Cheryl R. Winn
Attorney At Law

August 9, 2006

Ms. Beth O'Donnell
Executive Director
Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, KY 40602

Re: Dialog Telecommunications Petition for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996
KPSC 2006-00099

Dear Ms. O'Donnell:

Enclosed for filing in the above-captioned case are the original and five (5) copies of the Rebuttal Testimony of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc.'s witnesses, Ken L. Ainsworth, Kathy K. Blake and W. Bernard Shell.

Very truly yours,

Cheryl R. Winn

Enclosures

cc: Parties of Record

645067

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on the following individual by mailing a copy thereof, this 9th day of August, 2006.

Hon. Douglas F. Brent
Attorney at Law
Stoll Keenon Ogden, PLLC
2000 PNC Plaza
500 West Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40202
Douglas.brent@skofirm.com

Cheryl R. Winn

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally came and appeared Ken L. Ainsworth, who, being by me first duly sworn deposed and said that:

He is appearing as a witness before the Kentucky Public Service Commission in Case No. 2006-00099, In the Matter of: Petition of Dialog Telecommunications for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection Under The Telecommunications Act of 1996, and if present before the Commission and duly sworn, his rebuttal testimony would be set forth in the annexed testimony consisting of 18 pages and 3 exhibits.

Ken L. Ainsworth

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME

THIS 7th DAY OF AUGUST, 2006

TERESA L. ROCKWELL NOTARY PUBLIC GWINNETT COUNTY GEORGIA EXPIRES OCTOBER 28, 2009

BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF KEN L. AINSWORTH

BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO. 2006-00099

AUGUST 9, 2006

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, YOUR BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND YOUR POSITION WITH BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. ("BELLSOUTH").

A. My name is Kenneth L. Ainsworth. My business address is 575 Morosgo Drive, Atlanta, Georgia 30324. My title is Director – Interconnection Operations for BellSouth.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY FILED TODAY?

A. My testimony provides rebuttal to the direct testimony of Mr. Steven E. Turner submitted on behalf of Dialog Telecommunications, Inc. ("Dialog"). Specifically, I will address issue number 1.

Item No. 1: What is the appropriate TELRIC rate for batch or bulk migrations when Dialog requests conversion from a UNE-P loop and port combination to a UNE loop configuration?

Q. ON PAGE 4 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER DESCRIBES THE HOT CUT PROCESS AS "A MEANS FOR CONVERTING WORKING SERVICE FROM ONE TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROVIDER TO ANOTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROVIDER." DO YOU AGREE?

A. At a high level, yes. However, to better understand the issue, I will briefly describe both the individual and batch hot cut processes. An individual hot cut service request is used for a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier's ("CLEC's") end-user account[1] and is available for both residence and business service lines. Service requests for individual accounts may include single or multiple lines. Simply put, the individual account service request will process a single order for a single end-user. BellSouth's individual process applies to Unbundled Network Element-Platform ("UNE-P") lines served on copper, Universal Digital Loop Carrier ("UDLC"), and Integrated Digital Loop Carrier ("IDLC"). It also applies to conversions from BellSouth's retail lines and a CLEC's resale lines.

The batch hot cut service request (which is interchangeably referred to as the "bulk" migration process) provides efficient processing for large volume conversions of UNE-P service to Unbundled Network Element-Loop ("UNE-L") service and is particularly suited to the conversion of an embedded base of non-complex UNE-P circuits to UNE-L circuits.

[1] Generally, a CLEC has an end-user account, referred to as a Customer Service Record ("CSR"), per end-user physical location.

The batch hot cut process applies to conversions of multiple accounts for the same loop type within a specific BellSouth Central Office ("CO"). The batch process combines ordering efficiencies for the CLEC and project management support with a proven hot cut provisioning process. BellSouth's batch hot cut Information Package can be found at:
http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/reference_library/guides/unedocs/bulk_mig_single_lsr.pdf

A copy of that Information Package is attached to my testimony as Exhibit KLA-1.

BellSouth's batch hot cut process applies to non-complex UNE-P lines served on copper, UDLC, and IDLC. It also applies to conversions of a CLEC's resale lines.

Q. ON PAGE 5 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER STATES THAT A "BATCH " OR "BULK" HOT CUT PROCESS IS SIMPLY A "CONVERSION PROCESS BETWEEN . . .TWO TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS [THAT] IS PERFORMED ON MULTIPLE LINES AT A TIME." CAN YOU ELABORATE ON BELLSOUTH'S HOT CUT PROVISIONING PROCESS?

A. Yes. Whether hot cuts are performed individually or in bulk, the provisioning process is essentially the same. BellSouth has a hot cut

process that helps ensure minimal end-user service outage. Flow-charts of the hot cut provisioning process are attached to my testimony as Exhibit KLA-2.

BellSouth's hot cut process involves the following work steps:

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

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

A. Yes. It is the CLEC's responsibility to ensure dial tone is provided from the CLEC's switch. Nonetheless, BellSouth's CO personnel do check for CLEC dial tone when they perform pre-due date wiring functions.

Q. ON PAGE 5 OF HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER STATES THAT "SPECIAL CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE WORKING SERICE STAYS WORKING" DURING THE HOT CUT PROCESS. DOES BELLSOUTH'S HOT CUT PROCESS CAUSE SERVICE DISRUPTIONS?

A. The very nature of a hot cut is that there is a physical transfer of the loop facility serving the end-user from the existing central office switch (that is, BellSouth's switch) to the CLEC's switch. This physical transfer temporarily interrupts dial tone and the end-user's ability to place calls only during the time the loop is disconnected from BellSouth's switch but is not yet connected to the CLEC's switch. BellSouth performs pre-conversion work which includes placing the new jumpers and making them ready for the conversion. This minimizes the amount of time that the end-user is out of service during the conversion. The CLEC performs required number porting activities once the transfer from BellSouth's switch to the CLEC's switch is effectuated.

Q. ON PAGE 5 OF THIS DIRECT TESTMONY, MR. TURNER STATES "BATCH HOT CUTS ARE CRITICALLY IMORTANT TO COMPANIES LIKE DIALOG THAT HAVE HISTORICALLY USED UNE-P COMBINATIONS TO PROVIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TO THEIR RETAIL CUSTOMERS." PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW BELLSOUTH'S BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS ADDRESSES THE NEEDS OF COMPANIES LIKE DIALOG.

A. As an initial matter, it is my understanding that dialog has successfully used Bellsouth's bulk migration process to migrate the vast majority of its embedded based of its UNE-P customers to UNE-L or other service arrangements. BellSouth's UNE-P to UNE-L Bulk Migration is a batch

hot cut process that CLECs may use when migrating existing multiple non-complex UNE-P services to UNE-L offerings. Flow-charts of the batch hot cut provisioning processes are attached to my testimony as Exhibit KLA-3.

The batch hot cut process offers electronic ordering capability and adds project-management services to the basic proven hot cut provisioning process.

Q. HOW DOES THE BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS WORK?

A. During the pre-order process, the CLEC utilizes the web-based Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool to schedule hot cut due dates and obtain the Bulk Order Project Identifier ("BOPI"). Hot cut due dates and BOPI information will then be placed on the Bulk LSR and submitted to BellSouth via the mechanized systems.

Before accessing the Scheduling Tool, CLECs should determine:

- The total number of lines to be migrated within a single central office that are currently working over either IDLC or non-IDLC (that is, UDLC or copper) facilities
- The type of UNE-Loop product that will be ordered
- The type of handling (Bulk or Special Handling) that will be used when migrating the end-user lines.

When Bulk is selected, hot cuts will be performed during normal hours

of operation. If Special Handling is selected, the CLEC may select an out of normal hours, AM or PM time window, or same day, end user migration. The CLEC may then access the Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool, which is available through a menu selection on the web-based Performance Measurement and Analysis Platform ("PMAP") site, select the handling type, and reserve multiple due dates for up to 200 hot cuts per day in the selected central office. When all inputs are complete and the request is submitted, the CLEC will receive the BOPI associated with this request that will be placed on the LSR submitted via the mechanized ordering systems.

Available with Operations Support Systems ("OSS") Release 19 in July of 2005, as requested by the CLEC community via the Change Control Process ("CCP") (Change Request 1737), BellSouth has provided the capability for a CLEC to submit multiple Bulk Migration requests using the "Single LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement" process. This will allow CLECs to utilize their existing mechanized systems, which are currently used to submit individual non-Bulk LSRs, to submit between 2 and 99 Earning Account Telephone Numbers ("EATNs") account-level LSRs with the BOPI previously obtained from the Scheduling Tool.

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

A. With the exception of a Project Manager utilized in the batch hot cut process, the batch hot cut provisioning process is the same as the individual hot cut provisioning process. The benefits of the batch hot cut process are in the ability to schedule and dedicate technicians to convert high order volumes.

Q. ON PAGES 11 AND 12 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER SUGGESTS THAT THE WORK STEPS INVOLVED IN A HOT CUT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY LESS THAN THE WORK STEPS INVOLVED IN "PROVISIONING AND CROSS CONNECTING OF A SINGLE NEW STAND-ALONE LOOP." IS THIS ALWAYS THE CASE?

A. No. Hot cuts involving loops served by IDLC present unique concerns.[2] IDLC is a special version of Digital Loop Carrier ("DLC") that does not require a host terminal in the central office to disaggregate the multiplexed individual loops, but instead terminates the DS1 digital transmission facilities directly into the central office switch. The switch performs the de-multiplexing/multiplexing functions internally. Therefore, a circuit at the DS0-level (e.g., an unbundled loop) cannot simply be provided to the CLEC's collocation space without additional labor and central office resources to somehow "un-integrate" the DS1-level circuit from the switch and isolate the specific DS0 associated with the end-user the CLEC has acquired. In short, from a hot cut perspective, a hot cut involving an IDLC loop always requires a dispatch.

[2] It is my understanding that a substantial amount of Dialog's loops are IDLC loops.

Q. ON PAGE 18 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR TURNER STATES THAT "THE WORK ACTIVITIES FOR BULK OR BATCH HOT CUTS FOR AN EXISTING UNE-P CUSTOMER ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT THAN THE WORK ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PROVISIONG A NEW LOOP AND SHOULD CONTAIN MORE EFFICIENCIES AND TAKE CONSIDERABLY LESS TIME TO PERFORM." DO YOU AGREE?

A. Not necessarily. The following is a brief description of the centers and work groups involved in the hot cut process.

Project Manager

The role of the Project Manager, in the batch hot cut process, is to be the Single Point Of Contact ("SPOC") between the CLEC and BellSouth's network operations. Project Managers coordinate due dates, advise of potential delays or problems, and advise of completion of the project. In the batch hot cut provisioning process, the BellSouth Project Manager also provides Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network Services ("CWINS") and the network operations group with notification of planned batch hot cut activity, monitors status of the order(s), interfaces with the CLEC and BellSouth groups during the process, and tracks orders and the batch hot cut activity until it is complete. The Project Manager is the party responsible for helping to ensure successful completion of the process.

Address and Facility Inventory Group ("AFIG")

The AFIG administers, inventories, and assigns the outside plant and central office facilities. Such facilities include cable pairs, serving terminals, facility addresses, central office equipment, tie pairs, telephone numbers, and circuit identifiers. The AFIG produces service order assignments, maintenance change activities, and other functions associated with the maintenance of facility records. The AFIG can be involved in any of the various types of hot cut requests if the order falls out of the provisioning systems. When all conditions necessary for service order flow through assignments are not met, the Loop Facility Assignment Control System ("LFACS") will generate a Request for Manual Assistance ("RMA") message. The RMA will be resolved by a Facility Assignment Specialist ("FAS") in the AFIG. Once assigned, the service order will automatically send the assignment section to the Service Order Processor for distribution. AFIG normally is not involved on the due date of the hot cut process, unless a technician requires facility changes.

Service Advocacy Center ("SAC")

The SAC handles all service order flow that is routed to Outside Plant Engineering ("OSPE"). Orders that are in Pending Facilities ("PF") status (held for plant facilities) are handled by the SAC. The SAC will handle hot cut orders that are in PF status or that require loop make-up data input. The SAC has the responsibility to find suitable facilities for orders in PF status if such facilities exist.

Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network Services ("CWINS")

The CWINS center is responsible for the support of provisioning, maintenance, and repair activities for UNE and Resale products ordered by the CLEC community through the LSR process. BellSouth's CWINS technicians work with the CLECs' respective forces to coordinate hot cut and other work activity, performed at the request of the CLEC, by BellSouth's Central Office, Installation, and Repair work groups.

There are three (3) CWINS centers located in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama that support the CLEC community's efforts to provide switched and non-switched service to CLECs' end users through utilization of the BellSouth switched and non-switched network and facilities. The CWINS centers are available for maintenance requests by the CLEC community twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

Work Management Center ("WMC")

The WMC distributes work to the Field Work Group ("FWG")[3] and to the Central Office Field Work Group ("COFWG") for provisioning and maintenance. The WMC distributes hot cut information (i.e., order numbers, special handling needs, number of circuits per order, and due dates) to the COFWGs. The WMC balances the FWG work load in order to ensure orders get completed in a timely manner. The WMC can be involved in any type of hot cut request.

[3] The Installation & Maintenance ("I&M") work group is considered part of the FWG.

Central Office Field Work Group ("COFWG")

The COFWG performs required central office frame wiring to effectuate a hot cut. This includes the pre-wiring and testing that are completed before the due date as well as the actual lift and lay of the jumpers and testing at the time of a central office hot cut. The COFWG is involved in all hot cut requests.

Installation and Maintenance Plain Old Telephone Service ("I&M POTS")

I&M POTS is primarily responsible for the provisioning and maintenance of non-design types of services (i.e., POTS). This includes placement of circuits and using electronic test equipment to diagnose facility conditions and effectuate maintenance or repair activities. The provisioning process includes placing cross connects at cross boxes/remote terminals and ensuring loop continuity. The primary role of maintenance is to restore service by repairing or rearranging serving facilities. The I&M POTS group is involved in all hot cut requests requiring an outside dispatch.

Enhanced Delivery Initiative ("EnDI")

The EnDI group is responsible for due date provisioning and completion activities associated with non-designed, non-coordinated SL1 conversions. The EnDI group utilizes mechanized systems and web-based reports to monitor progress of CLECs' orders on the due date. They also ensure that proficient, timely completion and CLEC

notification is accomplished.

The EnDI group's activities consist of ensuring that all orders are loaded properly, interfacing with involved departments for error/issue resolution, testing disconnected telephone numbers when appropriate, performing MARCH (a BellSouth mechanized provisioning system) activities when appropriate, monitoring web-based reports for order status, performing order completion activities, and providing CLEC notification when required.

Q. WHICH CENTERS OR WORK GROUPS ARE ONLY INVOLVED IN THE HOT CUT PROCESSING IF A FALL-OUT SITUATION OCCURS?

A. The AFIG is only involved if the hot cut request "falls out" of the automated systems. In other words, the involvement of this group is limited to those situations where the order falls out for manual handling. Additionally, the SAC is only involved if the order is in a PF status.

Q. ON PAGE 10 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER THE APPROPRIATENESS OF CERTAIN CHARGES TO A BATCH OR BULK HOT CUT PROCESS WHERE "BELLSOUTH IMPOSES A NONRECURRING CHARGE FOR THE PROVISIONING OF A STANDALONE LOOP EVEN

THOUGH THE LOOP SERVING THE DIALOG CUSTOMER IS ALREADY PROVISIONED AND IN SERVICE." PLEASE COMMENT.

A. First, it is BellSouth's policy to reuse the loop facility that served a given end user when that end user was provided service via a UNE-P arrangement where doing so is technically feasible. However, one must not confuse the term "loop" as used as part of the composition of a UNE-P arrangement and "loop" provided as a "standalone" UNE-L. While both elements use loop facilities, the manner in which the loops are used is different. For a UNE-P arrangement, the loop is connected either by jumpers on BellSouth's Main Distribution Frame ("MDF") or, in the case of IDLC, the transmission facilities carrying the individual, multiplexed loops are connected directly to BellSouth's switch. In either arrangement, a cross-connect is not required since neither the loop nor the switch port is extended to the CLEC's collocation arrangement. To provide the loop as a UNE-L arrangement, however, the loop must be coupled with a collocation cross-connect such that the loop is extended to the CLEC's collocation arrangement and ultimately to the CLEC's switching equipment.

Q. MR. TURNER, ON PAGES 12-13 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, CLAIMS THAT IN DETERMINING NONRECURRING SERVICE ORDER COSTS BETWEEN A BULK HOT CUT OR A ONE-AT-A-TIME ADDITION OF A NEW CUSTOMER LOOP, BELLSOUTH HAS NOT CONSIDERED POTENTIAL EFFICIENCIES IN THE ORDERING

PROCESS. PLEASE COMMENT.

A. As described previously, the actual provisioning processes are identical for Individual and Bulk hot cuts. Both require the same amount of work to be performed by BellSouth personnel. In actuality, BellSouth's cost is higher for Bulk due to the involvement of a Project Manager. However, BellSouth does offer CLECs a 10% discount if they utilize the bulk migration process. The Bulk Process provides BellSouth with at least eight (8) days to plan and provision before the earliest scheduled due date for a potentially high volume of orders. With Bulk, BellSouth limits the volume to 200 hot cuts per CO per day. Without Bulk, normal intervals are given without limiting volume per CO or intervals.

Q. ON PAGES 17-18 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER DISCUSSES THE UNBUNDLED VOICE LOOP NONRECURRING CHARGE, THE TYPICAL ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED COSTS, AND CLAIMS THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF WIRING AND TESTING AT THE MDF IN THE CENTRAL OFFICE, THE WORK ACTIVITIES FOR BULK OR BATCH HOT CUTS FOR AN EXISTING UNE-P CUSTOMER AND THE WORK ACTIVITIES FOR PROVISIONING A NEW LOOP SHOULD CONTAIN EFFICIENCIES AND TAKE LESS TIME TO PERFORM. PLEASE COMMENT.

A. As I stated above, there are no efficiencies to be gained with Bulk

Migrations over Individual hot cuts or new loop installations. All of the activities which Mr. Turner erroneously claims do not occur on Bulk Migrations ***can and do occur***. As such, BellSouth is entitled to recover the cost of these activities.

Q. MR. TURNER, ON PAGES 19-24 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, OUTLINES HIS EXPERIENCE OBSERVING ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO PERFORM A CROSS CONNECT AND A HOT CUT WITH SBC TECHNICIANS AND CLAIMS THAT THE TIME TO PERFORM THIS ACTIVITY WAS 5.55 MINUTES. DO YOU AGREE WITH HIS ASSESSMENT?

A. Since I was not present or involved in the observations made by Mr. Turner, I cannot comment on those observations. However, the times recorded by Mr. Turner are certainly unrealistic when compared to the actual work times required for a hot cut in a BellSouth CO. As explained above, there are numerous work steps and activities associated with BellSouth's hot cut process and Mr. Turner's time estimate fails to take into account many such activities.

Q. MR. TURNER, ON PAGE 25 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, AGAIN STATES THAT WHEN THERE ARE INSTANCES WHERE MIGRATION IS FROM AN EXISTING WORKING LOOP, WHICH ALREADY HAS SERVICE, NO PROVISIONING OF THE LOOP IS REQUIRED AS THE SAME LOOP CONTINUES TO SERVE THE

CUSTOMER. PLEASE COMMENT.

A. As I stated previously, it is BellSouth's policy to reuse the loop facility that serves a given end user when that end user has service provided via a UNE-P arrangement where doing so is technically feasible. However, when the existing UNE-P line is served by IDLC, that facility must be changed in order to convert the line to an SL1 Unbundled Loop. This facility change requires a field dispatch to make the change to the feeder facility (F1) in the field at the junction of the F1 and the distribution facility (F2) as well as CO work to change the facility in the CO.

Q. ON PAGES 25-28 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER DISCUSSES THE CLEC TO CLEC CONVERSION CHARGE WITHOUT OUTSIDE DISPATCH. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE, IF ANY, BETWEEN BELLSOUTH'S BULK MIGRATION PROCESS AND THE CLEC TO CLEC CONVERSION PROCESS.

A. Mr. Turner's comparison of these two (2) processes is completely unrealistic. BellSouth's CLEC to CLEC conversion process, for Facility Based CLECs, requires considerably less work and time than BellSouth's Bulk Migration process. The CLEC to CLEC process only applies when a CLEC wants to move a working loop from one CLEC to another. The loop type cannot change and there is no field dispatch

required. In contrast, the bulk migration process does require a field dispatch in certain situations (like when the hot cut involves an IDLC loop).

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

BELLSOUTH

Bulk Migration

(Single LSR/Bulk Arrangement)

CLEC
Information Package

Version 2
August 22, 2005

Bulk Migration

Table of Contents

Bulk Migration

1. Introduction & Scope

This Product Information Package is intended to provide CLECs general ordering information specific to the *Bulk Migrations* to UNE-Loop (UNE-L) or to the Enhanced Extended Links (EELs) described herein. Any UNE-P references, USOC definitions and procedures describe in this document and in other guides on the BellSouth Interconnection Web Site will also apply to the equivalent DSO Wholesale Local Platform Services. The DSO Wholesale Local Platform Service was formerly known as DSO Wholesale Local ***Voice*** Platform Service. This Information Package applies to both services.

The information contained in this document is subject to change. BellSouth will provide notification of changes to the document through the CLEC Notification Process.

Please contact your BellSouth Local Support Manager if you have any questions about the information contained herein.

2. Contract Requirements

The CLEC must have an Interconnection Agreement (IA) that includes terms and conditions for Bulk Migration to UNE-Ls or EELs. The IA must also include the terms, conditions and rates for each loop type to which service is migrated. The IA must be in effect for all states where the CLEC plans to order these unbundled loops.

The information contained herein applies to Bulk Migration and is part of the standard IA. The general offering is in accordance with BellSouth policies, procedures and regulatory obligations as well as the IA. The general offering does not address specific contract issues within a CLEC's IA that may be different from the general offering. Where specific contract language differs from the information provided here, the contract provisions will prevail for the term of the specific CLEC IA. Otherwise, the general offering provisions will apply.

Bulk Migration

3. Revisions

Version 2

1) **Section 5, Bulk Migration Requirements,** item 'w' – changed 24 hours to 96 hours for facility reservations.

2) **Section 6.4, Time Windows for Coordinated Conversions** – in the 'Note' changed reservation capacity from a maximum of 125 lines to 200 lines per day, per CLEC, per Central Office (CO). Changed lines per time window from 63 to 100 lines per time window.

3) **Section 8.2, Scheduling Tool Capabilities**:

   a. updated to change reservation capacity from a maximum of 125 lines to 200 lines per day, per CLEC, per CO.

   b. updated to change calendar of days available for due date reservation from 120 days to 200 days

4) Added new **Section 9,Ra te Elements**

Bulk Migration

4. Service Description

The electronic Bulk Migration process may be used by a CLEC when migrating existing multiple non-complex UNE-P Services or Resale Services to UNE-Ls or to EELs. This allows migration of multiple UNE-P or Resale Services by submitting single Local Service Requests (LSRs) in a Bulk Arrangement. All Bulk Migration orders in a Bulk Arrangement will be project managed by a BellSouth Customer Care Project Manager (CCPM).

UNE-P, Resale, UNE-L and EEL services are defined below:

4.1 UNE-P

UNE-P is a UNE Port/Loop Switched Combination that combines a local switch port and UNE loop to create an end-user-to-end-user transmission path and provides local exchange service. The CLEC may also choose to use the vertical services that are available through the features and functions of the local switch.

4.2 Resale

A Resale service is a retail telecommunications service that is available for purchase by the CLEC for purposes of resale to CLEC's end-users at tariffed rates less the discount determined by the state commissions for each state.

4.3 UNE-L

UNE-L is defined as the local loop network element that is a transmission facility between the main distribution frame (MDF) in BellSouth's central office and the point of demarcation at an end-user's premises. This facility will allow for the transmission of the CLEC's telecommunications services when connected to the CLEC's switch equipment. The local loop will require cross-connects for connection to the CLEC's collocation equipment. BellSouth does not provide telecommunications services with the UNE-L.

4.4 EEL

An EEL is a combination of a UNE Loop and UNE Dedicated Transport that provides connectivity from the end user location to the CLEC's collocation within a different central office than the end user Serving Wire Center (SWC).

5. Bulk Migration Requirements

Major requirements for single LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement process are listed in the table below. For complete requirements and instructions, refer to the **Local Ordering Handbook (LOH)** sections: 2.13 REQTYPE B – Bulk Migration Process; 4.14 LNP, EELs; 4.16 UNE Bulk Migration to UNE EELs (UTUBE).

Requirements

a) Bulk Migration is available for migrating existing **non-complex** Port/Loop Combination services or Resale services to UNE-Ls or EELs with Local Number Portability (LNP).

b) A UNE-L or EEL will be provided with each ported telephone number formerly associated with the UNE-P Service.

c) Complex UNE-P or Resale accounts are prohibited. Examples of Complex UNE-Ps are 2 Wire ISDN/BRI Digital Loop & Port UNE Combination, 4 Wire ISDN/PRI Digital Loop & Port UNE Combination, UNE-P Centrex, Digital Direct Integration Termination Service (DDITS), etc.

Bulk Migration

Requirements

Examples of complex Resale services are ISDN-PRI, DID, PBX services, etc.

d) The UNE-Ps that can be migrated are listed in the **UNE-P USOC** section.

e) Resale services that can be migrated are listed in the Resale USOC section.

f) UNE-Ps and Resale services can be migrated to the UNE-Ls listed in the **UNE-L USOC** section.

g) UNE-Ps and Resale services can be migrated to the EELs listed in the **EEL** USOC section.

h) Service orders that require a change in existing loop facilities to a type of facility that is not available, resulting in a Pending Facility (PF) status on Due Date –4 days, must be cancelled by the CLEC and removed from the Bulk Arrangement.

i) All Existing Account Telephone Numbers (EATNs) must use the existing Regional Street Address Guide (RSAG) valid end-user address.

j) All EATNs must be served from the same BellSouth Serving Wire Center (SWC).

k) When migrating to EELs, all EATNs must be served from the same BellSouth Service Wire Center and the termination of the Channelized Dedicated Transport facility must be to a single Wire Center location.

l) All UNE-Ps or Resale services must be migrated to a single UNE-L type or to a single EEL type.

m) For migrations to EELs, the Channelized Dedicated Transport facility must be in place prior to Bulk Migration orders being submitted.

n) No end-user moves or changes of address will be allowed.

o) Non-Recurring rates for the specific UNE-L type or EEL type being requested will be charged.

p) Service order charges for mechanized orders (SOMEC) will be charged based on the current rules for individual LSRs.

q) CLEC must obtain a Bulk Order Package Identifier (BOPI) and reserve due dates and numbers of lines to be migrated through the Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool (*see Section 8*).

r) A minimum of two (2) EATNs and up to a maximum of ninety-nine (99) EATNs can be requested.

s) A maximum of twenty-five (25) end-user telephone numbers are allowed per EATN

t) No additional EATNs or end-user telephone numbers may be added once the BOPI is obtained from the Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool.

u) Order Coordination-Time Specific option is not applicable.

v) UNE-Ls that require Unbundled Loop Modification are excluded.

w) When a Mechanized Loop Make Up with Facility Reservation Number (FRN) is requested, the CLEC must submit the LSR with the FRN(s) to BellSouth within 96 hours of receiving the FRN.

x) Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) will be sent for individual LSRs.

y) All LSRs for a specific bulk package must be successfully received within four (4) hours from when the 1st LSR containing the NOR value was submitted. Otherwise, the LSRs will be returned to the CLEC with the following error message:

Bulk Migration

Requirements

All Single LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement must be received within 4 hours of the first LSR received.

Bulk Migration

6. Bulk Migration Options

6.1 Order Coordination (Coordinated Hot Cut)

- Order Coordination (OC) is available in situations where the UNE-L or EEL is provisioned over an existing circuit that is currently providing service (reuse of existing facilities) to the end-user.
- OC is included with the UVL-SL2 and the EEL.
- OC is available as a chargeable option for conversions to UVL-SL1and UCL-Non Designed Loops. An OC charge will be applied to each loop on the EATN for which OC has been requested.

6.2 After Hours/Weekend Migrations

- Migrations will typically be completed during normal working hours of 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. However, for CLECs that have some customers who need cutovers completed outside of normal business hours, after hours/weekend migrations are available at the CLECs request.
- Requests for "out of normal business hours" migrations may be scheduled by use of the Special Handling option within the Scheduling Tool.
- The CLEC will identify the Bulk Migration Handling type as "Special Handling" by use of a drop-down box. The CLEC may then select one of the After Hours/Weekend Migrations Special Handling options according to the table below.
- The CCPM will recognize the Bulk Migration for Special Handling and contact the CLEC to coordinate the requested migration activity.

Days	After-hours Time-Windows	Minimum Lines	Maximum Lines	Special Considerations	Add'l charges
Mon – Fri [1]	7 a.m. – 8 a.m.	10	25	NA	Per CLEC's IA[3]
Mon – Fri [1]	5 p.m. – 7 p.m.	10	50	NA	Per CLEC's IA[3]
Saturday [1]	8 a.m. – 5 p.m.	50	100	UVL-SL1 Non-Coordinated only	Per CLEC's IA[3]
Mon-Fri [2]	7 p.m. – 12 midnight 6 a.m. – 7 a.m.	Individual Case Basis	Individual Case Basis	Central Office (CO) work only – no outside dispatches	Yes Overtime

[1] Extended Basic Hours
[2] Extended Overtime Hours
[3] Interconnection Agreement

Bulk Migration

6.3 Two (2) Hour Go Ahead Notification (For Non-Coordinated Bulk Migrations)

The Go Ahead Notification can be provided using one of two methods. The methods available are by email or through a web based Notification Tool. These methods are described below:

6.3.1 Email

- For ***non-coordinated*** non-designed migrations, the CLEC will be notified within a maximum of two (2) hours of the cutover.
- A Go Ahead Notification will be sent to the CLEC via email for UVL-SL1 & UCL-ND non-coordinated migrations.
- Once the CLEC is notified of the cutover completion, the CLEC can then complete the necessary number porting activities.
- Facsimile is not available with Bulk Migration.

***Note**: To change from fax to email notification, the CLEC should contact its BellSouth Local Contract Manager (LCM) and provide its Alternate Exchange Carrier Number (AECN) and email address.

6.3.2 Web Based Notification Tool

The Notification Tool provides Delivery Report Type status associated with a non-coordinated migration for Non-Designed UNE-Ls. Additional information and access to the Notification Tool is via the Operations Report menu within the Performance Measurement and Analysis Platform (PMAP) web site located at:

http://pmap.bellsouth.com

6.4 Time Windows for Coordinated Conversions

Individual end users may require their migration to be accomplished in either an AM or PM window. To accommodate this occasional end user request Time Windows for Coordinated Conversions are available for bulk migration orders at the CLEC's request as follows:

- There are two (2) time window options:
  - *8 a.m. – 12 p.m.*
  - *1 p.m. – 5 p.m.*

  Note: A single CLEC may schedule a maximum of 200 lines per CO per day. However, the total amount for all CLECs combined may not exceed 200 lines per day. If time windows are requested, (8:00a -12:00n or 1:00p - 5:00p) the 200 total must be divided between the 2 windows and not to exceed 100 lines per time window or 200 total per CO per day
- Bulk Requests for "Time Windows for Coordinated Conversions" may be scheduled by use of the Special Handling option within the Scheduling Tool.
- The CLEC will identify the Bulk Migration Handling type as "Special Handling" by use of a drop-down box. The CLEC may then select one of the Time Windows Special Handling options.
- The CCPM will recognize the Bulk Migration Request for Special Handling and contact the CLEC to coordinate the requested conversion activity.
- Prior to the due date, the BellSouth CCPM will coordinate with Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network Services (CWINS) to ensure that CWINS and Network forces are scheduled and loaded to perform the migration in the designated 4-hour time window.
- On the due date, the coordinated cutover will take place using current provisioning processes.

Bulk Migration

Bulk Migration Options (continued)

6.5 Pre and Post Order Completion Restoral Process (or Throwback Process)

- The restoral process (also referred to as a throwback process) is available at the CLEC's request due to out-of-service issues and when the CLEC requires a restoral/throwback back to the UNE-P or Resale service (the restored service will be returned to the original service the CLEC had before the migration).
- ***The restoral/throwback process can only occur within a twenty-four (24) hour window of the UNE-L order Due Date.***
- The CLEC will use follow the requirements in 6.5.1 or 6.5.2 or 6.5.3 below depending on whether the order is (1)coordinated/non-coordinated *completed* UNE-L order; (2)coordinated *not* completed UNE-L order; (3)non-coordinated *not* completed order:

6.5.1 Coordinated or Non-Coordinated '*Completed*' UNE-L order.

- CLEC submits Expedited LSR to the Local Carrier Service Center (LCSC) using the Birmingham Fax Server number 888-792-6271.
- The LSR Package requesting a throwback to UNE-P must contain the following information:

LSR Fields	Field information
LSR Remarks	Restoral UNE-L to UNE-P
REQTYP	M
Local Service Request Page	ACT = V MI = C, D
Port Service Page	LNA = V, G FA=N UNE-P Telephone Number
Port Service Page - ECCKT Field	UNE-L associated Loop Circuit ID
Directory Listing	Fill out as any other ACT=V migration request
EXP	Y

- The CLEC must advise the BellSouth CCPM of the restoral/throwback request.
- UNE-P Non-Recurring, Recurring and Expedite rates will be charged if applicable.

6.5.2 Coordinated '*Not Completed*' UNE-L Order

- CLEC calls the CWINS Provisioning Group to request restoral/throwback to the UNE-P and if the number porting has been completed, the CLEC requests port-back activity.
- Refer to the **CWINS Location and Hours** web site for CWINS telephone numbers.
- Orders will be placed in Missed Appointment (MA) status.
- CLEC submits supplemental (sup) order to cancel or reschedule conversion request.
- After receipt of the sup order FOC, the CLEC will create a new Subscription Version (SV).
- The CLEC must advise the BellSouth CCPM of the restoral/throwback request.

Bulk Migration

Bulk Migration Options (continued)

6.5.3 Non-Coordinated *'Not Completed'* UNE-L order

- CLEC emails CWINS Enhanced Delivery (EnDI) Group to request restoral/throwback.
- CWINS EnDI email address is cwins.lnp@bellsouth.com
- Orders will be placed in MA status.
- If the number porting has been completed, the CLEC will call the Fleming Island LCSC Call Center at 800-872-3116 to request port-back activity before the CLEC submits a sup order.
- LCSC will advise the CLEC of port-back process.
- CLEC submits sup order to cancel or reschedule conversion request.
- After receipt of the sup order FOC, the CLEC will create a new Subscription Version (SV).
- The CLEC must advise the BellSouth CCPM of the restoral/throwback request.

6.6 Same-Day End-User Account Migrations

- Same day End-user Account Migrations are available when requested by the CLEC for use where an end user with multiple accounts in a single wire center requires the migration of all accounts on the same due date.
- Same day end-user account migration means that all lines associated with an end-user from the same Serving Wire Center will be assigned the same due date.
- CLEC will request Same-Day End-User migrations through the Special Handling option in the Scheduling Tool.
- After Scheduling Tool activities are completed, the BellSouth CCPM will contact the CLEC via email/telephone and will coordinate with the appropriate internal groups to ensure that all end-user account migration activity is performed on the same due date.

6.7 CLEC to CLEC Migration of UNE-P or Resale to UNE-L.

This process is available with the Bulk Migration process as follows:

- CLEC (*CLEC A)* to CLEC (*CLEC B*) Migration of UNE-P or Resale to UNE-L or to an EEL is defined as a facility based CLEC (CLEC B) that is migrating the UNE-Ps or Resale, previously held by another CLEC (CLEC A), to UNE-Ls.
- CLEC B will utilize the Scheduling Tool to obtain a BOPI for input on their LSR using the same Bulk Migration requirements as specified within this document.
- CLEC B must have an end-user letter of authorization (LOA) on file (it must be available if requested).

Bulk Migration

7. Bulk Migration Submission/Flow Process

The Bulk Request must be submitted according to the guidelines contained in the *LOH*. Below are the steps in the process:

Submission/Flow Process	
Step #	**Action**
1	The CLEC will first reserve due dates and schedule numbers of lines by Central Office through the Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool according to the guidelines in Section 8 below. CLEC will also obtain a Bulk Ordering Package Identifier (BOPI) per Bulk Arrangement request. **Note:** *it is recommended that before the Scheduling Tool is accessed to reserve due dates, the CLEC should identify the current UNE-P or Resale facilities as IDLC or non-IDLC for each of the UNE-P lines to be migrated. This will ensure the accurate scheduling of UNE-P-on-IDLC migrations.*
2	Upon completion of the Scheduling Tool process to obtain the BOPI, CLEC then submits Bulk Arrangement LSRs through the electronic ordering interface with: • The 12 character BOPI obtained from the Scheduling Tool populated in the BOPI field of each LSR in the Bulk Arrangement and reserved dates for each EATN/PON • The 12 character BOPI plus the word BULK added to the end of the BOPI (totaling 16 characters) in the Project ID (PRJID) field • The number of LSRs populated in the 'Number of Requests' (NOR) field of the first LSR in the Bulk Arrangement. The format will be 01-–XX with XX being the total number of LSRs The NOR field may not have any duplicate values. For example, 04-20 in 2 or more different LSRs in the same package with the same BOPI will not be allowed. If this condition is met, then the 2 or more LSRs in violation will be returned to the CLEC with the error message: '*Duplicate values in NOR field not allowed for Single LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement*'. The initial LSR identified by the NOR value of 01-XX establishes the Wire Center and the NC code sets for all remaining LSRs in the arrangement. The Project field and the NOR fields will be used to relate the LSRs and identify the number of LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement. CLECs may not submit more LSRs than the NOR value indicates. All LSRs in a Bulk Arrangement must be received within four (4) hours of the first LSR received.
3	At this point, the Bulk Arrangement LSRs will be processed for 1st level validation and any rejects will be mechanically generated to the CLEC.
4	The LNP Gateway will perform 2nd level validations and provide any fallout, per "business as usual" processes. The Local Carrier Service Center (LCSC) will handle all fallouts as normal. Any of the individual PONs that must be clarified will be sent back to the CLEC, business as usual.

Bulk Migration

Submission/Flow Process	
Step #	**Action**
5	After LNP Gateway issues the service orders, the LCSC will handle all manual service order fallouts as normal. The BellSouth Service Representative will send any PF and Missed Appointments (MA) to the CLEC via a jeopardy notice.
6	LNP Gateway will send a FOC on each individual PON associated with the Bulk Request package, to the CLEC.
7	If the CLEC wants to supplement (SUP) (01,02, 03) an individual PON, the request must be sent through the same electronic ordering system as the original Bulk Migration request.

8. Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool

8.1 Scheduling Tool Description

The Bulk Migration Scheduling Tool is a web-based tool that allows the CLEC to schedule Bulk Migration due dates. The CLEC will select the due dates based on BellSouth Bulk Migration Network availability that will be displayed in the Scheduling Tool. The Tool will also allow the CLEC to request special handling options such as time windows, after-hours cutovers, etc., as described in section 6.

8.2 Scheduling Tool Capabilities

- Bulk Migration capacity for each CO per business day is as follows:
  - 200 lines total per day per CO for all CLECs combined
  - A single CLEC may schedule a maximum of 200 lines of the 200 total per day per CO
  - Of the 200 total, IDLC conversions may not exceed 70 per CO, per day, for all CLECs combined
- The tool will display a calendar of days for the next 200 days that can be scheduled for that CO. Clicking on a date within the calendar will display the number of lines available for that day.
- When scheduling due dates for migration to EELs refer to the Scheduling Tool Tutorial for special instructions required for this process.
- Special Handling request options may be selected for the following:
  - After-hours or Saturday cutovers (Saturday cuts are for non-coordinated migration only)
  - Same-Day End-User Account Migrations
  - Time Windows – AM or PM (must a coordinated order)

    Note: A single CLEC may schedule a maximum of 200 lines per CO per day. However, the total amount for all CLECs combined may not exceed 200 lines per day per CO. if time windows are requested, (8:00a -12:00n or 1:00p -5:00p) the 200 total must be divided between the 2 windows and not to exceed 100 lines per time window.

Bulk Migration

8.3 Scheduling Tool Process

CLECs using the Bulk Migration process must access the Scheduling Tool to obtain due dates and a single BOPI per Bulk Migration request. We recommend that prior to accessing the Tool to obtain a BOPI the CLEC will determine for each central office the total number of due dates and lines per day to be migrated. By scheduling multiple due dates within the same central office, on the same Bulk Request, the CLEC will maximize the ordering capacity and efficiency of each Bulk Request. To access the Scheduling Tool, follow the steps below:

- Access the PMAP web site at:

  http://pmap.bellsouth.com/
- After logging in to PMAP, choose the Bulk Migration Tool option on the Welcome page
- The Welcome page will include a description of the Scheduling Tool and will also provide a link to the **'Scheduling Tool Tutorial'**
- The CLEC should review the Tutorial for information to help the CLEC navigate and use the Tool
- After the CLEC provides the necessary information in the required Scheduling Tool fields, a 12 character BOPI will be returned to the CLEC which will be placed in the BOPI field on each LSR in the Bulk Arrangement.
- CLEC will also input the 12 character BOPI plus the word 'BULK' in the PRJID field on each LSR in the Bulk Arrangement.

9. Rate Elements

The following rate elements are applicable for migrating UNE-P to UNE-L:

- Unbundled Loop Recurring and Non-recurring
- Order Coordination Non-recurring – chargeable option for UVL-SL1 & UCL-ND (included in UVL-SL2)
- Electronic Service Order – SOMEC Non-recurring
- Cross-Connect Recurring and Non-recurring
- Appropriate charges associated with number porting

Bulk Migration

10. UNE-P USOCs

The UNE-P Services that can be migrated to UNE-L are represented by the Port USOCs listed in the table below:

Port USOC	Unbundled Port/Loop Combination Element	Description of Combinations using an Unbundled Exchange Port (UEP):
UEPBX	UEPLX	UEP, Business, 2 Wire Analog Business Line Port, UNE=P Basic Class of Service
UEPRX	UEPLX	UEP, Residence, 2 Wire Analog Residence Line Port, UNE-P Basic Class of Service
UEPCO	UEPLX	UEP, Coin Basic Class of Service UNE-P

11. Resale USOCs

Resale USOCs Eligible to migrate to UNE-Ls							
113	1KP	1SP	AR4CL	BS1	L1RCL	PCE	SLU
113CL	1KQ	1SU	AR6	BS1CL	L3B	PCECL	SLW
11G	1KS	1TC	AR6CL	BS2	L3BCL	PCF	SLX
11J	1KSCL	1TM	AR7	BS2CL	L3R	PCG	SLY
11K	1KT	1W9	AR7CL	BT1	L3RCL	PCJ	SM8
11M	1KX	1WA	ARB	BT1CL	LM8	PCL	SML
12G	1MB	1WG	ARBCL	BT2	LM8CL	PCM	SMQ
12H	1MB2X	1WH	ARL	BT2CL	LMB	PCN	SMU
12J	1MBCL	1WJ	ARLCL	BU1	LMBCL	PCO	SMX
12K	1MBGE	1WR	ARO	BU1CL	LMR	PCP	SNE
12R	1ME	1WT	AROCL	BU2	LMRCL	PCQ	SNF
13D	1MFOX	1WW	ASB	BU2CL	LOD	PCR	SNG
13E	1MG	1WZ	ASB1C	BUA	LODCL	PCRCL	SNH
13R	1MGCL	2FR	ASB1U	BUACL	LOF	PCX	SNS
14D	1MH	2MR	ASB2U	BUC	LOFCL	PCXCL	SNV
14Q	1MHCL	2PN	ASBCL	BUCCL	LOG	PDB	SS5
14R	1MR	2SM	ASR	BUE	LOGCL	PMBSB	TAC1B
14RCL	1MRCL	3BS	ASRCL	BUECL	LUM	PMQCB	TAC2B
15G	1MRGE	3YS	AT3	BV1	LUMCL	PMQSB	TACC1
15Q	1MS	3YT	AT3CL	BV1CL	LW1	PMR	TACC2
17E	1MSCL	3YV	ATL	BV2	LW1CL	PMRCL	TACER
17F	1NZ	44R	ATLCL	BV2CL	LWV	PPB	TACSR
17G	1OA	4FB	B1F	BVJ	MCP	PPBCL	TAK1B
17H	1OC	4FR	B1M	BZG	MCS	PS1CL	TAKC1
17J	1OD	5TD	B1MCL	CC1	MEP1B	PSR	TAKER
17K	1OE	76L	B2F	CCG	MEP2B	PSRCL	
17M	1OECL	7FB	B2FCL	CF7	MHT	Q4R	
17N	1OF	7FBCL	B2K1D	CF8	MR2	R1M	
19A	1OFCL	7FL	B2K1K	DTSFR	MR4	R1MCL	
19C	1OFSX	A6C	B2K1P	DTSHF	OFB	R2K2K	
19Q	1OK	A6CCL	B2K2D	DTSHF	OFBCL	R2K2P	

Bulk Migration

Resale USOCs Eligible to migrate to UNE-Ls							
19Z	1OL	A6P	B2K2K	DTSMB	OFR	R2M	UFB
1ARGE	1OQ	A6PCL	B2K2P	DTSMR	OFRCL	RBC	VDA
1BG	1OQCL	AC1	B2M	DTSOM	OMB	RBH	VR1
1CC	1OS	AC1CL	B6P	DTSOR	OML	RBS	VR1CL
1DF	1PC	AC4	B6PCL	DTSSP	P1D	ROP	VR2
1EB	1PN	AC4CL	B9L	DTSUB	P1G	ROPCL	VR2CL
1EBCL	1QL	AC7	BD1	DTSUR	P1K	RRS	VR3
1EC2A	1RQ	AC7CL	BD1CL	F2R	P1S	RUL	VR3CL
1EC2X	1S8	ACB	BD2	F5J	P2B	RULCL	VR4
1ECOX	1S8CL	ACB1C	BD2CL	F7E	P2M	RUR	VR4CL
1F1CL	1SB	ACB1U	BF1	F7F	P2N	RWG	VR5
1FB	1SM	ACB2U	BF1CL	F7G	P2P	RWGCL	VR5CL
1FBCL	1Z2	ACBCL	BF2	F7H	P5A	SJ4	VR6
1FE	1Z3	ACO	BF2CL	FGR	P5K	SL1	VR6CL
1FL	1Z5	ACOCL	BG1	FGRCL	P5N	SL7	VRO
1FR	1ZA	ACP	BG1CL	FSN	P5Q	SL8	VROCL
1FRCL	1ZB	ACPCL	BG2	FT8	P7A	SL9	WSB
1FT	1ZE	ACR	BG2CL	FTU1X	P7E	SLA	WSR
1FZ	1ZJ	ACRCL	BK1	FTU2X	P7N	SLB	YMB
1KA	1ZJCL	AL21X	BK1CL	FTUOX	P7T	SLD	
1KE	1ZM	ALS1X	BK2	FZP	PBC	SLF	
1KG	1ZMCL	AP1	BK2CL	GA1	PBCCL	SLF	
1KL	1ZP	AP1CL	BL1	GB1	PC1	SLH	
1KM	1ZQ	APE	BL1CL	GC1	PC2	SLN	
1KMCL	1ZY	AQ3	BL2	GEA	PC3	SLO	
1KN	24R	AQ3CL	BL2CL	GG1	PC5	SLP	
1KO	2D2	AQC	BO8	L1B	PC7	SLR	
1KOCL	2ER	AQCCL	BOA	L1BCL	PCA	SLS	
	2FB	AR4	BOJ	L1R	PCC	SLT	

Bulk Migration

12. UNE-L USOCs

Below are the UNE-L types and associated USOCs to which the UNE-Ps can be migrated:

Loop USOC	Description
UEAL2	2 Wire Unbundled Voice Loop – SL1
UEAL2, UEAR2	2 Wire Unbundled Voice Loop – SL2
UEQ2X	2 Wire Unbundled Copper Loop – Non-Designed

13. EEL USOCs

Supported UNE Dedicated Transport type resulting from the migration:

EEL Basic Class of Service	USOCs	UNE Dedicated Transport Description
UNCVX	UEAL2, UEAR2	Voice Grade Loop (SL2)
UNCVX	1D1VG	Voice Grade COCI UNE

14. Bulk Request Service Order Intervals

The BellSouth interval requirement is the eight (8) business day provisioning interval. The CLEC must submit the LSRs in Bulk Arrangement and the LSRs must be accepted by the mechanized system at least eight (8) business days in advance of the earliest scheduled due date.

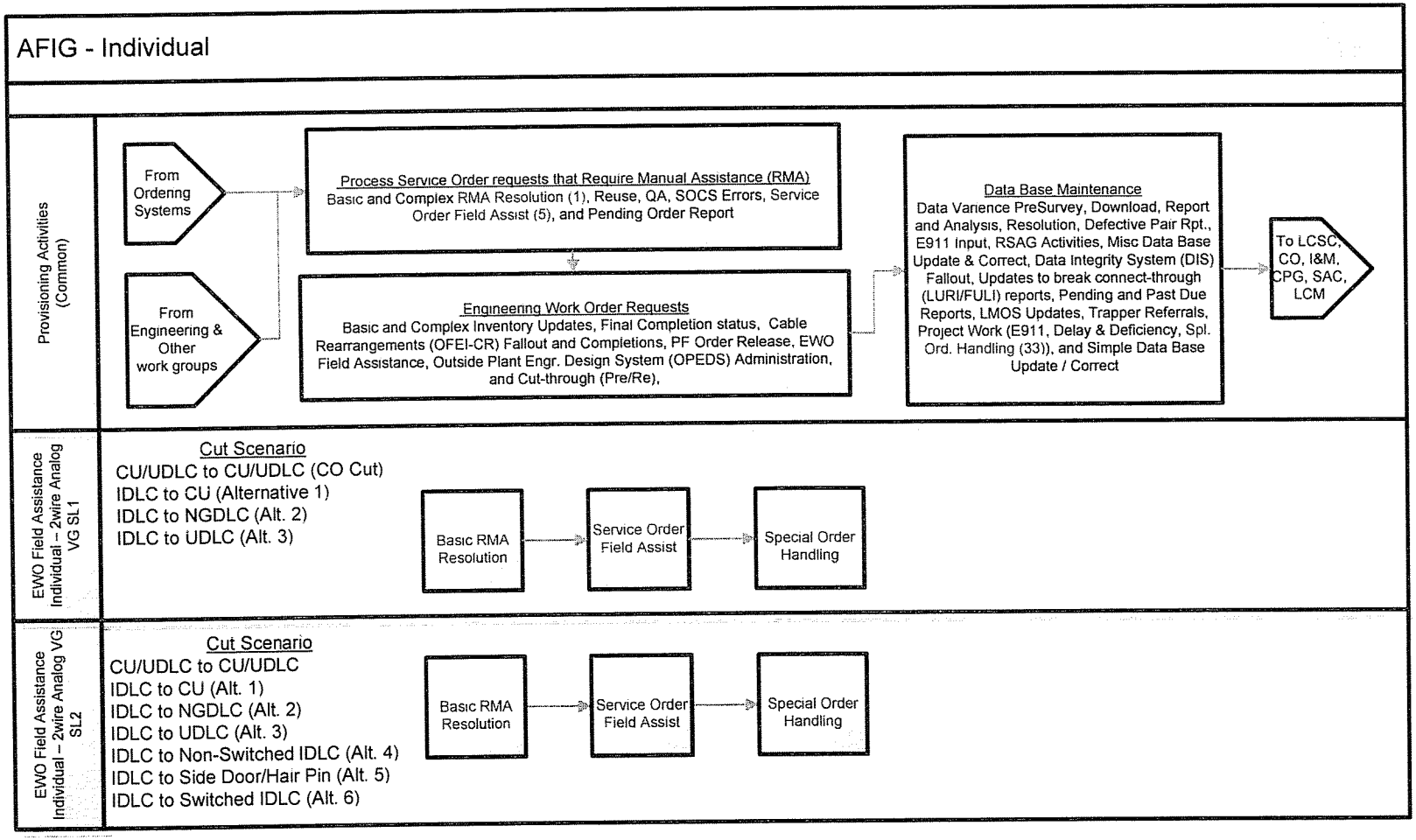
Bulk Migration

15. Acronyms

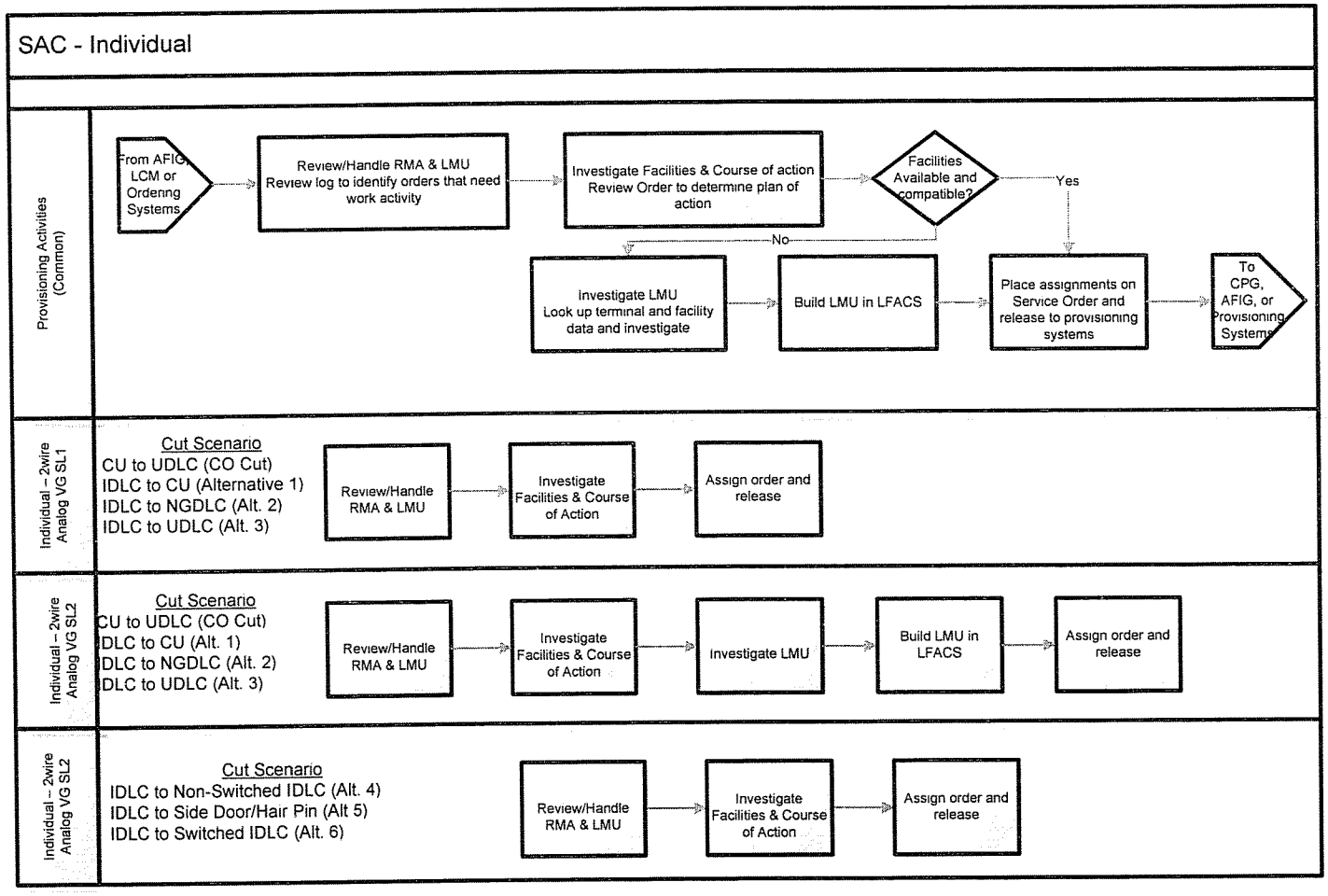
AECN	Alternate Exchange Carrier Number
BOPI	Bulk Order Package Identifier
CCPM	Customer Care Project Manager
CHC	Coordinated Hot Cut
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
CO	Central Office
CWINS	Customer Wholesale Interconnection Network Services
DDD	Desired Due Date
EATN	Existing Account Telephone Number
EEL	Enhanced Extended Link
EnDI	Enhanced Delivery
FOC	Firm Order Confirmation
FRN	Facility Reservation Number
IA	Interconnection Agreement
LCSC	Local Carrier Service Center
LNP	Local Number Portability
LSR	Local Service Request
MDF	Main Distribution Frame
NOR	Number of Orders
OC	Order Coordination
OSS	Operation Support System
PF	Pending Facility
PMAP	Performance Measurement and Analysis Platform
PON	Purchase Order Number
PRJID	Project Identification
RESID	Reservation Identification
RSAG	Regional Street Address Guide
SUP	Supplemental
SV	Subscription Version
SWC	Serving Wire Center
UCL-ND	Unbundled Copper Loop – Non-Designed
UNE-P	Unbundled Network Element-Port/Loop Combination
UNE-L	UNE Loop
UVL-SL1	Unbundled Voice Loop – Service Level 1
UVL-SL2	Unbundled Voice Loop – Service Level 2

Individual Flows

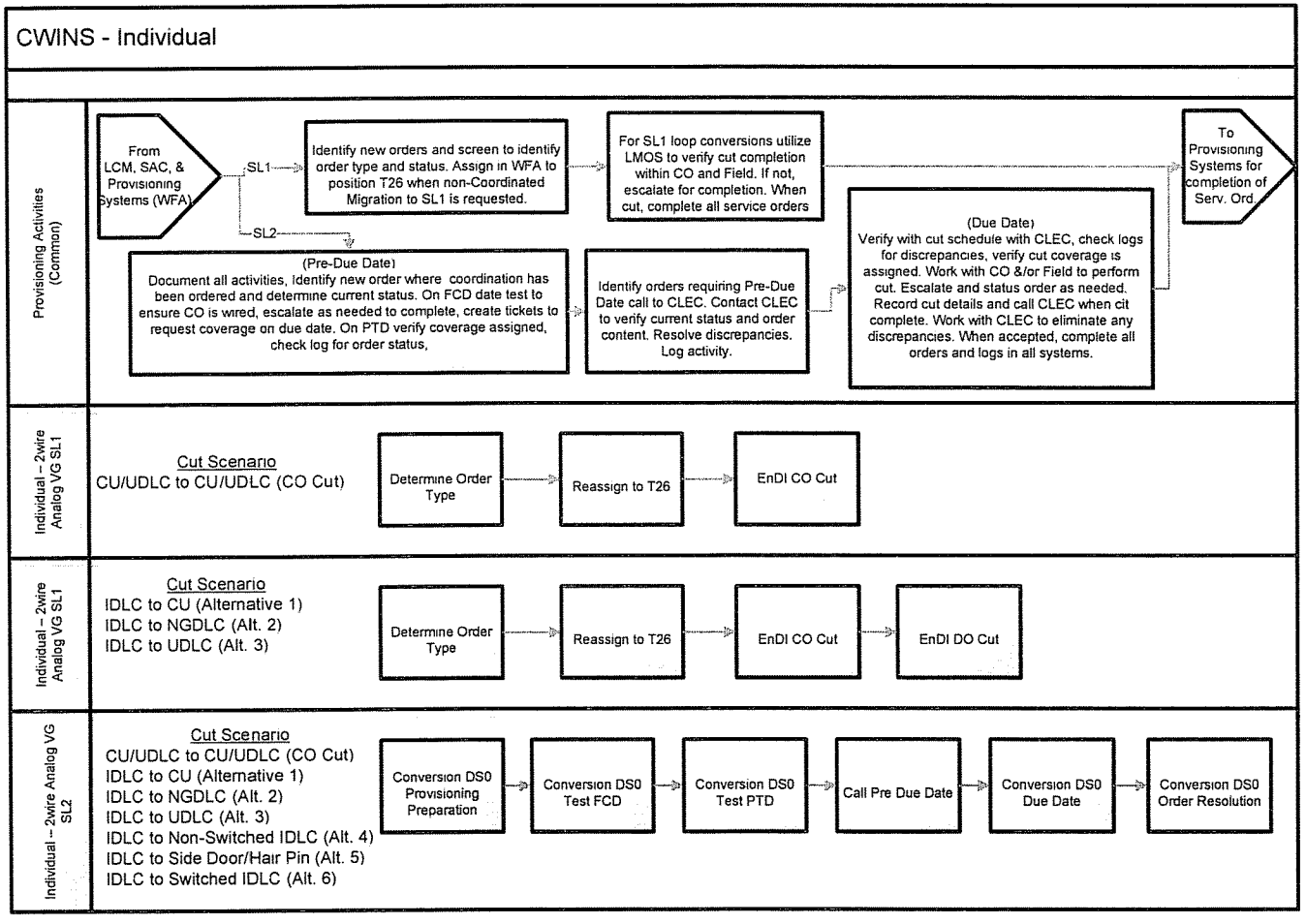
Individual - AFIG



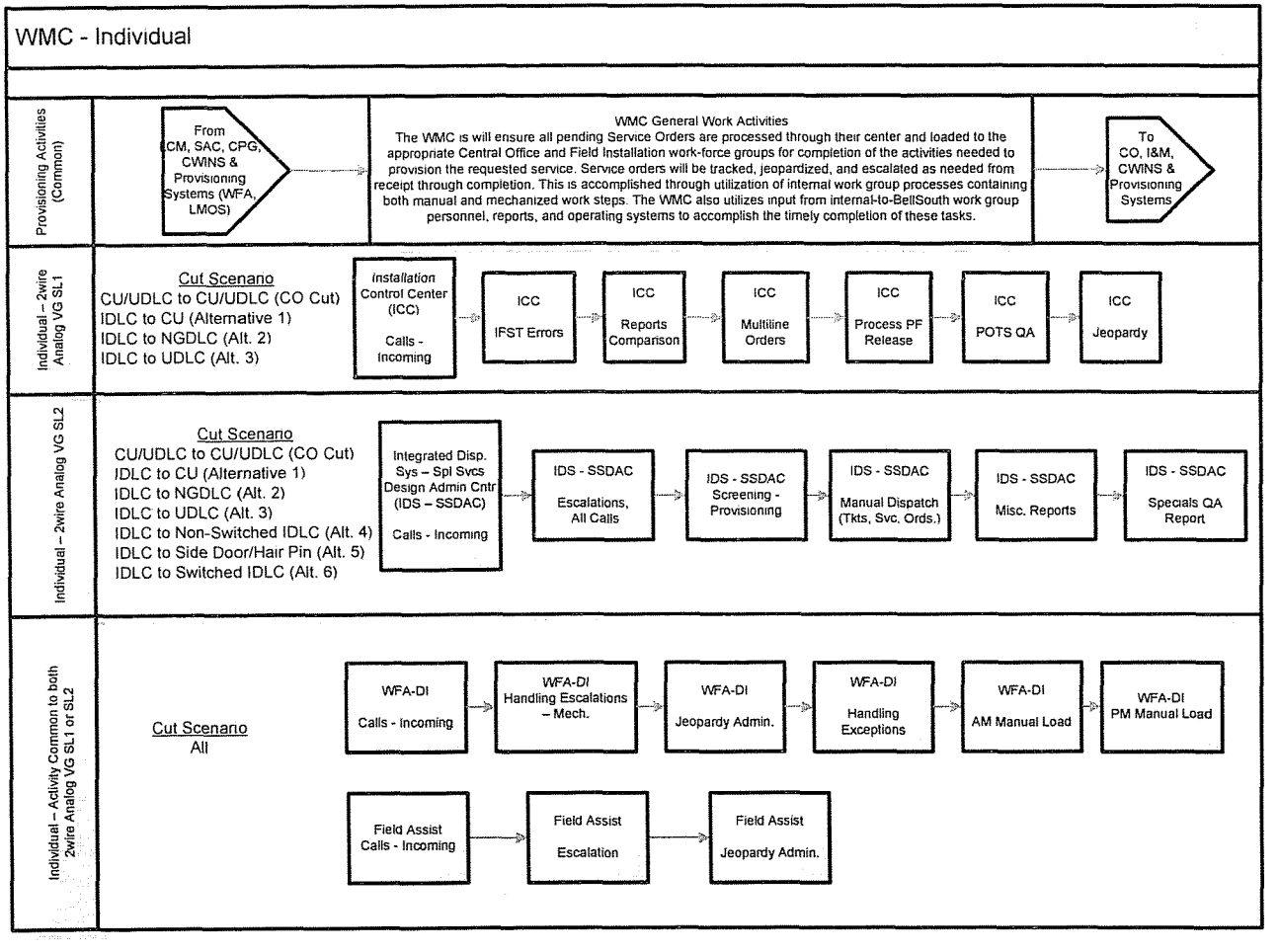
Individual - SAC



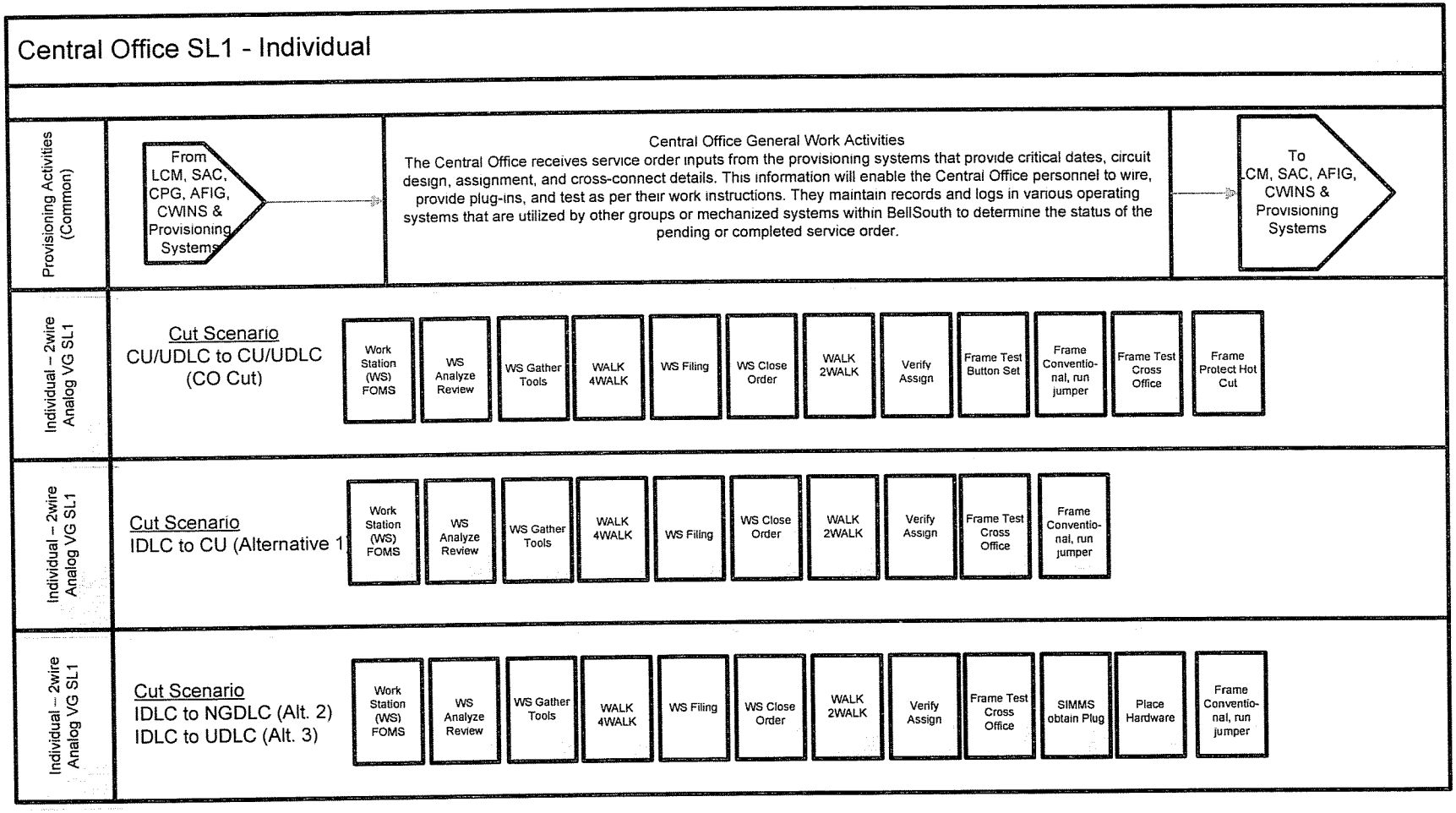
Individual - CWINS



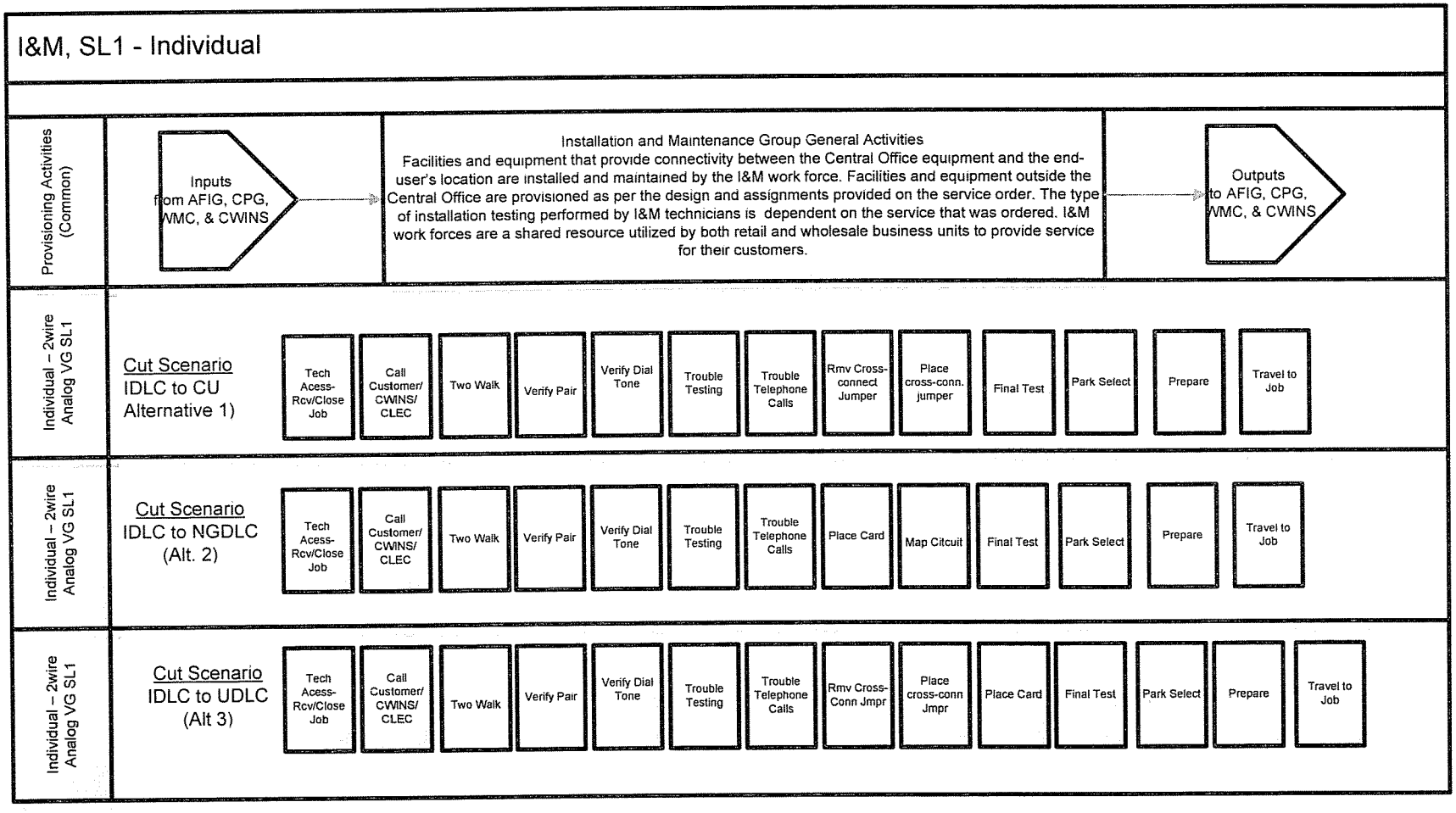
Individual - WMC



Individual - Central Office SL1

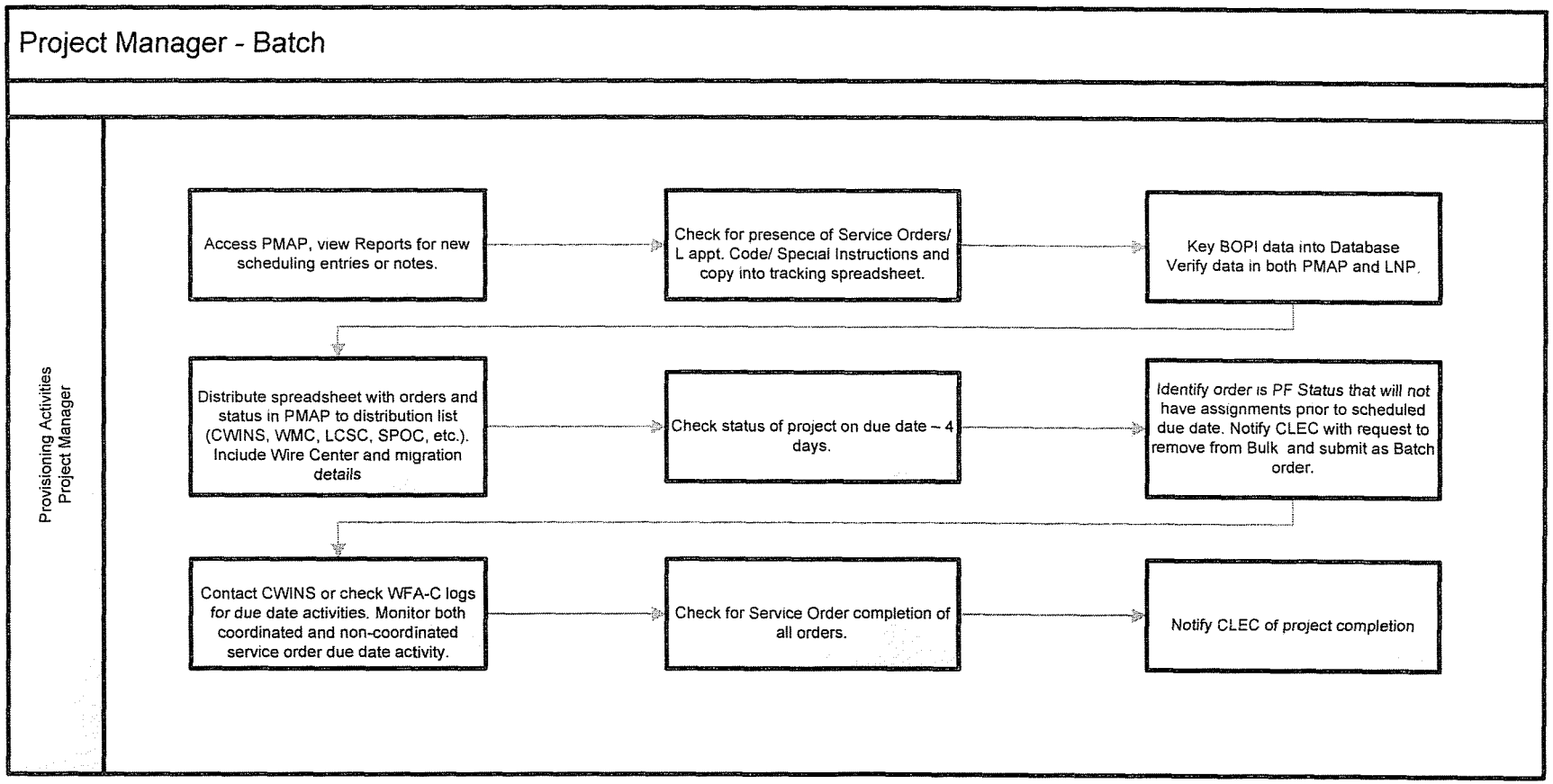


Individual – I&M SL1

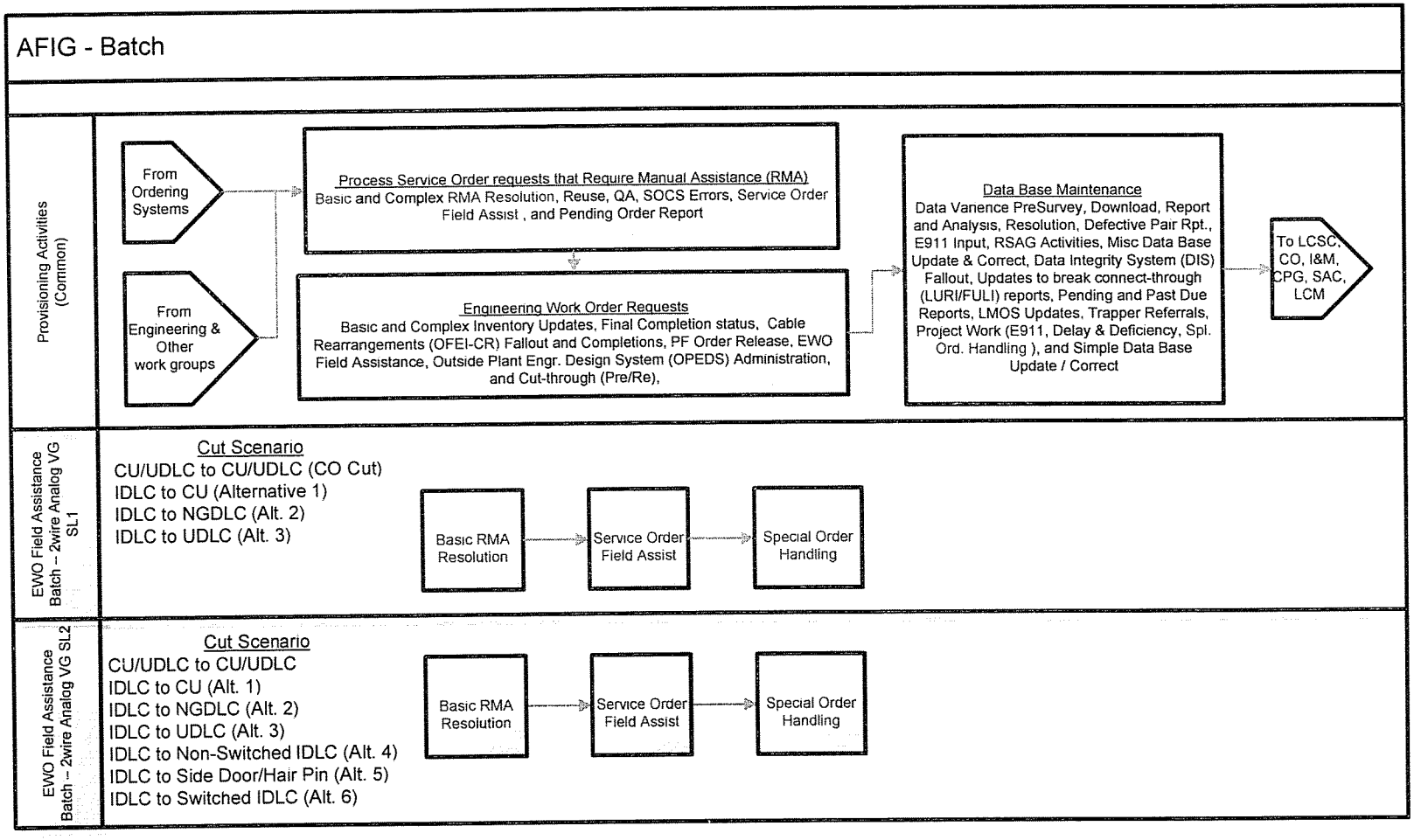


Batch Flows

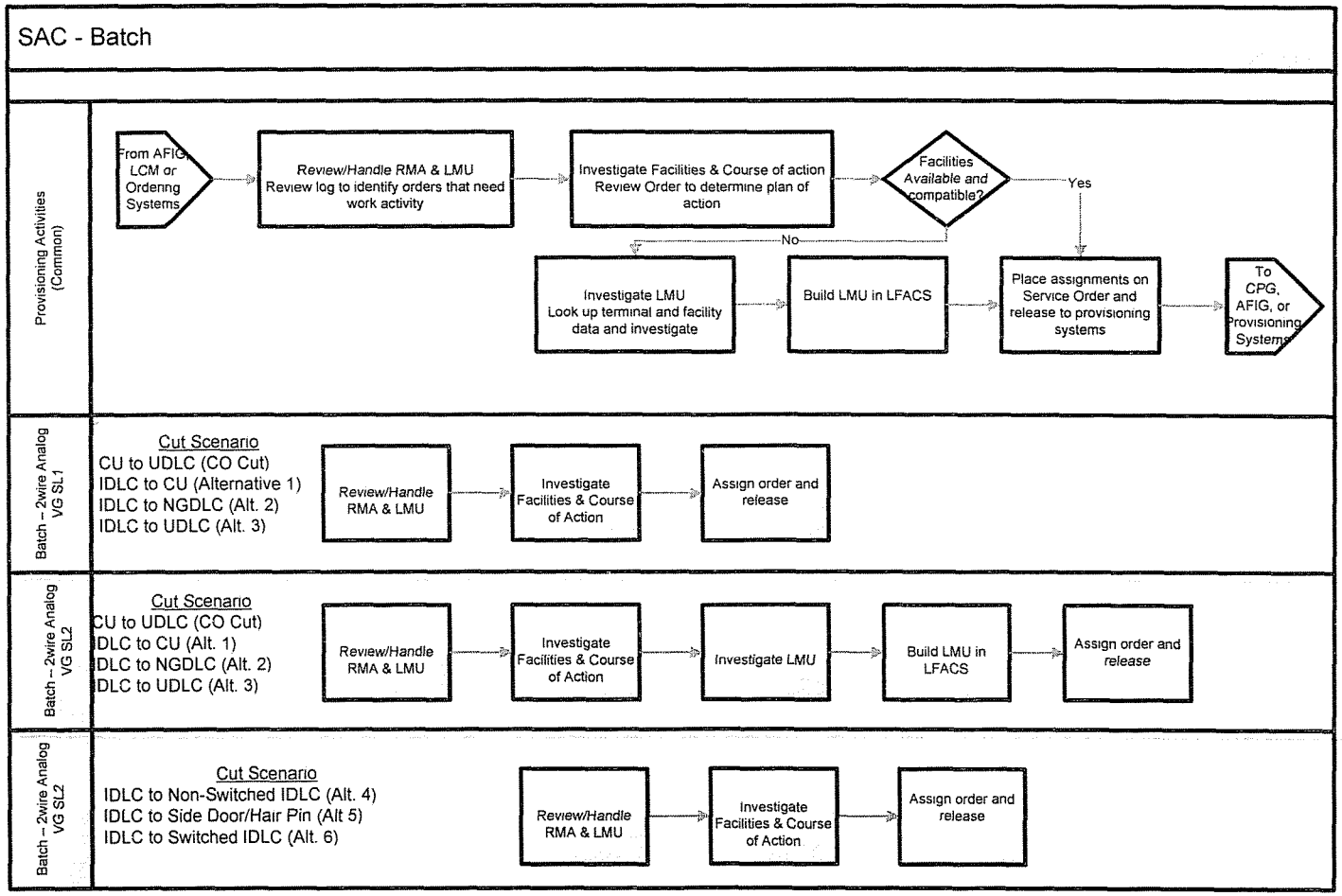
Batch – Project Manager



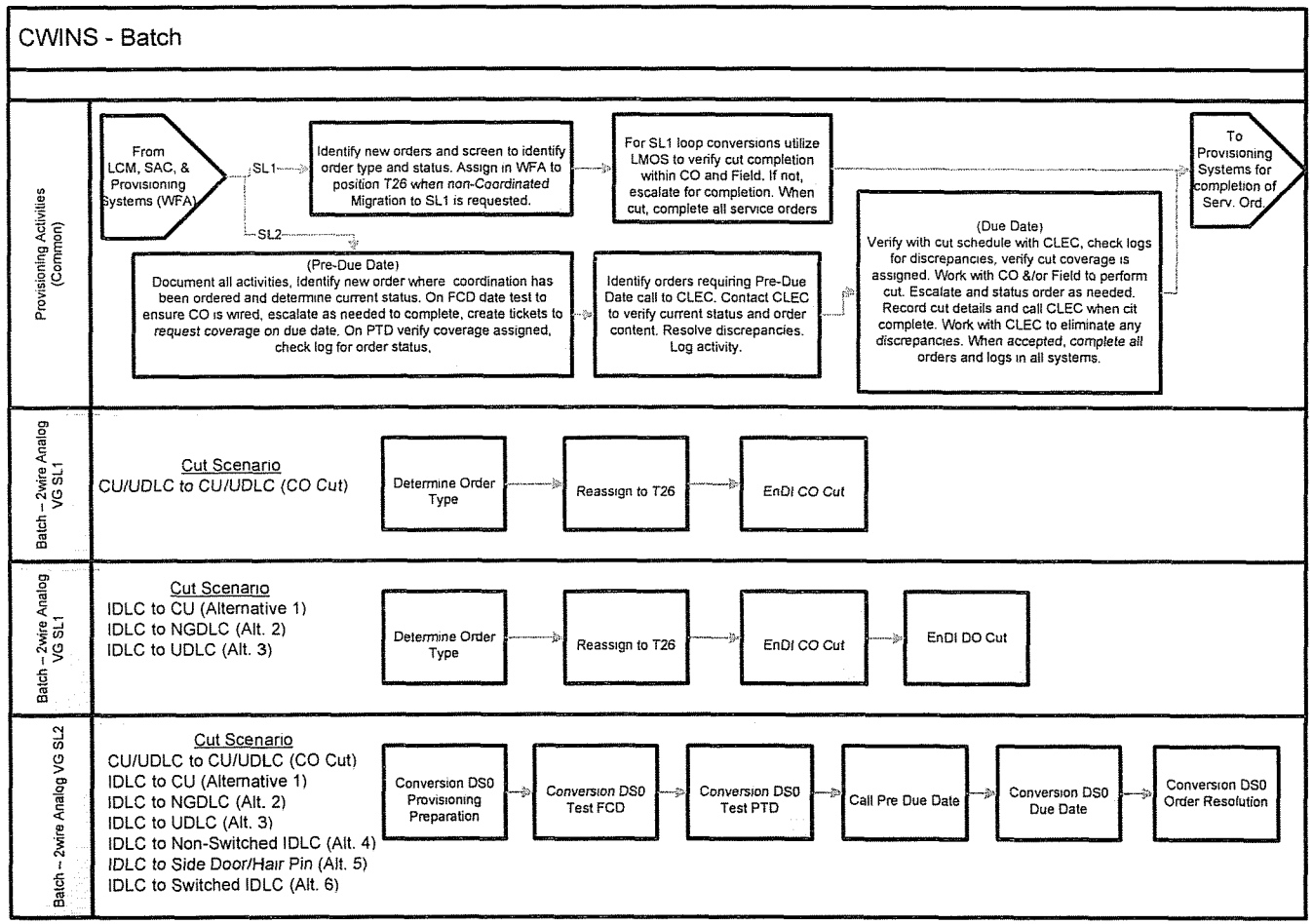
Batch - AFIG


AFIG - Batch
Provisioning Activities (Common)
From Ordering Systems
From Engineering & Other work groups
Process Service Order requests that Require Manual Assistance (RMA)
Basic and Complex RMA Resolution, Reuse, QA, SOCS Errors, Service Order Field Assist , and Pending Order Report
Engineering Work Order Requests
Basic and Complex Inventory Updates, Final Completion status, Cable Rearrangements (OFEI-CR) Fallout and Completions, PF Order Release, EWO Field Assistance, Outside Plant Engr. Design System (OPEDS) Administration, and Cut-through (Pre/Re),
Data Base Maintenance
Data Vanence PreSurvey, Download, Report and Analysis, Resolution, Defective Pair Rpt., E911 Input, RSAG Activities, Misc Data Base Update & Correct, Data Integrity System (DIS) Fallout, Updates to break connect-through (LURI/FULI) reports, Pending and Past Due Reports, LMOS Updates, Trapper Referrals, Project Work (E911, Delay & Deficiency, Spl. Ord. Handling), and Simple Data Base Update / Correct
To LCSC, CO, I&M, CPG, SAC, LCM
EWO Field Assistance Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
Basic RMA Resolution
Service Order Field Assist
Special Order Handling
EWO Field Assistance Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL2
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC
IDLC to CU (Alt. 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
IDLC to Non-Switched IDLC (Alt. 4)
IDLC to Side Door/Hair Pin (Alt. 5)
IDLC to Switched IDLC (Alt. 6)
Basic RMA Resolution
Service Order Field Assist
Special Order Handling

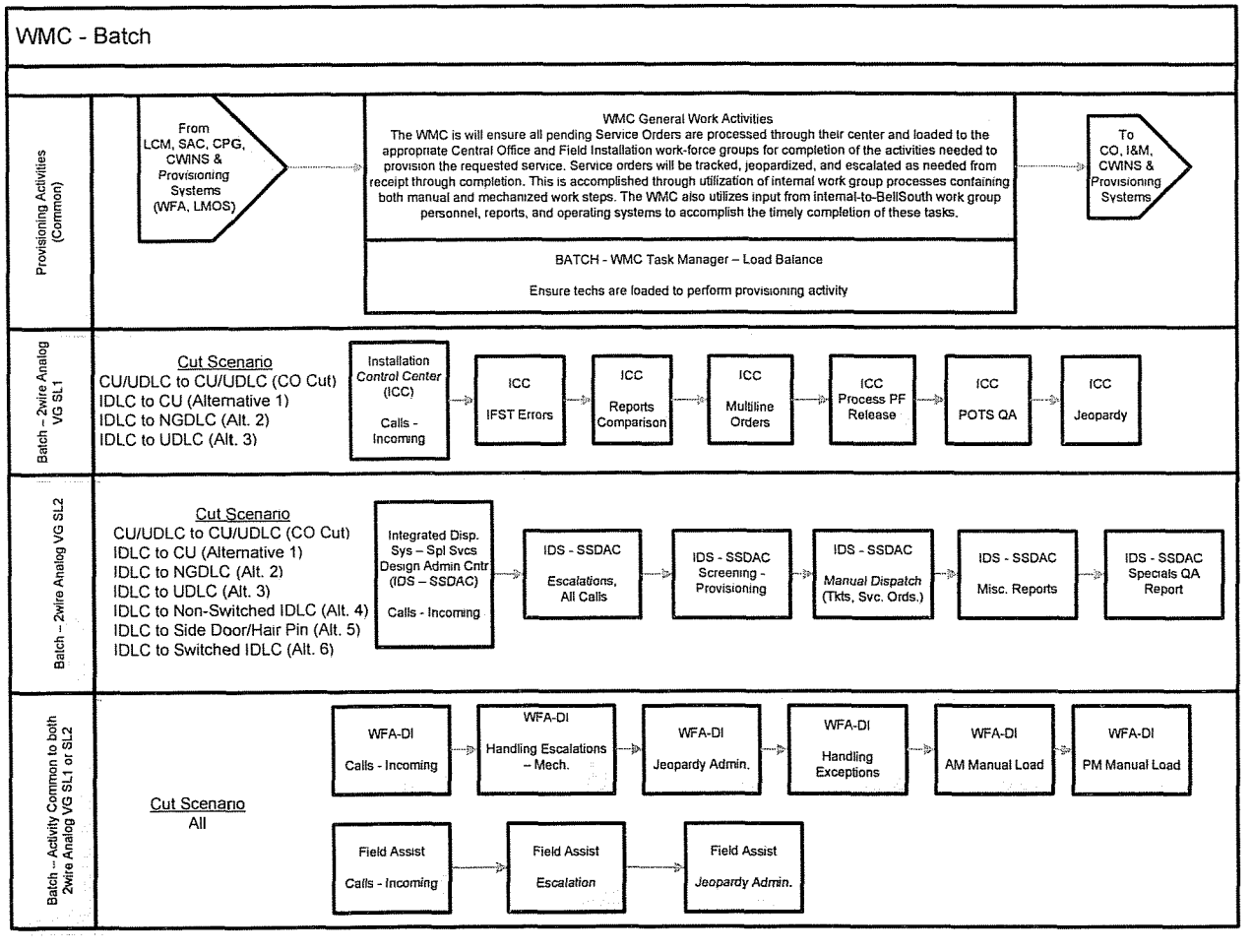
Batch - SAC


SAC - Batch
Provisioning Activities (Common)
From AFIG, LCM or Ordering Systems
Review/Handle RMA & LMU Review log to identify orders that need work activity
Investigate Facilities & Course of action Review Order to determine plan of action
Facilities Available and compatible?
Yes
No
Investigate LMU Look up terminal and facility data and investigate
Build LMU in LFACS
Place assignments on Service Order and release to provisioning systems
To CPG, AFIG, or Provisioning Systems
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
CU to UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
Review/Handle RMA & LMU
Investigate Facilities & Course of Action
Assign order and release
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL2
Cut Scenario
CU to UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alt. 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
Review/Handle RMA & LMU
Investigate Facilities & Course of Action
Investigate LMU
Build LMU in LFACS
Assign order and release
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL2
Cut Scenario
IDLC to Non-Switched IDLC (Alt. 4)
IDLC to Side Door/Hair Pin (Alt 5)
IDLC to Switched IDLC (Alt. 6)
Review/Handle RMA & LMU
Investigate Facilities & Course of Action
Assign order and release

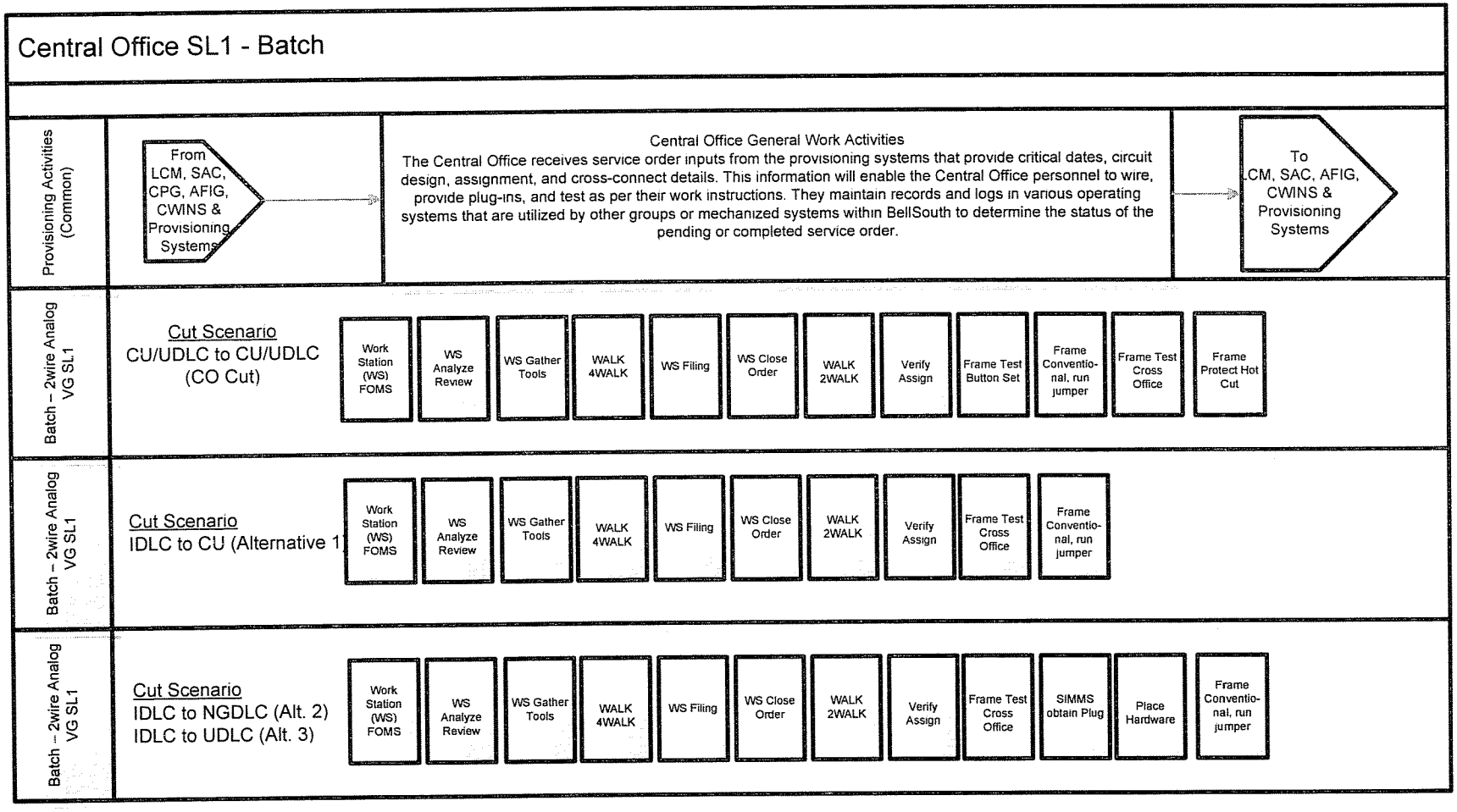
Batch - CWINS


CWINS - Batch
Provisioning Activities (Common)
From LCM, SAC, & Provisioning Systems (WFA)
SL1
SL2
Identify new orders and screen to identify order type and status. Assign in WFA to position T26 when non-Coordinated Migration to SL1 is requested.
For SL1 loop conversions utilize LMOS to verify cut completion within CO and Field. If not, escalate for completion. When cut, complete all service orders
To Provisioning Systems for completion of Serv. Ord.
(Pre-Due Date)
Document all activities, Identify new order where coordination has been ordered and determine current status. On FCD date test to ensure CO is wired, escalate as needed to complete, create tickets to request coverage on due date. On PTD verify coverage assigned, check log for order status.
Identify orders requiring Pre-Due Date call to CLEC. Contact CLEC to verify current status and order content. Resolve discrepancies. Log activity.
(Due Date)
Verify with cut schedule with CLEC, check logs for discrepancies, verify cut coverage is assigned. Work with CO &/or Field to perform cut. Escalate and status order as needed. Record cut details and call CLEC when cit complete. Work with CLEC to eliminate any discrepancies. When accepted, complete all orders and logs in all systems.
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC (CO Cut)
Determine Order Type
Reassign to T26
EnDI CO Cut
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
Determine Order Type
Reassign to T26
EnDI CO Cut
EnDI DO Cut
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL2
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
IDLC to Non-Switched IDLC (Alt. 4)
IDLC to Side Door/Hair Pin (Alt. 5)
IDLC to Switched IDLC (Alt. 6)
Conversion DS0 Provisioning Preparation
Conversion DS0 Test FCD
Conversion DS0 Test PTD
Call Pre Due Date
Conversion DS0 Due Date
Conversion DS0 Order Resolution

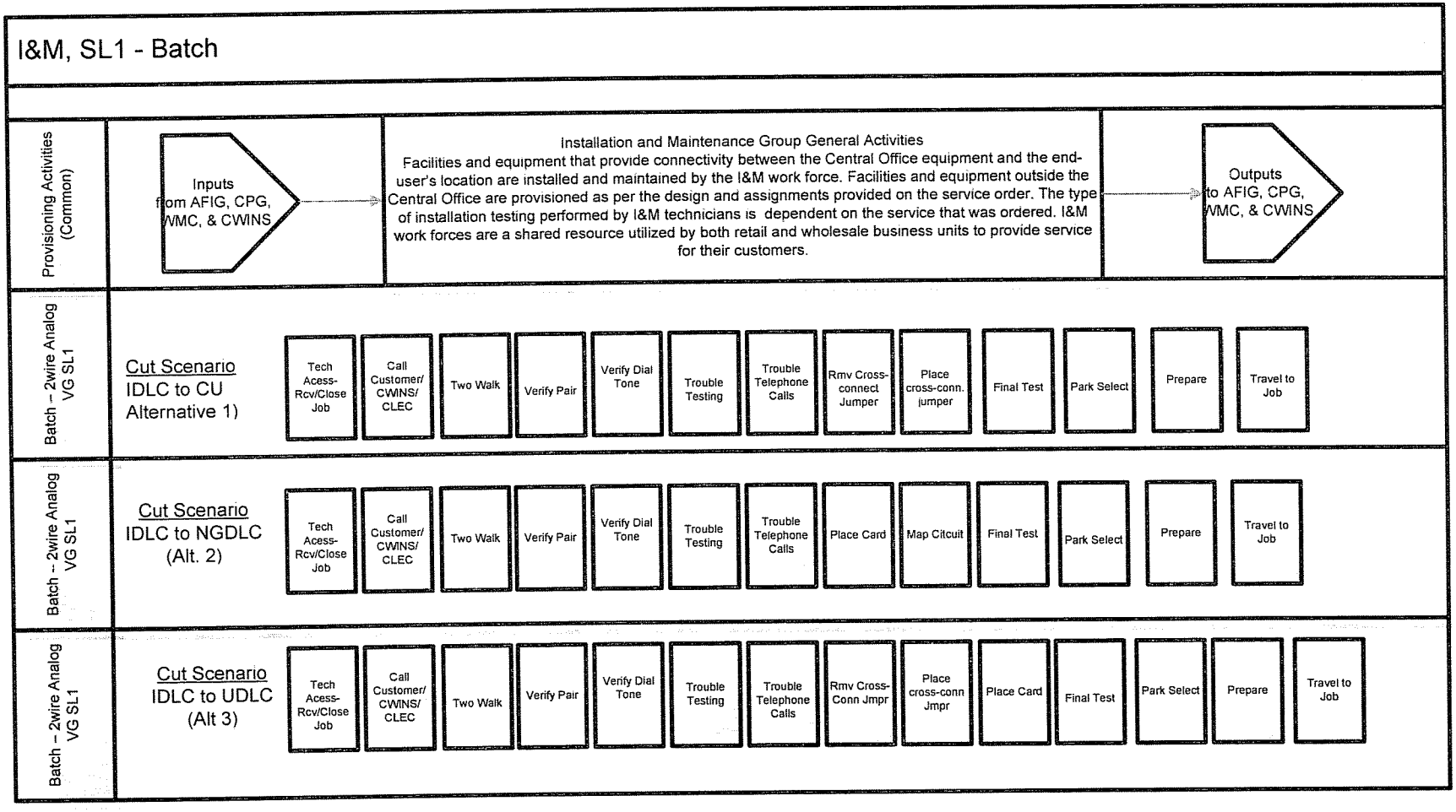
Batch - WMC


WMC - Batch
Provisioning Activities (Common)
From LCM, SAC, CPG, CWINS & Provisioning Systems (WFA, LMOS)
WMC General Work Activities
The WMC is will ensure all pending Service Orders are processed through their center and loaded to the appropriate Central Office and Field Installation work-force groups for completion of the activities needed to provision the requested service. Service orders will be tracked, jeopardized, and escalated as needed from receipt through completion. This is accomplished through utilization of internal work group processes containing both manual and mechanized work steps. The WMC also utilizes input from internal-to-BellSouth work group personnel, reports, and operating systems to accomplish the timely completion of these tasks.
BATCH - WMC Task Manager – Load Balance
Ensure techs are loaded to perform provisioning activity
To CO, I&M, CWINS & Provisioning Systems
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
Installation Control Center (ICC) Calls - Incoming
ICC IFST Errors
ICC Reports Comparison
ICC Multiline Orders
ICC Process PF Release
ICC POTS QA
ICC Jeopardy
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL2
Cut Scenario
CU/UDLC to CU/UDLC (CO Cut)
IDLC to CU (Alternative 1)
IDLC to NGDLC (Alt. 2)
IDLC to UDLC (Alt. 3)
IDLC to Non-Switched IDLC (Alt. 4)
IDLC to Side Door/Hair Pin (Alt. 5)
IDLC to Switched IDLC (Alt. 6)
Integrated Disp. Sys – Spl Svcs Design Admin Cntr (IDS – SSDAC) Calls - Incoming
IDS - SSDAC Escalations, All Calls
IDS - SSDAC Screening - Provisioning
IDS - SSDAC Manual Dispatch (Tkts, Svc. Ords.)
IDS - SSDAC Misc. Reports
IDS - SSDAC Specials QA Report
Batch – Activity Common to both 2wire Analog VG SL1 or SL2
Cut Scenario
All
WFA-DI Calls - Incoming
WFA-DI Handling Escalations – Mech.
WFA-DI Jeopardy Admin.
WFA-DI Handling Exceptions
WFA-DI AM Manual Load
WFA-DI PM Manual Load
Field Assist Calls - Incoming
Field Assist Escalation
Field Assist Jeopardy Admin.

Batch – Central Office SL1



Batch – I&M SL1


I&M, SL1 - Batch
Provisioning Activities (Common)
Inputs from AFIG, CPG, WMC, & CWINS
Installation and Maintenance Group General Activities
Facilities and equipment that provide connectivity between the Central Office equipment and the end-user's location are installed and maintained by the I&M work force. Facilities and equipment outside the Central Office are provisioned as per the design and assignments provided on the service order. The type of installation testing performed by I&M technicians is dependent on the service that was ordered. I&M work forces are a shared resource utilized by both retail and wholesale business units to provide service for their customers.
Outputs to AFIG, CPG, WMC, & CWINS
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
IDLC to CU
Alternative 1)
Tech Acess-Rcv/Close Job
Call Customer/ CWINS/ CLEC
Two Walk
Verify Pair
Verify Dial Tone
Trouble Testing
Trouble Telephone Calls
Rmv Cross-connect Jumper
Place cross-conn. jumper
Final Test
Park Select
Prepare
Travel to Job
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
IDLC to NGDLC
(Alt. 2)
Tech Acess-Rcv/Close Job
Call Customer/ CWINS/ CLEC
Two Walk
Verify Pair
Verify Dial Tone
Trouble Testing
Trouble Telephone Calls
Place Card
Map Circuit
Final Test
Park Select
Prepare
Travel to Job
Batch – 2wire Analog VG SL1
Cut Scenario
IDLC to UDLC
(Alt 3)
Tech Acess-Rcv/Close Job
Call Customer/ CWINS/ CLEC
Two Walk
Verify Pair
Verify Dial Tone
Trouble Testing
Trouble Telephone Calls
Rmv Cross-Conn Jmpr
Place cross-conn Jmpr
Place Card
Final Test
Park Select
Prepare
Travel to Job

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally came and appeared Kathy Blake, who, being by me first duly sworn deposed and said that:

She is appearing as a witness before the Kentucky Public Service Commission in Case No. 2006-00099, In the Matter of: Petition of Dialog Telecommunications for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection Under The Telecommunications Act of 1996, and if present before the Commission and duly sworn, her rebuttal testimony would be set forth in the annexed testimony consisting of 13 pages and 0 exhibits.

Kathy K Blake

Kathy Blake

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME

THIS 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 2006

Stephanie Stilway

Commission Expires on June 26, 2007

BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF KATHY K. BLAKE

BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO. 2006-00099

AUGUST 9, 2006

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, YOUR POSITION WITH BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC. ("BELLSOUTH"), AND YOUR BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A. My name is Kathy K. Blake. I am employed by BellSouth as Director – Retail Markets and Policy Implementation for the nine-state BellSouth region. My business address is 675 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30375.

Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?

A. Yes. I filed Direct Testimony on July 26, 2006.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to respond to portions of the Direct Testimony filed by Jim Bellina and Steven E. Turner on behalf of Dialog Telecommunications Inc. ("Dialog").

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY PRELIMINARY COMMENTS?

A. Yes. The unresolved issues in this arbitration have underlying legal arguments. Because I am not an attorney, I am not offering a legal opinion on these issues. I respond to these issues purely from a policy perspective. BellSouth will fully address all legal arguments in its post-hearing brief. Of course, given my job responsibilities, I am familiar with certain aspects of the orders and opinions cited in my testimony.

Issue 1: What is the appropriate TELRIC rate for batch or bulk migrations when Dialog requests conversion from a UNE-P loop and port combination to a UNE loop configuration?

Issue 2 (BellSouth Version) : If a rate is established by the Commission for batch or bulk migrations from UNE-P to UNE-L, should such rate be applied retroactively to Dialog's conversions which were submitted on or before March 11, 2006?

Q. ON PAGES 6-7, MR. BELLINA SUGGESTS THAT BELLSOUTH "THREATENED TO CONVERT" DIALOG'S UNE-P END USERS TO RESALE IF DIALOG "DID NOT EXECUTE A NEW AGREEMENT AND SUBMIT ORDERS TO CONVERT" ITS CUSTOMERS BY MARCH 11, 2006 ("BELLSOUTH'S SELF-IMPOSED DEADLINE"). IS SUCH STATEMENT TRUE?

A. No. BellSouth did not "force" Dialog into executing a bulk-migration amendment to its old interconnection agreement, or to execute a new

interconnection agreement that contained, among other things, bulk migration language. To the contrary, by executing a bulk-migration amendment to their old interconnection agreement, Dialog had the contractual language necessary to migrate its embedded base of UNE-P customers to other service arrangements. As another alternative, Dialog could have waited until this Commission issued its decision in the Generic Change of Law ("COL") proceeding, Case No. 2004-00427, before accepting any language implementing the *Triennial Review Order* ("*TRO*") [1] and the *Triennial Review Remand Order* ("*TRRO*") [2] including any language regarding the migration of its UNE-P end user customers to an alternative service arrangement(s).

In addition, March 11, 2006 was not a "self-imposed" deadline established by BellSouth, as Mr. Bellina suggests, but rather a deadline the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") established in the *TRRO*.[3]

Q. CITING THE FCC'S *TRIENNIAL REVIEW ORDER*, DIALOG WITNESS

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[1] *In the Matter of Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Deployment of Wireline Service Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability,* CC Docket Nos. 01-338, 96-98, 98-147, *Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* 18 FCC Rcd 16978 (2003) ("*Triennial Review Order*" or "*TRO*").

[2] *In the Matter of Unbundled Access to Network Elements; Review of the Section 251 Unbundling Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers,* WC Docket No. 04-313 and CC Docket No. 01-338, *Order on Remand*, FCC 04-290 (released February 4, 2005) (referred to, interchangeably, as the "*Triennial Review Remand Order*" or the "*TRRO*").

[3] *TRRO* ¶ 227. ("We require competitive LECs to submit the necessary orders to convert their mass market customer to an alternative service arrangement within twelve months of the effective date of this Order." The effective date of the *TRRO* is March 11, 2005.)

STEVEN E. TURNER CLAIMS THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH A TELRIC RATE FOR BULK MIGRATIONS (TURNER DIRECT TESTIMONY at 5-9). DO YOU AGREE?

A. Absolutely not. Relying on two paragraphs of the *TRO*, Mr. Turner suggests that the FCC is requiring the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("Commission") to establish a TELRIC rate for the bulk migration of Dialog's UNE-P customer base to loops served by Dialog's own switching facilities (i.e. UNE-L).[4] As explained below, Mr. Turner's suggestion is outdated, inaccurate, and misleading.

Specifically, Mr. Turner cites (or rather quotes portions of) paragraphs 487 and 488 of the *TRO* for the proposition that the FCC requires (or at a minimum, expects) this Commission to establish a TELRIC-based bulk migration rate for UNE-P to UNE-L migrations.[5] As background, in the *TRO,* the FCC focused on alleged problems with the hot cut process in making its nationwide finding of impairment with respect to switching used to serve mass-market customers.[6] To alleviate its impairment finding for mass market switching, the FCC in the *TRO* delegated to the states several action items regarding the batch hot cut

[4] Turner Direct Testimony at 8-9.

[5] Turner Direct Testimony at 5-8; 27.

[6] *TRO* at ¶ 473 ("Our national finding of impairment is based on the combined effect of all aspects of the hot cut process on competitors' ability to serve mass market voice customers."; ¶ 475 (finding "that the present impairment can be mitigated by an improved provisioning process" as described in the paragraphs following ¶ 475). The *TRO* paragraphs cited by Mr. Turner (¶¶ 478 & 488) follow ¶ 475.

processes employed by the ILECs.[7] These "batch cut" action items include the rate setting mandate mentioned in Mr. Turner's direct testimony.[8]

What Mr. Turner failed to disclose is the fact that the D.C. Circuit in its *USTA II* opinion[9] vacated and remanded the FCC's national impairment finding regarding mass market switching.[10] In so doing, the D.C. Circuit rejected the FCC's analysis and expressed "doubt" that the record evidence concerning hot cuts supported an impairment finding for mass-market switches.[11]

On remand in the *TRRO*, the FCC reevaluated its earlier views concerning hot cuts and essentially disbanded and discarded the views expressed in the *TRO*:

> On remand, in light of changed circumstances and guidance received from the D.C. Circuit, we find no impairment arising from the hot cut process for the majority of mass market lines. The Commission's prior impairment finding for mass market local circuit switching in the *Triennial Review Order* was based solely on operational and economic impairment arising from the hot cut process. The Commission found that hot cuts gave rise to operational impairments, due to the disruptions in service experienced by end-user customers, and due to concerns about the ability of incumbent LEC hot cut processes to handle the necessary volumes of hot cuts. The Commission further concluded that the need for hot cuts gave rise to economic impairment based on non-recurring costs (NRCs) paid to incumbent LECs to perform a hot cut. We find that the new hot cut processes developed by each of the BOCs significantly address these difficulties. Particularly in light of these new, improved hot cut procedures, we conclude that

[7] *TRO* at ¶¶ 486-490.

[8] Turner Direct Testimony at 8.

[9] *United States Telecom Assoc. v. FCC*, 359 F.3d. 554 (D.C. Cir. 2004)("*USTA II*").

[10] *USTA II*, 359 F.3d at 568-571.

[11] *USTA II*, 359 F.3d at 569-570.

> commenters' concerns largely are speculative and, in light of D.C. Circuit precedent, do not support a finding of impairment for mass market local circuit switching.[12]

Regarding rates, in the more recent and relevant *TRRO* (as opposed to the *TRO*) the FCC noted that "the record reveals that these batch hot cut processes have lower NRCs"[13] and cited BellSouth's 10% discount off the otherwise applicable UNE rates for bulk migrations as an example of such lower NRCs and concluded that the costs to have hot cuts performed had decreased since the FCC's findings in the TRO.[14]

In sum, the Commission should disregard Mr. Turner's erroneous claim that there is some "unfinished *TRO* business" regarding bulk migrations. As made clear in the *TRRO,* the FCC – based on the record before it and guidance from the D.C. Circuit – dropped its earlier concerns and mandates regarding batch hot cuts (i.e. bulk migrations). In any event, and as explained below, to the extent Dialog believed that some *TRO*-related batch hot cut requirement survived *USTA II* and the *TRRO*, the appropriate forum for Dialog to have raised such a concern was in the Commission's generic Change of Law proceeding, Case No. 2004-00427.

Q. WHY WOULD IT BE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR DIALOG TO HAVE RAISED ANY ISSUES WITH THE BULK MIGRATION PROCESS AND THE RATES CHARGED FOR SUCH PROCESS IN THE GENERIC

[12] *TRRO* at ¶ 210 (footnotes omitted).

[13] *TRRO* at ¶ 213

[14] *Id.*

CHANGE OF LAW PROCEEDING INSTEAD OF THIS PROCEEDING?

A. One reason that Dialog should have raised any concerns it had relating to the bulk migration process in the Generic COL proceeding versus this proceeding is that the Generic COL proceeding was initiated specifically to address BellSouth's Attachment 2 language to the interconnection agreement that would incorporate the *TRRO* requirements including how to migrate CLECs' UNE-P end user customers to alternative service arrangements. BellSouth's witness in the Generic COL proceeding, Ms. Pam Tipton, discussed the bulk migration process in both her direct and rebuttal testimony[15] and included the disputed Bulk Migration Attachment 2 language in her Exhibit PAT-5 attached to her rebuttal testimony. Dialog was a party of record in the Generic COL proceeding and could have easily raised its concerns about the Bulk Migration process and the rates charged thereunder in that proceeding. Instead, Dialog waited until this proceeding, initiated just 8 days before the FCC's deadline to migrate its UNE-P end users, before raising the issue with this Commission ***and*** is now asking for this Commission to retroactively set a rate to March 11, 2006.

Dialog's request for the rates to be applied retroactively is highly inappropriate and is another reason why Dialog should have raised its concerns about the bulk migration process in the Generic COL proceeding instead of this

[15] *See* Tipton Direct Testimony, filed in Case No. 2004-00427, dated August 16, 2005, at p. 8 and Tipton Rebuttal Testimony, filed in Case No. 2004-00427, dated September 8, 2005 at p. 18.

proceeding. As I stated in my direct testimony, applying such rates retroactively is, among other things, inappropriate, disruptive, and poor public policy. If Dialog had an issue with the Bulk Migration process, it should have raised those concerns prior to having to transition its end users, i.e. address the concerns in the appropriate forum – the Generic COL proceeding. Arbitrating the issue post-transition of its UNE-P customers seems nonsensical, at the least.

Finally, pursuant to the General Terms and Conditions of Dialog's interconnection agreement, any amendment (which is how the parties will be implementing this Commission decisions in this proceeding) modifying the agreements rate's, including a new rate for bulk migrations, will become effective 30 days after the date of the last signature. Therefore, Dialog's request for the rates to be effective retroactive to March 11, 2006, violates the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Q. LASTLY, CAN YOU ADDRESS THE REASON THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN THE BULK MIGRATION RATES THAT MR. STEVEN TURNER DISCUSSES IN HIS TESTIMONY ON PAGES 9-10 AND THE RATES YOU DISCUSSED IN YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A. Absolutely. The difference in the rates for both Cross Connects and the UNE loop referenced in Mr. Turner's testimony (p. 9) and my testimony (Exhibit KKB-1) is due to the fact that Dialog's new rates under the new interconnection agreement had not been entered into BellSouth's billing

records database at the time the bill that Mr. Turner's attached to his testimony was rendered. The new rates, the rates referred to in my direct testimony, have been entered into BellSouth's billing systems and are currently being billed to Dialog. Any amounts that were over-billed based on Dialog's old rates have been, or will automatically be, credited on Dialog's bill in the next billing cycle.

Issue 3 (a): How should line conditioning be defined and what should BellSouth's obligations be with respect to line conditioning?

Issue 3 (b): Should the interconnection agreement contain specific provisions limiting the availability of line conditioning to copper loops of 18,000 feet or less?

Issue 3 (c): Under what rates, terms and conditions should BellSouth be required to perform line conditioning to remove bridged taps to do so?

Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. BELLINA'S DESCRIPTION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BELLSOUTH AND DIALOG WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE?

A. No, not entirely. While I agree that BellSouth and Dialog have agreed to abide by the Commission's decision with respect to the similar issue addressed in the Joint CLEC Arbitration, Case No. 2004-00044 ("*Joint CLEC Arbitration*"), the language in the interconnection agreement that has been executed by and between BellSouth and Dialog specifically states that any amendment between BellSouth and Dialog that incorporates the Commission's decision in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration* with respect to line conditioning "shall not become effective

before it becomes effective in the Xspedius and Nuvox Interconnection Agreements unless a decision is rendered in the arbitration proceeding between BellSouth and Dialog in Kentucky before such amendment becomes effective in the Xspedius and Nuvox Interconnection Agreements..." As such, from a timing perspective, the parties have already agreed when the line conditioning rulings rendered in the Commission's *Joint CLEC Arbitration* will become effective. As such, BellSouth is at a loss as to why Dialog considers this issue unresolved.

Q. WHY DOESN'T BELLSOUTH JUST GO AHEAD AND ALLOW DIALOG TO AMEND ITS INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT WITH LANGUAGE THAT FOLLOWS THE COMMISSION'S *JOINT CLEC ARBITRATION* DECISION?

A. BellSouth is not opposed to amending the interconnection agreement to incorporate the applicable ruling(s) in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration.* That said, given the parties' agreement regarding the effective date of such an amendment, BellSouth has focused its efforts on other matters – such as continued negotiations regarding the bulk migration rates – rather than expend time drafting amendments that will have no immediate effect.

Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. BELLINA'S STATEMENT THAT THIS COMMISSION CONCLUDED IN ITS DECISION IN THE *JOINT CLEC ARBITRATION* DECISION THAT "BELLSOUTH WAS OBLIGATED TO REMOVE LOAD COILS ON LOOPS IN EXCESS OF 18,000 FEET, WHEN

REQUESTED BY A CLEC, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST." (BELLINA PAGE 10).

A. No, that is not what this Commission determined in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration* proceeding. In the Commission's decision in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration* issued September 26, 2005, the Commission concluded on page 12 that "Based on the provision of load coil removal for such long loops for the provision of T1 circuits and based on BellSouth's assertion that it seeks to provide its services at parity, the Commission finds that when requested by the Joint Petitioners, BellSouth should remove the load coils on loops in excess of 18,000 feet ***at the existing TELRIC rates***." The Commission does not require BellSouth to remove the load coils "at no additional cost" as Mr. Bellina would suggest.

Issue 4: Should BellSouth be allowed to charge Dialog a Transit (Tandem) Intermediary Charge (TIC) for the transport and termination of local traffic and ISP-bound traffic?

Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. BELLINA'S DESCRIPTION OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BELLSOUTH AND DIALOG WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE?

A. No. As with Issue 3 above, I agree that BellSouth and Dialog have agreed to follow this Commission's decision in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration* proceeding with respect to the TIC charge, but again, the language in the interconnection

agreement that has been executed by and between BellSouth and Dialog differs from Mr. Bellina's description. The language in the agreement specifically states that any amendment between BellSouth and Dialog that incorporates the Commission's decision in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration* with respect to the TIC "shall not become effective before it becomes effective in the Xspedius and Nuvox Interconnection Agreements unless a decision is rendered in the arbitration proceeding between BellSouth and Dialog in Kentucky before such amendment becomes effective in the Xspedius and Nuvox Interconnection Agreements..." Just as with Issue 3, from a timing perspective, the parties have already agreed when the TIC rulings rendered in the Commission's *Joint CLEC Arbitration* will become effective. As such, BellSouth is at a loss as to why Dialog considers this issue unresolved.

Q. WHY DOESN'T BELLSOUTH JUST GO AHEAD AND ALLOW DIALOG TO AMEND ITS INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT WITH LANGUAGE THAT FOLLOWS THE COMMISSION'S *JOINT CLEC ARBITRATION* DECISION?

A. BellSouth is not opposed to amending the interconnection agreement to incorporate the applicable ruling(s) in the *Joint CLEC Arbitration.* That said, given the parties' agreement regarding the effective date of such an amendment, BellSouth has focused its efforts on other matters – such as continued negotiations regarding the bulk migration rates – rather than expend time drafting amendments that will have no immediate effect.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally came and appeared W. Bernard Shell, who, being by me first duly sworn deposed and said that:

He is appearing as a witness before the Kentucky Public Service Commission in Case No. 2006-00099, In the Matter of: Petition of Dialog Telecommunications for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Concerning Interconnection Under The Telecommunications Act of 1996, and if present before the Commission and duly sworn, his rebuttal testimony would be set forth in the annexed testimony consisting of 10 pages and 0 exhibits.

W. Bernard Shell

W. Bernard Shell

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME

THIS 2 DAY OF AUGUST, 2006

Notary Public

STEPHANIE Y. PETTWAY
Notary Public, Gwinnett County, Georgia
My Commission Expires June 26, 2007

BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF W. BERNARD SHELL

BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO. 2006-00099

AUGUST 9, 2006

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND OCCUPATION.

A. My name is W. Bernard Shell. My business address is 675 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. I am a Manager in the Finance Department of BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "BellSouth"). My area of responsibility relates to the development of economic costs.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND WORK EXPERIENCE.

A. I attended Clemson University, graduating with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1981. I received a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Georgia State University in 1997.

My career with BellSouth spans over twenty four years. My initial employment was with Southern Bell in Columbia, South Carolina in the Network Department as an Equipment Engineer. In that capacity, I was responsible for the ordering and installation of central office equipment. In 1984, I transferred to the Rates and Tariffs group in Atlanta, Georgia where I

was either directly or indirectly responsible for the rates, costs, tariffs, and implementation of services. During my time in that organization, I worked with many services/offerings, such as Local Exchange Service, Service Charges, Operator Services, Mobile Interconnection and Inside Wire. I moved to the Interconnection Marketing Unit in 1995, where I had various responsibilities, including negotiating with Competitive Local Exchange Carriers ("CLECs"), developing pricing strategies, and product managing Collocation. In December 2000, I moved to a position in the cost organization, a part of the Finance Department. My current responsibilities include cost methodology development and implementation.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. The purpose of my testimony is to respond to certain portions of the direct testimony of Mr. Steven Turner, submitted on behalf of Dialog Telecommunications ("Dialog"). Specifically, my testimony will address his assertions regarding BellSouth's physical collocation two-wire cross connect rates, the inclusion of these rates in hot cut scenarios, and his recommendation to use the CLEC-to-CLEC conversion charges as a surrogate for the UNE-P to UNE-L bulk migration charges.

Issue 1: What is the appropriate TELRIC rate for batch or bulk migrations when Dialog requests conversion from a UNE-P loop and port combination to a UNE loop configuration?

Q. ON PAGES 13 AND 14 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER RELIES ON BELLSOUTH'S COST STUDY AND RATE PROPOSAL IN A GEORGIA UNE COST DOCKET (DOCKET NO. 14361-U), FOR THE PROPOSITION THAT IT IS INAPPRORIATE FOR BELLSOUTH TO CHARGE DIALOG A NONRECURRING CHARGE FOR THE PHYSICAL COLLOCATION TWO-WIRE CROSS CONNECT RATE ELEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH BULK MIGRATIONS. DO YOU AGREE?

A. No. At a minimum, BellSouth is entitled to recover its costs associated with performing bulk migrations. As explained below, Mr. Turner's recommendation precludes BellSouth's from recovering such costs and therefore should be rejected. Regarding the Georgia UNE cost docket, what Mr. Turner failed to disclose is the fact BellSouth allocated costs in a different manner in the Georgia docket when compared to how BellSouth allocated costs in the Kentucky UNE cost docket. As such, Mr. Turner's assertion that "it is apparent [from a review of the Georgia UNE docket] that BellSouth does not believe that a nonrecurring charge of this element [two-wire cross connect] is appropriate" is misleading and inaccurate.

Specifically, when the Kentucky UNE costs were filed in Case No. 382, part of the cross connect work time was included in the UNE loop nonrecurring element and part was included in the collocation cross connect nonrecurring element. In contrast, in the Georgia UNE cost docket, BellSouth included ***all*** of the cross connect work time in the UNE loop nonrecurring element.

Georgia was the first state in which BellSouth chose this cost allocation approach. This was simply a UNE rate design change -- made in connection with a generic UNE cost docket -- that had nothing to do with the underlying work functions involved in provisioning a UNE loop. As explained by BellSouth witness Kathy Blake, the Commission's Change of Law Docket (Case No. 2004-00427) was the proper place for Dialog to request the Commission to consider the appropriateness or necessity of revising Commission-approved UNE rates and rate design that are associated with bulk migrations.

Q. ON PAGE 13, OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER COMPARES THE RECURRING RATES FOR THE COLLOCATION CROSS CONNECT ELEMENTS IN GEORGIA AND KENTUCKY. HE APPEARS TO IMPLY THAT SINCE THE RECURRING RATE IN KENTUCKY IS MORE THAN THE RECURRING RATE IN GEORGIA, THERE IS NO NEED FOR A COLLOCATION CROSS CONNECT NONRECURRING CHARGE IN KENTUCKY. DO YOU AGREE?

A. No. There is no relationship between the recurring cross connect cost and the nonrecurring cross connect cost. The recurring cost is developed by determining the carrying costs associated with capitalized investment items required to provision the service (frame terminations and cable racks). The nonrecurring cost is driven by the expensed work times of work groups required to complete the wiring changes that make the physical connection

between a network element and the collocation space. Thus, Mr. Turner's reference to the Kentucky collocation cross connect recurring rate being higher than the Georgia recurring rate is totally irrelevant.

Additionally, it should be noted that Mr. Turner relies on ordered rates in his analysis, not the rates that were proposed by BellSouth. Ordered rates reflect each state commission's individual decision factors used to set rates for a multitude of network elements. Accordingly, for comparable rate elements, Commission-ordered rates can (and do) vary by state.

Q. MR. TURNER STATES, "BASED ON MY DETAILED REVIEW OF THE BELLSOUTH COST STUDY IN *GEORGIA* AND THE RELATED NONRECURRING RATE ELEMENTS, THERE IS CERTAINLY NO NEED FOR THERE TO BE A SPECIFIC NONRECURRING CHARGE FOR THIS ELEMENT IN *KENTUCKY*." (DIRECT TESTIMONY, PAGE 14, LINES 3-6)(EMPHASIS ADDED). DO YOU AGREE?

A. No. BellSouth does not recover all nonrecurring work activities and costs associated with the cross connect in its Kentucky loop nonrecurring element. As such, a nonrecurring charge for the collocation cross connect is needed in Kentucky. Again, in the Georgia UNE cost docket, BellSouth included all of the nonrecurring work activities and their corresponding expenses necessary to complete the collocation cross connect in the two-wire voice grade loop nonrecurring element rather than in the collocation cross connect nonrecurring element. This was not done in Kentucky. Thus, to eliminate the Kentucky

nonrecurring cross connect charge without allowing a corresponding increase in the loop nonrecurring charge would improperly impede BellSouth's ability to charge Commission-approved rates in order to recover its costs associated with bulk migration activity.

Q. ON PAGES 14 THROUGH 16 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, MR. TURNER STATES THAT BELLSOUTH RECOVERS THE COST TO PERFORM WIRING WORK FOR THE COLLOCATION ARRANGEMENT IN THE LOOP NONRECURRING ELEMENT AND, THEREFORE, DOES NOT NEED THE COLLOCATION CROSS CONNECT NONRECURRING ELEMENT. DO YOU AGREE?

A. No. BellSouth does include some of the central office wiring work for the collocation arrangement in the loop nonrecurring element. However, BellSouth did not include ***all*** work activity necessary to complete the collocation cross connect in the loop nonrecurring element in Kentucky. The latter cost allocation approach was not developed until the UNE cost docket in Georgia which was held after the Kentucky UNE cost docket. Thus, there is incremental work time/cost to complete the cross connect work that must be recovered using the collocation cross connect nonrecurring element in Kentucky.

Q. MR. TURNER'S FINAL ATTEMPT TO SUPPORT HIS CONTENTION THAT BELLSOUTH DOES NOT NEED A COLLOCATION CROSS CONNECT NONRECURRING ELEMENT IN KENTUCKY IS BY

COMPARING THE ORDERED NONRECURRING CHARGES FOR TWO-WIRE ANALOG LOOPS IN GEORGIA AND KENTUCKY. IS THIS COMPARISON APPROPRIATE?

A. No. Mr. Turner is suggesting that the same costs and work activities are included in the Georgia and Kentucky two-wire analog loop nonrecurring studies since the ordered nonrecurring charges are similar. As a result, he concludes that BellSouth is recovering all of the collocation cross connect work in the Kentucky two-wire analog loop nonrecurring charges. However, it is not appropriate to compare the ordered nonrecurring rates in Georgia and Kentucky. It is more appropriate to compare the filed nonrecurring costs. The filed nonrecurring cost studies reflect BellSouth's projected work times and costs included for elements. In contrast, the ordered rates reflect each state commission's individual decision factors used to set rates for a multitude of network elements. Regardless, as explained above, when the Kentucky UNE costs were filed, part of the cross connect work time was included in the UNE loop nonrecurring element and part was included in the collocation cross connect nonrecurring element. Thus, BellSouth does not recover all nonrecurring work activities and costs associated with the cross connect in its Kentucky analog loop nonrecurring charges.

Q. ON THE TOP OF PAGE 17, MR. TURNER STATES THAT THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE COLLOCATION TWO-WIRE CROSS CONNECT NONRECURRING CHARGE IN KENTUCKY IN EITHER A BATCH HOT CUT SCENARIO OR A NEW LOOP SCENARIO. IS

HE CORRECT?

A. Based on the information provided above, the answer is obviously no. His statement is not based on the complete and relevant facts associated with the Georgia UNE cost docket or the Kentucky UNE cost docket. In both dockets, BellSouth filed UNE cost studies based on BellSouth's current approach at the time. In both dockets, the state commissions made decisions based on what BellSouth filed, what intervening parties filed, and the Commission's overall objective/goal at the time. BellSouth is simply proposing to apply the Kentucky Public Service Commission's approved collocation cross connect nonrecurring charges to a CLEC in Kentucky. It does not make sense for BellSouth to apply (or not apply) a charge to one CLEC operating in Kentucky based on purported appropriate application of a Georgia Commission decision rendered as part of a generic cost proceeding and based on a dissimilar cost study filed in Georgia.

Q. MR. TURNER, ON PAGES 25 AND 26 OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY, RECOMMENDS THAT THE COMMISSION USE THE CLEC-TO-CLEC CONVERSION CHARGE AS AN ALTERNATIVE BATCH OR BULK HOT CUT NONRECURRING CHARGE. DO YOU AGREE?

A. No. Mr. Turner apparently does not understand BellSouth's CLEC-to-CLEC conversion process. The CLEC-to-CLEC conversion process may be used by a CLEC when converting an existing unbundled loop from another CLEC. However, the existing loop that is being converted must be for the same end-

user, must be the same loop type, and must not require an outside dispatch. These assumptions are important when developing the costs/charges for this offering. For example, if an outside dispatch is required (for all or a certain portion of the conversions), then the resulting costs and charges would be greater. As discussed by BellSouth witness Ken Ainsworth, a substantial portion of the hot cuts involved in a batch hot cut require an outside dispatch. Not surprisingly, BellSouth's hot cut rates are higher than BellSouth's CLEC-to-CLEC conversion rates. Stated differently, BellSouth's CLEC-to-CLEC conversion process requires less work time than BellSouth's batch hot cut process, and therefore using BellSouth's CLEC-to-CLEC conversion rates is not an appropriate alternative to the batch hot cut rates proposed by BellSouth. In contrast, the current TELRIC-based nonrecurring charges proposed by BellSouth for batch hot cuts appropriately and accurately assume that an outside dispatch will occur 38% of the time.

Q. EVEN THOUGH IT IS CLEAR THAT THE CLEC-TO-CLEC CONVERSION CHARGE IS NOT A REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR THE BATCH HOT CUT PROCESS, PLEASE BRIEFLY ADDRESS THE CHARGES THAT MR. TURNER PRESENTS IN HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY.

A. Mr. Turner states that the CLEC-to-CLEC conversion charges are $14.27 for the initial conversion and $7.43 for each additional conversion. These charges are for conversion of two-wire unbundled copper loops – non design. However, the charges for the two-wire analog loop (SL1) included in

BellSouth's standard interconnection agreement are $15.78 for the initial conversion and $8.94 for each additional conversion. Additionally, Mr. Turner is incorrect when he states that the initial conversion charge includes travel time. One final comment on the charges is that since this is a relatively new service, the charges for this service were not addressed in the Kentucky UNE cost docket for the Commission's review and approval. It has been included in several successfully negotiated interconnection agreements.

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. Yes.