

ORIGINAL

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September 8, 2004

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COMMISSION
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Mrs. Blanca S. Bayó
Division of the Commission Clerk and
Administrative Services
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

**Re: Docket No.: 040301-TP
Petition of Supra Telecommunications and Information Systems, Inc. for
Arbitration with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.**

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed are an original and fifteen copies of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s Direct Testimony of Kenneth L. Ainsworth and D. Daonne Caldwell, which we ask that you file in the captioned docket.

A copy of this letter is enclosed. Please mark it to indicate that the original was filed and return the copy to me. Copies have been served to the parties shown on the attached Certificate of Service.

Sincerely,

E. Edenfield, Jr.
E. Earl Edenfield, Jr.

CMP
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ECR _____ Enclosure
GCL 1 cc: All Parties of Record
OPC _____ Marshall M. Criser III
MMS _____ Nancy B. White
RCA _____ R. Douglas Lackey
SCR _____
SEC 1
OTH _____

CCA note: Caldwell testimony was not included in filing.

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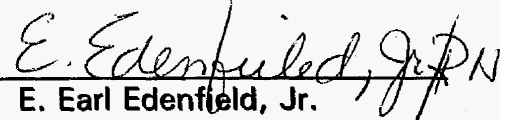
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
Docket No. 040301-TP

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served via Electronic Mail and U.S. Mail this 8th day of September, 2004 to the following:

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E. Earl Edensfield, Jr.

1 BELL SOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
2 DIRECT TESTIMONY OF KENNETH L. AINSWORTH
3 BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4 DOCKET NO. 040301-TP
5 September 8, 2004
6

7 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, YOUR BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND YOUR
8 POSITION WITH BELL SOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
9 ("BELL SOUTH").

10
11 A. My name is Ken L. Ainsworth. My business address is 675 West Peachtree
12 Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375. My title is Director – Interconnection Operations
13 for BellSouth.

14
15 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE WITH
16 BELL SOUTH.

17
18 A. I have over thirty-five years experience in the telecommunications industry. My
19 experience covers a wide range of network centers as well as outside plant
20 construction. Specifically, I have managed and/or supported the following
21 network centers: Switching Control Center, Special Service Center, Central
22 Office Operations, Access Customer Advocate Center, Facility Management
23 Administrative Center, Circuit Order Control Center, Network Operations Center,
24 Major Account Center, 911 Center and the Customer Wholesale Interconnection
25 Network Services Center. In addition, I deployed the Work Force Administration

1 ("WFA") system, which is used by these centers to track the status of certain
2 activities performed by BellSouth's Network personnel. I am currently a Director
3 for Interconnection Services directly supporting the Local Carrier Service Center
4 ("LCSC") and Customer Wholesale Interconnection Services ("CWINS") Centers
5 regarding pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning and maintenance activities for the
6 wholesale market. I have participated in and provided technical assistance to
7 numerous Competitive Local Exchange Carrier ("CLEC") workshops for pre-
8 ordering, ordering, provisioning and maintenance of resold services and
9 unbundled network elements.

10
11 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

12
13 A. In this proceeding, Supra has suggested that different processes are involved in
14 converting BellSouth Retail end-users to Unbundled Network Element Loop
15 ("UNE-L") than for Unbundled Network Element Platform ("UNE-P") to UNE-L
16 conversions, and as such, the Retail to UNE-L non-recurring rates should not
17 apply to UNE-P to UNE-L conversions. My testimony will demonstrate that
18 Supra's assertions are incorrect. My testimony will describe the hot cut
19 processes BellSouth has in place to convert BellSouth's switch-based services to
20 UNE-L services. These switch-based services include BellSouth Retail lines as
21 well as resale services and UNE-P services provided to CLECs. As my
22 testimony will show, BellSouth does not have separate conversion processes for
23 the type of switch-based services described herein. Instead, the processes and
24 associated work steps involved in converting a BellSouth Retail end user to UNE-
25 L, a CLEC's customer served via resale to UNE-L, and/or a CLEC's customer

1 served via UNE-P to UNE-L, are the same. I will describe three (3) types of hot
2 cut processes, (that is, individual, project, and batch) as well as several types of
3 coordination options that are available to convert BellSouth switch-based
4 services to UNE loops. My testimony will also describe the work activities
5 associated with these hot cut processes.

6

7 **I. BELLSOUTH'S HOT CUT PROCESSES**

8

9 **A. General Overview of BellSouth's Different Hot Cut Processes**

10

11 Q. GENERALLY, WHAT TYPES OF HOT CUT PROCESSES AND WHAT TYPES
12 OF COORDINATION LEVELS DOES BELLSOUTH OFFER CLECS?

13

14 A. BellSouth provides three (3) different hot cut processes and three (3) different
15 levels of coordination. Despite this variety of service offerings, however, the
16 actual hot cut remains, from a network perspective, a simple, straightforward task
17 – and a task BellSouth can perform at high volumes with a high degree of
18 accuracy and speed.

19

20 Q. WHAT ARE THE THREE (3) DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOT CUT PROCESSES
21 BELLSOUTH OFFERS?

22

23 A. BellSouth offers CLECs the following types of hot cuts: (1) individual hot cuts; (2)
24 project hot cuts; and (3) batch hot cuts.

25

1 Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE INDIVIDUAL, PROJECT, AND BATCH HOT
2 CUT PROCESSES.

3
4 A. An individual hot cut service request is used for a particular end-user account
5 and is available for both residence and business service lines. Service requests
6 for individual accounts may include single or multiple lines. Simply put, the
7 individual account service request will process a single order for a single end-
8 user.

9
10 The project hot cut is for cuts involving 15 or more lines to a single end-user. To
11 ensure an efficient cut, BellSouth assigns a project manager to coordinate the
12 different work functions. The criteria for project hot cuts can be found at:
13 http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/guides/html/other_guides.html

14
15 The batch hot cut service request (which is interchangeably referred to as the
16 “bulk” migration process) provides efficient processing for large volume
17 conversions of UNE-P service to UNE-L service and is particularly suited to the
18 conversion of an embedded base of UNE-P circuits to UNE-L circuits. The batch
19 hot cut process applies to conversions of multiple accounts for the same service
20 type within a specific BellSouth wire center. The batch process combines
21 ordering efficiencies and project management support with a proven hot cut
22 provisioning process. BellSouth’s batch hot cut process can be found at
23 <http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/guides/unedocs/BulkManpkg.pdf>

24
25 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF COORDINATION

1 BELL SOUTH OFFERS AND THE PROCESSES TO WHICH THEY APPLY.

2

3 A. BellSouth offers CLECs three (3) hot cut coordination levels: (1) coordinated /
4 time specific, (2) coordinated, and (3) non-coordinated.

5

6 COORDINATED / TIME SPECIFIC hot cuts require BellSouth to convert the
7 CLEC account on a specific date and at a specific time designated by the CLEC.

8

9 When the CLEC elects this option, BellSouth contacts the requesting CLEC 24 to
10 48 hours prior to the due date to verify that BellSouth's service order information
11 agrees with the CLEC's request. At that time, BellSouth also confirms no
12 jeopardy situation exists (for either the CLEC or for BellSouth) that would prevent
13 the successful conversion, validates the specific conversion time requested, and
14 provides to the CLEC the status of any dial tone test (that is, BellSouth's test of
15 dial tone provided by the CLEC's switch).

16

17 On the due date, the CWINS Center contacts the CLEC prior to the established
18 conversion time for a final validation that the conversion is still a "go". The
19 BellSouth CWINS technician communicates with the BellSouth's Network groups
20 at the specified conversion time and makes the execution request to perform the
21 hot cut. The CWINS technician stays on the call, awaiting Network completion
22 notification. When the technician in BellSouth's Network group completes the hot
23 cut, that technician notifies the CWINS technician who documents the hot cut
24 completion. At this point, the hot cut is complete in BellSouth's network.

25

1 Once the hot cut is complete, the CWINS technician attempts to notify the CLEC
2 for acceptance of the order. "Acceptance" means that the CLEC agrees that the
3 order has been fulfilled successfully and that it is appropriate for BellSouth to
4 close the order as complete. Once BellSouth confirms CLEC acceptance, or
5 default acceptance occurs (e.g., BellSouth never receives a response from the
6 CLEC), the pending service orders are completed in BellSouth's systems by the
7 CWINS technician.

8

9 Coordinated/Time Specific is available for individual and project hot cuts.

10

11 COORDINATED hot cuts require BellSouth to convert the CLEC's customer
12 account on a date specified by the CLEC and a best effort time frame negotiated
13 by the parties. For coordinated hot cuts, BellSouth contacts the requesting
14 CLEC 24 to 48 hours prior to the due date to verify that BellSouth's service order
15 information agrees with the CLEC's request. At that time, BellSouth also
16 confirms no jeopardy situation exists (either for the CLEC or for BellSouth) that
17 would prevent the successful conversion and provides to the CLEC the status of
18 any dial tone test performed (that is, BellSouth's test of dial tone from the CLEC's
19 switch). Finally, during this call during the 24 to 48 hours prior to the due date,
20 the parties verify the targeted time frame on the due date that the hot cut will be
21 performed.

22

23 On the due date, CWINS will contact the CLEC prior to the conversion time for a
24 final validation that the conversion is still a "go". The BellSouth CWINS
25 technician communicates with BellSouth's Network group prior to the conversion

1 being started. Once all BellSouth personnel are in communication, the CWINS
2 technician will make the execution request to perform the hot cut and stay on the
3 call, awaiting Network completion notification. When the Network technician
4 completes the hot cut, that technician notifies the CWINS technician who
5 documents the completion. At this point, the hot cut is complete within
6 BellSouth's network. The CWINS technician then attempts to notify the CLEC for
7 acceptance. As discussed earlier, acceptance in this sense means that the
8 CLEC agrees that the order has been fulfilled successfully and that is appropriate
9 that BellSouth close the order as complete. Once CLEC acceptance is
10 confirmed or default acceptance occurs, the pending service orders are
11 completed by the CWINS technician.

12
13 Coordinated service is available on individual, project, and batch hot cuts.

14
15 NON-COORDINATED hot cut requests are converted by BellSouth's Network
16 personnel during normal business at various times on the due date based on the
17 Network technicians' work load activity and schedule.

18
19 Once BellSouth network personnel complete the non-coordinated hot cut, the
20 technician completes the work order that, in turn, generates a notification (either
21 by facsimile, by e-mail or by website posting) notifying the CLEC that the
22 conversion is complete.

23
24 Non-coordinated service is available on individual, project, and batch hot cuts.

25

1 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS OF EACH COORDINATION LEVEL.

2

3 A. COORDINATED/TIME SPECIFIC hot cuts allow CLECS to schedule conversions
4 at a CLEC-requested time on the due date. This gives the CLEC an opportunity
5 to schedule a specific conversion time with certain end-user customers based on
6 the business needs of the CLEC or the end-user. The coordinated / time specific
7 hot cut is the most detailed of the three (3) types of conversions and, as the FCC
8 held, is not something BellSouth is required to "provide at no charge."

9 *Georgia/Louisiana Order, ¶ 222.*

10

11 COORDINATED hot cuts assure the highest level of monitoring and interaction
12 by BellSouth with the CLEC during the provisioning process culminating in direct
13 completion notification at the completion of the conversion activity. The
14 coordinated hot cut allows CLECs the added value of the coordination functions
15 and direct notification and acceptance activities at the conclusion of the
16 conversion. When CLECs desire coordination assurances, direct notification and
17 acceptance opportunities, the coordinated conversion would be a good choice.

18

19 NON-COORDINATED hot cuts, as suggested by the name, provide basic hot cut
20 conversion processing without coordination functionality. This is not meant to
21 suggest that BellSouth's provisioning activities are not internally coordinated for
22 this type hot cut, because they are. However, BellSouth does not coordinate its
23 conversion activities with the CLEC before and after the hot cut. This type of hot
24 cut allows a CLEC to convert its end-user from BellSouth's switch to the CLEC's
25 switch over an unbundled loop (that is, the UNE-L) at the lowest possible cost to

1 the CLEC. Network non-coordinated provisioning functions are still performed by
2 BellSouth's Network personnel to assure a quality conversion. Completion
3 notification is triggered by service order activity completion by Network
4 personnel, which propagates either a facsimile, e-mail or website posting
5 notification (as specified by the CLEC) indicating to the CLEC that the conversion
6 is complete.

7
8 **B. BellSouth's Individual Hot Cut Process**

9
10 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN BELLSOUTH'S INDIVIDUAL HOT CUT PROCESS.

11
12 A. BellSouth has a seamless individual hot cut process that ensures minimal end-
13 user service outage. A flow-chart of the individual hot cut process is attached to
14 my testimony as Exhibit KLA-1. BellSouth's process provides for the following:

- 15 1. Pre-wiring and pre-testing of all wiring prior to the due date
- 16 2. Verification of dial tone from the CLEC's switch
- 17 3. Verification of correct telephone number from the BellSouth and CLEC
18 switch using a capability referred to as Automatic Number Announcement
19 ("ANAC")
- 20 4. Monitoring of the line prior to actual wire transfer to ensure end-user
21 service is not interrupted
- 22 5. Notification to the CLEC that the transfer has completed

23
24 In addition to the activities listed above, coordinated hot cuts (including
25 coordinated/time specific hot cuts) also include:

- 1 1. Notification to the CLEC of CLEC wiring errors, dial tone, or Automatic
- 2 Number Identification ("ANI") problems
- 3 2. Verification of end-user information with the CLEC prior to the conversion
- 4 3. Verification with the CLEC of cut date and or time 24 – 48 hours prior to
- 5 the conversion date
- 6 4. Joint acceptance testing, if requested by the CLEC.

7

8 Q. DOES BELLSOUTH CHECK FOR DIAL TONE PRIOR TO A HOT CUT?

9

10 A. Yes. BellSouth's processes require that a dial tone check be performed prior to a

11 hot cut. Hot cuts involving designed loops are tested for CLEC dial tone 24-48

12 hours before due date. If no dial tone is found, the CWINS Center technician

13 notifies the CLEC of the problem in order for the CLEC to have time to correct

14 the problem prior to the due date and not jeopardize the hot cut. Coordinated hot

15 cuts involving non-designed loops are tested for CLEC dial tone by the central

16 office ("CO") technician when they perform the pre-wiring for the hot cut. If no

17 dial tone is found, the CO technician places the order in jeopardy and the CWINS

18 technician notifies the CLEC of the problem in order for the CLEC to have time to

19 correct the problem prior to the due date and not jeopardize the hot cut.

20

21 For non-coordinated hot cuts, it is the CLEC's responsibility to ensure dial tone is

22 provided from the CLEC's switch. Nonetheless, BellSouth checks for dial tone

23 before the due date but does not notify the CLEC of a no dial tone problem.

24 BellSouth's CO personnel check for CLEC dial tone when they perform pre-due

25 date wiring functions. The CO technician places the order in jeopardy if no CLEC

1 dial tone is present. The BellSouth CO technician checks again for CLEC dial
2 tone on the due date and, if dial tone is present, the CO technician performs the
3 hot cut. If on the due date, there is no CLEC dial tone, the hot cut does not go
4 forward and the BellSouth technician codes the order as a Missed Appointment
5 ("MA") due to CLEC problems. The CLEC is then notified (either electronically, if
6 the CLEC placed its Local Service Request ("LSR") electronically, or by fax if the
7 CLEC placed its LSR manually) that the order is in MA status and that the CLEC
8 must either supplement its order for a new due date or cancel its order. Even in
9 non-coordinated cuts, the customer is not taken out of service if there is no dial
10 tone on the receiving end of the cut.

11

12 Regardless of which type of hot cut is ordered by the CLEC, BellSouth also
13 performs a check for CLEC dial tone immediately prior to the hot cut to ensure
14 that dial tone is present.

15

16 Q. DOES THE HOT CUT PROCESS CAUSE SERVICE DISRUPTIONS? IF SO,
17 DOES THAT MEAN THAT BELL SOUTH'S PROCESS IS NOT SEAMLESS?

18

19 A. The very nature of a hot cut is that there is a physical transfer of the loop facility
20 serving the end-user from the existing central office switch (that is, BellSouth's
21 switch) to the CLEC's switch. This physical transfer interrupts dial tone and the
22 end-users ability to place or receive calls during this process only during the time
23 the loop is disconnected from BellSouth's switch but is not yet connected to the
24 CLEC's switch. BellSouth performs pre-conversion work which includes placing
25 the new jumpers and making them ready for the conversion. This minimizes the

1 amount of time that the end-user is out of service during the conversion. The
2 CLEC performs required number porting activities once the transfer from
3 BellSouth's switch to the CLEC's switch is effectuated.

4

5 Q. PLEASE ADDRESS HOW THE PROCESS CHANGES WHEN COSMIC
6 FRAMES OR MULTIPLE FRAMES ARE INVOLVED IN THE CUT.

7

8 A. First, let me explain that the so-called "COSMIC" frame is a newer style modular
9 Main Distributing Frame ("MDF") whose assignment records are housed in a
10 system called SWITCH/FOMS ("Frame Order Management System"). Using a
11 "punch down tool" on this style frame, temporary connections referred to as
12 "jumpers" are made by punching the jumper wire onto special terminals that strip
13 the insulation and cut off any excess jumper wire in one stroke. This takes less
14 time than for older style frames that required soldered connections or so-called
15 "wire wrapped" connections. Wire wrapped connections required a special tool
16 that wound the jumper wire around a metal terminal once the technician had
17 removed the plastic insulation from the jumper wire. SWITCH/FOMS also
18 contains assignment algorithms meant to minimize the length of jumpers
19 connecting loops and switch ports thereby reducing work times required to place
20 jumpers. Thus, work times to complete required activities for an unbundled loop
21 order and the number of wiring connections that have to be made in the CO vary
22 depending on the frame type and/or the location of the demarcation point in a
23 particular CO between BellSouth's network and the CLEC's collocation
24 arrangement.

25

1 Q. HOW IS A CLEC NOTIFIED THAT BELLSOUTH HAS COMPLETED ITS
2 PORTION OF THE HOT CUT AND THAT THE CLEC SHOULD COMMENCE
3 ACTIVITIES TO PORT THE TELEPHONE NUMBER FROM BELLSOUTH'S
4 NETWORK TO THE CLEC'S NETWORK?

5
6 A. For coordinated hot cut conversions, the CLEC is directly notified by a telephone
7 call from CWINS Center personnel. This notification occurs after the conversion
8 has been completed.

9
10 For non-coordinated conversions, BellSouth notifies the CLEC via facsimile, e-
11 mail or website posting (whichever the CLEC requests) at the completion of
12 BellSouth's Network technician's work activity.

13
14 Q. HAS THE COMMISSION REVIEWED BELLSOUTH'S HOT CUT PROCESS
15 BEFORE?

16
17 A. Absolutely. This Commission, as well as the FCC, reviewed BellSouth's hot cut
18 process during BellSouth's Section 271 applications and determined that
19 BellSouth's hot cut process provided CLECs with nondiscriminatory access to
20 unbundled loops. The provisioning process I discuss here is the same process
21 reviewed during the 271 case and filed with the Commission in the TRO case.

22
23 Q. IS BELLSOUTH'S INDIVIDUAL HOT CUT PROCESS EFFECTIVE?

24
25 A. Yes. This Commission and the FCC confirmed the effectiveness of BellSouth's

1 hot cut process during BellSouth's Section 271 Application approval process.
2 This Commission, eight other state commissions, and the FCC all found
3 BellSouth's hot cut process nondiscriminatory, timely, accurate, and effective.
4

5 Q. WAS THE HOT CUT PROVISIONING PROCESS REVIEWED DURING THE
6 FLORIDA OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM ("OSS") THIRD PARTY TEST?
7

8 A. Yes. BearingPoint, formerly KPMG Consulting, did review the hot cut
9 provisioning process during the Florida Test. They assessed it from a process
10 standpoint in the PPR-9 Test Report Section which can be found beginning on
11 page 423 of the Florida Test Final Report. Additionally, they observed live hot
12 cuts both from a BellSouth and a CLEC perspective in the TVV-4 Test Report
13 which can be found beginning on page 448 of the Florida Test Final Report. The
14 evaluation criteria or test points for the hot cut observations can be found
15 beginning on page 458 of the report. BearingPoint determined that BellSouth
16 had an adequate and effective loop conversion or hot cut process.
17

18 **C. BellSouth's Project Hot Cut Process**
19

20 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE BELLSOUTH'S PROJECT HOT CUT PROCESS.
21

22 A. Project conversions are available when the CLEC seeks to convert 15 or more
23 lines to the same end-user. When the CLEC requests a project conversion for
24 fifteen or more loops to be provisioned on a single individual order, a CWINS
25 Center technician and a Project Manager are assigned to the order and the order

1 is identified in the WFA system for Due Date tracking. The CWINS Center
2 technician or Project Manager reviews the order for accuracy and queries
3 associated systems for order status. The CWINS Center technician or Project
4 Manager contacts the CLEC prior to the due date to confirm or negotiate the
5 actual due date conversion time. The CWINS Center technician or Project
6 Manager then contacts any associated work group to schedule the conversion.

7

8 The Pre-Due Date provisioning process is the same as described for the
9 individual hot cut process.

10

11 On the Due Date, the CWINS technician verifies that the required personnel are
12 scheduled for the conversion time. The CWINS Center technician sets up
13 communications with required conversion personnel to begin service cutover to
14 the CLEC. BellSouth notifies the CLEC upon completion of the cutover activity.
15 With CLEC concurrence, the service order is completed.

16

17 Any trouble conditions, made known by the CLEC, related to the conversion are
18 resolved with the CLEC before the order is completed. The CWINS Center
19 technician completes the order in BellSouth's systems after concurrence of the
20 CLEC.

21

22 **D. BellSouth's Batch Hot Cut Process**

23

24 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE BELLSOUTH'S BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS.

25

1 A. BellSouth's "UNE-P to UNE-L Bulk Migration" is a batch hot cut process that
2 CLECs may use when migrating existing multiple non-complex UNE-P services
3 to a UNE-L offering. The batch hot cut process offers electronic ordering
4 capability and adds project-management services to the basic proven hot cut
5 provisioning process.

6

7 As stated, CLECS can submit the Bulk Migration Request electronically, which
8 allows the conversion of multiple UNE-Ps to a UNE-L offering without submitting
9 individual LSRs.

10

11 Q. HOW DOES THE BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS WORK?

12

13 A. During the pre-ordering process, the CLEC submits a Notification Form to
14 BellSouth's Customer Care Project Manager ("CCPM") for UNE-P accounts to be
15 converted to UNE-L within a single wire center. The CCPM reviews the
16 Notification Form for errors and assigns a Bulk Order Project Identifier ("BOPI")
17 and forwards the Notification Form to the Network Single Point of Contact
18 ("SPOC") who assigns due dates to accounts and returns the Notification Form to
19 the CCPM, who then returns the Notification Form to the CLEC.

20

21 Q. DURING THE PRE-ORDERING PROCESS, ARE THERE SPECIFIC
22 INTERVALS FOR THE RETURN OF THE NOTIFICATION FORM TO THE
23 CLEC?

24

25

1 A. Yes. Those intervals are as follows:

- 2 • Up to 99 Telephone Numbers, 4 business days
- 3 • 100 – 200 Telephone Numbers, 6 business days
- 4 • >200 Telephone Numbers, the CCPM will negotiate the interval with
- 5 the CLEC

6

7 Q. WHEN IS THE FIRST DUE DATE ASSIGNED?

8

9 A. The first due date to be assigned by the SPOC will be a minimum of 11 business
10 days after the Notification Form is returned to the CLEC. In other words, there
11 are 3 days for the CLEC to submit a clean batch hot cut LSR into the CLEC's
12 electronic system and then there is a minimum of 8 days after the LSR is
13 submitted to the first service order due date. BellSouth's LCSC will use its
14 normal process to handle orders that fall out for manual or partial handling.

15

16 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ROLE THE PROJECT MANAGER PLAYS IN THE
17 BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS AND THE EFFICIENCIES GAINED FROM
18 PROJECT MANAGEMENT.

19

20 A. The role of the project manager in the batch hot cut process is to be the SPOC
21 between the CLEC and network operations. Project Managers coordinate due
22 dates, advise of potential delays or problems, and advise of completion of the
23 project. In the batch hot cut provisioning process, the BellSouth CCPM also
24 provides CWINS and the network operations group with notification of planned
25 batch hot cut activity, monitors status of the order(s), interfaces with the CLEC

1 and Bellsouth groups during the process, and tracks orders and the project until it
2 is complete. The project manager is the party responsible for ensuring
3 successful completion of the process.

4

5 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PROVISIONING PROCESS IN THE BATCH HOT
6 CUT PROCESS.

7

8 A. The batch hot cut provisioning process is technically the same as the individual
9 hot cut provisioning process. The benefits of the batch hot cut process are in the
10 ability to schedule and dedicate technicians to more efficiently convert high order
11 volumes.

12

13 Q. WILL BELLSOUTH PROVIDE THE CLEC A WINDOW OF TIME WITHIN
14 WHICH BATCH HOT CUTS WILL BE COMPLETED?

15

16 A. Yes. Because the batch hot cut process provides the assistance of the CCPM, a
17 CLEC may request, through the project manager, that some of their coordinated
18 conversions, such as business accounts, be converted within a specified window
19 of time. The project manager will work with the centers and network groups to
20 make best efforts to accommodate the request.

21

22 A CLEC also may request work outside normal business hours, to be handled on
23 a special project basis and negotiated through a CCPM. As with all special
24 projects, this work would be subject to overtime billing as specified in the parties'
25 interconnection agreement.

1 Q. IS THE BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS MORE EFFICIENT FOR THE
2 CONVERSION OF AN EMBEDDED BASE OF UNE-P ORDERS TO UNE-L
3 ORDERS?
4

5 A. Yes, because it was designed specifically to handle large conversions of UNE-P
6 to UNE-L.
7

8 Q. DOES BELLSOUTH'S BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS INCLUDE LOOPS
9 SERVED BY INTEGRATED DIGITAL LOOP CARRIER ("IDLC")?
10

11 A. Yes. IDLC is a special version of DLC that does not require a host terminal in the
12 central office, sometimes referred to as the Central Office Terminal ("COT"), but
13 instead terminates the digital transmission facilities directly into the central office
14 switch. In its Texas Section 271 Decision, the FCC found that "the BOC must
15 provide competitors with access to unbundled loops regardless of whether the
16 BOC uses integrated digital loop carrier (IDLC) technology or similar remote
17 concentration devices for the particular loops sought by the competitor."

18 Memorandum Opinion and Order, *Application by SBC Communications Inc., et*
19 *al., Pursuant to Section 271 of Telecommunications Act of 1996 to Provide In-*
20 *Region, InterLATA Services in Texas*, 15 FCC Rcd 18354, ¶ 248 (2000) ("*Texas*
21 *Order*"). BellSouth provides access to such IDLC loops via the following
22 methods:

- 23 • Alternative 1: If sufficient physical copper pairs are available, BellSouth
24 will reassign the loop from the IDLC system to a physical copper pair.
- 25 • Alternative 2: Where the loops are served by Next Generation Digital Loop

1 Carrier ("NGDLC") systems, BellSouth will "groom" the integrated loops to
2 form a virtual Remote Terminal ("RT") arranged for universal service (that
3 is, a terminal which can accommodate both switched and private line
4 circuits). "Grooming" is the process of arranging certain loops (in the input
5 stage of the NGDLC) in such a way that discrete groups of multiplexed
6 loops may be assigned to transmission facilities (in the output stage of the
7 NGDLC). Both of the NGDLC systems currently approved for use in
8 BellSouth's network have "grooming" capabilities.

9 • Alternative 3: BellSouth will remove the loop distribution pair from the
10 IDLC and re-terminate the pair to either a spare metallic loop feeder pair
11 (copper pair) or to spare universal digital loop carrier equipment in the
12 loop feeder route or Carrier Serving Area ("CSA"). For two-wire Integrated
13 Services Digital Network ("ISDN") loops, the Universal Digital Loop Carrier
14 ("UDLC") facilities will be made available through the use of Conklin
15 BRITEmux or Fitel-PMX 8uMux equipment.

16 • Alternative 4: BellSouth will remove the loop distribution pair from the
17 IDLC and re-terminate the pair to utilize spare capacity of existing
18 Integrated Network Access ("INA") systems or other existing IDLC that
19 terminates on Digital Cross-connect System ("DCS") equipment.
20 BellSouth will thereby route the requested unbundled loop channel to a
21 channel bank where it can be de-multiplexed for delivery to the requesting
22 CLEC or for termination in a DLC channel bank in the central office for
23 concentration and subsequent delivery to the requesting CLEC.

24 • Alternative 5: When IDLC terminates at a switch peripheral that is capable
25 of serving "side-door/hairpin" capabilities, BellSouth will utilize this switch

1 functionality. The loop will remain terminated directly into the switch while
2 the "side-door/hairpin" capabilities allow the loop to be provided
3 individually to the requesting CLEC.

- 4 ● Alternative 6: If a given IDLC system is not served by a switch peripheral
5 that is capable of side-door/hairpin functionality, BellSouth will move the
6 IDLC system to switch peripheral equipment that is side-door capable.
- 7 ● Alternative 7: BellSouth will install and activate new UDLC facilities or
8 NGDLC facilities and then move the requested loop from the IDLC to
9 these new facilities. In the case of UDLC, if growth will trigger activation of
10 additional capacity within two years, BellSouth will activate new UDLC
11 capacity to the distribution area. In the case of NGDLC, if channel banks
12 are available for growth in the CSA, BellSouth will activate NGDLC unless
13 the DLC enclosure is a cabinet already wired for older vintage DLC
14 systems.
- 15 ● Alternative 8: When it is expected that growth will not create the need for
16 additional capacity within the next two years, BellSouth will convert some
17 existing IDLC capacity to UDLC.

18

19 Q. HAS THIS COMMISSION REVIEWED THESE EIGHT (8) ALTERNATIVES
20 PREVIOUSLY?

21

22 A. Yes. All nine of BellSouth's states and the FCC considered and approved these
23 eight (8) alternatives for providing unbundled loops served via IDLC during
24 BellSouth's Section 271 applications.

25

1 Q. HAS BELLSOUTH'S BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS BEEN TESTED BY A THIRD
2 PARTY?

3

4 A. Yes. BellSouth engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") to provide an
5 attestation on the effectiveness of BellSouth's batch hot cut process. BellSouth
6 selected PwC because of the Commission's familiarity with PwC's work resulting
7 from the regionality testing PwC conducted as part of BellSouth's Section 271-
8 approval process. This Commission, along with the FCC, relied upon PwC's
9 objective and professional findings as part of its 271 decision. PwC's testing
10 ultimately validated the sufficiency of BellSouth's Bulk Migration Process and the
11 results provided quantifiable proof that BellSouth's process is effective in allowing
12 CLECs to migrate large numbers of their customers from UNE-P to a variety of
13 UNE-L services.

14

15 As I noted earlier in this testimony, BellSouth's hot cut process was also tested
16 by KPMG (now known as BearingPoint) during the Florida Third Party Test.
17 KPMG's finding was the same as PwC's; namely, that BellSouth technicians
18 provisioned the hot cuts in accordance with documented methods and
19 procedures.

20

21 Q. SUPRA ALLEGES IN ITS COMPLAINT THAT A "TRUCK ROLL" IS
22 UNNECESSARY FOR UNE-P TO UNE-L CONVERSIONS. IS THIS
23 CORRECT?

24

25 A. No. Supra's allegation is at the very least misleading. The likelihood of needing

1 to dispatch a BellSouth technician outside, what Supra refers to as a truck roll, to
2 perform a UNE-P to UNE-L conversion is exactly the same as that for performing
3 a resale to UNE-L conversion or a Retail to UNE-L conversion. The situations
4 that necessitate an outside dispatch are no different for any of these conversions.
5

6 Q. HAS BELLSOUTH PERFORMED HOT CUTS FOR UNE-P TO UNE-L
7 CONVERSIONS UNDER SUPRA'S CURRENT INTERCONNECTION
8 AGREEMENT ("ICA")?
9

10 A. Yes. Under Supra's current ICA, BellSouth has converted large volumes of
11 UNE-P to UNE-L. During the months of November 2003 to March 2004,
12 BellSouth converted over 18,000 UNE-P lines to UNE-L for Supra. During this
13 time frame, BellSouth consistently maintained a high success rate with migration
14 volumes exceeding 250 per day in a single office and over 1,000 per day in
15 multiple offices.
16

17 **II. SUMMARY**
18
19

20 Q. YOU HAVE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL THE VARIOUS HOT CUT PROCESSES
21 THAT BELLSOUTH HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE CLECS. IS THERE ANY
22 DIFFERENCE IN THE AMOUNT OF WORK THAT MUST BE PERFORMED
23 WHETHER CONVERTING A BELLSOUTH RETAIL CUSTOMER TO UNE-L OR
24 CONVERTING A UNE-P CUSTOMER TO UNE-L IN ANY OF THESE
25 PROCESSES?

1 A. No. The work content is exactly the same. In any of these situations, BellSouth
2 is effectuating a conversion which moves the end-user's service from a BellSouth
3 switch to a CLEC's switch.

4

5 Q. WITH THE WORK CONTENT BEING THE SAME, SHOULD THIS
6 COMMISSION FIND THAT THE RATE FOR A UNE-P TO UNE-L CONVERSION
7 BE ANY DIFFERENT THAN THE APPROVED RATE FOR A RETAIL TO UNE-L
8 CONVERSION?

9

10 A. No. As stated above, the Retail and UNE-P conversion to UNE-L activities are
11 identical which supports identical process cost. For this reason, the Commission
12 should not find the conversion rates for UNE-P any different than Retail
13 conversion rates.

14

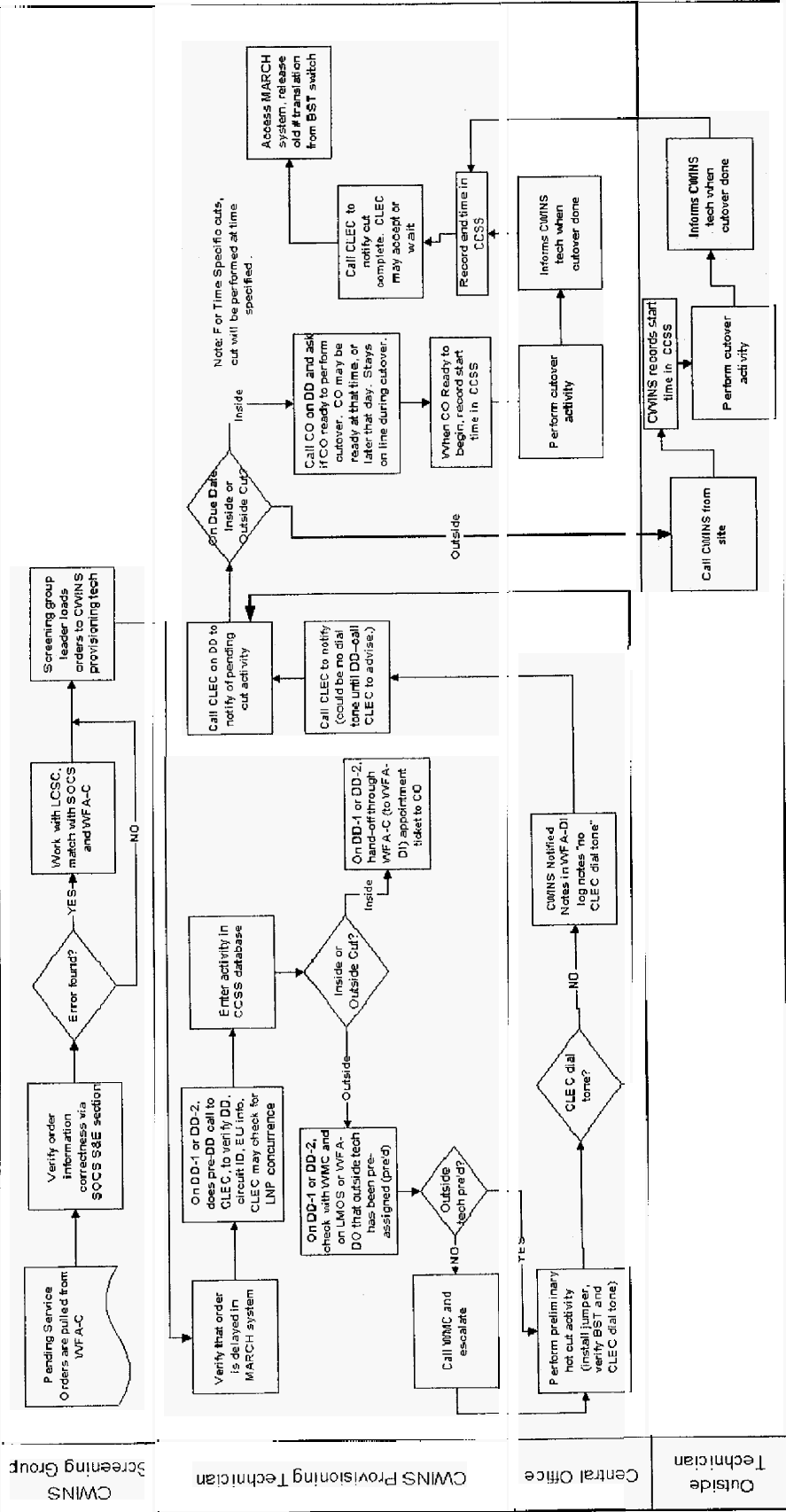
15 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

16

17 A. Yes.

18

Provisioning Process Flow (Coordinated cuts)



Provisioning Process Flow (Non-Coordinated) Cuts

