1		BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF EDDIE L. OWENS
2		
3		BEFORE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
4		DOCKET NO. 050419-TP
5		OCTOBER 21, 2005
6		
7	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, YOUR BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND
8		YOUR POSITION WITH BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
9		("BELLSOUTH").
10		
11	Α.	My name is Eddie L. Owens. My business address is
12		675 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375. I am currently a
13		Manager in BellSouth's Interconnection Services Marketing Organization.
14		
15	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE.
16		
17	Α.	My business career spans over 25 years with BellSouth and my
18		experience covers a wide range of network centers, as well as telephone
19		equipment sales and customer service. Specifically, I have managed
20		and/or supported the following centers: Switching Control Center, Network
21		Operations Center, Access Customer Advocate Center, Local Carrier
22		Service Center, and Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network
23		Services Center. I have participated in and provided technical assistance
24		for numerous Competitive Local Exchange Carrier ("CLEC") workshops in
25		Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana on issues dealing with pre-ordering,
		DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

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ordering, provisioning, maintenance, and repair of resold services and
 Unbundled Network Elements ("UNEs"). I have previously testified before
 the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the Tennessee Regulatory
 Authority. Currently, I am responsible for managing issues related to pre ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance, and repair for BellSouth's
 wholesale market customers.

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8 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

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A. In my testimony, I will address the technical and operational aspects of
three (3) unresolved arbitration issues that have been raised by MCImetro
Access Transmission Services, LLC ("MCI") in a Petition for Arbitration
filed with the Florida Public Service Commission ("Commission") on June
20, 2005. Specifically, I will address issue numbers 9, 30, and 32.

15

16 Issue No. 9: A) What rate should be applicable for the Bulk Migration 17 process? B) Should BellSouth be required to offer the Bulk Migration 18 process for migrations of MCI customers to third-party provided 19 switching?

20

Q. WHAT IS BELLSOUTH'S GENERAL POSITION ON SUBPART A OFTHIS ISSUE?

23

A. This issue has been resolved in the Generic Hot Cut Docket (041338-TP).
As set forth in the Joint Motion to Approve Stipulation, MCI is entitled to

1		the hot cut rates identified in Appendix 3 to the Joint Motion. Accordingly,
2		there is no need to arbitrate this issue in this proceeding.
3		
4	Q.	WAS MCI A PARTY TO THE GENERIC HOT CUT DOCKET?
5		
6	Α.	Yes. MCI was an original party to the Generic Hot Cut Docket and
7		actively participated in it. However, MCI voluntary withdrew from the
8		proceeding for unknown reasons immediately prior to execution of the
9		Stipulation between BellSouth and all of the participating CLECs.
10		
11	Q.	WHAT IS BELLSOUTH'S POSITION ON SUBPART B OF THIS ISSUE?
12		
13	Α.	This issue has also been resolved in the Generic Hot Cut Docket (041338-
14		TP) and as such does not need to be addressed in this arbitration. That
15		being said, BellSouth agrees that the individual and bulk hot cut processes
16		should allow CLECs to order loops directly to a third party's collocation
17		arrangement. BellSouth is in the process of developing and implementing
18		the necessary processes to allow for migrations of MCI's customers in this
19		manner. With the implementation of these processes, BellSouth has
20		addressed MCI's concerns.
21		
22	Issue	No. 30: How should disputes over alleged unauthorized access to
23	CSR i	nformation be handled under the Agreement?
24		
25	Q.	WHAT IS BELLSOUTH'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE?

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Α. This issue concerns a Party's violation of federal law as well as the 1 Interconnection Agreement by obtaining unauthorized access to Customer 2 Service Record ("CSR") information. In such an instance and when the 3 4 offending Party cannot prove that the violation has been cured, the 5 alleging Party should have the right to suspend and terminate service after notice sent via e-mail and an explicit cure period. If there is a legitimate 6 7 dispute as to the allegation of unauthorized access to CSR information, the alleging Party should seek expedited resolution of the dispute at the 8 9 Commission before any suspension or termination of service.

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Q. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR THE PARTIES TO HAVE THE RIGHT TO
 SUSPEND ACCESS TO ORDERING SYSTEMS AND/OR TERMINATE
 SERVICES BECAUSE OF UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO CSR
 INFORMATION?

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Α. CSR information contains Customer Proprietary Network Information 16 ("CPNI"). With its proposed reciprocal language, BellSouth is attempting 17 to insure that both Parties meet their legal and contractual obligations to 18 protect the CPNI that is contained in CSR information. Both Parties have 19 20 agreed to refrain from accessing CSR information without an appropriate Letter of Authorization ("LOA"), and have agreed to access CSR 21 information only in strict compliance with the law. Given such obligations, 22 it is reasonable that if either Party suspects that the other Party is 23 accessing CSR information (and therefore is violating the law and its 24 contractual obligations), and the accused Party fails to produce a LOA 25

or fails to dispute the unauthorized CSR access allegations, then the
 alleging Party should have the ability to limit the other Party's access to
 CSR information. This right is necessary to protect the CPNI maintained
 by the alleging Party. Without the right to timely eliminate unauthorized
 access of CSR information, *all* Parties are compromised in their collective
 ability to protect CPNI, which puts all end-user customers at risk.

7

8 Q. CAN YOU FURTHER DESCRIBE BELLSOUTH'S PROPOSED
9 LANGUAGE?

10

Yes. BellSouth has proposed language to state that if the accused Party 11 Α. 12 does not produce an appropriate LOA within seven (7) business days. then the alleging Party will notify the accused Party's designated contact 13 person by written and e-mail notice that access to ordering systems will be 14 15 suspended or services terminated unless the accused Party ceases or corrects the alleged unauthorized CSR access within five (5) calendar 16 17 days. This should eliminate any concern about a suspension/termination notice becoming somehow overlooked. 18

19

Further, BellSouth's proposed language provides that if there is a dispute regarding the allegation of unauthorized CSR access, *the alleging Party* – prior to any suspension or termination action – would bring such dispute to the Commission for expedited resolution and that no termination or suspension would occur for the duration of such a dispute.

25

Q. HAS THIS COMMISSION AGREED WITH BELLSOUTH'S LANGUAGE ON THIS ISSUE? 3

A. Yes. This Commission has adopted BellSouth's language on this issue in
the Florida Joint Petitioner arbitration proceeding (Docket No. 040130-TP),
finding that BellSouth's language resolved the CLECs' fears. Specifically,

7 the Commission ruled as follows:

9 In the event that the alleged offending party disputes the allegation of unauthorized access to customer 10 service records (CSR) information (even after the 11 party's inability to produce an appropriate Letter of 12 Authorization), the alleging party should seek 13 expedited resolution from the appropriate regulatory 14 15 body pursuant to the dispute resolution provision in the Interconnection Agreement's General Terms and 16 17 Conditions section. The alleging party should take no action to terminate the alleged offending party during 18 any such pending regulatory proceeding. 19 If the alleged offending party does not dispute the allegation 20 of unauthorized access to CSR information, BellSouth 21 22 may suspend or terminate service under the time 23 lines proposed by BellSouth.

24

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25 See Joint Petition for Arbitration, Docket No. 040130-TP Staff 26 Recommendation (July 21, 2005) at 73-74 and Vote Sheet (Aug. 30,

27 2005).

28

29 Issue No. 32: What charges, if any, should be imposed for records changes

30 made by the Parties to reflect changes in corporate names or other LEC

31 identifiers such as OCN, CC, CIC and ACNA?

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Q.

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WHAT IS BELLSOUTH'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE?

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First, this issue is not appropriate for arbitration in this proceeding 3 Α. because it involves a request by MCI that is not encompassed within 4 BellSouth's obligations pursuant to § 251 of the Telecommunications Act 5 of 1996 ("Act"). This is because a request to change records as a result of 6 a merger or acquisition is initiated pursuant to a MCI business decision 7 that is unrelated to any of BellSouth's obligations under the Act. That 8 being said, BellSouth is not opposed to providing this service through the 9 10 mergers and acquisition process but only if it can recover its costs via a reasonable records change charge. 11

12

BellSouth's Mergers and Acquisition process is available on its
 interconnection website
 (http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/ma_process/) and is

16 attached as Exhibit ELO-1.

17

18 Q. HOW DOES BELLSOUTH'S PROCESS WORK?

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A. Changes to "LEC Identifiers" by a CLEC that receives services from BellSouth, requires work by BellSouth, at a minimum, in BellSouth's record databases. While there may be no physical change in the associated service, BellSouth still has work steps in making records changes to collocation arrangements and the circuits connected to the collocation arrangements as well as the information in BellSouth's Trunks

Integrated Record Keeping System ("TIRKS"), Loop Facilities
 Administration and Control System ("LFACS"), Switch, Loop Maintenance
 Operations System ("LMOS"), billing, and other databases.

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Q. ARE CHANGES OF THIS TYPE SIMPLE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES THAT ARE NOT UNDULY TIME OR LABOR INTENSIVE?

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8 Α. No. There are numerous services, circuits, collocation arrangements, and 9 other arrangements and assets that must undergo the records changes 10 throughout BellSouth's systems. MCI has at least 75 Access Customer 11 Name Abbreviations ("ACNAs") currently being used. Some of these 12 ACNAs have thousands if not hundreds of thousands of end user 13 accounts. In the event MCI or any CLEC requests to put everything under 14 one roof, each end user account will have to be changed. The work 15 required by BellSouth involves issuing and completing service orders on 16 each account. These records changes are at the request of the CLEC, 17 not BellSouth. As the cost causer, the CLEC should be responsible for 18 the cost of the changes.

19

Q. IS THE WORK REQUIRED FOR THIS PROCESS INCLUDED IN THE
 NON-RECURRING OR RECURRING COST OF THE ASSETS BEING
 CHANGED?

23

A. No. These records changes require work to be performed by BellSouth
 that generates costs that BellSouth should be permitted to recover.

During a merger, acquisition, or whatever activity is precipitating the name change or other records changes, the company or companies involved should consider such costs as part of the business arrangement, and the process permits and even encourages entities to come to BellSouth early and work with BellSouth to understand what costs will be involved in the process. It is not appropriate or fair to require BellSouth to fund the cost of changes of this type.

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9 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

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11 A. Yes.

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Mergers & Acquisitions Process

Welcome



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WELCOME to the *Mergers and Acquisitions* **(M&A) home page**. The Mergers and Acquisition Process is designed to assist Wholesale Customers during their merger, acquisition, and consolidation of accounts. The Process supports all Wholesale Customers and provides step by step instructions and guidance for the ease of this critical transaction.

This home page contains links to supporting processes in an effort to provide comprehensive information useful during and at the conclusion of the M&A process. These pages contain the documents and forms essential to the M&A process, frequently asked questions as well as a method to contact us for further assistance.

If you have any questions, please contact **Your BellSouth Mergers and Acquisition Chairperson** via email at <u>Contact Us</u>. BellSouth will respond in 3 business days.

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HOME

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Mergers & Acquisitions Process

1.0 Description

A merger is defined as the consolidation of two companies. In a merger, the merged company ceases to exist as a separate business and legal entity. The acquiring company assumes the assets, liabilities, franchises, and powers of the merged company by operation of law (i.e., automatically).

An acquisition applies when Company A acquires some or all of the property of company B. Typically asset acquisitions involve the transfer of some of the telephone "exchanges" operated by the selling company

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ЮМЕ	Mergers & Acquisitions Process	<u>_</u>
 1.0 Description 2.0 Expectations 3.0 Restrictions 4.0 Rates 5.0 Let's Get Started 5.0 Collocation 7.0 Forms 3.0 Links 9.0 Glossary 10.0 FAQs 	2.0 Expectations The acquiring CLEC or IXC will complete Level 1 and Level 2 Checklists that will assist BellSouth in determining how the transaction will be managed. The acquiring CLEC or IXC will also be responsible for providing a spreadsheet inventory of the transferring assets. © 1995 - 2004 BellSouth Corp. All Rights Reserved. Legal Notices & Privacy Policy	