Business Rules

The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate collocation application accompanied by the appropriate application fee if required. The clock stops on the date that BellSouth returns a response. The clock will restart upon receipt of changes to the original application request.

Calculation

Response Time = (a - b)

- a = Request Response Date
- b = Request Submission Date

Average Response Time = (c / d)

- c = Sum of all Response Times
- d = Count of Responses Returned within Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

- Report Period
- Aggregate Data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• State • Virtual-Initial • Virtual-Augment • Physical Caged-Initial • Physical Caged-Augment • Physical-Cageless-Initial • Physical Cageless-Augment	• Virtual - 20 Calendar Days • Physical Caged - 30 Calendar Days • Physical Cageless - 30 Calendar Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

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) X 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

∑
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 10

BellSouth Disaster Recovery Plan

CONTENTS

PAGE

1.0 PURPOSE

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

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

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

2.0 SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT

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

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

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

3.0 IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

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

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

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

3.1 SITE CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the past, the ECC has been 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 for Hospitals, Police and other emergency agencies; and

e) Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers.

5.2.2 Loss of a Central Office with Serving Wire Center Functions

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

5.2.3 Loss of a Central Office with Tandem Functions

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

a) Place specialists and emergency equipment on notice;

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

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

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

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

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

g) Begin restoring service to CLECs and other customers.

5.2.4 Loss of a Facility Hub

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

a) Placing specialists and emergency equipment on notice;

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

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

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

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

5.3 COMBINED OUTAGE (CLEC AND BELLSOUTH EQUIPMENT)

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

6.0 T1 IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

During the restoration of service after a disaster, BellSouth may be forced to aggregate traffic for delivery to a CLEC. During this process, T1 traffic may be consolidated onto DS3s and may become unidentifiable to the Carrier. Because resources will be limited, BellSouth may be forced to "package" this traffic entirely differently 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

CO - Central Office (BellSouth)

DS3 - Facility that carries 28 T1s (672 circuits)

ECC - Emergency Control Center (BellSouth)

CLEC - Competitive Local Exchange Carrier

NMC - Network Management Center

SWC - Serving Wire Center (BellSouth switch)

T1 - Facility that carries 24 circuits

Hurricane Information

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

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

BST Disaster Management Plan

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

Attachment 11

Bona Fide Request and New Business Requests Process

BONA FIDE REQUEST AND NEW BUSINESS REQUESTS PROCESS

1.0 The Parties agree that CCI is entitled to order any Network Element, Interconnection option, service option or Resale Service required to be made available by the Communications Act of 1934, as modified by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "Act"), FCC requirements or State Commission requirements. CCI also shall be permitted to request the development of new or revised facilities or 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 11.

2.0 Bona Fide Requests ("BFR") are to be used when CCI makes a request of BellSouth to provide a new or modified network element, interconnection option, or other service option pursuant to the Act that was not previously included in the Agreement. New Business Requests ("NBRs") are to be used when CCI makes a request of BellSouth to provide a new or custom capability or function to meet CCI's business needs that was not previously included in the Agreement.

3.0 A BFR or a NBR shall be submitted in writing by CCI and shall specifically identify the required 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. Such a request also shall include a CCI's designation of the request as being (i) pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (i.e. a "BFR") or (ii) pursuant to the needs of the business (i.e. a "NBR"). The request shall be sent to CCI's Local Contract Manager.

4.0 Within thirty (30) business days of its receipt of a BFR or NBR from CCI, BellSouth shall respond to CCI by providing a preliminary analysis of such Interconnection, Network Element, or other facility or service option that is the subject of the BFR or NBR. The preliminary analysis shall confirm that BellSouth will either offer access to the Interconnection, Network Element, or other facility or service option, or provide an explanation of why it is not technically feasible and/or why the request does not qualify as an Interconnection or Network Element or is otherwise not required to be provided under the Act. However, if the preliminary analysis is determined to be of such complexity that it causes BellSouth to expend inordinate resources, a fee will be levied upon CCI and collected prior to the beginning of the preliminary analysis and the thirty (30) business days will begin upon receipt of the fee. In addition to the preliminary analysis, an explanation of the fee will be provided.

5.0 CCI may cancel a BFR or NBR at any time. If CCI cancels the request more than three (3) business days after submitting it, CCI shall pay

BellSouth's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and/or implementing the BFR or NBR up to the date of cancellation. If CCI does not cancel a BFR or NBR, CCI shall pay BellSouth's reasonable and demonstrable costs of processing and implementing the request.

6.0 BellSouth shall propose a firm price quote and a detailed implementation plan for BFRs within thirty (30) business days of CCI's acceptance of the preliminary analysis. BellSouth shall propose a firm price and a detailed implementation plan for NBRs within sixty (60) business days of CCI's acceptance of the preliminary analysis.

7.0 If CCI accepts the preliminary analysis, BellSouth shall proceed with CCI's BFR or NBR, and CCI agrees to pay the non-refundable amount identified in the preliminary analysis for the initial work required to develop the project plan, create the design parameters, and establish all activities and resources required to complete the BFR or NBR. These costs will be referred to as "development" costs. The development costs identified in the preliminary analysis are fixed. If CCI cancels a BFR or NBR after BellSouth has received CCI's acceptance of the preliminary analysis, CCI agrees to pay BellSouth the reasonable, demonstrable, and actual costs, if any, directly related to complying with CCI's BFR or NBR up to the date of cancellation, to the extent such costs were not included in the non-refundable amount set forth above.

8.0 If CCI believes that BellSouth's firm price quote is not consistent with the requirements of the Act, CCI may seek FCC or state Commission arbitration of its request, as appropriate. Any such arbitration applicable to Network Elements and/or Interconnection shall be conducted in accordance with standards prescribed in Section 252 of the Act.

9.0 Unless CCI agrees otherwise, all prices shall be consistent with the pricing principles of the Act, FCC and/or the State Commission.

10.0 If either Party to a BFR or NBR believes that the other Party is not requesting, negotiating, or processing the Bona Fide Request in good faith, or disputes a determination, or price or cost quote, such Party may seek FCC or state Commission resolution of the dispute, as appropriate.

11.0 Upon agreement to the terms of a BFR or NBR, an amendment to the Agreement may be required.

AMENDMENT
TO THE
AGREEMENT BETWEEN
CAT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
AND
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
DATED NOVEMBER 6, 2002

Pursuant to this Amendment, (the "Amendment"), CAT Communications (CCI), Inc. ("CCI") and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties," hereby agree to amend that certain Interconnection Agreement between the Parties dated November 6, 2002 ("Agreement").

WHEREAS, BellSouth and CCI entered into the Agreement on November 6, 2002, and;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants 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 name of CAT Communications (CCI), Inc. in the Interconnection Agreement is hereby deleted throughout the Interconnection Agreement and replaced with CAT Communications International, Inc. (CCI)
2. The Parties desire to amend The General Terms and Conditions – Section 20.1, to change the contact information as follows:

   CAT Communications International, Inc.
   Debra A. Waller – Regulatory Paralegal
   P. O. Box 6129
   Roanoke, VA 24017-0129
   Phone: 540-444-2146
   Fax: 540-444-2133
   E-mail: dwaller@ccitelecom.com

3. All of the other provisions of the Agreement, dated November 6, 2002, shall remain in full force and effect.

4. Either or both of the Parties is 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.

CAT Communications International, Inc.	**BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.**
By: SIGNATURE ON FILE	By: SIGNATURE ON FILE
Name: Debra A. Waller	Name: Elizabeth R. A. Shiroishi
Title: Regulatory Paralegal	Title: Director
Date: 1/07/03	Date: 01/27/03

AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
CAT COMMUNICATIONS INTERNATIONAL, INC. (CCI)
AND
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
DATED NOVEMBER 6, 2002

Pursuant to this Amendment, (the "Amendment"), CAT Communications International, Inc. (CCI) and BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. ("BellSouth"), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties," hereby agree to amend that certain Interconnection Agreement between the Parties dated November 6, 2002 ("Agreement") to be effective 30 days after the date of the last signature executing the Amendment.

WHEREAS, BellSouth and CCI entered into the Agreement on November 6, 2002, 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 hereby agree to delete in its entirety Attachment 9, (Performance Measurements and replace with Service Quality Measurements (SQMs) adopted by the Florida Commission on February 14, 2002, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

2. All of the other provisions of the Agreement, dated November 6, 2002, shall remain in full force and effect.

3. Either or both of the Parties is 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 have executed this Agreement the day and year written below.

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.

By: _____

Name: Elizabeth R. A. Shiroishi

Title: Director

Date: 6/24/03

CAT Communications International, Inc. (CCI)

By: _____

Name: Steve A. Fralin

Title: V.P. Operations

Date: 6/11/03

Attachment 9

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.

BELLSOUTH®

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

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.

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-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 ÷ 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
• 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	• ≥ 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 ≤ 4, $> 4 \leq 10$, ≤ 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

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 – ≤ 1 day
  >1 – ≤ 2 days
  >2 – ≤ 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 – ≤ 1 minute
  >1 – ≤ 5 minutes
  0 - ≤ 5 minutes
  > 5 – ≤ 8 minutes
  > 8 – ≤ 15 minutes
  > 15 minutes
- Average Interval in minutes

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

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-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-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*
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

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 - ≤ 4 minutes
  > 4 - ≤ 8 minutes
  >8 - ≤ 12 minutes
  > 12 - ≤ 60 minutes
  0 - ≤ 1 hour
  > 1 - ≤ 4 hours
  > 4 - ≤ 8 hours
  > 8 - ≤ 12 hours
  > 12 - ≤ 16 hours
  > 16 - ≤ 20 hours
  > 20 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 hours
- Partially Mechanized:
  0 - ≤ 1 hour
  > 1 - ≤ 4 hours
  > 4 - ≤ 8 hours
  > 8 - ≤ 10 hours
  0 - ≤ 10 hours
  > 10 - ≤ 18 hours
  0 - ≤ 18 hours
  > 18 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 hours
- Non-mechanized:
  0 - ≤ 1 hour
  > 1 - ≤ 4 hours
  > 4 - ≤ 8 hours
  > 8 - ≤ 12 hours
  > 12 - ≤ 16 hours
  > 16 - ≤ 20 hours
  > 20 - ≤ 24 hours
  0 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 hours
- Trunks:
  0 - ≤ 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% ≤ 1Hour • 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% ≤ 10 hours
• Non-Mechanized	• 95% ≤ 24 hours
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% ≤ 36 hours

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 - ≤ 15 minutes
  > 15 - ≤ 30 minutes
  > 30 - ≤ 45 minutes
  > 45 - ≤ 60 minutes
  > 60 - ≤ 90 minutes
  > 90 - ≤ 120 minutes
  > 120 - ≤ 180 minutes
  0 - ≤ 3 hours
  > 3 - ≤ 6 hours
  > 6 - ≤ 12 hours
  > 12 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 - ≤ 48 hours
  > 48 hours
- Partially Mechanized:
  0 - ≤ 4 hours
  > 4 - ≤ 8 hours
  > 8 - ≤ 10 hours
  0 - ≤ 10 hours
  > 10 - ≤ 18 hours
  0 - ≤ 18 hours
  > 18 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 - ≤ 48 hours
  > 48 hours
- Non-mechanized:
  0 - ≤ 4 hours
  > 4 - ≤ 8 hours
  > 8 - ≤ 12 hours
  > 12 - ≤ 16 hours
  0 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 16 - ≤ 20 hours
  > 20 - ≤ 24 hours
  > 24 - ≤ 36 hours
  0 - ≤ 36 hours
  > 36 - ≤ 48 hours
  > 48 hours
- Trunks:
  0 - ≤ 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 – ≤ 3 days
  > 3 – ≤ 5 days
  0 – ≤ 5 days
  > 5 – ≤ 7 days
  > 7 – ≤ 10 days
  > 10 – ≤ 15 days
  >15 days
- Average Interval measured in days

1. See O-9 for FOC Timeliness

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 ÷ b) X 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

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 $\geq$ 15 days or # of Orders Held for $\geq$ 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, $\geq$ 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

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	

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 ÷ b) X 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

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-4: Average Completion Interval (OCI) & Order Completion Interval Distribution

(This metric not ordered by the FPSC)

Definition

The "average completion interval" measure monitors the interval of time it takes BellSouth to provide service for the CLEC or its own customers. The "Order Completion Interval Distribution" provides the percentages of orders completed within certain time periods. This report measures how well BellSouth meets the interval offered to customers on service orders.

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&F) orders (Except "D" orders associated with LNP Standalone)
- "L" Appointment coded orders (where the customer has requested a later than offered interval)
- End user-caused misses

Business Rules

The actual completion interval is determined for each order processed during the reporting period. The completion interval is the elapsed time from when BellSouth issues a FOC or SOCS date time stamp receipt of an order from the CLEC to BellSouth's actual order completion date. The clock starts when a valid order number is assigned by SOCS and stops when the technician or system completes the order in SOCS. Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of orders completed. Orders that are worked on zero due dates are calculated with a .33-day interval (8 hours) in order to report a portion of a day interval. These orders are issued and worked/completed on the same day. They can be either flow through orders (no field work-non-dispatched) or field orders (dispatched).

The interval breakout for UNE and Design is: 0-5 = 0-< 5, 5-10 = 5-<10, 10-15 = 10-< 15, 15-20 = 15- < 20, 20-25 = 20-< 25, 25-30 = 25-< 30, $\geq$ 30 = 30 and greater.

Calculation

Completion Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date
- b = FOC/SOCS date time-stamp (application date)

Average Completion Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Completion Intervals
- d = Count of Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Order Completion Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Service Orders Completed in "X" days
- f = Total Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch categories applicable to all levels except trunks
- Residence & Business reported in day intervals = 0,1,3,4,5,5+
- UNE and Design reported in day intervals =0-5,5-10,10-15,15-20,20-25,25-30,$\geq$ 30
- All Levels are reported <10 line/circuits; $\geq$ 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- ISDN Orders included in Non-Design

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • Order Number (PON) • Application Date & Time • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Order Submission Date & Time • Order Completion Date & Time • Service Type • 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	 - ≤ 5 Days - ≤ 12 Days
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• 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-4A: Average Order Completion and Completion Notice Interval (AOCCNI) Distribution

Definition

The "Order Completion And Completion Notice Interval Distribution" provides the percentages of orders completed within certain time periods. This report measures how well BellSouth meets the interval offered to customers and notice of completion to the CLEC on service orders.

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&F) orders (Except "D" orders associated with LNP Standalone)
- "L" Appointment coded orders (where the customer has requested a later than offered interval)
- End user-caused misses

Business Rules

The interval is determined for each order processed during the reporting period. The completion interval for AOCCNI is the elapsed time from when BellSouth issues a FOC or SOCS date time stamp receipt of an order from the CLEC to BellSouth's return of the completion notice (CN) to the CLEC. Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of orders completed. Orders that are worked on zero due dates are calculated with a .33-day interval (8 hours) in order to report a portion of a day interval. These orders are issued and worked/completed on the same day. They can be either flow through orders (no field work-non-dispatched) or field orders (dispatched).

The interval breakout for UNE and Design is: 0-5 = 0-< 5, 5-10 = 5-<10, 10-15 = 10-< 15, 15-20 = 15- < 20, 20-25 = 20-< 25, 25-30 = 25-< 30, $\geq$ 30 = 30 and greater.

Calculation

Completion Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time Completion Notice is sent
- b = FOC/SOCS date time-stamp (application date)

Average Completion Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Completion Intervals
- d = Count of Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Order Completion Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Service Orders Completed in "X" days
- f = Total Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch categories applicable to all levels except trunks
- Residence & Business reported in day intervals = 0,1,2,3,4,5,5+
- UNE and Design reported in day intervals = 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, $\geq$ 30
- All Levels are reported <10 line/circuits; $\geq$ 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- ISDN Orders included in Non-Design
- Mechanized/Non-Mechanized (Non-Mechanized is not applicable to BellSouth)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • Order Number (PON) • Application Date & Time • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Order Submission Date & Time • Order Completion Date & Time • Service Type • 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	 - ≤ 5 Days - ≤ 12 Days
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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	 - ≤ 5 Days - ≤ 12 Days
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN - BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

P-5: Average Completion Notice Interval

Definitions

The Completion Notice Interval is the elapsed time between the BellSouth reported completion of work and the issuance of a valid completion notice to the CLEC.

Exclusions

- Cancelled 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.
- D&F orders (Exception: "D" orders associated with LNP Standalone)

Business Rules

Measurement on interval of completion date and time entered by a field technician on dispatched orders, and 5PM start time on the due date for non-dispatched orders; to the release of a notice to the CLEC/BellSouth of the completion status. The field technician notifies the CLEC the work was complete and then he/she enters the completion time stamp information in his/her computer. This information switches through to the SOCS systems either completing the order or rejecting the order to the Work Management Center (WMC). If the completion is rejected, it is manually corrected and then completed by the WMC. The notice is returned on each individual order.

The start time for all orders is the completion stamp either by the field technician or the 5PM due date stamp; the end time for mechanized orders is the time stamp the notice was transmitted to the CLEC interface (LENS, EDI, OR TAG). For non-mechanized orders the end time will be date and timestamp of order update from the FAX record via LON or C-SOTS system.

Calculation

Completion Notice Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time of Notice of Completion
- b = Date and Time of Work Completion

Average Completion Notice Interval = c ÷ d

- c = Sum of all Completion Notice Intervals
- d = Number of Orders with Notice of Completion in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Mechanized Orders
- Non-Mechanized Orders
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch
- Reporting intervals in Hours; 0,1-2,2-4,4-8,8-12,12-24, $\geq$ 24 plus Overall Average Hour Interval (The categories are inclusive of these time intervals: 0-1 = 0.99; 1-2 =1-1.99; 2-4 = 2-3.99, etc.)
- Reported in categories of <10 line / circuits; $\geq$ 10 line/circuits (except trunks)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • Work Completion Date (cmpltn_dt) • Work Completion Time • Completion Notice Availability Date • Completion Notice Availability Time • Service Type • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number (so_nbr) • Work Completion Date (cmpltn_dt) • Work Completion Time • Completion Notice Availability Date • Completion Notice Availability Time • Service Type • Geographic Scope **NOTE:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.

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
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• 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-6: % Completions/Attempts without Notice or < 24 hours Notice

Definition

The purpose of this measure is to report if BellSouth is returning a FOC to the CLEC in time for the CLEC to notify their customer of the scheduled date.

Exclusions

- Cancelled Orders
- Expedited Orders
- "0" dated orders or any request where the subscriber requested an earlier due date of < 24 hours prior to the original commitment date, or any LSR received < 24 hours prior to the original commitment date.

Business Rules

For CLEC Results:

Calculation would exclude any successful or unsuccessful service delivery where the CLEC was informed at least 24 hours in advance. BellSouth may also exclude from calculation any LSRs received from the requesting CLEC with less than 24 hour notice prior to the commitment date.

For BellSouth Results:

BellSouth does not provide a FOC to its retail customers.

Calculation

Percent Completions or Attempts without Notice or with Less Than 24 Hours Notice = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Completion Dispatches (Successful and Unsuccessful) With No FOC or FOC Received < 24 Hours of Original Committed Due Date
- b = All Completions

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Dispatch /Non-Dispatch
- Total Orders FOC < 24 Hours
- Total Completed Service Orders
- % FOC < 24 Hours

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Committed Due Date (DD) • FOC End Timestamp • Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Geographic Scope - State / Region	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP (Standalone) • INP (Standalone) • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop Design With LNP • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design With LNP • 2W Analog Loop Design With INP • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design With INP • UNE Digital Loop < DS1 • UNE Digital Loop ≥DS1 • UNE Loop + Port Combinations - Dispatch In - Switch Based • UNE Switch ports • UNE Combo Other • UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL) • UNE ISDN (Includes UDC) • UNE Line Sharing • UNE Line Splitting • Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport) • Local Interconnection Trunks • EELS	• <= 5%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-7: Coordinated Customer Conversions Interval

Definition

This report measures the average time it takes BellSouth to disconnect an unbundled loop from the BellSouth switch and cross connect it to CLEC equipment. This measurement applies to service orders with INP and LNP, and where the CLEC has requested BellSouth to provide a coordinated cutover.

Exclusions

- Any order canceled by the CLEC will be excluded from this measurement.
- Delays due to CLEC following disconnection of the unbundled loop
- Unbundled Loops where there is no existing subscriber loop and loops where coordination is not requested.

Business Rules

Where the service order includes LNP, the interval includes the total time for the cutover including the translation time to place the line back in service on the ported line. When the service order includes INP, the interval includes the total time for the cutover including the translation time to place the link back in service on the ported line. The interval is calculated for the entire cutover time for the service order and then divided by items worked in that time to give the average per-item interval for each service order.

Calculation

Coordinated Customer Conversions Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date and Time for Cross Connection of a Coordinated Unbundled Loop
- b = Disconnection Date and Time of an Coordinated Unbundled Loop

Percent Coordinated Customer Conversions (for each interval) = (c ÷ d) X 100

- c = Total number of Coordinated Customer Conversions for each interval
- d = Total Number of Unbundled Loop with Coordinated Conversions (items) for the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- The interval breakout is 0-5 = 0-≤5, 5-15 = >5-≤15, ≥15 = 15 and greater, plus Overall Average Interval.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Cutover Start Time • Cutover Completion time • Portability Start and Completion Times (INP orders) • Total Conversions (Items) **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog Exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Unbundled Loops with INP • Unbundled Loops with LNP	• 95% ≤ 15 minutes • 95% ≤ 15 minutes

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Unbundled Loops With INP • Unbundled Loops With LNP	• 95% ≤ 15 minutes • 95% ≤ 15 minutes

P-7A: Coordinated Customer Conversions – Hot Cut Timeliness % Within Interval and Average Interval

Definition

This category measures whether BellSouth begins the cutover of an unbundled loop on a coordinated and/or a time specific order at the CLEC requested start time. It measures the percentage of orders where the cut begins within 15 minutes of the requested start time of the order and the average interval.

Exclusions

- Any order canceled by the CLEC will be excluded from this measurement.
- Delays caused by the CLEC
- Unbundled Loops where there is no existing subscriber loop and loops where coordination is not requested.
- All unbundled loops on multiple loop orders after the first loop.

Business Rules

This report measures whether BellSouth begins the cutover of an unbundled loop on a coordinated and/or a time specific order at the CLEC requested start time. The cut is considered on time if it starts 15 minutes before or after the requested start time. Using the scheduled time and the actual cutover start time, the measurement will calculate the percent within interval and the average interval. If a cut involves multiple lines, the cut will be considered "on time" if the first line is cut within the interval. ≤ 15 minutes includes intervals that began 15:00 minutes or less before the scheduled cut time and cuts that began 15 minutes or less after the scheduled cut time; >15 minutes, ≤30 minutes includes cuts within 15:00 – 30:00 minutes either prior to or after the scheduled cut time; >30 minutes includes cuts greater than 30:00 minutes either prior to or after the scheduled cut time. If IDLC is involved, a four hour window applies to the start time. (8 A.M. to Noon or 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.) This only applies if BellSouth notifies the CLEC by 10:30 A.M. on the day before the due date that the service is on IDLC.

A Hot Cut is considered complete when one of the following occurs:

1. BellSouth performs the hot cut, notifies the CLEC by telephone.
2. BellSouth performs the hot cut and attempts to notify the CLEC by telephone, but receives no answer and leaves a phone message.

Calculation

% within Interval = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the interval
- b = Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the reporting period

Interval = (c - d)

- c = Scheduled Time for Cross Connection of a Coordinated Unbundled Loop Order
- d = Actual Start Date and Time of a Coordinated Unbundled Loop Order

Average Interval = (e ÷ f)

- Sum of all Intervals
- Total Number of Coordinated Unbundled Loop Orders for the reporting period.

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
  Reported in intervals of early, on time and late cuts %≤ 15 minutes; % >15 minutes, ≤30 minutes; % >30 minutes, plus Overall Average Interval

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Cutover Scheduled Start Time • Cutover Actual Start Time • Total Conversions Orders **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Product Reporting Level - SL1 Time Specific - SL1 Non-Time Specific - SL2 Time Specific - SL2 Non-Time Specific	• 95% Within + or – 15 Minutes of Scheduled Start Time
- SL1 IDLC - SL2 IDLC	• 95% Within 4-hour Window

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
- SL1 Time Specific - SL1 Non-Time Specific - SL2 Time Specific - SL2 Non-Time Specific	• 95% Within + or – 15 Minutes of Scheduled Start Time
- SL1 IDLC - SL2 IDLC	• 95% Within 4-hour Window

P-7B: Coordinated Customer Conversions – Average Recovery Time

Definition

Measures the time between notification and resolution by BellSouth of a service outage found that can be isolated to the BellSouth side of the network. The time between notification and resolution by BellSouth must be measured to ensure that CLEC customers do not experience unjustifiable lengthy service outages during a Coordinated Customer Conversion. This report measures outages associated with Coordinated Customer Conversions prior to service order completion.

Exclusions

- Cutovers where service outages are due to CLEC caused reasons when the CLEC agrees
- Cutovers where service outages are due to end-user caused reasons when the CLEC agrees

Business Rules

Measures the outage duration time related to Coordinated Customer Conversions from the initial trouble notification until the trouble has been restored and the CLEC has been notified. The duration time is defined as the time from the initial trouble notification until the trouble has been restored and the CLEC has been notified. The interval is calculated on the total outage time for the circuits divided by the total number of outages restored during the report period to give the average outage duration.

Calculation

Recovery Time = (a - b)

- a = Date & Time That Trouble is Closed by CLEC
- b = Date & Time Initial Trouble is Opened with BellSouth

Average Recovery Time = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all the Recovery Times
- d = Number of Troubles Referred to the BellSouth

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • CLEC Acceptance Conflict (CLEC_CONFLICT) • CLEC Conflict Resolved (CLEC_CON_RES) • CLEC Conflict MFC (CLEC_CONFLICT_MFC) • Total Conversion Orders **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• None

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Unbundled Loops with INP • Unbundled Loops with LNP	• Diagnostic (To Be Established at The 6 Month Review Period)

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-7C: Hot Cut Conversions - % Provisioning Troubles Received Within 7 days of a completed Service Order

Definition

The Percent Provisioning Troubles received within 7 days of a completed service order associated with a Hot Cut Conversion (CCC) measures the quality and accuracy of Coordinated Customer Conversion Activities.

Exclusions

- Any order canceled by the CLEC
- Troubles caused by Customer Provided Equipment

Business Rules

Measures the quality and accuracy of completed service orders associated with Coordinated and Non-coordinated Customer Conversions. The first trouble report received on a circuit ID within 7 days following a service order completion is counted in this measure. Subsequent trouble reports are measured in Repeat Report Rate. Reports are calculated searching in the prior report period for completed Coordinated Customer Conversion service orders and following 7 days after the completion of the service order for a trouble report issue date.

Calculation

% Provisioning Troubles within 7 days of service order completion = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = The sum of all CCC Circuits with a trouble within 7 days following service order(s) completion
- b = The total number of CCC service order circuits completed in the previous report calendar month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) • PON • Order Submission Date (TICKET_ID) • Order Submission Time (TICKET_ID) • Status Type • Status Notice Date • Standard Order Activity • Geographic Scope • Total Conversion Circuits **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Loop Design • UNE Loop Non-Design	• ≤ 5% (To be reviewed after six month period)

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Loop Design • UNE Loop Non-Design	• ≤ 5% (To be reviewed after six month period)

P-8: Cooperative Acceptance Testing - % of xDSL Loops Successfully Tested

Definition

A loop will be considered successfully cooperatively tested when both the CLEC and ILEC representatives agree that the loop has passed the cooperative testing.

Exclusions

- Testing failures due to CLEC (incorrect contact number, CLEC not ready, etc.)
- xDSL lines with no request for cooperative testing

Business Rules

When a BellSouth technician finishes delivering an order for an xDSL loop where the CLEC order calls for cooperative testing at the customer's premise, the BellSouth technician is to call a toll free number to the CLEC testing center. The BellSouth technician and the CLEC representative at the center then test the line. As an example of the type of testing performed, the testing center may ask the technician to put a short on the line so that the center can run a test to see if it can identify the short. CLEC caused failures will be captured in the raw data files.

Calculation

Cooperative Acceptance Testing - % of xDSL Loops Successfully Tested = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total number of successful xDSL cooperative tests for xDSL lines where cooperative testing was requested in the reporting period
- b = Total Number of xDSL line tests requested by the CLEC and scheduled in the reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Type of Loop tested

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Company Name (OCN) • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) and PON (PON) • Committed Due Date (DD) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Acceptance Testing Completed (ACCEPT_TESTING) • Acceptance Testing Declined (ACCEPT_TESTING) • Total xDSL Orders • Missed Appointments Code (SO_MISSED_CMMT_CD) **Note**: Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• No BellSouth Analog Exists

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE xDSL - ADSL - HDSL - UCL - OTHER	• 95% of Lines Successfully Tested

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE xDSL - ADSL - HDSL - UCL - Other	• 95% of Lines Successfully Tested

P-9: % Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Completion

Definition

Percent Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Completion measures the quality and accuracy of Service order activities.

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.
- D & F orders
- Trouble reports caused and closed out to Customer Provided Equipment (CPE)

Business Rules

Measures the quality and accuracy of completed orders. The first trouble report from a service order after completion is counted in this measure. Subsequent trouble reports are measured in Repeat Report Rate. Reports are calculated searching in the prior report period for completed service orders and following 30 days after completion of the service order for a trouble report issue date.

D & F orders are excluded as there is no subsequent activity following a disconnect.

Note: Standalone LNP historical data is not available in the maintenance systems (LMOS or WFA).

Calculation

% Provisioning Troubles within 30 days of Service Order Activity = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Trouble reports on all completed orders 30 days following service order(s) completion
- b = All Service Orders completed in the previous report calendar month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Reported in categories of <10 line/circuits; ≥ 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch /Non-Dispatch (except trunks)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Order Submission Date (TICKET_ID) • Order Submission Time (TICKET_ID) • 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 • Order Submission Date • Order Submission Time • 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

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• 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 xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• 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 (Including Dispatch Out and Dispatch In)
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• 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

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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 (Including Dispatch Out and Dispatch In)
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN (Includes UDC)	• Retail ISDN BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• UNE Line Splitting	• ADSL Provided to Retail
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• EELs	• Retail DS1/DS3

P-10: Total Service Order Cycle Time (TSOCT)

Definition

This report measures the total service order cycle time from receipt of a valid service order request to the return of a completion notice to the CLEC Interface.

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.
- D (Disconnect - Except "D" orders associated with LNP Standalone.) and F (From) orders. (From is disconnect side of a move order when the customer moves to a new address).
- "L" Appointment coded orders (where the customer has requested a later than offered interval)
- Orders with CLEC/Subscriber caused delays or CLEC/Subscriber requested due date changes.

Business Rules

The interval is determined for each order processed during the reporting period. This measurement combines three reports: FOC Timeliness, Average Order Completion Interval and Average Completion Notice Interval.

This interval starts with the receipt of a valid service order request and stops when a completion notice is sent to the CLEC Interface (LENS, TAG OR EDI). Elapsed time for each order is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the associated total number of orders completed. Orders that are worked on zero due dates are calculated with a .33 day interval (8 hours) in order to report a portion of a day interval. These orders are issued and worked/completed on same day. They can be either flow through orders (no field work-non-dispatched) or field orders (dispatched).

Reporting is by Fully Mechanized, Partially Mechanized and Non-Mechanized receipt of LSRs.

Calculation

Total Service Order Cycle Time = (a - b)

- a = Service Order Completion Notice Date
- b = Service Request Receipt Date

Average Total Service Order Cycle Time = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Total Service Order Cycle Times
- d = Total Number Service Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Total Service Order Cycle Time Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Total Number of Service Requests Completed in "X" minutes/hours
- f = Total Number of Service Requests Received in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Fully Mechanized; Partially Mechanized; Non-Mechanized
- Report in categories of <10 line/circuits; $\geq$ 10 line/circuits (except trunks)
- Dispatch /Non-Dispatch categories applicable to all levels except trunks
- Intervals 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, $\geq$ 30 Days. The interval breakout is: 0-5 = 0-<5, 5-10 = 5-<10, 10-15 = 10-<15, 15-20 = 15-<20, 20-25 = 20-<25, 25-30 = 25-<30, $\geq$ 30 = 30 and greater.

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Interval for FOC • CLEC Company Name (OCN) • Order Number (PON) • Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note:** Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file	• Report Month • BellSouth Order Number • Order Submission Date & Time • Order Completion Date & Time • Service Type • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design • Resale PBX • Resale Centrex • Resale ISDN • LNP (Standalone) • INP (Standalone) • 2W Analog Loop Design • 2W Analog Loop Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop With LNP Design • 2W Analog Loop With LNP Non-Design • 2W Analog Loop With INP Design • 2W Analog Loop With INP Non-Design • UNE Switch Ports • UNE Loop + Port Combinations - Dispatch In - Switch Based • UNE Combo Other • UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL) • UNE ISDN (Includes UDC) • UNE Line Sharing • UNE Other Design • UNE Other Non -Design • UNE Digital Loops < DS1 • UNE Digital Loops ≥ DS1 • Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport) • Local Interconnection Trunks • UNE Line Splitting • EELs	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

P-11: Service Order Accuracy

Definition

The "service order accuracy" measurement measures the accuracy and completeness of BellSouth service orders by comparing what was ordered and what was completed.

Exclusions

- Cancelled 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.)
- D & F orders

Business Rules

A statistically valid sample of service orders, completed during a monthly reporting period, is compared to the original account profile and the order that the CLEC sent to BellSouth. An order is "completed without error" if all service attributes and account detail changes (as determined by comparing the original order) completely and accurately reflect the activity specified on the original order and any supplemental CLEC order. For both small and large sample sizes, when a Service Request cannot be matched with a corresponding Service Order, it will not be counted. For small sample sizes an effort will be made to replace the service request.

Service Order Accuracy Sampling Process: A list of all orders completed in the report month is generated. The orders are then listed by the disaggregations specified in the SQM. For each disaggregation, the quantity of completed orders and the error rate for each disaggregation from the previous month are entered into a "Stratified Random Sampling for Proportions" formula. This formula determines the number of orders that are to be reviewed for each disaggregation. Once the sample size for each disaggregation is determined, the specified quantity of orders for each disaggregation are pulled for review.

Calculation

Percent Service Order Accuracy = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Orders Completed without Error
- b = Orders Completed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- Reported in categories of <10 line/circuits; > = 10 line/circuits
- Dispatch/Non-Dispatch

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Experience
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number and PON • Local Service Request (LSR) • Order Submission Date • Committed Due Date • Service Type • Standard Order Activity	• No BellSouth Analog Exist

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM LEVEL of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark:
• Resale Residence • Resale Business • Resale Design (Specials) • UNE Specials (Design) • UNE (Non-Design) • Local Interconnection Trunks	• 95% Accurate

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale	• 95%
• UNE	• 95%
• UNE-P	• 95%

P-12: LNP-Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval & Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution

Definition

Disconnect Timeliness is defined as the interval between the time ESI Number Manager receives the valid 'Number Ported' message from NPAC (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') until the time the Disconnect is completed in the Central Office switch. This interval effectively measures BellSouth responsiveness by isolating it from impacts that are caused by CLEC related activities.

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.) where identifiable.

Business Rules

The Disconnect Timeliness interval is determined for each number ported associated with a disconnect service order processed on an LSR during the reporting period. The Disconnect Timeliness interval is the elapsed time from when BellSouth receives a valid 'Number Ported' message in ESI Number Manager (signifying the CLEC 'Activate') for each telephone number ported until each number on the service order is disconnected in the Central Office switch. Elapsed time for each ported number is accumulated for each reporting dimension. The accumulated time for each reporting dimension is then divided by the total number of selected telephone numbers disconnected in the reporting period.

Calculation

Disconnect Timeliness Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date and Time in Central Office switch for each number on disconnect order
- b = Valid 'Number Ported' message received date & time

Average Disconnect Timeliness Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Disconnect Timeliness Intervals
- d = Total Number of disconnected numbers completed in reporting period

Disconnect Timeliness Interval Distribution (for each interval) = (e ÷ f) X 100

- e = Disconnected numbers completed in "X" days
- f = Total disconnect numbers completed in reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - State, Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Order Number • Telephone Number / Circuit Number • Committed Due Date • Receipt Date / Time (ESI Number Manager) • Date/Time of Recent Change Notice	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation:	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• LNP	• 95% ≤ 15 Minutes

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 4: Maintenance & Repair

M&R-1: Missed Repair Appointments

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

The negotiated commitment date and time is established when the repair report is received. The cleared time is the date and time that BellSouth personnel clear the trouble and closes the trouble report in his/her Computer Access Terminal (CAT) or workstation. If this is after the Commitment time, the report is flagged as a "Missed Commitment" or a missed repair appointment. When the data for this measure is collected for BellSouth and a CLEC, it can be used to compare the percentage of the time repair appointments are missed due to BellSouth reasons. (No access reports are not part of this measure because they are not a missed appointment.)

Note: Appointment intervals vary with force availability in the POTS environment. Specials and Trunk intervals are standard interval appointments of no greater than 24 hours. Standalone LNP historical data is not available in the maintenance systems (LMOS or WFA).

Calculation

Percentage of Missed Repair Appointments = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of Customer Troubles Not Cleared by the Quoted Commitment Date and Time
- b = Total Trouble reports closed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• 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

M&R-2: Customer Trouble Report Rate

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Customer Trouble Report Rate = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of Initial and Repeated Trouble Reports closed in the Current Period
- b = Number of Service Access Lines in service at End of the Report Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

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

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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI
• UNE Line Sharing	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE Other Design	• Retail Design

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Other Non-Design	• Retail Residence and Business
• Local Transport (Unbundled Interoffice Transport)	• Retail DS1/DS3 Interoffice
• Local Interconnection Trunks	• Parity with Retail

M&R-3: Maintenance Average Duration

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

For Average Duration the clock starts on the date and time of the receipt of the correct report information, i.e. correct telephone number, correct circuit identification, trouble description, etc. for the repair request. The clock stops on the date and time the service is restored and the BellSouth or CLEC customer is notified (when the technician completes the trouble ticket on his/her CAT or work systems).

Calculation

Maintenance Duration = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time of Service Restoration
- b = Date and Time Trouble Ticket was Opened

Average Maintenance Duration = (c ÷ d)

- c = Total of all maintenance durations in the reporting period
- d = Total Closed Troubles in the reporting period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience:	Relating to BellSouth Performance:
• Report month • Total Tickets (LINE_NBR) • CLEC Company Name • Ticket Submission Date & Time (TICKET_ID) • Ticket Completion Date (CMPLTN_DT) • Service Type (CLASS_SVC_DESC) • Disposition and Cause (CAUSE_CD & CAUSE_DESC) • Geographic Scope **Note**: Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Report month • Total Tickets • BellSouth Company Code • Ticket Submission Date • Ticket Submission Time • Ticket Completion Date • Ticket Completion Time • Total Duration Time • Service Type • Disposition and Cause (Non-Design /Non-Special Only) • Trouble Code (Design and Trunking Services) • Geographic Scope

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Residence	• Retail Residence
• Resale Business	• Retail business

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale Design	• Retail Design
• Resale PBX	• Retail PBX
• Resale Centrex	• Retail Centrex
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• 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

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• 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

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

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Percent Repeat Troubles within 30 Days = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of closed Customer Troubles where more than one trouble report was logged for the same service line within a continuous 30 days
- b = Total Trouble Reports Closed in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• 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

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• 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

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

Definition

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

Exclusions

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

Business Rules

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

Calculation

Out of Service (OOS) > 24 hours = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total Cleared Troubles OOS > 24 Hours
- b = Total OOS Troubles in Reporting Period

Report Structure

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

Data Retained

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

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

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale ISDN	• Retail ISDN
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• 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

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM 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
• 2W Analog Loop Design	• Retail Residence & Business Dispatch
• 2W Analog Loop Non – Design	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS) (Exclusion of switch-based feature troubles)
• UNE Digital Loop < DS1	• Retail Digital Loop < DS1
• UNE Digital Loop ≥ DS1	• Retail Digital Loop ≥ DS1
• UNE Loop + Port Combinations	• Retail Residence & Business
• UNE Switch Ports	• Retail Residence & Business (POTS)
• UNE Combo Other	• Retail Residence, Business & Design Dispatch
• UNE xDSL (HDSL, ADSL and UCL)	• ADSL provided to Retail
• UNE ISDN	• Retail ISDN – BRI

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• 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

M&R-6: Average Answer Time – Repair Centers

Definition

This report measures the average time a customer is in queue.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when a CLEC Representative or BellSouth customer makes a choice on the Repair Center's menu and is put in queue for the next repair attendant. The clock stops when the repair attendant answers the call (abandoned calls are not included).

Note: The Total Column is a combined BellSouth Residence and Business number.

Calculation

Answer Time for BellSouth Repair Centers = (a - b)

- a = Time BellSouth Repair Attendant Answers Call
- b = Time of entry into queue after ACD Selection

Average Answer Time for BellSouth Repair Centers = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Answer Times
- d = Total number of calls by reporting period

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• CLEC Average Answer Time	• BellSouth Average Answer Time

SQM Disaggregation - Analog / Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	Retail Analog / Benchmark
• Region. CLEC/BellSouth Service Centers and BellSouth Repair Centers are regional.	• For CLEC, Average Answer Times in UNE Center and BRMC are comparable to the Average Answer Times in the BellSouth Repair Centers.

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

M&R-7: Mean Time To Notify CLEC of Network Outages

Definition

BellSouth will inform the CLEC of any Network outages (key customer accounts)

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The time it takes for BellSouth to notify the CLEC and appropriate BellSouth personnel of a customer impacting network incident in equipment that may be utilized by the CLEC. When BellSouth becomes aware of a network incident, the CLEC and appropriate BellSouth personnel will be notified electronically. The notification time for each outage will be measured in minutes and divided by the number of outages for the reporting period. The CLECs will be notified the same way and at the same time as BellSouth personnel. These are broadcast messages. It is up to those receiving the message to determine if they have customers affected by the incident.

Calculation

Time to Notify CLEC = (a - b)

- a = Date and Time BellSouth Notified CLEC
- b = Date and time BellSouth detected network incident

Mean Time to Notify CLEC = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Times to Notify CLEC
- d = Count of Network Incidents

Report Structure

- BellSouth Aggregate
- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Major Network Events • Date/Time of Incident • Date/Time of Notification	• Report Month • Major Network Events • Date/Time of Incident • Date/Time of Notification

SQM Disaggregation - Analog / Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	Retail Analog / Benchmark
• BellSouth Aggregate • CLEC Aggregate • CLEC Specific	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 5: Billing

B-1: Invoice Accuracy

Definition

This measure provides the percentage of accuracy of the billing invoices rendered to CLECs during the current month.

Exclusions

- Adjustments not related to billing errors (e.g., credits for service outage, special promotion credits, adjustments to satisfy the customer)
- Test Accounts

Business Rules

The accuracy of billing invoices delivered by BellSouth to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of billing accuracy comparative to BellSouth bills rendered to retail customers of BellSouth. CLECs request adjustments on bills determined to be incorrect. The BellSouth Billing verification process includes manually analyzing a sample of local bills from each bill period. The bill verification process draws from a mix of different customer billing options and types of service. An end-to-end auditing process is performed for new products and services. Internal measurements and controls are maintained on all billing processes. The CLEC-specific raw data file (which is available on the PMAP web site) will contain the number of bills and adjustments for the reporting month. The number of bills and bill adjustments will be displayed by OCN and/or ACNA.

Calculation

Invoice Accuracy = [(a - b) ÷ a] X 100

- a = Absolute Value of Total Billed Revenues during current month
- b = Absolute Value of Billing Related Adjustments during current month

Measure of Adjustments =[(c-d)/ c] x 100

- c = Number of Bills in current month
- d= Number of Billing-related Adjustments in current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type - UNE - Resale - Interconnection • Total Billed Revenue • Billing Related Adjustments • Number of Bills • Number of Adjustments	• Report Month • Retail Type - CRIS - CABS • Total Billed Revenue • Billing Related Adjustments

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Product/Invoice Type - Resale - UNE - Interconnection	• Parity with BellSouth Retail Aggregate

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Resale • UNE • Interconnection	• Parity with Retail

B-2: Mean Time to Deliver Invoices

Definition

Bill Distribution is calculated as follows: CRIS BILLS-The number of workdays is reported for CRIS bills. This is calculated by counting the Bill Period date as the first work day. Weekends and holidays are excluded when counting workdays. J/N Bills are counted in the CRIS work day category for the purposes of the measurement since their billing account number (Q account) is provided from the CRIS system.

CABS BILLS-The number of calendar days is reported for CABS bills. This is calculated by counting the day following the Bill Period date as the first calendar day. Weekends and holidays are included when counting the calendar days.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

This report measures the mean interval for timeliness of billing records delivered to CLECs in an agreed upon format. CRIS-based invoices are measured in business days, and CABS-based invoices in calendar days.

Calculation

Invoice Timeliness = (a - b)

- a = Invoice Transmission Date
- b = Close Date of Scheduled Bill Cycle

Mean Time To Deliver Invoices = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Invoice Timeliness intervals
- d = Count of Invoices Transmitted in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Invoice Type - UNE - Resale - Interconnection - State • Invoice Transmission Count • Date of Scheduled Bill Close	• Report Month • Invoice Type - CRIS - CABS • Invoice Transmission Count • Date of Scheduled Bill Close

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type • Resale • UNE • Interconnection • State	• CRIS-based invoices will be released for delivery within six (6) business days. • CABS-based invoices will be released for delivery within eight (8) calendar days. • CLEC Average Delivery Intervals for both CRIS and CABS Invoices are comparable to BellSouth Average delivery for both systems.

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC State - CRIS - CABS • BST-State	• Parity with Retail

B-3: Usage Data Delivery Accuracy

Definition

This measurement captures the percentage of recorded usage that is delivered error free and in an acceptable format to the appropriate Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC). These percentages will provide the necessary data for use as a comparative measurement for BellSouth performance. This measurement captures Data Delivery Accuracy rather than the accuracy of the individual usage recording.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The accuracy of the data delivery of usage records delivered by BellSouth to the CLEC must enable them to provide a degree of accuracy comparative to BellSouth bills rendered to their retail customers. If errors are detected in the delivery process, they are investigated, evaluated and documented. Errors are corrected and the data retransmitted to the CLEC.

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Accuracy (Packs) = (a - b) ÷ a X 100 **(This calculation not ordered by the FPSC)**

- a = Total number of usage data packs sent during current month
- b = Total number of usage data packs requiring retransmission during current month

Usage Data Delivery Accuracy (Records) = (c - d) ÷ c X 100

- c = Total number of usage records sent during current month
- d = Total number of usage records requiring retransmission during current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded • Number of Records • Packs	• Report Month • Record Type • Number of Records • Packs

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Parity With Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC State (In Tennessee, SEEM is based on records.) • BellSouth Region	• Parity with Retail

B-4: Usage Data Delivery Completeness

Definition

This measurement provides percentage of complete and accurately recorded usage data (usage recorded by BellSouth and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BellSouth for billing) that is processed and transmitted to the CLEC within thirty (30) days of the message recording date. A parity measure is also provided showing completeness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. BellSouth delivers its own retail usage from recording location to billing location via CMDS as well as delivering billing data to other companies. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of these measurements is to demonstrate the level of quality of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Completeness = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during current month that are within thirty (30) days of the message recording date
- b = Total number of Recorded usage records delivered during the current month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Parity With Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-5: Usage Data Delivery Timeliness

Definition

This measurement provides a percentage of recorded usage data (usage recorded by BellSouth and usage recorded by other companies and sent to BellSouth for billing) that is delivered to the appropriate CLEC within six (6) calendar days from the receipt of the initial recording. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of this measurement is to demonstrate the level of timeliness for processing and transmission of usage data delivered to the appropriate CLEC. The usage data will be mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. The Timeliness interval of usage recorded by other companies is measured from the date BellSouth receives the records to the date BellSouth distributes to the CLEC. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC

Calculation

Usage Data Delivery Timeliness Current month = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total number of usage records sent within six (6) calendar days from initial recording/receipt
- b = Total number of usage records sent

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Parity with Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-6: Mean Time to Deliver Usage

Definition

This measurement provides the average time it takes to deliver Usage Records to a CLEC. A parity measure is also provided showing timeliness of BellSouth messages processed and transmitted via CMDS. Timeliness, Completeness and Mean Time to Deliver Usage measures are reported on the same report.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The purpose of this measure is to calculate the average number of days it takes BellSouth to deliver usage data to the appropriate CLEC. The calculation reflects the differences between the date the data is transmitted or mailed to the CLEC and the date the data is generated by Customer divided by the total record volume delivery.

Each delivery record is calculated as the time, in days, between when the customer generates the call and when BellSouth delivers the usage data to the CLEC. Each delivery record is categorized by the resulting number of days.

An estimated interval is calculated for each category by taking the total number of usage data records delivered for that period and multiplying it by the total number of days in that period. The mean (average) time to deliver the usage data is calculated by summing all estimated intervals and dividing by the total number of records delivered.

Note: Any usage record falling in the 30+ day interval will be added using an average figure of 31.5 days.

Usage data is mechanically transmitted or mailed to the CLEC data processing center once daily. Method of delivery is at the option of the CLEC.

Calculation

Delivery Interval Record = (a - b)

- a = Date BellSouth delivers the usage data
- b = Date usage data is generated by the customer

Estimated Interval = (c X d)

- c = Number of records delivered in each category
- d = Number of days to deliver for the category

Mean Time to Deliver Usage = (e ÷ f)

- e = Sum of all estimated intervals
- f = Total number of records delivered

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific
- BellSouth Aggregate
- Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Record Type - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• Report Month • Record Type

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Parity With Retail

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-7: Recurring Charge Completeness

Definition

This measure captures percentage of fractional recurring charges appearing on the correct bill.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The effective date of the recurring charge must be within 30 days of the bill date for the charge to appear on the correct bill.

Calculation

Recurring Charge Completeness = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of fractional recurring charges that are on the correct bill[1]
- b = Total count of fractional recurring charges that are on the correct bill

[1]Correct bill = next available bill

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report month • Invoice Type • Total Recurring Charges Billed • Total Billed On Time	• Report month • Retail Analog • Total recurring charges billed • Total Billed On Time

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type	
• Resale	• Parity
• UNE	• Benchmark 90%
• Interconnection	• Benchmark 90%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-8: Non-Recurring Charge Completeness

Definition

This measure captures percentage of non-recurring charges appearing on the correct bill.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The effective date of the non-recurring charge must be within 30 days of the bill date for the charge to appear on the correct bill.

Calculation

Non-Recurring Charge Completeness = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of non-recurring charges that are on the correct bill[1]
- b = Total count of non-recurring charges that are on the correct bill

[1]Correct bill = next available bill

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report month • Invoice type • Total non-recurring charges billed • Total billed on time	• Report month • Retail Analog • Total non-recurring charges billed • Total billed on time

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Product/Invoice Type	
• Resale	• Parity
• UNE	• Benchmark 90%
• Interconnection	• Benchmark 90%

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-9: Percent Daily Usage Feed Errors Corrected in X Business Days

Definition

Measures the timely correction of Daily Usage Feed (DUF) errors in record information and Pack formats measured separately. Errors included (1) Pack Failure errors and (2) EMI content errors in records.

Exclusions

- Usage that cannot be corrected and resent or usage that the CLEC doesn't want Retransmitted.
- CLEC Problem/Issue/File Retransmission forms disputed by BellSouth SMEs that do not result in an EMI error.
- CLEC notification received by BellSouth > 10 business days from transmission date of errored messages or packs.

Business Rules

This measure will provide the % of errors corrected in X Business days.

Pack Failure errors are defined as a DUF header/trailer error containing one or more of the following conditions: Grand total records not equal to records in pack or sequence/invoice numbers for a from RAO is not sequential

EMI content errors are defined as those records with errors contained in the EMI detail records that cause a message to be unbillable by the CLEC

Only notification received via the CLEC Problem/Issue/File Retransmission form will be included in this measure. To locate the form, go to the PMAP web site (http://www.pmap.bellsouth.com/) and click the Documentation Downloads link, then select the "CLEC Problem/Issue/File Retransmission form."

When circumstances arise for multiple content errors it is not necessary for the form to be filled out in its entirety, the CLECs agree to provide sufficient information for content error research so that a thorough investigation and resolution can be completed.

For each type error condition, a new CLEC Problem/Issue/File Retransmission form should be submitted.

EMI content errors should be attached in a separate file from the CLEC Problem/Issue/File Retransmission form

Elapsed time is measured in business days.

The clock starts when BellSouth receives CLEC's Problem/Issue/File Retransmission form.

The clock stops when BellSouth provides the corrected usage to the CLEC using the predesignated DUF delivery method.

This measure applies only to CLECs that are ODUF and ADUF participants

Calculation

Timeliness of Daily Usage EMI Content Errors Corrected = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Total number of Daily Usage Records with EMI Content Errors Corrected in the reporting month within 10 Business Days.
- b = Total number of Daily Usage Records with EMI Content Errors corrected in reporting month.

Timeliness of Daily Usage Pack Format Errors Corrected = (c ÷ d) X 100

- c= Total number of Daily Usage Packs with Format Errors Corrected in the reporting month within 4 Business Days.
- d = Total number of Daily Usage Packs with Format Errors corrected in reporting month

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
  - Total number of BST disputed Daily Usage Records with EMI Content Errors received in reporting month.
  - Total number of Daily Usage Records with EMI Content Errors received in reporting month.
  - Total number of BST disputed Daily Usage Packs with Format Errors received in reporting month
  - Total number of Daily Usage Packs with Format Errors received in reporting month
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope
  - Region

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report month - BellSouth Recorded - Non-BellSouth Recorded	• None

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

B-10: Percent Billing Errors Corrected in X Days

Definition

Measures timely carrier bill adjustments.

Exclusions

Billing adjustments requests that are rejected by BellSouth or disputed by BellSouth.

Adjustments that are initiated by BellSouth.

Business Rules

This measure applies to CLEC wholesale bill adjustments. IXC Access billing adjustment requests are not reflected in this measure. Elapsed time is measured in business days. Clock starts when BellSouth receives the ALECs Billing Adjustment Request (BAR) form (BAR form and instructions found at WWW.interconnection.bellsouth.com/forms/html/billing & collections.html) and the clock stops when adjustments is made to bill through ACATS or BOCRIS (generally next CLEC bill unless adjustment request after middle of the month). BellSouth will report separately those adjustment requests that are disputed by BellSouth.

Calculation

Percent Billing Errors Corrected in 45 Days = (a / b) X 100

- a = Number of BellSouth Adjustments in 45 Days
- b = Total Number of Adjustment Requests in Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- Geographic Scope:
- State Specific

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Number of BellSouth Adjustments in 45 days • Total number of Billing Adjustment Requests in Reporting Period • Number of Adjustments disputed by BellSouth (reported separately)	• None

SQM Disaggregation - Retail Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• State	• Diagnostic

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 6: Operator Services And Directory Assistance

OS-1: Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Toll

Definition

Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answered by a toll operator.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Toll = a ÷ b

- a = Total queue time
- b = Total calls answered

Note: Total queue time includes time that answered calls wait in queue as well as time abandoned calls wait in queue prior to abandonment.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (Toll)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

OS-2: Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered with "X" Seconds – Toll

Definition

Measurement of the percent of toll calls that are answered in less than ten seconds

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for toll is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (Toll)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation:	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

DA-1: Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Directory Assistance (DA)

Definition

Measurement of the average time in seconds calls wait before answered by a DA operator.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

Speed to Answer Performance/Average Speed to Answer – Directory Assistance (DA) = a ÷ b

- a = Total queue time
- b = Total calls answered

Note: Total queue time includes time that answered calls wait in queue as well as time abandoned calls wait in queue prior to abandonment.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP
- Month
- Call Type (DA)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Level of Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

DA-2: Speed to Answer Performance/Percent Answered within "X" Seconds – Directory Assistance (DA)

Definition

Measurement of the percent of DA calls that are answered in less than twelve seconds.

Exclusions

None

Business Rules

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a BellSouth representative answers the call or the customer abandons the call. The length of each call is determined by measuring, using a scanning technique, and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a customer call into the BellSouth call management system queue until the customer call is abandoned or transferred to BellSouth personnel assigned to handle calls for assistance. The system makes no distinction between CLEC customers and BellSouth customers.

Calculation

The Percent Answered within "X" Seconds measurement for DA is derived by using the BellCore Statistical Answer Conversion Tables, to convert the Average Speed to Answer measure into a percent of calls answered within "X" seconds. The BellCore Conversion Tables are specific to the defined parameters of work time, number of operators, max queue size and call abandonment rates.

Report Structure

- Reported for the aggregate of BellSouth and CLECs
  - State

Data Retained (on Aggregate Basis)

- For the items below, BellSouth's Performance Measurement Analysis Platform (PMAP) receives a final computation; therefore, no raw data file is available in PMAP.
- Month
- Call Type (DA)
- Average Speed of Answer

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 7: Database Update Information

D-1: Average Database Update Interval

Definition

This report measures the interval from receipt of the database change request to the completion of the update to the database for Line Information Database (LIDB), Directory Assistance and Directory Listings.

Exclusions

- Updates Canceled by the CLEC
- Initial update when supplemented by CLEC
- BellSouth updates associated with internal or administrative use of local services.

Business Rules

The interval for this measure begins with the date and time stamp when a service order is completed and the completion notice is released to all systems to be updated with the order information including Directory Assistance, Directory Listings, and Line Information Database (LIDB). The end time stamp is the date and time of completion of updates to the system.

For BellSouth Results:

The BellSouth computation is identical to that for the CLEC with the clarifications noted below.

Other Clarifications and Qualification:

- For LIDB, the elapsed time for a BellSouth update is measured from the point in time when the BellSouth file maintenance process makes the LIDB update information available until the date and time reported by BellSouth that database updates are completed.
- Results for the CLECs are captured and reported at the update level by Reporting Dimension (see below).
- The Completion Date is the date upon which BellSouth issues the Update Completion Notice to the CLEC.
- If the CLEC initiates a supplement to the originally submitted update and the supplement reflects changes in customer requirements (rather than responding to BellSouth initiated changes), then the update submission date and time will be the date and time of BellSouth receipt of a syntactically correct update supplement. Update activities responding to BellSouth initiated changes will not result in changes to the update submission date and time used for the purposes of computing the update completion interval.
- Elapsed time is measured in hours and hundredths of hours rounded to the nearest tenth of an hour.
- Because this should be a highly automated process, the accumulation of elapsed time continues through off-schedule, weekends and holidays; however, scheduled maintenance windows are excluded.

Calculation

Update Interval = (a - b)

- a = Completion Date & Time of Database Update
- b = Submission Date and Time of Database Change

Average Update Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Update Intervals
- d = Total Number of Updates Completed During Reporting Period

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific (Under development)
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Database File Submission Time • Database File Update Completion Time • CLEC Number of Submissions • Total Number of Updates	• Database File Submission Time • Database File Update Completion Time • BellSouth Number of Submissions • Total Number of Updates

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation:	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Database Type • LIDB • Directory Listings • Directory Assistance	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

D-2: Percent Database Update Accuracy

Definition

This report measures the accuracy of database updates by BellSouth for Line Information Database (LIDB) Directory Assistance and Directory Listings using a statistically valid sample of LSRs/Orders in a manual review. This manual review is not conducted on BellSouth Retail Orders.

Exclusions

- Updates canceled by the CLEC
- Initial update when supplemented by CLEC
- CLEC orders that had CLEC errors
- BellSouth updates associated with internal or administrative use of local services.

Business Rules

For each update completed during the reporting period, the original update that the CLEC sent to BellSouth is compared to the database following completion of the update by BellSouth. An update is "completed without error" if the database completely and accurately reflects the activity specified on the original and supplemental update (e.g., orders) submitted by the CLEC. Each database (e.g., LIDB, Directory Assistance and Directory Listings) should be separately tracked and reported.

A statistically valid sample of CLEC Orders will be pulled each month. The sample will be used to test the accuracy of the database update process. This is a manual process.

Calculation

Percent Update Accuracy = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Number of Updates Completed Without Error
- b = Number Updates Completed

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- CLEC Specific (not available in this report)
- BellSouth Aggregate (not available in this report)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • CLEC Order Number (so_nbr) and PON (PON) • Local Service Request (LSR) • Order Submission Date • Number of Orders Reviewed **Note**: Code in parentheses is the corresponding header found in the raw data file.	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
Database Type • LIDB • Directory Listings	• 95% Accurate

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

D-3: Percent NXXs and LRNs Loaded by the LERG Effective Date

Definition

Measurement of the percent of NXX(s) and Location Routing Numbers LRN(s) loaded and tested in new end office and/or tandem switches by the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) effective date when facilities are in place. BellSouth has a single provisioning process for both NXX(s) and LRN(s). In this measure BellSouth will identify whether or not a particular NXX has been flagged as LNP capable (set triggers for dips) by the LERG effective date.

An LRN is assigned by the owner of the switch and is placed into the software translations for every switch to be used as an administrative pointer to route NXX(s) in LNP capable switches. The LRN is a result of Local Number Porting and is housed in a national database provided by the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC). The switch owner is responsible for notifying NPAC and requesting the effective date that will be reflected in the LERG. The national database downloads routing tables into BellSouth's Service Control Point (SCP) regional databases, which are queried by switches when routing ported numbers.

The basic NXX routing process includes the addition of all NXX(s) in the response translations. This addition to response translations is what supports LRN routing. Routing instructions for all NXX(s), including LRN(s), are received from the Advance Routing & Trunking System (ARTS) and all routing, including response, is established based on the information contained in the Translation Work Instructions (TWINs) document.

Exclusions

- Activation requests where the CLEC's interconnection arrangements and facilities are not in place by the LERG effective date.
- Expedite requests

Business Rules

Data for the initial NXX(s) and LRN(s) in a local calling area will be based on the LERG effective date or completion of the initial interconnection trunk group(s), whichever is longer. Data for additional NXX(s) in the local calling area will be based on the LERG effective date. The LERG effective date is loaded into the system at the request of the CLEC. It is contingent upon the CLEC to engineer, order, and install interconnection arrangements and facilities prior to that date.

The total Count of NXX(s) and LRN(s) that were scheduled to be loaded and those that were loaded by the LERG effective date in BellSouth switches will be captured in the Work Force Administration -Dispatch In database.

Calculation

Percent NXXs/LRNs Loaded and Tested Prior to the LERG Effective Date = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Count of NXXs and LRNs loaded by the LERG effective date
- b = Total NXXs and LRNs to be scheduled and loaded by the LERG effective date

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth (Not Applicable)

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Company Name • Company Code • NPA/NXX • LERG Effective Date • Loaded Date	• Not Applicable

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• Geographic Scope - Region	• 100% by LERG Effective Date

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 8: E911

E-1: Timeliness

Definition

Measures the percent of batch orders for E911 database updates (to CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) processed successfully within a 24-hour period.

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

The 24-hour processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (the BellSouth E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing batch orders extracted from the BellSouth Service Order Control System (SOCS). Processing stops when SCC loads the individual records to the E911 database. The E911 database includes updates to the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database. The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Timeliness = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Number of batch orders processed within 24 hours
- b = Total number of batch orders submitted

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

E-2: Accuracy

Definition

Measures the percent of E911 telephone number (TN) record updates (to CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) processed successfully for E911 (including the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database).

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

Accuracy is based on the number of records processed without error at the conclusion of the processing cycle. Mechanical processing starts when SCC (the BellSouth E911 vendor) receives E911 files containing telephone number (TN) records extracted from BellSouth's Service Order Control System (SOCS). The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Accuracy = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Number of record individual updates processed with no errors
- b = Total number of individual record updates

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

E-3: Mean Interval

Definition

Measures the mean interval processing of E911 batch orders (to update CLEC resale and BellSouth retail records) including processing against the Automatic Location Identification (ALI) database.

Exclusions

- Any resale order canceled by a CLEC
- Facilities-based CLEC orders

Business Rules

The processing period is calculated based on the date and time processing starts on the batch orders and the date and time processing stops on the batch orders. Data is posted is 4-hour increments up to and beyond 24 hours. The system makes no distinction between CLEC resale records and BellSouth retail records.

Calculation

E911 Interval = (a - b)

- a = Date and time of batch order completion
- b = Date and time of batch order submission

E911 Mean Interval = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all E911 Intervals
- d = Number of batch orders completed

Report Structure

Reported for the aggregate of CLEC resale updates and BellSouth retail updates

- State
- Region

Data Retained

- Report month
- Aggregate data

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• None	• Parity by Design

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

Section 9: Trunk Group Performance

TGP-1: Trunk Group Performance-Aggregate

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 there was no valid data available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information

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

Calculation

Monthly Average Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.
- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

Report Structure

- CLEC Aggregate
- BellSouth Aggregate
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Aggregate • BellSouth Aggregate	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Aggregate • BellSouth Aggregate	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1,3,4,5,10,16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

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 there was no valid data available for an entire study period
- Duplicate trunk group information

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

Calculation

Monthly Average Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, each day's raw data are summed across all valid measurements days in a report cycle for blocked and attempted calls.
- The sum of the blocked calls is divided by the total number of calls attempted in a reporting period.

Aggregate Monthly Blocking:

- For each hour of the day, the monthly sums of the blocked and attempted calls from each trunk group are separately aggregated over all trunk groups within each assigned category.
- The total blocked calls is divided by the total call attempts within a group to calculate an aggregate monthly blocking for each assigned group.
- The result is an aggregate monthly average blocking value for each of the 24 hours by group.
- The difference between the CLEC and BellSouth affecting trunk groups are also calculated for each hour.

Report Structure

- CLEC Specific
  - State

Data Retained

Relating to CLEC Experience	Relating to BellSouth Performance
• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Number of Trunk Groups by CLEC • Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group	• Report Month • Total Trunk Groups • Aggregate Hourly Blocking Per Trunk Group • Hourly Usage Per Trunk Group • Hourly Call Attempts Per Trunk Group

SQM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SQM Level of Disaggregation	SQM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Trunk Group	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	X
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• CLEC Trunk Group • BellSouth Trunk Group	• Any 2 hour period in 24 hours where CLEC blockage exceeds BellSouth blockage by more than 0.5% using trunk groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 for CLECs and 9 for BellSouth

Section 10: Collocation

C-1: Collocation Average Response Time

Definition

Measures the average time (counted in calendar days) from the receipt of a complete and accurate collocation application (including receipt of application fee if required) to the date BellSouth returns a response electronically or in writing. Within 10 calendar days after having received a bona fide application for physical collocation, BellSouth must respond as to whether space is available or not.

Exclusions

Any application canceled by the CLEC

Business Rules

The clock starts on the date that BellSouth receives a complete and accurate collocation application accompanied by the appropriate application fee if required. The clock stops on the date that BellSouth returns a response. The clock will restart upon receipt of changes to the original application request.

Calculation

Response Time = (a - b)

- a = Request Response Date
- b = Request Submission Date

Average Response Time = (c ÷ d)

- c = Sum of all Response Times
- d = Count of Responses Returned within 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 - 15 Calendar Days • Physical Caged - 15 Calendar Days • Physical Cageless - 15 Calendar Days

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
No	Tier I	
	Tier II	

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

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

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 and the CLEC accepts the arrangement.

Exclusions

Any Bona Fide firm order canceled by the CLEC

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. The cable assignments associated with the specific collocation request will be provided prior to completion of the arrangement.

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 - 60 Calendar Days • Virtual-Augment - 45 Calendar Days (Without Space Increase) • Virtual-Augment - 60 Calendar Days (With Space Increase) • Physical Caged - 90 Calendar Days (Ordinary) • Physical Caged-Augment - 45 Calendar Days (Without Space Increase) • Physical Caged-Augment - 90 Calendar Days (With Space Increase) • Physical Cageless - 90 Calendar Days • Physical Cagedless-Augment - 45 Calendar Days (Without Space Increase) • Physical Cagedless-Augment - 90 Calendar Days (With Space Increase)

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 Time frames
- 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	• 98% on time

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 98% on time

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 vendor
- 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	• ≤ 5 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 as set forth in the Change Control Process governed by the CLEC/BellSouth Review Board.

Exclusions

- Documentation for release dates that slip less than 30 days for a change mandated by regulatory or legal entities (Federal Communications Commission [FCC], a state commission/authority, or state and federal courts) 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

Timeliness of Documents Associated with Change = (a ÷ b) X 100

- a = Change Management Documentation Sent Within Required Time frames 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	• 98% on Time

SEEM Measure

SEEM Measure		
Yes	Tier I	
	Tier II	X

SEEM Disaggregation - Analog/Benchmark

SEEM Disaggregation	SEEM Analog/Benchmark
• Region	• 98% on Time

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	• ≤ 5 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% ≤ 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

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 Fied 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 large 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.

CRIS: Customer Record Information System - This system is used to retain customer information and render bills for telecommunications service.

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.

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 - A report that gives detailed line record information on records maintained in LMOS

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.

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 G

Fatal Reject: The number of LSRs that were electronically rejected from LEO, which checks to see of the LSR has all the required fields correctly populated.

Flow-Through: In the context of this document, LSRs submitted electronically via the CLEC mechanized ordering process that flow through to the 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

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 Pre-ordering 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

LMOS: Loop Maintenance Operations System - A system that provides a mechanized means of maintaining customer line records and for entering, processing, and tracking trouble reports.

LMOS HOST: LMOS host computer

LMOSupd: LMOS update allows trouble tickets on line records to be entered into LMOS.

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.

LNP Gateway: Local Number Portability (gateway)- A system that provides both internal and external communications with various interfaces and process including:

(1). Linking BellSouth to the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC).

(2). Allowing for inter-company communications between BellSouth and the CLECs for electronic ordering.

(3). Providing interface between NPAC and AIN SMS for LNP routing processes.

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: A memory administration system that translates line-related service order data into switch provisioning messages and automatically transmits the messages to targeted stored program control system switches.

N

NBR: New Business Request

NC: "No Circuits" - All circuits busy announcement.

NIW: Network Information Warehouse - A system that stores central office blockage data for use in processing trouble reports.

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.

Order Types: The following order types are used in this document:

(1). T - The "to" portion of a change of address. This Order Type is used to connect main service at a new address when a customer moves from one address to another in any of the nine states within the BellSouth region. A "T" Order Type is always pared with an "F" Order Type which will have the same telephone number following the "F" Order Type Code unless the orders are within different states.

(2). N - Orders establishing a new account. Also, this Order Type Code is occasionally used when changing from one type of system to another such as when changing from PBX to Centrex.

(3). C - Order Type used for the following conditions: changes or partial connections or disconnections of service or equipment; change of telephone number, grade or class of main line, additional lines, auxiliary lines, PBX trunks and stations; addition of trunks or lines to existing accounts; move of equipment (other than change of address); temporary suspension and restoration of service at customer's request.

(4). R - Order Type used for the following conditions: additions, removals or changes in directory listings; responsibility change orders, addition, removal or changes in directory and billing information; other record corrections where no "field work" is involved.

OSPCM: Outside Plant Contract Management System - A system that provides scheduling and completion information on outside plant construction activities.

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 Q

PMAP: Performance Measurement Analysis Platform

PON: Purchase Order Number

POTS: Plain Old Telephone Service

PREDICTOR: A system which is used to administer proactive maintenance and rehabilitation activities on outside plant facilities, provide access to selected work groups to Mechanized Loop Testing and switching system I/O ports.

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.

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 - A system which routes service order images among BellSouth drop points and BellSouth OSS during the service provisioning process.

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

SONGS: Service Order Negotiation and Generation System.

Syntactically Incorrect Query: A query that cannot be fulfilled due to insufficient or incorrect input data from the end user. For example, A CLEC would like to query the legacy system for the following address: 1234 Main ST. Entering "1234 Main ST" will be considered syntactically correct because valid characters were used in the address field. However, entering "AB34 Main ST" will be considered syntactically incorrect because invalid characters (i.e., alpha characters were entered in numeric slots) were used in the address field.

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: BellSouth Audit Policy

C-1: BellSouth's Internal Audit Policy

BellSouth's internal efforts to make certain that the reports produced by the PMAP platform are of the highest accuracy has been formalized into a Performance Measurements Quality Assurance Plan (PMQAP) that documents and augments existing quality assurance processes integral to the production and validation of Performance Measurements data.

The plan consists of three sections:

1. Change Control addresses the quality assurance steps involved in the introduction of new measurements and changes to existing measurements.
2. Production addresses the quality assurance steps used to create monthly SQM reports.
3. Monthly Validation addresses the quality assurance steps used to ensure accurate posting of monthly results.

The BellSouth PMQAP will ensure that BellSouth effectively and consistently provides accurate performance measurements data for the activities included in the SQM. The BellSouth Internal Audit department will audit this plan and its quality assurance steps annually, beginning in 4Q01.

C-2: BellSouth's External Audit Policy

BellSouth currently provides many CLECs with audit rights as a part of their individual interconnection agreements. 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 current year aggregate level reports for both BellSouth and the CLECs for each of the next five (5) years (2001 - 2005), to be conducted by an independent third party auditor jointly selected by BellSouth and the CLEC. The results of audits will be made available to all the parties subject to proper safeguards to protect proprietary information. Requested audits include the following specifications:

1. The cost shall be borne by BellSouth.
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 CLECs shall jointly determine the scope of the audit.

These comprehensive audits are intended to provide the basis for the PSCs and CLECs to determine that the SQM and PMAP produce accurate data that reflects each States Order for performance measurements. Once this has been verified by an initial audit, the BellSouth PMQAP will provide the basis for future audits.