

EXHIBIT OSS – 23

BellSouth FID Glossary for CLECs

BellSouth[®] FID Glossary for CLEC's

Interconnection Services

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Dorrington Poitier
404/927-7907

Contents

Subject	Page
Introduction	v
Purpose	v
Version Information	v
1. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's AA-EXR	1
1.1 AA-AXC	1
1.2 BAAD-BYL	7
1.3 CA-CZ	10
1.4 DAD-DZIP	21
1.5 EAC-EXR	27
2. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's FA-QZ	31
2.1 FA-F9	31
2.2 GAP-G5	35
2.3 HBAN-HTY	36
2.4 IB-ITM	37
2.5 JC-JU	40
2.6 KCO-KSH	40
2.7 LA-LUD	41
2.8 MA-MYAD	45
2.9 NAR-NXS	48
2.10 OAB-OWNR	52
2.11 PA-PX	54
2.12 QBS-QZ	61
3. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's RA-Z4LN	63
3.1 RA-RZN	63
3.2 SA - SWO	69
3.3 TA-TYS	76
3.4 UBT-UTIL	83
3.5 VF8-VSL	83
4. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's WA - ZZ	85
4.1 WA - WW	85
4.2 XL - XVER	86
4.3 YPH - YPH	87
4.4 ZABD-Z4LN	87

Introduction

Purpose

The BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's (Competitive Local Exchange Carriers) provides an comprehensive alphabetic listing of FID's (Field Identifiers) and their associated descriptions to assist CLEC's in ordering BellSouth® products and services.

Version Information

Table A Revision History

Chapter	Action Request #	Date/Issue	Description
All	N/A	February, 2000	Initial Issue

1. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's AA-EXR

1.1 AA-AXC

Table B AA-AXC

FID's	FID Descriptions
AA (Appears At)	Indicates the telephone locations of: 1.) A personal central office line in a Comkey or Horizon Communications System, 2.) A PBX station line termination in a dimension electronic custom telephone set, or 3.) A straight line set.
AAN (Associated Account Number)	Indicates the main account number of the common equipment which supports services listed and billed on individual accounts.
ABS (Authorized Bearer Services Exceptions)	Indicates the authorized bearer services exceptions applicable for DMS-100 ISDN functional logical terminals.
AC (Alternate Call Listing)	Provides an alternate number to receive calls when either the primary number does not answer or during certain specified periods.
ACA (Account Customer's Address)	Identifies the interLATA customer of the special access VG13 customer address.
ACC (Access)	Identifies the access information required by the services technician for service installation.
ACDG (Automatic Call Distribution Group & Sub Group)	Identifies the Automatic Call Distribution Group (ACD) number and the Automatic Call Distribution Group & Sub Group number.
ACDI (Automatic Call Distribution Agent)	Indicates the 'agents in calls' option for automatic distribution.
ACL (Account Classification)	Identifies the marketing classification of business accounts.
ACLS (Accounting Class Packet Services)	Indicates the accounting class which is used for network operations to define the accounting parameters for a Packet service customer.
ACM (Area Commitment Level)	Indicates the number of rate elements subject to a special pricing plan.
ACN (Account Customer's Name)	Identifies the interLATA access customer name

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Table B AA-AXC (continued)

ACNA (Access Customer's Name Abbreviation)	Identifies the interLATA access customer name in abbreviated format.
ACNT (Account Code 5ESS)	The account code group name assigned to a line in the 5ESS switch.
ACOS (Additional Call Offering)	Indicates the type of additional call offering service to be provided and the total number of calls which can be supported for an ISDN user over a standard interface.
ACPA (Area Commitment Plan Arrangement)	Indicates the contract number used for billing elements under the area commitment plan for portability.
ACRG (Access Code Restriction Group)	Identifies the access code restriction group value, Touchstar features, CFNDB-permanently, and CNDB-per call for use on a 1A switch to use
ACSR (Automatic Customer Station Rearrangement)	Identifies the ACSR Name and "inhibit" condition assigned to an ISDN Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), or the ACSR feature name and optional attributes assigned to a basic rate access directory number.
ACTL (Access Customer Terminal Location)	Indicates the Common Language Location Identification of the IntelATA Access Customer Terminal Location.
ACTN (Access Telephone Number for Modem Pooling)	Indicates the analog telephone number for access into a modem pool arrangement that allows call termination to an ISDN packet telephone number and the optional cross reference to the modem pool lead hunt number.
ACTU (Active User)	Indicates an active user condition on an ISDN Digital Subscriber Line (DSL).
ACWT (Analog Call Waiting)	Indicates the call appearances associated with an analog EKTS member who is assigned a call waiting feature.
AD (Assignment Date)	The deadline to receive information required to design a service request. All required facilities and equipment (including plug-ins) are to be reserved, assigned and/or ordered.
ADC (Async Auto Call-Dir Call Option)	To identify the Direct Call/Auto Call options selected for use with Asynchronous Direct Access Lines and Private Dial ports in PulseLink®. This feature can be used to shorten the end user's call set up requirements and when majority of the calls are made to one specific data telephone number.

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Table B AA-AXC (continued)

ADE (Air Dryer Equipment)	Indicates that the air dryer equipment alarm is connected to the pair.
ADL (Additional Residence Line)	Indicates that the service is being installed at a premise where other known service is pending or existing.
ADS (Address Signaling)	Indicates the optional address signaling features for an entry switch transmission path.
ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber)	
ADSR (Administration of Designed Service Review)	Indicates that the service order has lines or circuits that require design review by the Administration of Designed Services (ADS) or an equivalent group.
ADV (Advertising Disposition)	Indicates that manner in which directory charges are to be handled.
AECN (Alternate Exchange Carrier Name)	Name of Alternate Exchange Carrier which offers number portability and is the dial tone provider.
AFCO (Additional Functional Call Offering)	Indicates the number of call appearances for the additional functional calls offering.
AFN (Allowed Foreign NPA's)	Indicates the access, key systems subscribers with toll restrictions have to foreign numbering areas
AFT (Automatic Funds Transfer)	Identifies banking information used for making an electronic transfer of funds.
AFTS (Automatic Funds Transfer Status)	Identifies suspend or restore action to be taken on the automatics transfer of funds for an account and the date the action was requested.
AGCY (Agency Agreement)	Indicates the name of an interexchange carrier or vendor who is acting on behalf of a customer for access service.
AGI (Associated Group Indicator)	Indicated the group of which a user on a standard DLS is a member.
AHM (Access Service Hours and Minutes)	Indicates the number of technicians and the amount of regular time, overtime and/or premium time to be charged for additional labor or engineering on access service.
AHMN (After Hours Mailbox Number)	Indicates the after hours mailbag number for the community of interest feature of a voice messaging service.
AHN (Assigned House Number)	Identifies a reference number assigned to an address, in lieu of a house number, when no more house number has been established.

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Table B AA-AXC (continued)

AID (Automatic Identified Outward Dialing)	(SC) Indicates activated Telephone numbers for systems that have Automatic Identified Outward Dialing (AIOD) and Direct Inward Dialing (DID). (SB) Indicates the Automatic Identified Outward Dialing (AIOD) trunk number assigned to a PBX or CENTREX -CU trunk, it is used with a PBX or CENTREX station number to number to indicate that the AIOD feature is applicable.
AIDC (Access Identifier-Central Office)	Indicates the access identifier of the central office side facility of an Electronic Cross-Connect.
AIDF (Access Identifier-Field Side)	Indicates the access identifier of the field side facility of an electronic cross-connect.
AL (Alternative Listing)	Provides a means to enable a calling party to look for a telephone number under names other than used for the primary listing.
ALC (IntraLata Carrier)	Indicates the intraLATA carrier and 800 translation indicator.
ALE (Aux Line Equipment Type & No)	Identifies the type and number of the auxiliary line equipment assigned to this circuit.
ALEK (Analog Line Elec. Telephone SVC (EKTS) Feature)	Indicates that an analog line is part of an EKTS and the line's capabilities.
AMC (Account Manager Code)	Indicates the account manager's code provided by the federal government for all DECCO service orders.
AMIG (Automatic/Manual Intercom Group)	Identifies the Mimension Electronic Custom Telephone Set (ECTS) in a manual intercom group or a combined automatic/manual intercom group.
AML (Additional Main Listing)	Indicates the listing of a non hunting line or of a person, firm or corporation other than the customer of record.
AN (Access Number)	Identifies the code by which a feature Group B or D switched service may be accessed.
ANI (Automatic Number Identification)	Indicates that an accessed service in feature group B, C or D is equipped to transmit seven to ten numbers or information digits to identify the calling station.
ANR (Assignment Not Required)	Indicates that specific facility assignments normally required for an assignable USOC do not apply. Data identifies the specific facility assignments not needed.

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Table B AA-AXC (continued)

ANT (Agency Name and Telephone Number)	Indicates the contact name and telephone number within another firm that provides a service to our customer (e.g. a burglar alarm company).
AODN (Auxiliary Outward Dial Number)	Designates the telephone number (haulback number) that will be used on DID service to perform call forwarding functions.
AOS (Areas of Service)	Defines the areas of service of BOC 800 Service
AP (Advance Payment)	Identifies that monetary amount of an advance payment.
APB (Abbreviated Paper Bill)	Indicates that a customer has subscribed for CABS magnetic tape billing output and requests an abbreviated CABS paper bill in addition to magnetic tape.
API (Awards Program Identifier)	Indicates a number assigned to the customer for the sole purpose of collecting loyalty points accumulated by the customer having different relationships with BellSouth®.
APID (Application Processor Identification)	Identifies the application processor and the business customer fro message center multiline hunt groups served by a #5 ESS office.
APZ (A and Z Location and Pulsing)	Indicates the A and Z location and the type and direction of pulsing of a message trunk.
AR (Advance Relay)	Identifies the advance relay equipment assigned to a customer having a hunt group consisting the telephone numbers in two different tens blocks in a #5 Crossbar office.
ARS (Automatic Route Selection Group Name)	Indicates the automatic route selection group name, attribute name and attribute value to be assigned to a line in a #5 ESS office
ARTG (Alternate Traffic Routing)	Indicates an access trunk group that routes traffic to the IC over other than the primary trunk route for the feature groups B, C and D. The traffic could be transported to the same or different IC terminal location.
ASCR (Access Services Coordination for Jointly Provided Services)	Indicates the numeric identification and the type of coordination provided for the company who acts as coordinator for access services which are jointly provided.
ASG (Access Service Group)	Indicates a group or services by end office switch for feature groups B, C and D access service and by dial tone office for Dedicated Access Lines (DAL) , feature group A. For special access service, ASG relates the high capacity channel to the circuits that work out of the channel.

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Table B AA-AXC (continued)

ASL (Answer Service Listing)	Indicates directory listings of Direct Inward Dialing (DID) numbers or administrative services numbers listed for telephone answering machine patrons.
ASLS (Auto Call Distribution (ACD) Agent Status Lamps)	To provision agent status lamp feature in the DMS 100 switch.
ASO (Alternate Service Office)	Indicates alternate serving wire center providing alternate route protection.
AT (Area Transfer)	Identifies the new telephone number assigned to an account involved in an area transfer.
(ATH) Authorization Code	Indicates the authorization code attribute name and attribute value to be assigned to a line in a #5 ESS office.
ATHB (Accounting Temporary Hold Bill)	Indicates a bill is to be held for one month and the telephone number is to print on the hold bill list followed by a reason for printing.
ATN (Attendant Telephone Number)	Indicates the attendant mailbox number to which an incoming call to a voice messaging service is to be routed.
ATS (Attendant Schedule)	Indicates the times of day when a voice messaging service attendant is available.
ATSU (Automatic Terminal Setup)	Indicates the first appearance identifier and the total quantity of appearances for a given directory number on an ISDN terminal served by a 5ESS (5E9 or later) standard DSL.
AUC (Authorization Code Indicator)	Indicates if a #5 ESS feature may be implemented via an authorization code.
AUL (Automatic Line)	Indicates the pre-determined internal telephone number to which automatic connection is made for an ESSX® station line.
AVL (Advanced Listing)	Identifies the advanced order condition of an order issued prior to the directory close date which will not complete until after the date.
AVN (Abbreviated Vendor Name)	Indicates the abbreviated name or code that represents the CPE vendor.
AVT (Average Toll)	Indicates average toll amount on customer's monthly bill.
AXC (AT&T Contract Arrangements)	Identifies the type of contract arrangement between AT&T and the Bell operating company.

1.2 BAAD-BYL

Table C BAAD-BYL

FID's	FID Descriptions
BAAD (Band Advance)	Indicates automatic overflow of terminating calls to another dedicated access line (DAL) group when the first group has exceeded its call capacity. Provided in association with two or more DAL groups. Also can indicate a hunting arrangement to a higher band 800 service group.
BACR (Billing Account Cross Reference)	Indicates the billing account reference of the involved meet point billing exchange carriers other than the one issuing the service order.
BAID (Billing Arrangement Indicator)	Indicates the meet point billing arrangement selected by the exchange carriers.
BAND (Band Identification)	CRIS: Indicates the end office customer line screening. CABS: Indicates the end office customer line screening for a Dedicated Access Line (DAL). Provides the ability to verify that a customer has dialed a called party address by screening the called NPA and/or NXX.
BA2 (Billing Address Line 2)	Identifies the billing address when it cannot be derived from the listing information. the billing address lines are limited to lines 2, 3, and 4 and must appear in numerical sequence.
BA3 (Billing Address Line 3)	Identifies the billing address when it cannot be derived from the listing information. The billing address lines are limited to lines 2, 3, and 4 and must appear in numerical sequence.
BA4 (Billing Address Line 4)	Identifies the billing address when it cannot be derived from the listing information. The billing address lines are limited to lines 2, 3, and 4 and must appear in numerical sequence.
BBI (Billed By Independent)	Indicates that an account is billing by an independent telephone company.
BCC (Booth Cleaning Code)	Identifies the assigned contractor area, the regular cleaning interval and the major cleaning interval of coin stations that are placed on the booth cleaning list.
BCF (Break Connected Facilities)	Indicates to the field forces that a minor associated facility is to be disconnected.

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Table C BAAD-BYL (continued)

BCFA (Break Connected Facilities Address)	Indicates usage will be billed when the billed calling line identification is activated.
BCL (Bunch Collection Code)	Identifies coin station where collections are to be made in conjunction with collection visits to other specific coin stations.
BCN (Bearer Capability Name)	Indicates the type of bearer capability service for integrated services digital network.
BCSJ (Billing and Collection Service Jurisdiction)	Indicates the specific jurisdiction to which billing and collection services apply for revenue reporting purposes.
BCT (Break Connect Through)	Instructs the field forces to disconnect the Connect-Through (CT). It also indicates that this activity is to be tariffed in the outside plant facilities control plan, when the CT facilities are to be disconnected at different terminal Binding Post (BP) and the Terminal Address (TEA) for the different terminal will follow the FID BCT.
BCTA (Break Connect-Through Address)	Identifies break connect-through address.
BCX (Committed Burst Size)	Identifies the maximum amount of data a user is permitted to offer to the network during the interval across the BellSouth® circuit on frame relay orders.
BDC (Buried Closure)	Identifies a location, usually the end of a buried cable run, where the buried service wire is spliced to the cable pair.
BEX (Excess Burst Size)	To provide information that is used to establish PVC (Permanent Virtual Connection).
BGI (Bulk Calling Line Identification Group Identifier)	Indicates the multi-line hunt group, CENTREX group or PBX Direct Inward Dialing (DID) trunk group is equipped with the Bulk Calling Line Identification (BCLID) feature.
BI (Billing Information)	Indicates certain billing conditions not covered by USOC's or other FID's on the service order.
BIP (Border Interconnection Percentage)	Indicates the percentage of the element that is to be billed by a given exchange telephone company, or to be rated by the primary billing jurisdiction account on a multiple jurisdiction account.
BIR (Billing Instructions Retained)	Indicates permanent recurring billing instructions and is retained on the customer record.
BL (Bridge Lifter Number)	Identifies the bridge lifter equipment located in the central office.

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Table C BAAD-BYL (continued)

BLF (Busy Lamp Field Option)	To identify the DN that is monitored using the busy lamp field option in the DMS 100 switch. The data behind the BLF FID must be a ten digit number.
BLKD (Block Directory Assistance Request)	Identifies customers who have requested that DA call completions not be allowed from their phone.
BMF (Bridge Main Frame)	Identifies the number of the feeder cable pair or bridged origination equipment when there is a central office bridge.
BN (Outward Billing Name)	Identifies outward billing name.
BN1 (Billing Name Line 1)	Identifies the billing name when it cannot be derived from the listing information. The billing name lines are limited to three lines in numerical sequence.
BN2 (Billing Name Line 2)	Identifies the billing name when it cannot be derived from the listing information. The billing name lines are limited to three lines in numerical sequence.
BN3 (Billing Name Line 3)	Identifies the billing name when it cannot be derived from the listing information. The billing name lines are limited to three lines in numerical sequence.
BOD (Billing Output Detail)	Indicates the provision of billing detail, e.g., month bill or service and feature record to an IC on Microfiche. Also indicates the detail of billing provided with regional coin draft.
BOE (Bridged Organization Equipment)	Indicates the originating equipment which is digitally bridged to another originating equipment.
BOX (Box Listing)	Indicates the box number that is part of a rural address in unnumbered address areas.
BP (Binding Post)	Identifies the binding post number and/or binder group and pair color codes associated with the cable pair and terminal for the circuit.
BPR (Beeper Notification Number)	Identifies beeper notification number.
BRG (Bridged Telephone Number)	Indicates that a bridged condition exists on the party line circuit with which the assignable USOC is associated. This FID is used only for lines assigned to multi-party service.
BS (Bearer Services/Capabilities)	Identifies the type of ISDN service to which a user has access.

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Table C BAAD-BYL (continued)

BSA (Basic Serving Agreement)	Indicates that the service is ordered as a basic service arrangement, which is the minimum necessary transport arrangement for the delivery of unbundled network features and functions.
BTN (Bill Telephone Number)	Identifies the account number to which all charges are to be billed.
BUB (Bunching Block)	Identifies the number of the bunching block used in the central office for bridging more than one customer.
BUS (Bill Usage Sensitive)	Indicates usage sensitive billing on FGA access service and basic local exchange service.
BYL (Busy Limit)	Indicates the number of calls than can be terminated to a specific ISDN multiline hunt member before being marked busy.

1.3 CA-CZ

Table D CA-CZ

FID's	FID Descriptions
CA (Cable Number)	Identifies a specific feeder or distribution cable number contained in an outside plant facility. The number is always unique within a wire center.
CAC (Circuit Activity)	Indicates that an order for a designed service is establishing a new circuit, totally disconnecting a circuit or changing an existing account.
CACC (Carrier Calling Card Address)	Indicates the address at which calling cards are to sent other than the billing address.
CAD (Call Denial)	Indicates that a feature Group A access service is equipped with the call denial feature which screens calls to specified NXX or numbers.
CAE (Carrier Account Exclusion)	Indicates an account to be excluded from reports generated for an interexchange carrier.
CAI (Coin Access Information)	Identifies information pertaining to the exact location of coin station on the customer's premises and other access information necessary for making collections at that location. Data is narrative.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CAID (Customer Account Information)	A unique identification number for a customer assigned via the Customer Information Refinery (CIR).
CANC (Cancel)	Indicates the reason a service order is cancelled.
CAP (Capacity)	Indicates the estimated number OS messages capacity.
CAPI (Call Appearance Identifier)	Indicates the assignment of a call appearance of a directory number/call type to a corresponding identifier that is used between the customer equipment and the switch and the alerting pattern for the DN.
CAPP (Call Appearance)	Indicates the call appearance designation on a multiple appearance terminal for primary and secondary line numbers, or multiline hunt group terminal number, served by a #5ESS.
CAS (Call Screen Code Assignment)	Identifies the screening code assignment for selective class of call service.
CAT (CENTREX Access Treatment)	Indicates the access treatment code assigned to an ESS CENTREX CO or ESSX® two station line.
CBA2 (Closing Bill Address Line 2)	On a responsibility change C order, identifies the billing address for mailing a final bill. The closing bill address lines are limited to lines 2, 3, and 4 and must appear in numeric sequence.
CBA3 (Closing Bill Address Line 3)	On a responsibility change C order, identifies the billing address for mailing a final bill. The closing bill address lines are limited to lines 2, 3, and 4 and must appear in numeric sequence.
CBA4 (Closing Bill Address Line 4)	On a responsibility change C order, identifies the billing address for mailing a final bill. The closing bill address lines are limited to lines 2, 3 and 4 and must appear in numeric sequence.
CBI (Coin Business Information)	Indicates a subcode assigned to a coin telephone standard industrial classification.
CBK (Call Blocking S&E)	Indicates company or customer initiated blocking.
CBN1 (Closing Bill Name Line 1)	On a responsibility change C order, identifies the billing name for mailing a final bill. The closing bill name lines are limited to three lines in numerical sequence.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CBN2 (Closing Bill Name Line 2)	On a responsibility change C order, identifies the billing name for mailing a final bill. The closing bill name lines are limited to three lines in numerical sequence.
CBRO (Customer Billing Record Options)	Indicates the customer billing options of the large customer/upper strata accounts.
CC (Credit Classification)	Indicates the customer's credit classification.
CCA (Cancellation Charges Applicable)	Indicates that cancellation charges apply and the percentage and/or days applicable for calculating cancellation charges.
CCB (Bank Credit Card Billing of Account)	To indicate the customer has elected to have their telephone bill charged to their bank credit card.
CCED (Calling Card Effective Date)	Indicates the dates on which a calling card personal identification number (PIN) is to become effective when other than the normal interval applies.
CCHN (Calling Card Holder's Name)	Indicates the customized card holder's name which appears on a calling card.
CCI (Change Custom Intercom List)	Identifies the dimension station line which controls all changes to a custom intercom list and states the size of the list which is being controlled.
CCL (Contracting Customer Location)	Indicates the address and zip code of the customer negotiating for special services when other than the billing address.
CCNA (Customer's Carrier Name Abbreviation)	Indicates the abbreviated name of the customer's carrier providing the interLATA access service.
CCNR (Calling Card Number Restrictions)	Indicates the called number screening profile of the calling card.
CCO (Circuit Control Office)	Indicates the network circuit control office responsible for all work functions required to complete circuit implementation the CCO, when applicable, also controls and assures that the frame to frame continuity test was completed.
CCOA (Central Office Carrier Office Address)	The FID will be used to identify the street address of the central office location where the OLEC's inventory is built.
CCOL Central (Office Carrier Location)	The FID will be used to identify the location in the central office address where the OLEC's inventory is built.
CCON (Customer Contact)	Indicates the name and telephone number of the person who authorized the special services circuit.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CCPA (Calling Card Permanent Address)	Identifies a permanent distribution address for calling cards, other than the billing address.
CCQ (Calling Card Quantity)	Indicates the name requested by the customer to be printed on the card and the quantity of cards to be issued in the specified name.
CCRI (Calling Card Reissue)	Indicates that replacement calling cards are to be reissued without affecting the total number of credit cards on the customer's record.
CCSN (Calling Card Special Number)	Indicates a special number, other than a telephone number, assigned to a calling card.
CCSO (Calling Card Special Options)	Special options for calling card services.
CCV (Credit Card Approved)	Indicates the customer has been issued a bank credit card.
CDC (Call Directing Code)	Identifies the code by which a communications terminal on AL special services circuit is energized to receive a message based on line protocol of a particular selective calling system.
CDI (Call Detail Indicator)	Indicates that call detail will be provided to the customer on this line.
CDLR (Confirming Design Layout Report Date)	Identifies the date by which the confirming design layout report should be received by the bell point on contact.
CDP (Cleared Defective Pair)	Indicates that a defective pair had to be cleared to provide facilities for the order and that this activity is to be tallied in the outside plant facilities control plan.
CDS (Control Data Set)	Identifies a data set as a "control" set. Indicates that the control data set terminates in a diagnostic control device.
CEIR (Confirming Engineering Infor Rep Date)	Indicates the date on which all local design groups are to receive a conforming report of design changes from the control design group.
CENT (Centralized Customer Service)	Indicates that all customer services are handled on a centralized and/or specialized basis.
CFA (Connection Facility Assignment)	Indicates the carrier system and channel that is to be used for high capacity interface and exchange digital services and access services.
CFAM (Connecting Facility Assignment MGMT)	To help with the management of connecting facility assignment activity.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CFBE (Call Forwarding Number External-Busy Line)	Indicates the telephone number or station number outside the customer group to which calls are forwarding when the called number is busy.
CFBI (Call Forwarding Number Internal-Busy Line)	Indicates the telephone number of station number in the same customer group. to which calls are forwarded when the call number is busy.
CFDE (Call Forwarding Number External Don't Answer)	Indicates the telephone number of station number outside of the customer group to which calls are forwarded when the called number doesn't answer.
CFDI (Call Forwarding Number Internal-Don't Answer)	Indicates the telephone number of station number in the same customer group to which calls are forwarded when the called number doesn't answer.
CFF (Call Forwarding From Number)	Indicates the telephone number of station from which calls are forwarded.
CFG (Customer Facility Group)	Identifies the customer facility group number that is associated with simulated facilities serving network access registers for CENTREX ESSX®-1 in 1E5 and 1E5A ESS offices.
CFN (Call Forwarding Number)	Indicates the telephone number or station number to which calls are forwarded.
CFNB (Call Forward Number)	Indicates the telephone number of station to which calls are forwarded when the called number is busy and when the CFNB number is different that the CFND (Call Forward Number-Don't Answer) number.
CFNI (Access Carrier Fiber Network Indent)	Indicates access carrier circuit identification code for the ring type service being requested.
CFSO (Call Forwarding Simultaneous Screening O)	Call forwarding simultaneous screening options.
CFW (Call Forwarding)	Indicates the call forwarding feature name(s) and optional feature attributes to be assigned to a line in a stored program switch.
CGA (Closed User Group Authority)	Indicates the international closed user group number or interlock code.
CGAP (Call Gapping)	Indicates that a call gapping (or trunk access limitation) arrangement is provided on feature group D access service.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CGN (Calling Group Number)	Identifies a unique identification number for a group of mailboxes and their access privileges on a voice messaging service.
CHD (Call Hold)	Indicates that a station line has the call hold feature.
CHNA (Channel Number Assignment)	Identifies the channel number(s) to be pre-assigned to an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) facility.
CHOK (Trunk Access Limitation)	Indicates the trunk access limitation arrangements provided on feature group C and D access service.
CI (Credit Information)	Indicates the customer's credit information.
CIG (Custom Intercom Group)	Identifies the group number assigned to each dimension station line in a custom intercom group.
CIR (Customer Interconnection Record)	Indicates that a customer interconnection record was issued to provide facilities for a service order or related Line Station Transfer (LST).
CIRX (Committed Information Rate)	Identifies the rate of traffic across the circuit under normal conditions.
CIV (Credit Information Verified)	Indicates the date when existing credit information is verified with the customer.
CKL (Circuit Location)	Identifies the service (terminating) address at which at least one loop of a special services circuit terminates. Each terminating address is assigned a unique numeric identifier preceding the address.
CKLP (Circuit Point of Connection)	Indicates the Common Language Location Identification (CLLI) of a designated point-of-presence where a circuit terminates (transport service).
CKLT (Circuit Location Telephone Company Wire Center)	Indicates the Common Language Location Identification (CLLI) of a telephone company bridging or hubbing wire center.
CKR (Circuit Reference)	Indicates the access service tariff customer's overall circuit name.
CKT (Circuit Number)	Identifies the number of a special service circuit that is in a format other than standard common language format.
CL (Cycle Length)	Identifies the number of ports included in a single polling cycle.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CLA (Customer Local Account)	This code is mechanically generated on accounts with additional data to identify and associated all bill for equipment and services provided for a customer at a given location.
CLF (Common Language Facility Identification)	Indicates the design, Type A location and Z location of a facility.
CLFC	Indicates the call forcing option for a line equipped with the call distribution feature.
CLM (CLCI Message Trunk Identification)	Indicates the CLCI Message Trunk Identification.
CLR (Closed Routine)	Indicates that a location is closed on a particular day or days (maximum of two) of the week and that there will be no collection access during that time.
CLS (Common Language Circuit ID-Serial Number)	Identifies the circuit number in standard CLCI serial number format.
CLT (Common Language Circuit ID-TN Format)	Identifies a special services circuit where the Common Language Circuit Identification (CLCI) for the circuit is in telephone number format.
CLTB (CLCI Telephone Number Billing)	Indicates the CLCI circuit identification in telephone number format for billing purposes.
CLV (Class Level Code)	Identifies a specific combination of features associated with a PBX console or PBX station line on a customer's switching systems.
CMA (Customer Maintenance Agreement)	Indicates the type maintenance agreement purchased by the customer and the expiration date of the agreement.
CML (Client Main Listing)	Indicates the customer's client name as it is to appear in the white pages directory, directory assistance records, and the address telephone directory.
CMR (Contract Month Remaining)	Indicates the number of months remaining on a contract agreement.
CMT (Common Transport Location)	Indicates the common language location identity of a tandem switch via the tandem and the percentage of overall traffic by BHM type that is routed.
CMTA (Connecting Message Trunk Assignment)	Indicates on the switched access account, the cross reference to message trunk or trunks that reside on the special access account.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CN (Contract Number)	Indicates the contract number used for billing items of service and equipment under the contract service arrangement and for marketing tracking purposes under contract service agreement.
CNCC (Carrier Non-Recurring Contract Name)	Indicates the IC requires the BOC, under contract, to provide customer service order information, or initiates PIC changes.
CNDI (Calling Card Name Display)	Indicates the name to be displayed on electronic telephone sets equipped with the display feature.
CNF (Connected Facility)	Identifies a minor associated facility that provides full or partial continuity from the central office to the facility address location.
CNI (Customer Network Identification)	Indicates the customer's reconfigurable network identification.
CNV (Contract/Control Number Variable)	Indicates the contract/control number used for variable rate structures when rating items of service and equipment provided under a contract or special arrangement.
COD (Cut Off On Disconnect)	Indicates that a DMS-100 line is equipped with the cut-off on disconnect option which forces the calling party to be cut off upon disconnect.
CNCC (Carrier Non-Recurring Contract Charge)	Indicates the IC requires the BOC, under contract, to provide customer service information, pending service order information , or initiates PIC changes.
CNDI (Calling Name Display)	Indicates the name to be displayed on electronic telephone sets equipped with the display feature.
CNF (Connected Facility)	Identifies a minor associated facility that provides full or partial continuity from the central office to the facility address location.
CNI (Customer Network Identification)	Indicates the customer's reconfigurable network identification.
CNV (Contact /Control Number Variable)	Indicates the contract /control number used for variable rate structures when rating items of service and equipment provided under a contract or special service arrangement.
COD (Cut Off On Disconnect)	Indicates that a DMS-100 line is equipped with the cutoff on disconnect option which forces the calling party to be cut off upon disconnect.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

COG (Centralized Operations Code)	Identifies a unique vendor code and project control manager code to track service order activity issued by the COG for all vendors.
COI (Community of Interest)	Indicates a unique identification number to identity the messaging boundary associated with the community of interest feature for a voice messaging system.
COIC (Contention For Incoming Calls)	Indicates whether or not called user terminal are allowed to contend for a call termination at the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) interface.
COIN (Coin Phone OPR & Info Net)	Indicates that all information following this FID pertains to coin telephone service and that the data is used exclusively by the coin system.
CONV (Conversion)	Indicates that special treatment is to be given an account during CRIS mechanized conversion.
COS (Customer's Other Service)	Indicates a customer's other service telephone number when it is desirable to show that the customer has other service.
COT (Change Order Type)	Indicates the new order type and number of a service order when is necessary to change the order type of a completed order.
COTY (Virtual Connection Type)	Indicates virtual connection type.
CPC (Cable Pressure Contactor)	Indicates that a cable pressure contactor is connected to a pair.
CPDN (Calling Party Default Directory Number)	Indicates the calling party default DN for each call type of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) interface (PIPE) or the terminal service profile.
CPG (Call Pickup Group)	Indicates the call pickup group number for a #1, #2 or #5 ESS CENTREX central office-like station line or a Prestige® line where the line is contained in a call pick-up group and may also indicate the line number of each line in a group.
CPN (Channel/Pair Number)	Indicates the channel(s) of a high capacity facility that is used for a switched access service. The channel pair assigned should agree with the channel pair indicated following CFA on the switched access order.
CPND (Calling Party Number Delivery)	Indicates whether or not the calling party number delivery feature is provided.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CPNS (Calling Party Number Screen)	Indicates whether or not calling party number screening is to be provided to a 5ESS ISDN directory number or ISDN primary rate trunk group.
CPO (Closing Bill Post Office)	On a responsibility change C order, indicates the closing bill post office information for mailing a final bill.
CPS (Carrier Pipeline Status)	Identifies the special services orders that are in the Service Order Processors (SOP) that qualify for access.
CPT (Cable Pressure Transducer)	Indicates a cable pressure transducer is connected to a pair.
CP8 (Calling Plan 800)	Indicates that the customer has a calling plan for local 800 service.
CR (Cross Reference List)	Cross reference listings are provided where a customer wishes to refer directory users from a commonly used name to a listing by which he desires to be known or from a former name to a new name
CREG (Concentrated Range Extended w/ Gain)	Indicates that a circuit is served from a central office concentrator equipped with concentrated range extension with gain.
CRN (Coin Receptacle Number)	Identifies the CAS receptacle that has been placed in the lower housing of the coin instrument. data following this FID consists of the last four characters of the cash receptacle.
CRO (Complete with Related Order)	Identifies the service order type and number of a related order that must be completed on the same due date.
CRV (Credit Report Verification)	Indicates the customer's credit report verification as reported by credit agencies.
CS (Class of Service)	Indicates the class of service that is being removed on a C or R order. This FID is always shown O section coded.
CSA (Communications Service Authorization)	Identifies the authorization number provided by the government for DECCO and other federal government services.
CSC (Carrier Security Code)	Guide the EATS transactions to the appropriate C01 account by the security code.
CSDT (Coordination of Service Due Time)	Indicates coordination of service due time.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CSG (Controlling Service Group)	Indicates on certain large and active accounts routing of customer service records and/or bills to a specific business office rather than the office which would normally handle the account.
CSGP (Customer Group Identifier)	Indicates the identification of the EFKTS customer group.
CSID (Customer Service Interface)	Indicates the identifications number of the customer service interface of an optical network unit.
CSL (Change Speed Calling List)	Indicates that the associated station has the ability to make changes in the speed calling list.
CSN (Concession)	Indicates the rate and type of concession when a concession (discount) rate applies.
CSO (Circuit Switched Channel Options)	Indicates the quantity of B channels allowed for use and which B channel is assigned to ISDN circuit switched bearer service.
CSR (CENTREX Station Rearrangement)	Indicates all CENTREX/ESSX® systems that have customer change capability.
CST (Customer Service Type)	Identifies the customer service type which is billed on the CABS account.
CSZ (Community, State and Zip)	Identifies the community, state and zip code for listed and service addresses. This data is sent to BSLD as requirements for postal information.
CT (Connect-Through)	Indicates that the assignments for this order was administered under the Connect-Through Plan which leaves drop or block wires and cross-connections in place in non-dedicated plan to the address without working service.
CTN (Contact Telephone Number)	Indicates the telephone number on which the agent or subscriber may be reached when it is different from the main number.
CTO (Access Cut Through)	Indicates the cut-through capability ordered as an option, per end office, with feature group D access service.
CTS (Customized Telecommunications Services)	Indicates customized telecommunications services.
CTT (Client Telephone Number Type)	Designate which directory number will be sent to the customer's voice mail system in the event of multiple call forwarding LEGS when serviced by the 5ESS switch.

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Table D CA-CZ (continued)

CTX (CENTREX Group Number)	Identifies the CENTREX group number assigned to a CENTREX customer served from as ESS office.
CUC (Central Office Terminal Channel Unit)	Identifies the type of central office terminal channel unit in a Digital Loop Carrier system (DLC).
CUD (Distribution Terminal Channel Unit)	Indicates the channel unit at the distribution terminal.
CUG (Closed User Group)	Indicates the closed user group options on a Public Packet Switching Network (PPSN) service or packet service on #5 ESS-ISDN.
CUGO (Closed User Group Owner Identification)	Indicates a cross reference to the packet closed user group owner's identity.
CUR (Channel Unit Remote)	Identifies the type of channel units for digital loop carrier systems serving at remote terminals.
CVN (Coin Voucher Number)	Indicates the voucher number on coin account for which commission is to be accumulated and issued on one monthly commission check.
CXR (Call Transfer Options)	Indicates the type of transfer capability on a per station basis that the subscriber specified.
CXRO (Call Transfer Originating Options)	Indicates originating options for custom type of call transfer when the controller is the originator of the call.
CXRR (Call Transfer Recall Option)	Indicates the station is equipped with the call transfer recall option.
CXRT (Call Transfer Terminating Options)	Indicates terminating options for custom type of call transfer when the controller is the originator of the call.
CZ (Carrier Zone)	Identifies the carrier resistance zone of a line working in a pair gain system.

1.4 DAD-DZIP

Table E DAD-DZIP

FID's	FID Descriptions
DAD (Delayed Activation Credit Date)	Indicates the start date for delayed activation credit.
DBIP (Dedicated Border Interconnection)	Indicates the border interconnection percentage between the tandem and end office or host when dedicated transport is ordered between the POP and the tandem.

Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DBN (Direct Billing Number)	Indicates the telephone number in an ESS office where message units and/or tolls are billed when there is an AIOD feature failure in the ESS office.
DBRG (Digital Bridge)	Indicates a digital bridge that exists between Originating Equipments (OE) within the switch.
DC (Door Code)	Indicates a code assigned to an apartment and can be dialed by a visitor to reach the desired apartment.
DCA (Data Customer Address)	Identifies the local network address and port number selected by a data set customer.
DCLS (Digital Subscriber Line Class of Service)	Indicates a point to point or multipoint digital subscriber line.
DCO (Design Control Office)	Indicates the Bell Operating Company (BOC) design control office responsible for the facility and termination circuits being provided to Another Common Carrier (OCC).
DCR (Disconnect Reason)	Indicates the reason for service disconnection on change of billing responsibility and completed disconnect orders.
DCT (Digital Access X-Connect SYS CKT Term)	Indicates the FlexServ® service account number and the network configuration indicator.
DCX (Digital Cross Connect)	Indicates the use of an electronic cross connect when facilities exist with time slot interchange function.
DDA (Directory Delivery Address)	Identifies a directory delivery address for main service when the listed, service or billing address is insufficient or when the directory is to be delivered to an address other than the service or listed address.
DDC (Direct Department Calling)	Identifies the group number assigned to a dimension PBX station line in a direct department calling group.
DDD (Desired Due Date)	Indicates the date the customer desires service when a firm due date cannot be negotiated.
DDLRL (Dedicated Access Line Design Layout Report)	Indicates that a Design Layout Report (DLR) is to be provided to the IC dedicated access line service.
DDSP (Delay Dial Start-Pulsing Signaling)	Indicates readiness to accept address signaling provided on feature Group C access service.
DEF (Defective Condition)	Indicates that the original pair assigned to this order was found to be defective and another pair was assigned. The type of defect will be entered before the cable a pair.

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Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DEL (Directory Delivery Equipment)	Indicates the number of directories to be delivered to the customer when different from normal delivery. DDL may also indicate special requirements for white pages, yellow pages and/or foreign directories.
DEMO (Demonstration Line)	To establish demonstration lines for a service or feature for use in a sales office or for sales training (prior to ETET or prior to tariff effective date).
DEP (Deposit Information)	Indicates customer deposit or other form of security for the account.
DF (Distributing Frame)	Indicates what the Facility One (F1) originates from a Distributing Frame (DF) located with an Extended Remote Switching System (XO-RSS) application. The data entry following DF is the identifying number assigned to the Remote Distributing Frame (RDF).
DFB (Delayed Final Bill)	Indicates that the final bill on this account should be delayed until the regular billing period for the account.
DFP (Deferred Payment Plan)	Specifies the details of a deferred payment plan.
DGC (Direct Group Calling)	Identifies a line or station as a member of a group served by the direct group calling feature on the horizon communications system.
DGN (Designation)	Identifies the customer's premises, the nature of the business or the customer's profession.
DI (Departmental Identification)	Identifies other charges and credit by departmental designation.
DID (Direct Inward Dialing)	Identifies a trunk or line used for direct inward dialed calls in ESS offices.
DIP (Dedicated Inside Plant)	Identifies the status of a cross-connection jumper on an ESS modular main frame.
DIS (Discount)	Indicates that a discount or an increase of the tariffed rate applies and the percent of the authorized rate to be billed.
DIV (Diversification)	Indicates the common language circuit identification of the service from which special diverse routing is required.
DLC (Delivery Diagnostic and Align Confirmation)	Indicates the delivery and diagnostic options from x.25 access lines in PulseLink®
DLCI (Data Link Connection Identification)	Indicates the near and remote logical addresses of a frame relay permanent virtual circuit.

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Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DLNM (Dial Name)	Identifies the title or name of the person assigned a mailbox on a voice messaging service.
DLRD (Design Layout Report Date)	Indicates the date, on and OCC order, by which the design layout report or the termination layout report must be forwarded to the OCC representative.
DM (Drop Medium)	Indicates the type of drop facility.
DMD (Delivery Method) Ident	The delivery method for AIN related reports.
DMT (Duplicate Account Magnetic Tape)	Indicates that the comptroller's tape used to substantiate billing (S&E, OC&C, Usage, Toll, etc.) for large accounts and access service is to be duplicated.
DND (Do Not Disturb)	Identifies a "Do Not Disturb" Group Number.
DNIC (Destination Network Identification Code)	Identifies the DNIC allowed to be routed over a particular X.75 interface.
DNMC (Do Not Mail Card)	Indicates that this customer is not to be issued a physical calling card.
DNP (Deny Non-Payment)	Indicates that an account is denied for non-payment of charges.
DNPR (Do Not Process)	Indicates an order is not to be processed to the DBAC and will suppress reissuance of the calling card.
DNR (Directory Number Reference)	Indicates the Logical Directory Number (DN) that this directory number/call type corresponds to and which relates to the FID TCGN (Terminal Configuration Group Name)
DNTD (Do Not Tear Down)	Instructs the MemoryCall®/BellSouth® Voice Mail building system to not tear down the mailbox because it is being reused.
DOC (Design & Operational Configuration Code)	Identifies the design and operational configuration code when a customer interconnects a tariff FCC No 260 service to a channel of a customer communications system. Data describes termination, service application and interface type requirements.
DOI (Date of Installation)	Indicates the date that service was originally connected.
DP (Distributor Point)	Identifiers the number of the distributor point assigned to lines requiring two signals upon origination and at termination of a connection in an ESS office.

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Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DPA (Different Premises Address)	Indicates that associated equipment and/or services are located at an address different from the main address.
DPCN (Distribution Point For Coin Line)	Indicates distribution point for coin line.
DPD (Disabled Person Discount)	Indicates a customer with a hearing or speech impairment who is entitled to TDD toll discounts.
DPG (Dialing Plan Group)	Indicating the dialing plan group used to provision CENTREX like lines in a #5ESS switch.
DPI (Different Premises Information)	Identifies supplemental information concerning a DPA (Different Premises Address) installation. It is currently used on orders for clients of an answering bureau with a service such as AutoTas. DPI identifies the telephone number of the answering bureau.
DPIC (Data Predesignated Interexchange Carrier)	Indicates the predesignated interexchange carrier for the data service.
DPM (Distributor Point Message Registers)	Identifies the number of the distributor points assigned to a line requiring local or remote message registers in ESS offices.
DPN (Drops Installed-New)	Indicates the number of new drops installed at each facility address per service order.
DPO (Distributor Point Overflow Registers)	Identifiers of number of the distributor points assigned to lines requiring an overflow register in ESS offices.
DPP (Distributor Point Protection Circuits)	Identifiers the number of the distributor point assigned to lines requiring the open switching interval protection line applique circuit in a #1ESS office.
DPR (Derived Pair User Telephone Number)	Identified the telephone number of the circuit using the derived pair of a single line subscriber carrier system.
DPS (Different Premises Subscriber)	Identifies different premises subscriber.
DPU (Distribution Point Unbalanced)	Indicates distribution point unbalanced.
DRD (Delivery Route Directory)	Indicates that special directory or special booth cleaning routes are established in a sequence different from the collection route sequence.
DRG (Distinctive Ringing)	To provision the distinctive ringing feature in the DMS 100 switch.

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Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DRP (Disaster Relief Plan)	Indicates the information necessary to administer a disaster relief/restoration program where recurring charges for specific services are suspended. Billing resumes after a specified expiration date.
DSA (Distribution and Supplemental Assignment)	Indicates an order is to be processed by a specific system.
DSG (Design Control Contact)	Indicates the name and telephone number of the IC (InterLata Customer) contact for design control.
DSGN (Default Service Group Name)	Indicates an ISDN Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is equipped with default service, which includes E911 and ASCR (Automatic Customer Station Rearrangement) capabilities.
DSI (Data Set Installation)	Identifies the address of a data set which is to be cross connected to the data set specified by the USOC on the service order.
DSK (Message Desk Number)	Indicates the message desk that has a message desk interface feature.
DSNA (Digital Services Network Assignment)	Identifies the facility that is used for the assignment of channelized or integrated services.
DSO (Data Set Options)	Indicates the data set options the customer has requested which differ from the standard options indicated by the USOC code suffix.
DTE (Data Terminal Equipment Back-Up)	Indicates up to seven preselected Data Terminal Numbers (DTN) for backup call redirection in PulseLink® in the event of a service outage.
DTN (Data Telephone Number)	Identifies the data telephone number associated with an X.25 or X.75 direct access facility terminal or asynchronous dial port terminating on the PulseLink® network.
DTS (Direct Telephone Sale)	Indicates direct sale of Bell system equipment and related direct sale information.
DTSP (Default Terminal Service Profile)	Indicates whether or not a given terminal service profile entry for a default TSP in the TLI or DMS-100 GSF. Indicates the TN and/or DTN of this user profile is the default numbers for the interface in the 5ESS.
DUAL (Dual Service)	Indicates that a telephone number is working with uninterrupted service at both the "F" (From) and the "T" (To) address simultaneously.

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Table E DAD-DZIP (continued)

DUIF (Data Unit Interface Function)	Indicates data unit interface function conventions: such as EIA (Electronic Industry Association) interface convention.
DVA (Designated Verified and Assigned)	Indicates the date on which implementation groups are to reports that all documents and materials have been received.
DZIP (Directory Zip Code)	Indicates the zip code associated with the customer's listed address or service.

1.5 EAC-EXR

Table F EAC-EXR

FID's	FID Descriptions
EAC (Exchange Area Classification)	Indicates the circuit exchange area classification used to determine division of revenue.
EAN (Station Controlled Conference Arrangement)	EAN indicates an ESSX® type lie in an ESSX® or DMS switch is equipped with the station controlled conference arrangement feature.
EBD (Effective Bill Date)	Indicates the effective date when it is other than completion date.
EC (Exchange Company Indicator)	Indicates the jurisdictional entity.
ECIL (E911 Customer Information Line)	Indicates additional emergency information at the PSAP (Public Service Answering Point), which is pertinent to the served location or customer.
ECO (Engineering Control Office)	Indicates the network segment's engineering control office responsible for overall design coordination of all circuits on an order.
ECSP (Exchange Carrier Switching Point)	Indicates the point code of the end office or tandem to which the SS7 signalled trunk is ordered.
ECT (Electronic Concentrator Termination)	Identifies the electronic concentrator termination for the AUTOTAS Client line.
EDBT (800 Database Trunks)	Indicates the number of trunks and the end office CLLI Code used to document trunks that are moved from an end office to a tandem to accommodate 800 database service.

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Table F EAC-EXR (continued)

EDN (End Destination Number)	Identifies the mailbox number or directory number to which an incoming call to a voice messaging service is to be routed at the end of an introductory announcement message.
EDP (Employee Discount Plan)	indicates that account is eligible for the employee discount plan.
EDT (Effective Date)	Indicates for database input, the date that the subscriber's service is to begin, end or change (e.g. 800 data base service).
EEX (E911 Excluded)	Indicates customer accounts excluded from E911 database.
EFB (Expedite Final Bill)	Indicates that an expedited final bill is desired.
EIRD (Engineering Information Report Date)	Indicates the date on which the control design group should have received an Engineering Information Report (EIR) from the local control design group.
EKTS (Electronic Key Telephone Service)	Indicates that EKTS, which allows a certain set of features to be available, is provided to this DN. Also indicates the billing record parameters for the features allowed.
ELA (Eight Hundred Listed Address)	Indicates the address information to be sent to (WNIB) or blocked from (BNIB) the universal 800 service directory provider.
ELL (Equipment Location Line)	Indicates equipment location line.
ELN (Eight Hundred Listed Name)	Indicates the subscriber's name information to be sent to (WNIB) or blocked from (BNIB) the universal 800 service directory provider.
ELT (Equipment Location Trunk)	Indicates equipment location trunk.
EN (Equipment Number)	Indicates the equipment number on CPE USOC's.
ENC (Encapsulated Splice)	Indicates that the buried service wire is connected directly to a buried cable in a permanent waterproof (encapsulated) splice.
ENT (Enterprise Listing)	Indicates a listing arrangement for customers that allows an out of town client to place a call at no charge. WX numbers are provided when a customer subscribes to a special reverse charge listing service.
EPF (Equipment Profile)	Indicates the profile number assigned to predefine option sets associated with official terminal equipment.

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Table F EAC-EXR (continued)

EQTX (Equipment Tax)	Indicates the taxes applicable to equipment billed under an open billing arrangement.
ERC (InterLATA Carrier)	Identifies the interLATA carrier (e.g. for interim NNX, proposed BOC 800 service and 800 number translation indicator.)
ESL (Essential Service Line)	Indicates that this line qualifies as essential service.
ESTN (Enhanced Service Telephone Number)	Indicates the surrogate client number of a MemoryCall® subscriber when he/she is not co-located in the enhanced service provider's serving central office.
ESV (Enhanced Service Vendor)	Indicates a tariffed service provided to a BellSouth® enhanced service provider for tracking purposes.
ETET (End to End Testing)	Indicates that end-to-end testing is being done on this order and account to check the quality of new product ordering, provisioning and billing.
ETM (Effective Time)	Indicates for database input, the time (other than default time) that the subscriber's service is to begin, end or change (e.g. 800 data base service).
ETN (Feature Group E Telephone Number)	Indicates the recording number required with feature group E service when terminating traffic (e.g. BMTTS) is ordered.
ETV (Educational TV)	Indicates educational television account.
EUPC (End User Point Code)	Identifies the originating end user's point code on a CCS/SS7 TCAP message for database services.
EVD (Event Duration)	Indicates the date and hours of air time for daily part time or occasional program service.
EXK (Exchange Key)	To identify the NPA/NXX for the service address on a customer who is porting his telephone number.
EXOC (Expedited Order Charge)	Indicates the order was negotiated with an interval shorter than that which the telephone company originally offered.
EXR (Exemption Reason)	Indicates reason a circuit is exempt from special access surcharge.

2. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's FA-QZ

2.1 FA-F9

Table G FA-F9

FID's	FID Descriptions
FA (Facility Address)	Indicates the official or physical address at which the telephone service is located. the facility address may include the community and state names.
FAC (Foreign Alternate Call Listing)	Indicates an indented foreign listing which identifies information necessary to direct calls to another number.
FANI (Flexible Automatic Number Identification)	Indicates that certain IC provided services are equipped to transmit information digits on specific call types to identify the calling station.
FAX (X.75 Facility Indicator)	Indicates whether or not facilities are transported across an X.75 interface.
FBA (Facility Billing Arrangement)	Indicates a special arrangement has been negotiated between the host customer of a higher level service and the subsequent customers of the lower level service.
FC (ISDN Flexible Calling)	Indicates the functional logical terminal is equipped with the ISDN flexible calling feature.
FCA (Feature Control Ability)	Indicates whether or not a given Electronic Key Telephone (EKTS) Terminal Service Profile (TSP) for an ISDN basic rate interface can activate an assigned feature.
FCC (Favorite Country Code)	Identifies the favorite country(s) chosen by the customer for the BellSouth® Long Distance International 123 Calling Plan®.
FCD (Frame Continuity Date)	Indicates the date on which frame-to-frame continuity is assured by appropriate test and the local distribution facility, if applicable, is present to the extent it can be determined.
FCG (Factory Charge)	Indicates that a non-recurring charge is to be billed at the factory level.

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Table G FA-F9 (continued)

F CR (Foreign Cross-Reference Listing)	Indicates foreign listings which may be used when a customer wishes to refer directory users from a commonly used name to a listing by which the customer desires to be known or from a former name to a new name.
FCS (FCC Call Sign)	Indicates the call sign for a ship which is registered with the telephone company under the Main Identification Number (MIN) plan.
FCSZ (Flow Control Size-Packet Service)	Indicates the throughput size, packet size and window size for packed service for ISDN in a DMS-100 switch.
FCT (Fixed Connection Time)	Indicates the duration of a fixed connection time interval.
FCTN (Former Customer Telephone Number)	Identifies the former customer telephone number.
FDD (Order Due Date)	Indicates the F order due date when it differs from the T due date.
FDN (Foreign Directory Name)	Identifies the directory where the listing is to appear.
FDT (Frame Due Time)	Indicates the time for an order to be worked or coordinated at the frame.
FEA (Feature)	Identifies features of each key system telephone station.
FGD9 (Feature Group D 950 Access Code)	Indicates routing of 950 traffic is over feature group D trunk groups.
FIC (Facility Interface Code)	Indicates the facility interface code for CPE that translates to the network channel interface.
FL (Foreign Listing)	Identifies a listing to be shown in a directory other than the customer's serving directory.
FLC (FLC Data Format Invalid)	Indicates the geographic area chosen by the customer for a long distance calling plan.
FLS (Free Line Service)	Indicates the calls to certain telephone company official numbers that result in no charge to the calling party.
FLT (Filter)	Indicates that a filter is required or associated on a customer's line.
FM (Free Minutes)	Indicates the number of free minutes that a customer has earned from the calling plan and the date that the free minutes will expire.

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Table G FA-F9 (continued)

FNM (Feature Name)	Identifies the specific option of a feature or package of features for CENTREX/ESSX®/Prestige® customers' options.
FRL (Facility Restriction Number)	Indicates that a CENTREX-like station line in an electronic switching machine is equipped to override the facility restriction level when a specified access code is dialed.
FRN (Facilities Reservation Number)	Indicates reserved outside plant (Loop) and possible central office facilities in a mechanized assignment environment.
FS (Fast Select Option)	Indicates the fast select options available to X.25 and asynchronous direct access line and private dial ports on PulseLink®.
FSC (Foreign Speaking Customer)	Indicates that a customer requires specialized assistance on calls to the business office by requiring a representative that speaks a foreign language.
FSN (Foreign Settlement Number)	Indicates a customer's local service account telephone number in the station and revenue accounting office number that bills this local number.
FSO (Foreign Switching Office)	Identifies the switching entity used for a circuit termination. The FSO must be specified for a circuit when it cannot be determined from the primary line identifier for that circuit or when the derived value would be incorrect. For access service, FSO indicates the dial tone or serving office for dedicated access line extension.
FSPI (Facility Signalling Point of Interface)	Identifies facility signalling point of interface.
FSPL (Foreign Special Listing Text)	Indicates a foreign special listing text phrase which includes narrative description or instructional information.
FST (Favorite State Plan)	Identifies favorite state chosen by customer for BellSouth® Long Distance Favorite State Calling Plan.
F1 (Facility One)	Identifies the first Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. It starts at the mainframe termination and ends at the "In" termination at the first interface (Cross-Connection Point). If there is no interface, it ends at the binding post or color termination assignment in the distribution terminal.

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Table G FA-F9 (continued)

F2 (Facility Two)	Identifies the second Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. It starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F3 (Facility three)	Identifies the third Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F4 (Facility Four)	Identifies the fourth Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F5 (Facility Five)	Identifies the fifth Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F6 (Facility Six)	Identifies the sixth Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.

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Table G FA-F9 (continued)

F7 (Facility Seven)	Identifies the seventh Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F8 (Facility Eight)	Identifies the eighth Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.
F9 (Facility Nine)	Identifies the ninth Outside Plant (OSP) segment of a transmission path when required for a working or pending-in service. Each segment starts at the "Out" cable count of an interface (Cross-Connection Point) and ends at the "In" termination of the next interface. If there is no other interface, it ends at the termination in the distribution terminal.

2.2 GAP-G5

Table H GAP-G5

FID's	FID Descriptions
GAP (Call Gapping)	Indicates call gapping.
GF (General Facilities)	Indicates additional equipment assignments are required from COSMOS for provisions of certain special services.
GIAC (Group Intercom All Calls)	The group intercom all calls group number.
GIC (Group Intercom)	Indicates the group intercom name and the group members' intercom number.
GID (Gateway ID)	Indicates the X.75 Gateway identifier for the public packet switched network service.
GOER (Group Option Enhanced Ringing)	Assigns terminating features to a dependent number in a RingMaster® group.

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Table H GAP-G5 (continued)

GRC (Grouping Code)	Indicates a group bill arrangement for billing by AT&T® long lines.
GST (Ground Start)	Identifies lines and trunks which require ground start central office line equipment.
GSZ (Group Size)	Identifies the number of access lines in a simulated facilities group on remote call forwarding and 800 service.
GWU (Gateway Usage)	Indicates the Gateway telephone number to which toll and/or message unit is guided.
G1 (Grouping Indicator One)	Identifies group indicator one.
G2 (Grouping Indicator Two)	Identifies group indicator two.
G3 (Grouping Indicator Three)	Identifies group indicator three.
G4 (Grouping Indicator Four)	Identifies group indicator four.
G5 (Grouping Indicator Five)	Identifies group indicator five.

2.3 HBAN-HTY

Table I HBAN-HTY

FID	FID Description
HBAN (High Capacity Billing Account Number)	Indicates the billing account number of the high capacity facility used to provide switched access service.
HCA (House Cable)	Identifies the house cable number assigned to a circuit.
HK (Hold Key Indicator)	Indicates the number for the hold key on a terminal for an ISDN service in a DMS digital switch.
HLN (Hot Line Service Number)	Indicates the telephone number which is automatically called by the switch when the originating customer goes off hook.
HML (Hunting Multiline Group Number)	Identifies an ESS multiline hunt group number in #1, 2, 3 or 5 ESS, DMS 100, Stromberg Carlson or Seiman's switch.
HOST (Host Location)	Indicates a host location for a multipoint data network of circuits.

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Table I HBAN-HTY (continued)

HPF (Hunting Preferential List)	Indicates that a specific #1 ESS hunting telephone number has a preferential hunt list and to specify the preferential hunt sequence for that telephone number.
HPR (Home Page Reference)	Indicates home page reference.
HRS (Hours)	Indicates the amount of billable time spent completing premises work.
HTC (Hunting Circular)	Indicates that a multiline hunt group is equipped for circular hunt.
HTG (Hunting)	Identifies each hunting sequence within a given hunting group.
HTU (High Telephone User)	Identifies an account or line that is expected to be subject to a higher frequency of placing or receiving calls or higher holding time than average.
HTY (Hunting Type)	Indicates the type of hunting arrangement (other than circular) associated with a specific #1 ESS multiline hunt group.

2.4 IB-ITM

Table J IB-ITM

FID's	FID Descriptions
IB (Installment Billing)	Indicates that an installment billing agreement has been made to bill non-recurring charges over a period of time of more than one month (that are not subject to minimal payment).
IC (Installment Credit)	Indicates the data necessary to administer an installment credit arrangement for the recurring charges associated with a specific service order.
ICE (Intelligent Controller Equipment)	Indicates the special equipment needed to handle party line and coin service in the Axe Intelligent Controller.
ICM (Intercom Feature Number)	Indicates in DMS-100, the number of a predesignated terminal that can be directly accessed when a customer has the ISDN intercom feature and in 5ESS, the intercom feature name and optional attributes and values assigned to an ISDN directory number.

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Table J IB-ITM (continued)

ICMC (ISDN Intercom Call Appearance)	Indicates the intercom group and optional attributes and values assigned to a 5ESS (5E9 or later) ISDN terminal call appearance.
ICN (Interexchange Company Order Number)	Indicates the order number provided by an interexchange company to identify a transaction or an order.
ICO (Independent Telephone Company)	Indicates the independent telephone company in whose territory a special service is terminated.
ICPK (ISDN Capability Packages)	Indicates the identity of the ISDN capability package which was ordered and the CPE identifier and whether additional features were provided outside the package.
ICSP (Interexchange Carrier Switching Point)	Indicates the point code, CLLI and switch type of the interexchange carrier switching point.
IDGP (Intercom Dialing Plan Group)	Identifies the telephone number list of an ISDN intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG1 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 11-20)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 11 through 20 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG2 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 21-30)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 21 through 30 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG3 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 31-40)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 31 through 40 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG4 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 41-50)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 41 through 50 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG5 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 51-60)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 51 through 60 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG6 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 61-70)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 61 through 70 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG7 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 71-80)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 71 through 80 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.

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Table J IB-ITM (continued)

IDG8 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 81-90)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 81 through 90 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IDG9 (Intercom Dialing Plan GRP Members 91-100)	Identifies the telephone number list for members 91 through 100 of an ISDN two-digit intercom group served by a #5 ESS switch.
IFB (Initial Final Bill)	Indicates that an account is to be established when an access service N order is cancelled or issued for charges (i.e. engineering consultation charges) and an initial final bill is to be rendered for the charges incurred.
IFC (Network Channel Interface Code)	Indicates the point of connection of a network channel.
IM (Interrevenue Accounting Office Move)	The IM FID is used when a customer is moving between revenue accounting offices, either intrastate or interstate.
IMC (IC's Maintenance Contact)	Indicates the name and telephone number of the IC (InterLATA customer) contact for maintenance.
IMP (Implementation Control Contact)	Indicates the name and telephone number of the IC (InterLATA customer) contact for implementation control.
INCO (International Carrier Option)	Indicates that feature Group D end office or access tandem is equipped to forward international calls of one or more international carriers to the interLATA customer.
INQ (Inquiry)	Indicates that inquiry service was ordered with message billed, bulk billed bill processing service or private line billing service.
INV (Interval Parameters)	Indicates the applicable parameters used by TIRKS to determine the critical dates for a special services order.
INVU (Ported Inventory Update)	Indicates a non-BST telephone number ported in from another local service provider.
IOC (Input-Output Channel)	Indicates the input-output channel number needed for the provisioning of a message desk.
IPL (Installment Plan -Equipment)	To provide installment billing for CPE equipment.
ITM (Item Number)	Identifies the number of an individual work item on a line or station transfer associated with a service order.

2.5 JC-JU

Table K JC-JU

FID's	FID Description
JC (Jack Code)	Indicates the code identifying the type of jack in which an AT&T com line or circuit terminates.
JK (Jack)	Indicates the jack number assigned by the telephone answering service bureaus to each client line that terminates in their switchboards.
JKB (Jack Button)	Indicates the appearance of a secretarial answering service client's number in their console.
JLP (Jack Line Position)	Indicates the unique identification of a jack and the jack position number assigned to a particular line or circuit connected to vendor equipment.
JMV (Joint Marketing Venture)	Identifies an account where joint sales and servicing exists between a regulated and non-regulated entity.
JU (Joint User)	Identifies a person or a firm sharing the telephone service of the main customer.

2.6 KCO-KSH

Table L KCO-KSH

FID's	FID Descriptions
KCO (Keep Cost Order Number)	Associates work for a given system or a given service order or entire account with a particular keep cost order number.
KEY (Key Designation)	Identifies digital ESSX® electronic telephone set features.
KN (Key Number)	Identifies the number of the key that is assigned to the station for making collections.
KS (Key System Number)	Identifies the number assigned to each key system within an account.
KSH (Keyset Short Hunt)	Indicates that keyset short hunt option is assigned to directory number appearances on a set on a DMS-100 switch.

2.7 LA-LUD

Table M LA-LUD

FID's	FID Descriptions
LA (Listed Address)	Identifies the address to be listed in both the directory and directory assistance records. The listed address is normally the location where the customer resides or the premises of a business.
LAGT (Local Area Network Group Translations)	Indicates port and trunk group definition and the direction of calls for local area network.
LAI (Listing Appearance Indicator)	Indicates the content and positioning of listing information contained within a specified space or box.
LAM (Loop Assignment and Make-up Date)	Indicates the date by which loop assignment information and the loop make-up, when required, are transmitted to the appropriate work group.
LARP (Line Access Relay Panel)	Identifies the auxiliary terminal strip on the main distributing frame that the interconnect point between the feeder cable pair, the Cable Pressure Monitoring System (CPSM) remote terminal and the Originating Equipment (CE).
LAT (Local Access Transport Area Identification)	Identifies the common language name of the Local Access Transport Area (LATA).
LATT (Local Area Network Trunk Translations)	Indicates system trunks module translations for local area network.
LCC (Line Class Line)	Identifies the originating and terminating restrictions or combinations of restrictions for a line in an ESSX® CENTREX-CO, ESSX®-1, ESSX®, Digital ESSX® System.
LCL (Logical Channel Layout)	Indicates the maximum number of channels available per X.25 access line in PulseLink®

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Table M LA-LUD (continued)

LCON (Local Contact)	Identifies the name and telephone number of the persons at a customer's circuit location, on a special services circuit, who is responsible for making the necessary arrangements for installation, e.g. equipment location, power source, access to premises, etc. and to answer any questions regarding the service. This is the person who is to be notified by the serving test center when work on that portion of the circuit has been completed.
LCP (Local Charging Prevention)	Indicates whether or not this packet user wants to prevent the X.25 data terminal equipment from being charged for virtual calls, whether incoming or outgoing.
LD (Line Designation)	When 800 service lines are served by electromechanical (non-ESS) central office, it is possible to provide multi-line service using only dialable 800 number. When this is done, the Line Designation (LD) is used to represent
LDDN (LAPD D-Channel Default Directory Number)	Indicates the default DN for LAPD access on the D-channel of an ISDN interface for TLI and a terminal service profile for DMS-100.
LHT (Last Hunt Terminal)	Indicates the highest terminal number hunted from each hunting telephone number in a multiline hunt group.
LIE (Left In Equipment)	Identifies left in equipment which is to be reconnected in place or equipment which is to be reused.
LIF (Left-In By Field Forces)	Indicates the total number of accountable equipment left-in on an outward order type.
LIN (Driver's License Number)	Indicates the driver's license number for the subscriber responsible for billing.
LKLC (Link Level Parameters D-Channel Counters)	Indicates the data link (layer two) counter parameter for an ISDN D-channel Basic Rate Interface (PIPE).
LKLD (Link Level Parameters D-Channel)	Indicates the data link (Layer 2) parameters for an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) D-channel Basic Rate Interface (PIPE) in a generic stored program controlled switch.
LKLP (Link Level Parameters)	Indicates the link level parameters associated with the terminal interface used with PulseLink®. This feature allows users to select settings for the acknowledgment timer, retry limit, and maximum number of bits in an information frame.

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Table M LA-LUD (continued)

LKLT (Link Level Parameter D-Channel Timers)	Indicates the data link (Layer Two) timer parameters for an ISDN D-channel Basic Rate Interface (PIPE).
LKSN (Link Set Number)	Indicates the link set connecting two specific STP's in a LIDB access arrangement.
LLNF (Local Loop Not Furnished)	Indicates a BST Local Loop is not furnished.
LMP (Loop Management Protocol)	Identifies virtual connection signalling protocol for frame relay services.
LMU (Loop Make Up)	Identifies loop make up.
LMUR (Loop Make Up Remarks)	Identifies loop make up remarks.
LN (Listed Name)	Indicates the customers' listing as it is to appear in the white pages, yellow pages directories and the directory assistance records.
LNR (Last Number Redial)	Indicates in a DMS-100 switch, that a subscriber can redial their last called number by depressing a single key on their customer provider telephone.
LOC (Location)	Identifies more specific information associated with an address.
LOP (Local Area Network Options)	Identifies specific options with which lines terminating in a Local Area Network (LAN) are equipped.
LOR (Overflow To Route Index)	Indicates the route index to which a call is to be directed when all lines in a DMS-100 hunt group are busy.
LPC (Late Payment Charge Extension)	Identifies customers eligible for an extension of their late payment charge.
LPCA (Presubscription IntraLATA Carrier Arrangement)	To allow the type of selection and date of negotiation of an intraLATA PIC (Predesignated Interexchange Carrier).
LPIC (Predesignated IntraLATA Carrier)	To allow the customer's selection of an intraLATA PIC (Predesignated Interexchange Carrier).
LPS (Loop Start)	Identifies lines and trunks which require loop starts central office line equipment when, based on his/her indicators of the service order, ground start line equipment would generally be assigned.
LRD (Last Review Date)	Indicates the date of the last review of a scheduled review of payment plans.
LRN (Location Routing Number)	Indicates the location routing number of a directory number associated with number portability.

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Table M LA-LUD (continued)

LSC (Listing Set Up Code)	Indicates standard informational phrases associated with the customer's directory/directory assistance listing.
LSD (Lapse In Service Date)	Indicates the date an item was disconnected at the old location when items rated under a special pricing plan are involved in a lapse service move.
LSEL (Line Selections Options-Originating and Terminating)	Indicates the originating and terminating line selection options for the ESSX® station that overrides the off-hook automatic selection of the primary directory number.
LSF (Local Service Freeze)	To set up and identify accounts that are frozen to local service changes from another provider.
LSO (Local Service Office)	Indicates the NPA/NXX associated with the wire center which serves a customer's premises in which a circuit terminates.
LSOT (Local Service Office Termination)	Identifies that the local serving office of an interLATA carrier's circuit should be used as an end point for circuit design by CPC.
LST (Line or Station Transfer)	Identifies a line or station transfer associated with a particular service order.
LT (Line Terminal)	Identifies line terminal.
LTCL (Logical Terminal Class)	Indicates logical terminal class.
LTG (Line Treatment Group)	Indicates the treatment group number assigned to a line served by a DMS switch.
LTI (Loop Termination Identifier)	Identifies each loop, when multiple loops share the same primary line identifier.
LTID (Logical Terminal Identifier)	Identifies, uniquely, ISDN terminals in a DMS digital switch.
LTIF (PulseLink® Terminal Interface)	Indicates the type of terminal protocol interface associated with PulseLink® service.
LTL (Local Transport Locations)	Identifies the serving wire center by CLLI (Common Language Location Identification) code for an interLATA access customer location.
LTN (Local Charge Telephone Number)	Indicates the local telephone number at which local service charges are to be billed from a different telephone number.
LTP (Local Transport)	Indicates the type of switched access local transport being ordered and the type of facility the transport is riding.

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Table M LA-LUD (continued)

LTS (Life-Line Telephone Service)	Indicates those customers entitled to a credit (either federal only or federal and state) toward their non-recurring charges, due to Link-Up-America charges.
LTYP (Link Set Type)	Indicates the connecting link type.
LU (Living Units)	Indicates the number of living units to be prewired in a multi-unit resident structure.
LUD (Local Usage Detail)	Indicates that a complete itemization of local calls is to be provided to a measured or message service customer, in place of the normal measured or message service bill summary.

2.8 MA-MYAD

Table N MA-MYAD

FID's	FID Description
MA (Make Assignment)	Indicates that facility assignments are required after USOC's that normally do not require specific facility assignments.
MAC (Marketing Account Code)	Identifies major coin customers.
MADN (Multiple Appearance DCTY Number Call Arrangement)	Indicates the call arrangement and/or primary/secondary indicator associated with a multiple appearance directory number feature.
MAN (Major Account Number)	Indicates the five number code assigned to certain large accounts.
MAP (Manual Assignment Procedures)	Indicates manual assignments have been previously made and must be associated with the service order.
MAXB (Maximum B Channels)	Indicates the maximum number of B channels to be used on a demand basis for circuit switched services on basic rate ISDN.
MBL (Mini-Bridge Lifter)	Identifies a plug-in bridge lifter located in the central office.
MBNT (Make Busy Night Transfer)	Identifies artificial or artificial and conversation busy.
MCC (Month's In Credit Class)	Indicates the number of months an account has been in a particular credit class.

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Table N MA-MYAD (continued)

MCFI (Multiple Number Call Forwarding Inhibit)	Indicates that call forwarding is inhibited on the multiline directory numbers associated with a primary number.
MCPA (Managed Commitment Plan Arrangement)	Customer billing plan unique to each customer's location.
MDA (Multiple Mounting Address)	Identifies the address of a multiple data set mounting device. It is also used to indicate the preassigned port number for a dial-in FlexServ® line.
MDP (Modem Pooling Logical Definition)	Indicates the modem pooling parameters for a multiline hunt group in a 5ESS ISDN environment.
MDPK (Maximum D Channel Packet Users)	Indicates the maximum number of packet users on a D channel on a basic rate access digital subscriber line.
MDR (Message Detail Recording)	Indicates the message detail recording feature name and optional feature attributes (Group Name) to be assigned to a line in a 5ESS office.
MDRO (Magnetic Detail Recording Data Options)	Indicates call detail data options.
MEM (Mailbox Members)	Indicates the number of mailbox members associated with a bulletin board mailbox.
MGP (Multiple Appearance Directory Number GRP)	Indicates the MADN and primary directory numbers of electronic telephones where the MADN terminates.
MI (Machine Interface)	Indicates trunk signalling, supervising and transmission capabilities for message trunks.
ML (Multiline Wire Lead Designation)	Indicates a multiline wire lead designation, tip color, ring color and pole number.
MLG (Multi-Line Non-Hunt Group Number)	Identifies a #1 ESS multi-line non hunt group number.
MLR (Mechanized Mailer)	Indicates the type of literature to be or not to be mailed to a customer at the time of service order activity.
ML2 (Multi-Line Variety Package List Two)	Indicates a multi-line variety package list relates a two digit dialed number to an assigned telephone number for a two digit intercom.
MND (Mechanized New Connect/Disconnect)	Indicates a C or R order type processed as a N or T for toll billing purposes e.g. dormitory ESSX®.

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Table N MA-MYAD (continued)

MNN (Miscellaneous Number Network)	Identifies the type of Automatic Number Identification (AN) wiring needed on one-way out trunks in step-by-step central offices.
MOC (Managing Operating Company)	Indicates the company managing the account on certain multi-state accounts.
MOJ (Material On Job)	Indicates the date that materials will be received by the implementation groups for corporate communication orders.
MPB (Meet Point Billing)	Indicates an account or a service within an account is subject to meet point billing arrangement.
MPC (Multiplex Configuration)	Identifies that data set multiplex configuration (port number bits per second) selected by the multiplex customer.
MPG (Message Processing Toll Guide)	Indicates a message processing local calling toll guide is to be established.
MPN (Multi-Party Identification Network)	Indicates the auxiliary terminal number assigned to each direct dial central office trunk requiring Identified Outward Dialing (IOD) in a panel or a #1 XBar office when local tariffs permit a charge for directory assistance. The use of this central office equipment permits direct dialing to directory assistance with the calls being billed to the main billing number while allowing toll calls to be routed to the operator for extension identification. (CABS)
MPR (Major Account Priority)	Indicates that a major account has installation and maintenance priorities based on telephone company objectives.
MPS (Maximum Packet Size)	Indicates the maximum packet size for packet services on an ISDN Basic Rate Interface (PIPE).
MRF (Multiple Appearance Directories Number Ring Forward)	Indicates the ringing options for MADNS with the single call arrangement feature.
MSAC (Sub-Marketing Sub-Account Code)	Aids in tracking revenue on certain large public services account.
MSB (Make Set Busy Option)	Indicates the station is equipped with the make set busy option in the DMS-100 switch.
MSGN (Message Service Group Name)	Indicates a cross reference to a Message Service System (MSS) group name of an enhanced service provider multi-line hunt group which performs MSS function for an end user served by the 5ESS. (CRIS)

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Table N MA-MYAD (continued)

MSP (Modem Predefined Standard Profile)	Indicates the predefined or standard default profile options for modems in a public packet switching network. (CRIS)
MSS (Message Service System)	Identifies the message service system feature name and optional feature attributes to be assigned to line in a 5ESS office.
MST (Master Circuit Location)	Identifies the master or controlling location on a multipoint service .
MTER (Maximum Number of Terminals)	Indicates the maximum number of terminals on a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL).
MTP (Multi-Point Indicator)	Indicates the most current intraLATA circuit configuration (i.e. two point or multipoint) for a special service circuit.
MTU (Maintenance Termination Unit)	Indicates the minimum usage level to which the customer has agreed.
MVP (Multi-Line Variety Package)	Identifies the unique common block or group name that serves Prestige® Communications Service (SCB). Identifies the unique common block or group name that serves Prestige® service in the serving central office. (SB)
MWI (Message Waiting Indication)	Indicates that a line (e.g. ESSX®) is provisioned with message waiting indication, a feature of message desk interface.
MXK (Maximum Number of Keys)	Indicates the maximum number of keys in use on a terminator an ISDN-like service in a DMS digital switch.
MYAD (My Address)	Indicates the relationship of the PulseLink® X.75 interface of the other network.

2.9 NAR-NXS

Table O NAR-NXS

FID's	FID Descriptions
NAR (Narrative Entry of Other Charges)	Indicates a special change or credit on the OC&C statement.
NAT (Name, Address and Telephone Number)	Prevent billing name and address of NP or NSLT customers from being released.
NBC (Number of B Channels)	Indicates the number of B channels that are assigned for the basic rate ISDN interface.

Table O NAR-NXS (continued)

NBF (Non-Biscus/FACS)	Indicates that a specific address on the service order is not on the Street Address Guide (SAG) for the local area.
NBM (No Bill Message)	Indicates suppression of printing of AT&T bill messages.
NC (Network Channel)	Identifies transmission performance ordered, conditioning, noise, and data parameters.
NCC (Network Controller Configuration)	Identifies each port on a network controller and specifies the condition (speed, facility type and on/off line condition) of each port.
NCF (Number of Calls Forwarded)	Indicates number of calls forwarded.
NCI (Network Channel Interface)	Identifies the electrical and physical interface, number of wires, signaling, impedance, transmission levels and options ordered.
NCO (Network Control Office)	Identifies the network segment's work center that is designated as the office responsible for the service (provisioning and maintenance) of the Bell system provided portion of a special service customer's network.
NCON (Negotiation Contact)	Indicates the name and telephone number of the person authorized the issuance of a special services order and who is responsible for all negotiations with the customer.
NCR (No Customer Change Capability)	Indicates a CTX/ESSX® station line is not equipped with the customer change capability.
NDC (Nondefective Change In Assignment)	Indicates nondefective change in assignment.
NDT (No Double Connect/Data Call Protection)	Indicates that a line is equipped with the feature data call protection which prohibits any interruption of "hit" to that line when the line is in a busy state during data transmission.
NEL (Number of Equipment Listings)	Indicates that an additional copy of the customer service record must be obtained.
NETP (Network Service Provider)	The network service provider selected by the end user to support a data application.
NFE (Network Facilities Existing)	Indicates network facilities existing.
NHN (Non-Hunting Number)	Indicates the non-hunting telephone numbers in a #1 ESS multiline hunt group.
NIJ (Network Interface)	Indicates that a jack or jacks are used as network interface.

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Table O NAR-NXS (continued)

NLC (New Line Connection)	Indicates the number of central office lines installed at a previous service rate and the number installed at a no previous service rate.
NLST (Non-Listing Name)	Identifies customer listing which may only appear on the directory assistance records or may be used for account identification.
NMB (No Minimum Billing)	Indicates that non-minimum billing applies on an access service order.
NMC (No Maintenance Contract)	Indicates that a customer has declined a maintenance contract for eligible inside wire.
NOB (Number of Bills)	Indicates that a customer is to receive more than one copy of the bill.
NOD (Number of Days)	Indicates the number of billable days for daily part-time or occasional program service.
NOT (Number of Tests)	Indicates the minimum number of tests required and the number of tests ordered by the IC when testing services are required.
NOW (Number of WATS Lines)	Indicates the equivalent of outward WATS credits, not to exceed the number of real outward WATS lines that the IC reports to apply for prorate.
NP (Non-Published)	Identifies customer listings which do not appear in the customer white pages directory.
NPIN (No Print PIN)	Indicates the PIN is not printed on calling card.
NPT (Network Provided Tones)	Indicates whether or not the switch should apply normal call processing tones and announcements in band, over a connected ISDN basic rate interface B-channel for speech and 3.1 KHZ audio calls originated by a user.
NRA (Non-Recurring Charge-Access Services)	Indicates the monetary amount of a non-recurring access charge.
NRIC (Non-Recurring Installation Charge)	Indicates a non-recurring installation charge that differs from the charge that would normally be determined by CRIS. Indicates a manually rated non-recurring charge for installation.
NRLN (Non-Recurring Central Office Line Charge)	Indicates it is necessary to manually rate the central office line charge on a service order.

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Table O NAR-NXS (continued)

NRM (Non-Recurring Miscellaneous Charge)	Indicates an identifying code and the monetary amount of a miscellaneous non-recurring charge.
NRNC (Non-Recurring Number Change Charge)	Identifies when it is necessary to manually rate the number change charge.
NROC (Non-Recurring Other Carrier Charge)	The non-recurring charges associated with coordinating the transfer of subscriber service to another local exchange carrier.
NRPC (Non-Recurring PIC Charge)	Identifies when the customer, because of the carrier, has to change their interexchange carrier. NRPC waives the PIC charge for the customer and bills it to the carrier.
NRS (Non-Recurring Charges)	Indicates identifying code and a monetary amount for a non-recurring charge which cannot be determined by a USOC or another FID on the service order.
NRSO (Non-Recurring Service Order Charge)	Indicates a manually rated service order charge. NRSO overrides charges that would normally be mechanically generated.
NRT (Non-Recurring Charge Transfer)	Used to transfer all non-recurring charges (including the service ordering and installation charges) generated by a particular order from one account to another.
NRVC (Non-Recurring Premise Visit Charge)	Indicates a non-recurring premise visit charge-tariffed. NRVC overrides charges that would normally be mechanically generated.
NSTN (Non-Standard Telephone Number)	Identifies a telephone number that does not have a standard format.
NSV (Night Service Fixed)	Indicates a bridging trunk number of a PBX.
NTF (Notification Class of Service)	Indicates whether the user should never be notified or conditionally be notified that an incoming X.25 call request packet is awaiting delivery.
NTN (New Telephone Number)	Indicates on an F order that either a new main telephone number assignment is required on the corresponding T order.

- continued -

Table O NAR-NXS (continued)

NVS (CRIS Hold File)	For CRIS processing if an FSO should be on the line, CRIS adds NVS with FSO data and the order can recycle into CORDNET. Internally CRIS changes NVS to FSO.
NXS (NXX Code Sharing)	Indicates the local serving office for a customer who has service provided via NXX code sharing.

2.10 OAB-OWNR

Table P OAB-OWNR

FID's	FID Descriptions
OAB (Order Assigned By)	Identifies on manually assigned order the employee who assigned the order.
OBP (Out Binding Post)	Appearance of the FID deleted.
OCB (Order Completed By)	Indicates that the service order was completed by a field and/or a premise visit.
OCD (Other Charges and Credits Detail)	Indicates that the additional OC&C detail is required on certain large user and government accounts.
OCL (Common Language Office)	Indicates the common language location identity for a tandem, an end office or a dial tone office.
OCO (Overall Control Office)	Indicates the overall control office responsible for the coordination of all the work activities related to this service order.
OCP (Optional Calling Plan)	Indicates those customers having optional one-way or two-way to a given point.
OCT (Other Company Tariff)	Identifies all orders for other common carriers the tariff jurisdiction to which all rate elements on a service order are to be billed.
ODBR (On Demand B-Channels & B-Channel Restrictions)	Indicates the number of Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) on demand B-channels that can simultaneously be engaged in calls for a DN, and the number of B-channels and their restrictions per call type per DN.
ODBU (On-Demand B Channel Packet User)	Identifies on-demand B channel packet user.

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Table P OAB-OWNR (continued)

ODN (Line Overflow To Directory Number)	Indicates the directory number in a DMS office to which line hunting overflows. In a #5ESS office, it is required with Terminal Station Restriction (TGS) to redirect calls to another directory number.
OE (Originating Equipment)	Identifies the central office line equipment which provides access to control equipment used to complete a telephone call. The various types of control offices using originating equipment require different code make-ups for data entries.
OER (Originating Equipment Reference)	Indicates a reference to an ISDN PIPE's central office originating equipment.
OFB (Official Bill Medium)	Indicates the primary official bill medium for an access customer.
OGO (Outgoing Only Service)	Identifies lines and trunks in ESS central offices that are used for outgoing only service and do not have assigned.
OIO (Original Incorrect Order)	Indicates the service order type and number of a completed service order which requires correction.
OND (One Number Dialed)	Indicates the pre-selected telephone number to be pre-selected telephone number to be programmed into the automatic dial back modem.
ONU (Optical Network Unit)	Indicates the identification number of an optical network unit.
OPC (Out Pair Color)	Identifies the standard binder group and pair color codes of the cable pair on the field side of a cross-connect terminal when the cable color is coded.
OPU (Optional Plan Usage)	Indicates a customer who has subscriber to optional plan usage. This plan provides the customer with a flat rate for a predetermined number of hours of usage. Actual usage that exceeds the basic allowance is billed at increments provided in the tariff.
ORD (Service Order Type and Number)	Indicates the order type and number assigned to a service order. When greater than eleven characters , the order number will be entered after an unfielded left-hand order.
ORM (Originating Mark One)	Indicates the digit translation process for routing administration of a line served by an EWSD switch.
OSA (Other Service Address)	Indicates the street address to which 800 service calls are being routed when the customer subscribers to specialized routing, e.g. time of day, day of week, etc.

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Table P OAB-OWNR (continued)

OSI (Open Switching Interval)	Identifies the number of the open switching interval protection line applique assigned to the line.
OST (Originating Station Treatment)	Indicates a non-standard response to be provided on a line(s) originating 0+ calls.
OTID (Office Tape Identification)	Indicates the recording office identification.
OU (Optional Unit)	Indicates the identification number of the optical unit at the remote electronics site associated with the assigned fiber distribution system channel.
OID (Optical Unit Identifier)	Indicates the intelligent network identifier of the optical line unit at the most digital terminal.
OWN (Ownership Code)	Identifies ownership of station apparatus when owned by another company and billed by BellSouth®.
OWNR (Ownership Type)	Identifies the type of ownership on an account to tailor negotiation of payment arrangements and facilitate the study of accounts by ownership type.

2.11 PA-PX

Table Q PA-PX

FID's	FID Descriptions
PA (Provisioning Arrangement)	Indicate the type of provisioning arrangement that indicates the access service for an entire circuit at the order level.
PAA (Provisioning Access Arrangement)	Indicates the provisioning access arrangement that indicates the access service at each end point of a particular circuit, as specified by the customer.
PAB (Prewire and Bill)	Indicates to CRIS that a final bill is to be rendered on prewire services.
PACI (Personal Access Code Identifier)	Indicates the unique string of characters e.g. a password, that a user must supply to meet security requirements to gain access to a system.
PAH (Previous Account History)	Indicates a non-pay disconnect customer to be excluded from the installation Telsam base.
PAR (Parity)	Indicates the parity options for asynchronous access in PulseLink®.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PB (Promotional Billing Information)	Indicates the billing information for promotional offering of usage sensitive items.
PBG (Packet Switching-Data Business GRP Number)	Identifies a business grouping which indicates intra versus inter-group ISDN packet calls on the AMA billing records.
PCA (Predesignated Carrier Arrangement)	Indicates the subscriber's application date and origination of the request.
PCB (Packet Network Calling Options)	Indicates the call blocking options available for X.25, X.75 and asynchronous access lines in PulseLink®. This feature allows a customer to define the incoming and outgoing call capability of his/her access line to meet individual specifications.
PCC (Permanent Credit Classification)	Indicates permanent customer account credit classification.
PCI (Predicted Collection Interval)	Indicates the initial predicted collection interval.
PCID (Previous Circuit Identification)	Identifies circuits previous.
PCL (Proprietary Classification)	Identifies the type of account and that the account is classified as proprietary per the customer's request.
PCN (Published Customized Number)	Indicates the customized display, either alphabetic, or a combination of alpha and numeric characters of a customer's telephone number in listing services products.
PCP (Packet Custom Profile)	Indicates a predefined packet service profile and other discrete options.
PCRA (Peak Cell Rate)	Indicates peak cell rate.
PDAC (Planning Design Access Code)	Allows TIRKS to automatically assign and design diversified circuits.
PDC (PPSN Auto/Direct Call Options)	Indicates the auto call/direct call options available for X.25, X.75 access lines to PulseLink®. This feature can be used to shorten the end user's call set up requirements when the majority of his calls are made to one specific data telephone number.
PDCR (Partial Disconnect Reason)	Indicates the reason for partial disconnect of services.
PDD (Packet Mode Data On D Channel)	Indicates the switch should offer terminating packet mode data calls, incoming to the indicated DN (Directory Number) on the D channel.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PDES (Pound Key Designation)	Identifies the definition of the pound key for a voice messaging service to allow mailbox owners to access or prevent accesses to their mailboxes.
PDN (Primary Directory Name)	Indicates the directory in which a listing is to be inserted, changed or removed when the appropriate directory cannot be determined from the central office, exchange and community name entries.
PDP (Pre-Defined Standard Profiles)	Indicates the predefines standard profile options for asynchronous direct access lines and private dial ports in PulseLink®.
PFG (Private Facilities Group)	Indicates the private facility group name assigned to a station line in a #5ESS office.
PFN (Provisioned Forwarding Number)	Identifies the directory number by which calls are routed through the network.
PFT (Power Failure Transfer)	Identifies a station line number or a USOC for an externally mounted ringer to which ringing is transferred during a power failure. The FID and its data are associated with the line or trunk USOC from which ringing is transferred.
PFW (Provision Four-Wire)	Indicates the circuit is to be provisioned as a 4-wire circuit.
PFX (Prefix)	Indicates whether or not the switch is to append a prefix digit to the call forwarding number when the customer is in a 1AESS office.
PGI (Packet Group Identifier)	Indicates the identity of the packet group which contains the X.25 parameters for this packet service.
PGS (Pair Gain System)	Indicates that service is established by using a loop pair gain system, i.e. 1A concentrator, Loop Switching System (SLM) or Subscriber Loop carrier System (SLC).
PGSC (Pair Gain System Configuration)	Indicates the central office side configuration of a pair gain system.
PHB (Permanent Hold Bill)	Indicates when it is necessary to hold a bill for a period of time.
PHI (Packet Handler Interface)	Indicates the number of the signaling terminal card used as the packet handler interface for terminals with packet service on the D channel.
PHR (Phrase)	Indicates when phrases are required in a listing.
PIC (Predesignated Interexchange Carrier)	Indicates the customer choice of an interexchange carrier.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PICP (Predesignated Interexchange Carrier Change Prohibited)	Indicates to the CRIS system that a PIC change is prohibited at the account level when the request to change a PIC is generated by the mechanized systems (Care Customer Account Record Exchange).
PID (Personal ID For Remote Access)	Indicates a randomly assigned personal identification number associated with remote access call forwarding or other central office features.
PIN (Personalized Identification Number)	Indicates the calling card secret code that the customer will be required to provide whenever the card is used.
PIU (Percent of Interstate Usage)	Indicates the percent of interstate usage for determination of interstate versus intrastate access service usage.
PIUD (Percentage of Interstate Usage For Dedicated Transport)	Indicates the PIU applicable on the dedicated transport for determination of interstate versus intrastate access service usage and miscellaneous charges.
PIUE (Percentage of Interstate Usage For Entrance Facility)	Indicates the PIU applicable on the entrance facility for determination of interstate versus intrastate access service usage and miscellaneous charges.
PIUM (Percentage of Interstate Usage For Multiplex)	Indicates the PIU applicable to the channelized equipment or multiplexer for determination of interstate versus intrastate access service usage and miscellaneous charges.
PKG (Package)	Indicates package.
PLCC (Public Packet Switch Line Class Code)	Indicates the originating and terminating restrictions or combinations of restrictions for a line in a Public Packet Switch Network (PPSN).
PLCP (Predesignated IntraLATA Carrier Change Prohibited)	Indicates to CRIS that an LPIC change is prohibited at the account level when the request to change LPIC is issued by care.
PLNC (Plan Code)	To bill usage based on the measured service type ADN rate indicator and measured service type shown behind the PLNC FID.
PLU (Percent Local Usage)	PLU indicates local jurisdiction.
PMDS (Public Message Delivery System)	Indicates service options for public message delivery service for public communications.
PMH (Public Station Mounting Height)	Indicates the mounting height of public and semi-public telephone.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PN (Primary Number)	Indicates the primary indicator or number of a multiple directory number arrangement.
PNHN (Packet Non-Hunting Member)	Identifies non-hunting data terminal number assigned to an ISDN packet bearer service that is a member of a multiline hunt group in a stored program control switch.
PNT (Permanent No Treatment)	Indicates that an account is to be referred to the business office for special collection consideration in lieu of mechanized customer treatment.
PO (Post Office)	Indicates the indicates the post office information which may either a zip code or a complete city, state and zip code. (SCB)
POE (Packet Originating Equipment)	Indicates the physical termination assignment for a PulseLink® packet service.
POER (Packet Originating Equipment Reference)	Indicates a reference to an ISDN PIPE's central office packet originating equipment.
POI (Point of Interface)	Indicates the common language or narrative name for the point of interface within an access customer's location.
POID (ACD Position Identifier)	To identify the position in an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group.
PON (Purchase Order Number)	Indicates when it is the policy of a customer to issue a purchase order or work order to the telephone company before work is started.
PORT (Port Identification)	Indicates the identification of the trunk side port essential to provisioning code calling or loudspeaker paging service in a 5ESS office.
POS (Position Number)	Indicates the position number on a switchboard or answering turret.
POUT (Porting Out)	Indicates a BST telephone number is ported out to another local service provider.
PPB (Permanent Packet On B Channel)	Indicates permanent packet is on the B1 or B2 channel of a basic rate access Digital Subscriber Line (DSL).
PPCD (Prepaid Calling Card)	Indicates amount and expiration date of the prepaid calling card.
PPD (Preferred Payment Date)	Indicates the payment due date that has been mutually agreed upon between the customer and the company when it is other than the normal due date for the account.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PPIN (Print PIN)	Indicates the PIN is printed on the calling card.
PPR (Physical Pair User Telephone Number)	Identifies the telephone number of the circuit using the physical pair of a single line subscriber carrier system.
PR (Pair Number)	Identifies the cable pair of the specific feeder, distribution, tie or trunk cable. It will also identify preassigned pairs associated with channelized services.
PRC (Packet Network Reverse Charging Options)	Identifies the reverse charging acceptance options on a Public Packet Switch Network (PPSN).
PRE (Presurvey)	Indicates when a presurvey should be performed by an installation foreman in connection with complex inside wire installation.
PRI (Priority)	Indicates an established order of precedence for installation or change of services.
PRIM (PRIM/SEC Originating Equipment For Digital Bridge)	Indicates the primary/lead and secondary/associated originating equipment for the digital bridge.
PRIV (Privacy)	Indicates the calling party telephone number is restricted from being displayed to the called party on all calls.
PRMD (Provision of Rated Message Detail)	Indicates that rated message detail is to be entered on a data file or magnetic tape to be provided to an interexchange carrier.
PRN (Project Number)	Indicates a unique number assigned by the interfunctional Service Coordination (SC) team for tracking negotiated projects and expedites or by corporate communications for supply coordination.
PRO (Priority)	Identifies the priority originating feature associated with outgoing trunk queuing on ESSX® station line.
PROX (Prevent Access to 101XXXX Dialing)	Indicates that the customer is denied access to 10XXXX dialing.
PRP (Prepayment)	To indicate prepayment period for a CSA or special assembly.
PRQ (Protection Required)	Indicates station equipment protection requirements.
PRU (Pair Usage)	Indicates that half of a given pair is being used or that more than two services may use the pair.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PSAN (Priority Service Authorization Number)	Identifies the authorization number provided by the federal government for Telecommunication Service Priority (TSP) system services. (No CRIS listing)
PSDS (Public Switched Digital Service Option)	Indicates the public switched service option of switched access service FGD is billed in minutes of use.
PSM (Common Language Prefix & Service Code Modifier)	Identifies the prefix, service code, and modifier for special services circuit.
PSO (Package Switch Options)	Indicates the packet switch options available with PulseLink® X.25 and X.75 direct access lines. The FID defines two separate packet level options; multiline hunt grouping of physical access lines, and permanent virtual circuit configurations of logical channels.
PSPC (Primary Sales Person Code)	Identifies the primary salesperson assigned to a public service account.
PSV (Political Campaign Service)	Indicates the service used by a political campaign organization.
PTD (Plant Test Date)	Indicates the data on which overall testing is to be started.
PTF (Partial Move)	Indicates that the order is partial service move (e.g. move circuit location).
PTFD (Partial T and F-Dual Service)	Indicates a partial service move with uninterrupted service at both service locations.
PTLI (Packet [Data Terminal Number] Telephone Line Identification)	Indicates the pilot number of an ISDN packet multiline hunt group.
PTN (Plant Test Number)	Identifies the plant test number associated with any service requiring a number for local testing purposes.
PTR (Percent Traffic Routed)	Indicates the percent of originating traffic routed to each customer's Point of Termination (POT) used to apportion the local transport change for each POT.
PTW (Provision Two-Wire)	Indicates the circuit is to be provisioned as a 2-wire circuit.
PTY (Party Designation)	Identifies the party position on an exchange service line on which there may be more than one party.
PVER (Purchase Order Version)	The interexchange carrier's or access customer's version of a purchase order number.
PWC (Public Services Work Category)	Indicates the public services work category (amount and degree of difficulty or work) associated with an order.

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Table Q PA-PX (continued)

PWG (Plant Work Group)	Identifies special services work groups.
PX (PBX Station or Line Number)	Identifies a PBX station line number.

2.12 QBS-QZ

Table R QBS-QZ

FID's	FID Descriptions
QBS (Query Busy Station)	Indicates that the supervisor station has the query busy station feature.
QDN (Queue Directory Number)	Identifies the queue directory number associated with delayed call forwarding service.
QFN (Queue Feature Number)	Indicates the queue number where the queue feature exists.
QINH (Inhibit Querying)	Identifies a station or access line which is not allowed to access ETS queues purchased by the ETS customer.
QM (Quad Member)	Indicates the unique quad member number for the link.
QN (Quantity)	Indicates when more than one calling card for the same number is required.
QP (Queue Parameters)	Indicates the queue feature name assigned to a line in a 5ESS office.
QS (Quick Service)	Indicates a quick service new connect is to be mechanically issued.
QSN (Quick Service Number)	Indicates to the mechanized system to generate a disconnect order on the quickservice telephone number following the FID QSN.
QTY (Quantity)	Indicates a numeric value for switched and planned facility access busy hour minutes that will override the quantity expressed in the code column. On planned facility orders, QTY also indicates multiple increments of mileage.
QZ (Special Billing)	Indicates a special toll billing arrangement for long distance calls.

3. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's RA-Z4LN

3.1 RA-RZN

Table S RA-RZN

FID's	FID Description
RA (Related Account)	Indicates the billing account number of the related account.
RAF1 (Rate ADJ Factors for Digital (DS1) Svcs)	Provides ratcheting factors for a high capacity service riding a DS1 system to allow CABS to mechanically ratchet the monthly rate.
RAF3 (Rate ADJ Factors for DS3)	Provides ratcheting factors for a DS3 to allow CABS to mechanically ratchet the monthly rate.
RAML (Reactive Main Line)	Indicates the number of main lines used to provide service at a customer's location when any portion of existing non-working facilities are reactivated.
RAN (Recurring Account Number)	Identifies in a measured service environment where there is a split of billing responsibility for the recurring and local usage associated with an entire account or USOC within an account. This FID indicates that recurring charges are billed to the number entered after RAN and the toll and local usage charges are billed to the number entered in the TN field of the Identification (IDENT) field.
RAN (Recurring Account Number)	Indicates an account number when recurring charges are to be billed to another account.
RAO (Revenue Accounting Office)	Identifies the revenue account office responsible for billing.
RAO (Revenue Accounting Office)	Identifies the revenue account office .
RAS (Route And Stop)	Indicates route and stop.
RAX (Rate Area Exception)	Indicates the difference in rates within an exchange.
RBE (Remote Bridge Originating Equipment)	Indicates the remote originating equipment which is digitally bridged to another originating equipment (OE) or remote originating equipment (ROE).
RC (Rate Center)	Indicates (1) the measured point-to-point rate center in an optional calling plan (2) the rate center name when it differs from the community and state name indicated by the circuit location (CKL).

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

RCC (Rate Center Code)	Identifies the measured point-to-point rate center with the optional calling plans.
RCG (Recorder Group)	Indicates a grouping number which supplies AMA tape identification to gather outward WATS calls for billing in ESS and non-ESS offices.
RCID (Related Exchange Company Circuit ID)	Identifies the related AP physical circuit ID against which the virtual connection activity is requested.
RCK (Returned Check History)	Indicates the corrected dishonored check history. Each numeric represents the number of checks returned in a month. Entries are arranged in order of age from left to right and cover a 12-month period. Zero (0) indicates no checks returned.
RCKT (Remarks-Circuit)	Identifies pertinent circuit information that is not recorded elsewhere on the order.
RCN (Repair Control Number)	Identifies in LMOS the repair force responsible for the circuit being installed if that repair force is not the force responsible for maintenance and repair of the main account telephone number.
RCSO (Reuse Combined Service Order)	Indicates the combined (PSEUDO) service order number assigned by the mechanized facility assignment system to the reuse group of which this service order is a member.
RCU (Restrict Casual Use)	Indicates that a central office line is restricted from casual use of the related usage-sensitive feature.
RCYC (Ringing Cycle)	Indicates the ringing cycle option by the customer for call forwarding in a No. 1 or No. 5 ESS office.
RD (Rate Date)	Allow in Bill (BILL) Section for ESSX® Vintage Tariff. Indicates the date on which the rate is based when the rate to be applied is other than that in effect on the start of the agreement date.
RBD (Retain Disconnect for Billing)	Indicates that service has been disconnected but specific rate elements have been retained for billing to avoid termination liability charges and non-recurring charges when the channel is reactivated.
RE (Ringer Equivalence)	Indicates that the bell or ringer has been disconnected.
REF (Reference)	Indicates a code that uniquely identifies information associated with a USOC.

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

REFN (Reference Number)	The reference number assigned to identify the circuit on requests for multiple circuits, or segments on requests for a multi-point circuit.
RESH (Reseller Sharer)	Identifies the type of customer and tracks actual market behavior in resold or shared private line services.
RHI (Rate History Information)	Indicates rate history information used to provide a record of billing information specific to a customer's service.
RID (Records Issue Date)	Indicates the date on which all involved assign/designated groups are to send the word document to all implementation groups.
RIE (Rate Included Elsewhere)	Identifies USOCs that are entered on the service order to provide service but are not to be rated individually.
RIN (Related Inquiry Number)	Allows the tracking of service orders originating on CSPS where a service inquiry preceded the service order.
RIS (Ringer Isolator)	Identifies the presence and/or type of ringer isolator assigned tot the circuit.
RK (Release Key)	Indicates the number for the release on a terminal on an ISDN-like service in a DMS digital switch.
RL (Related Listing)	Indicates a relationship between primary and/or additional type listings.
RLA (Remote Location Address)	Indicates the location address of a remote switching system.
RLC (Remote Location Code)	Identifies the CLLI (Common Language Circuit Identifier) of an RTI (Remote Terminal Location) which might be an RT (Remote Terminal) or an RSU (Remote Switching Unit)
RLOA (Remote Loop Originating Address)	Identifies the address of a remote loop originating device.
RLOC (Remote Loop Originating Code)	Identifies the CLLI of a remote loop originating device.
RMAN (Regional Major Account)	Indicates provision of one magnetic tape coin draft for large users in the region.
RMB (Random Make Busy)	Indicates randon make busy.
RMI (Requested Maximum Interval)	Indicates the maximum number of days allowed to elapse between collections.
RMK (Remarks Unretained)	Indicates the general remarks that are not retained for any departmental records.

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

RMK (Remarks Unretained)	Indicates the general remarks that are not retained on the account record.
RMK (Remarks Unretained)	Indicates notifiers and miscellaneous work instruction.
RMKB (Remarks Basic Address)	Identifies remarks associated with a specific basic facility.
RMKD (Remarks Directory)	Identifies specific information which is meaningful the directory department.
RMKP (Remarks Plant)	Indicates miscellaneous retained assignment remarks.
RMKR (Remarks Retained)	Indicates remarks that are retained for company records.
RMKR (Remarks Retained)	Identifies remarks which are to be retained on the account record.
RMKS (Remarks Supplemental Address)	Indicates remarks associated with the special supplemental address related to the facility address.
RMN (Ring Master Number)	Identifies the ring master number.
RMP (Restrict Multi-Point Digital Subscriber Line)	Indicates the multipoint Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is restricted to one active user.
RMTE (Remarks Terminal)	Identifies information about a terminal. Data is required when there are access restrictions and there is miscellaneous information applicable to a terminal which is needed for completion of pending orders.
RND (Redirecting Number Delivery Feature)	Indicates whether or not redirecting number information should be delivered to the user equipment on an incoming call.
RNG (Ringing Combination)	Indicates the ringing required to signal the customer and to indicate terminating class treatment of any telephone number in a #5 Crossbar office. When used with tens block screening, RNG designates the ringing combination required to provide incoming service treatment for CENTREX or two line hunting.
RNP (Ringing Pattern)	Indicates the selected ringing pattern for automatic call back and distinctive ringing services in a #5 ESS office.
RO (Related Orders)	Indicates related orders which may reflect varying due dates and which are not necessary in the completion process of this order for cross reference purposes.
RO (Related Order)	Identifies service orders that are pending for the same living unit address or same facilities.

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

ROE (Remote Originating Equipment)	Identifies the line equipment which is located in a remote switching system.
ROL (Ring On Line)	Indicates the line or lines to which the ringer in a key telephone is connected.
ROP (Refer to Outside Plant)	Indicates that a service order has been referred to the outside plant engineering group due to a shortage of plant facilities.
RORG (Responsible Organization)	Indicates the responsible organization (RESP ORG) for database input (e.g., 800 Database Service).
ROUT (Rural Route Number)	Indicates the rural route number that is used in unnumbered address orders.
RPCN (Rebate Program Contract Number)	Indicates the partnering vendor, vendor contract number and monetary amount per minutes of use.
RPCR (Related Peak Call Rate)	Indicates related peak call rate.
RPE (Remote Packet Originating Equipment)	Identifies a packet originating equipment assignment at a remote switching unit.
RPOA (Registered Private Operating Authority)	Indicates customer preselection of Registered Private Operating Authority who provides the transit network for X.25, X.75 access gateways to other interLATA/interstate packet networks or value added networks. An RPOA will primarily be an Interexchange Carrier.
RR (Relay Rack)	Identifies the relay rack on which a specified piece of equipment is located.
RRL (Revenue Requirement -Loop)	Indicates the amount of money that the coin station must earn each month based on the loop mileage cost to furnish service at the location.
RRMA (Report Recipient Media and Address)	Identifies the frequency of a report associated with advanced intelligent network service.
RRSO (Reuse Related Service Order)	Indicates the service order type and number of a related service order(s) in reuse group - is entered as a cross-reference when reusing facilities.
RSCR (Related Sustained Cell)	Identifies related sustained cell.
RSCT (Related Service Category)	Identifies related service category.

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

RT (Route Number)	Identifies the geographic installation route in which the service address is located. When a separate repair foreman route number is also required, it follows the installation route number.
RTC (Reterminated Connection)	Indicates the activity required when an installer must reterminate an existing but previously idle service (drop or block) wire, or place a connection at an interconnect point to reestablish service to a previously served address.
RTE (Rate)	Indicates a recurring charge for which there is no tariff rate in the company which is issuing the service orders (e.g., Special Assemblies).
RTE (Manual Rate)	Indicates a recurring charge which must be manually rated. The monthly amount reflects the total rather than the unit charge.
RTF (Remote Terminal Field)	Identifies the remote terminal in the field which provides the interface between the digital line and the subscriber loops associated with subscriber loop multiplexer (SLM) carrier systems.
RTG (Routing)	Indicates the location(s) to which an order is routed.
RTI (Route Index)	Used to route the dialed number to a particular group in an ESS office.
RTN (Return Ported Number)	Indicates ported out telephone number which has returned to BellSouth®.
RTNN (Return Ported TN to Non-home Switch)	Identify a telephone number that had ported out is returning to BST, but to a different serving switch.
RTX (Resale Tax Application)	Indicates revenues exempt from taxes because of resale.
RUF (Reuse Facilities)	Indicates the explicit cross reference of the facility to be reused.
RVPI (Related Virtual Path and Channel Identifier)	Identifies related virtual path and channel identifier.
RXA (Remote Cross-connection Administration)	Indicates how a remote (electronic) cross-connect is administered.

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Table S RA-RZN (continued)

RZ (Resistance Zone)	Identifies the geographic area in terms of subscriber loop resistance limits expressed in hundreds of Ohms.
RZN (Rate Zone - Collocation)	Indicates the rate zone assigned to a rate element which is zone sensitive when served by a BellSouth® office.

3.2 SA - SWO

Table T SA-SWO

FID's	FID Description
SA (Service Address)	Identifies the physical address at which telephone service is located when the address is different from the listed address.
SA (Service Address)	Indicates the address where the service is located.
SAC (Service Access Code)	Identifies a special access code.
SAD (Sales Action Date)	Indicates the Julian calendar date on which action was taken.
SAN (Subscriber Authorization Number)	Identifies that whenever a customer issued a continuing authorization, generally having application to an entire account as opposed to specific activity.
SAN (Subscriber Authorization Number)	Identifies subscriber authorization number.
SB (Special Billing)	Indicates that under certain conditions a special billing entry must be made if minimum period billing is involved. If an account is disconnected in less than a month, comptrollers will make the EBD of the disconnect one month following the connect date of the account.
SBAN (Switched Billing Account Number)	Indicates the billing account number and access service group of the Switched access service utilizing a high quality of high capacity channels.
SBE (Summary of Billing Entities)	Summarizes all exchange telephone companies (ETCs) other than the ETC issuing a bill for a given meet point billing account, or all states involved in a cross-boundary service.
SBN (Special Billing Number)	Indicates a special toll billing number not specifically associated with a telephone number.
SC (Sleeve Connect Relay)	Identifies the specific relay of a customer line assigned to a #5 Crossbar office which has hunting service that includes two or more telephone numbers in the same tens block.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SCA (System with Customer Administration)	Identifies a system equipped for customer administration of change and rearrangement.
SCD (Service Code Denial)	Indicates that Feature Group A access service is equipped with screening to disallow certain call completions.
SCF (Speed Call Feature Name)	Indicates the speed calling feature name and optional feature attributes to be assigned to a line in a stored program.
SCG (Speed Calling Group)	Identifies the speed calling group number to which a CENTREX/ESSX®/PBX Prestige line belongs.
SCI (Security Code for Inquires)	Guide the equal access transactions (EAT's) to the appropriate CO1 account by the security code.
SCIC (Secondary Carrier Identification Code)	Indicates the secondary CIC to be associated with an 800 database number in the service management system (SMS).
SCID (Switched Circuit Identification)	Indicates the circuit identification of the Switched access services(s) that will appear on the Special access Hi-Cap account.
SCLF (Selective Call Forwarding)	Provision call forwarding in EWSD switch.
SCN (Serial Compensation Number)	Identifies the employee and organization responsible for negotiating the arrangements on the order.
SCND (Secondary Calling Name Display - AIN)	Indicates to deliver a calling name other than the listed name to a display terminal.
SCO (Serving Central Office)	Indicates serving central office.
SCP (Special Composite PIU)	Indicates the composite PIU (Percentage of Interstate Usage) of the Special access facilities riding a Switched access facility that is used for reverse ratcheting.
SCRA (Sustained Cell Rate)	Indicates sustained cell rate.
SCRN (Class of Call Screening)	Indicates the optional feature of class of call screening that is available on Feature Group E access service.
SCRT (Service Class Routing)	Indicates the service class routing per trunk group on access service.
SCS (Secondary Class of Service)	Indicates the secondary class of service whenever the class of service for a particular order entry differs from the main class of service for the account.
SD (Subsequent Due Date)	Indicates a subsequent date when the order is not completed on the original due date.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SDES (Star Key Designation)	Identifies the definition of the Star Key, for a voice message service to exit, ignore, or allow the caller to back up to a predefined mailbox.
SDN (Secondary Directory Name)	Identifies the directory name of a directory other than the primary directory in which a customer is entitled to be listed.
SDTN (Supplement Data Terminal Number)	Indicates the second and subsequent data terminal numbers associated with multiple addresses used on PulseLink® X.25 access lines. This feature allows a customer to connect multiple terminals to a single access line with each having it's own terminal number.
SE (Special Equipment)	Indicates a general designation for special equipment not inventoried but which requires the pair termination in a mechanized assignment system.
SED (Service Establishment Date)	Indicates the established date for an item when that item's date is not the same date which would normally be generated.
SEQ (Sequence)	Indicates the order number after which this order is to be sequenced for processing.
SET (SET Number)	Identifies the controller, slot, and carrier serving the dimension electronic custom telephone.
SF (Supplemental Form)	Indicates to the DSAC (Dialed Services Administration Center) that a supplemental form for ordering vertical features has been used.
SFG (Simulated Facilities Group)	Indicates the simulated facilities group number that is associated with a line or register.
SFN (Simulated Facility Number)	Identifies the number of an access line that is a member of a simulated facility group when the simulated facility group has one or more access lines that are not assigned telephone.
SGN (Common Language Segment Number)	Identifies segments in a multi-point Special service telephone line or circuit.
SHA1 (Shipped Materials Recipient's Address 1st Line)	The first line of the recipient's address to which items will be shipped.
SHA2 (Shipped Materials Recipient's Address 2nd Line)	The second line of the recipient's address to which items will be shipped.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SHCN (Shipped Materials Recipient's Address Community Name State & Zip Code)	The community name state and zip code of the recipient's address to which items will be shipped.
SHN1 (Shipped Materials Name First Line)	Indicates the first line of the recipient's name to which item will be shipped.
SHN2 (Shipped Materials Name 2nd Line)	Indicates the second line of the recipient's name to which item will be shipped.
SH2 (Share Speed Call List Two)	Indicates the telephone number of a line whose 2-digit speed calling list is to be shared with another line.
SAI (Special Intercept Action)	Indicates the 800 number and the corresponding "pseudo" telephone number for intercept purposes.
SIC (Standard Industrial Classification)	Indicates a consumer's primary business activity.
SID (Scheduled Issue Date)	Indicates the date the primary order document is to enter the order distribution system.
SIG (Selective Signaling Number)	Used with calling cards issued for marine service when the customer's ship can be dialed rather than voice called.
SIS (Special Identifying Tele. No. Supplement)	Identifies the supplement to the special telephone number of a circuit when the NPA element of the number is special such as 800 Service.
SIS (Special Identifying Tele. No. Supplement)	Identifies the supplement to the special telephone number of a circuit when the NPA element of the number is special such as 800 Service.
SIT (Spec. Ident Telephone Number)	Identifies the supplement special telephone number of a circuit when the NPA element of the number is a special area such as 800 Service.
SL (Secondary Listing)	Identifies a listing which appears in a secondary directory. These listings are mechanically generated except for official telephone service.
SLA (Secondary Location Address)	Identifies an address for a primary termination of CENTREX, ESSX®, and PBX-like service in addition to the customer's main address.
SLB (Separate Line Billing)	Indicates that within a multi-line hunt group in an ESS office, to line originating a call is billed directly for the toll or message call.
SLI (Sales Lead Initiated)	Indicates the individual who initiated the sales lead for an item of service order equipment.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SLKC (Signaling Link Code)	Indicates the specific link in a quad(s) of links.
SLS (Sales Code)	Indicates the employee and organization responsible for negotiating the arrangements on the order.
SLSN (Sales Name)	Identifies the sales negotiator.
SLSS (Sales Code Suffix)	Identifies the support person plus the sales entity outside the region.
SM (Speed of Order Issuance Measurement)	Indicates the report code used to develop measurements for the speed of order issuance.
SMD (Simplified Message Desk (S&E))	Indicates that a hunt group line is part of a simplified message desk center.
SMDG (SMDI UCD Group Options Parameters)	SMDG indicates the option parameters for the simplified message desk interface with universal call distribution.
SMPL (Sample)	Identifies orders that are being sampled to conduct quality billing measurements.
SN (Service Name)	Indicates the name of the customer at a circuit location.
SNA (Subsequent Non-Recurring charges Application)	SNA may only appear once per logical line or once per grouping line within the group.
SNI (Standard Network Interface)	Identifies the code assigned by the subscriber to a network associated with the autovon system.
SNID (Sonet Network Identifier)	Identifies sonet network identifier.
SOF (Service Order Facsimile)	Indicates that CRIS will generate a service order facsimile message which includes non-recurring charges.
SOI (Socio-Economic Indicator)	Indicates coin stations that are assigned special economic evaluations for marketing use.
SOP (Section Of Plant)	Identifies the number of the section of plant. This section of plant is associated with the terminal that serves the customer, SOP usually follows the last facility.
SOR (Station Origination Restriction Group Numb)	Indicates the station origination restriction group number.
SORC (Station Origination Restriction Controller)	Indicates the station origination restriction controller number.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SP (Scan Point)	Indicates the scan point number in an ESS or DMS-100 office that is associated with such services as a random make busy key, a stop hunt key, carrier group alarm circuits, group alerting line busy circuits and mobile radio circuits.
SPC (Solicitation/Survey Preference Codes)	Identifies solicitation/survey preference codes.
SPD (Speed of Data Transmission)	Indicates the speed of data transmission.
SPFT (Special Font)	Indicates a special or different print type is to be used for customer listing information in the directory white pages.
SPID (Service Profile Identifier)	Identifies the service profile identifier of an integrated service digital network (ISDN) terminal.
SPL (Special Listing text)	Indicates special dialing instruction for calls received after hours, weekends, or holidays.
SPO (Service Provisioning Overall)	Identifies OVP (Overall Service Provisioning) results data for the service provisioning performance plan and other departmental processes on designed and non-designed specials.
SPP (Special Pricing Plan)	Identifies an item of equipment under a special pricing plan.
SPS (Special Studies)	Indicates special studies.
SRE (Service Exchange Number - Packet Service)	Indicates the service exchange number for Packet service.
SRID (Simultaneous Ring Personal Ident Number)	Identifies the simultaneous ring personal identification number.
SS (Social Security Number)	Identifies the social security number and/or name of individual(s) responsible for payment of telephone bill.
SSC (Single Line Subscriber Carrier)	Indicates one additional voice-frequency circuit from an existing cable pair. The existing cable pair is referred to as the physical circuit and the carrier channel as the derived circuit. SSC can be used only to provide single party residential service.
SSM (Special Safeguarding Measures)	Indicates that a special services circuit requires special safeguarding measures.

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

SSM (Special Safeguarding Measures)	Indicates that a special services circuit requires special safeguarding measures. Special safeguarding measures are used primarily on services involving national security. SSM includes SSP (Special Service Protection). In addition, it may include locked terminals, in bridged pairs, wire in conduit and cable in lieu of drop.
SSP (Special Service Protection)	Indicates that a special services circuit requires special service protection to insure that other functions do not interfere with the circuit's operation. The circuit is of such a nature that nonmonetary shorts, opens or accidental contact may cause serious reaction in customer relations. Indicates that a special services circuit requires special service protection to insure that plant operations do not interfere with the service provided by the circuit. If SSP applies to a circuit that is chosen for an LST, SSP is associated with the LST.
SSPT (Sales Support Person code)	Identifies the support salesperson assigned to a public service account.
SSUB (Set-Substitution)	Indicates set substitution.
STAR (Special Type Action Required)	Indicates all customers who have special billing arrangements and also those direct billed accounts that marketing has determined should receive special action.
STB (Stop BIT)	Indicates the number of stop bits required to signal the end of transmitted data over PulseLink® asynchronous service.
STG (Special Toll Guide)	Indicates the telephone number where toll charges are to be billed. This number is generally the main billing number for the account; however any 7-digit number that is established on the account can be used. STG also identifies the main account telephone number where outdials in a #5ESS office or TN identified.
STI (Study Type Indicator)	Indicates accounts or orders that receive special study or analysis.
STLV (Secondary Transmission Level)	Indicates the signal level received by the BCC at the BCC switch interface.
STN (Screening Telephone Number)	Indicates the telephone number assigned in a 1/1A ESS office to provide special call routing and or billing arrangements. Also identifies an associated screening line equipment number (SLEN).

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Table T SA-SWO (continued)

STPE (Exchange Carrier STP Point Code)	Indicates the point codes of the exchange carrier's LSTP or RSTP.
STPH (HUB Provider STP CLLI and Point Code)	Indicates the hub provider 's STP CLLI & Point Code for interconnection to the BellSouth® LSTP or RSTP.
STPI (Interexchange Carrier's STP CLLI & Point Code)	Indicates the interexchange carrier's STP CLLI & point code for interconnection to the BellSouth® LSTP or RSTP.
STS (Shared Tenant Service)	Indicates a resale of exchange service account.
SUB (Subsection)	Indicates a portion of multi-wire center or multi-exchange order for routing purposes.
SUBA (SUB Address)	Indicates the sub address reservation number, type, and optional terminating priority call types for call appearance on a terminal served by a 5ESS.
SUBL (Sublet)	Indicates the telephone number of the suspend service that exists at the same address where the main service is being connected on a sublet basis.
SUS (Suspension of Service)	Indicates the customer has requested temporary disconnection for all or part of the service, and that all equipment will be left in place for future restoral.
SVG (Service Group)	Identifies service group.
SVP (Service Point)	Identifies additional service points, such as international border crossings and satellite earth stations, within a rate center.
SWO (Stations Worked On)	Identifies the segment responsible for the work performed and the number of stations and/or lines worked.

3.3 TA-TYS

Table U TA-TYS

FID's	FID Descriptions
TA (Term Agreement)	Indicates that a contract or an item is subject to a termination agreement.
TAC (Terms and Conditions Identifier)	Establish requirements associated with terms and conditions.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TACC (Terms and Conditions Customized Template)	Establish requirements associated with terms and conditions.
TACR (Terms and Conditions Customer Temp Non-Rev Contrib)	Establish requirements associated with terms and conditions.
TACT (Terms and Conditions Standard Template)	Establish requirements associated with terms and conditions.
TAN (Tax Account Number)	Indicates the tax account number.
TAR (Taxing Area)	TAR indicates the taxing area for city and/or county use taxes.
TAX (Tax Application)	Indicates the franchise charge or taxing status of an account when it differs from what is normal for the area.
TBA (Tens Block Auxiliary Relay)	Identifies the specific relay assigned to all customers with hunting in a particular tens block in a #5 crossbar office. It is associated with each hunting telephone number in that tens block.
TBD (Toll Billing Detail)	Indicates the level of toll billing detail on an account.
TBE (Toll Bill Exception)	Indicates that a customer has requested that certain types of calls not be billed to designated number.
TBO (Terminating Billing Option)	Indicates creation of Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) record when a call terminates on the line.
TC (Transfer Calls)	Indicates the number to which the calls to an intercepted number are being referred.
TCF (Throughput Class Features)	Identifies throughput class features.
TCGN (Terminal Configuration Group Name)	Indicates terminals provisioned similarly served by a 5ESS.
TCIC (Trunk Circuit Identification Code)	Indicates the trunk circuit identification code supplied by the interexchange carrier.
TCID (Transport Carrier Identification Code)	Indicates the access number of the presubscriber carrier used to guide coin traffic to a transport carrier other than the presubscribed IC.
TCL (Toll Credit Limit)	Indicates a monetary limitation for toll usage or approvals for high toll usage.
TCP (Transfer Calls-Specific Period)	Indicates the date that a specific intercept report is to be discontinued.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TCS (Transfer Calls-Split Intercept)	Identifies the intercept referral numbers and names when intercept instructions involve two or more names.
TDD (T-Order Due Date)	Identifies the T order due date when it differs from the F order due date.
TDP (Toll Accumulation Discount Plan)	Indicates the account number where the toll charges are accumulated in order to qualify for a multi-account toll volume discount.
TEA (Terminal Address)	Identifies the terminal address. It includes a street address when applicable and may include supplemental information if required.
TEC (Terminal Location Code)	Identifies the CLLI Code associated with a distribution or CROXX-Box terminal.
TEI (ISDN Terminal End Point Identifier)	Indicates the customer provided identifier for a terminal on a given ISDN access line in A DMS digital switch.
TER (Terminal Number-Multiline Group)	Identifies each ESS terminal number in multiline hunting or non-hunting group.
TERM (Terminating/Point To Number)	Identifies the telephone number at the subscriber's location that the ANC call terminates on.
TEST (Test Results)	Identifies the results of various kinds of tests on subscriber lines.
TFMB (Transfer From Mailbox)	Indicates the telephone number on either a remote location or a multiline arrangement that a call is being forwarded from an association with a transfer mailbox service.
TFN (Throughput Class & Flow Control Parameter Negotiation)	Indicates the status of throughput class negotiated & flow control parameter negotiation as assigned to the customer.
TFOS (Toll Free Other Service)	A cross reference between the business/residence account and the toll free account.
TFSC (Transmission and Feature Spec Code)	Indicates the transmission parameters and/or features desired for a customized channel.
TF1 (Transport Facility One)	Identifies the physical path for logical facilities.
TF2 (Transport Facility Two)	Identifies the physical path for logical facilities.
TF3 (Transport Facility Three)	Identifies the physical path for logical facilities.
TF4 (Transport Facility Four)	Identifies the physical path for logical facilities.
TGC (Non-Fact Translated Charge)	Indicates non-fact translated charge.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TGID (Terminal Group Name)	Indicates the terminal group name used to provision CENTREX -like lines in a #5ESS office.
TGN (Equal Access Trunk Group Number)	Identifies a unique trunk group number within an equal access switch.
TGP (Trunk Group Number {S&E})	Indicates the trunk group number.
TGS (Terminal Station Restriction)	Indicates the terminal station restriction feature name and optional feature attributes to be assigned to a line in a 5ESS switch.
TH (Treatment History)	Indicates the previous treatment history of an account. Each numeric represents the treatment for a month. Entries are arranged in order of age from the left to right and cover a nine month period.
THC (Treatment History Current Month)	Indicates the correct treatment history for the most recent bill under collection treatment.
THP (Treatment History Prior Month)	Indicates the correct treatment history for the previous month's bill under collection treatment.
TIDC (Target Identifier-Central Office Side)	Indicates the target identifier of the central office side facility of an electronic cross-connect.
TIDF (Target Identifier-Field Side)	Indicates the target identifier of the central office field side facility of an electronic cross-connect.
TIE (Tie Cable)	Indicates the tie cable and pair.
TLC (Time and Line Charge Quotation)	Indicates that a customer's lines or trunks are equipped for time and line charges quotation systems.
TLG (Traffic Line Group)	Identifies the number of an internal call store register within the ESS which is used for the purpose of accumulating peg and overflow counts on terminating calls.
TLI (Telephone Line Identifier)	Identifies the telephone number component of the Primary Line Identifier (PLID) when that component should be derived from the main telephone number but when the main telephone number does not meet necessary conditions.
TLV (Transmission-Level Point)	Identifies the transmission levels, in tenths of decibels, in either transmit or receive for Direct/Inward/Direct Outward (DI/DO) type private line channels used by cellular communications carriers between telephone company central offices, cellular switching offices and cell sites.
TMED (Transport Facility Medium)	Identifies the type of physical facility.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TN (Telephone Number)	Indicates the telephone number being changed or removed. This FID may only appear outward action coded. Identifies the telephone number (other than the main telephone number) or phrase associated with a listing. Identifies the exchange telephone number for a particular facility or associates a USOC with a particular number. Identifies the telephone number of a particular circuit.
TNB (Try and Buy)	Designates a customer participating in the Try 'N Buy sales program.
TNPC (Telephone Number Phrase Code)	Identifies a special phrase to be printed in the directory preceding the telephone number. This phrase may reflect call monitoring or identify customers using a Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD).
TNT (Temporary No Treat)	Indicates that treatment notices are prevented from being mailed during the current billing cycle only.
TOE (Translation Originating Equipment)	Indicates the odd numbered originating equipment that is used only for two party translations in a two party service in the EWSD switch.
TPR (Taper Code)	Indicates the taper code.
TPT (Transfer Payment)	Indicates transfer payment.
TPV (Test Pad Value)	Indicates the value of the test pads at the MTSO and the MEC end offices.
TRAK (Tracking Code)	Identifies accounts that are handled by authorized sales representatives and also track specific information such as revenue.
TRE (Transmission Equipment)	Identifies the transmission equipment assigned to a subscriber's service to provide gain, reduce noise or extend ringing range on an individual line basis.
TRF (Transfer Feature)	Indicates the orientation of the digital transfer relay.
TRID (Traffic Record Issue Date)	Indicates the traffic engineering report date when all traffic related information is to be completed and records posted.
TRM (Service Termination)	Identifies individual equipment locations and facility interface codes on PBX and special services orders.
TRMD (Transmission of Message Detail)	Indicates that pre-billing message detail is data transmitted to or received from an exchange telephone company location by the telephone company.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TRN (Trunk Number)	Indicates the number(s) assigned to message trunk(s).
TRO (Traffic Reporting Office)	Indicates the engineering reporting office responsible for trunk relay assignments.
TSC (Two-Six Code)	Indicates the unique identity assigned to message trunks within a Bell Operating Company (BOC).
TSI (Type Station Indicator)	Indicates the type of coin station being installed.
TSP (Telecommunications Service Priority)	Identifies the provisioning and restoration priority of a circuit subject to National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) procedures.
TSPD (Terminal Service Profile Identifier)	Indicates the terminal service profile identifier for Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) terminal in a TL1 switch.
TSU (Tandem Signaling User)	Indicates the traffic type that is to be billed as dedicated transported instead of tandem switched transport. This is traffic to and from a LEC end office through a customer's access tandem.
TSW (Type of Switch)	Indicates the type of serving central office from which the customer is served.
TTC (Transport Termination Capability)	Indicates the transport termination, capability on feature Group B, C, and D access service.
TTD (Trunk Type Description)	Indicates the traffic class, office class, traffic use and trunk type modifier of a message trunk.
TTDN (Transfer To Directory Number)	Indicates the telephone number of a single MemoryCall® transfer mailbox arrangement.
TTG (Tie Trunk Group)	Indicates items of equipment such as mileage or line terminations with its lines at a specific location.
TTN (Transfer Treatment History)	Indicates the account number to which treatment history from a disconnected or existing account in the same accounting center is to be transferred.
TTMB (Transfer To Mailbox)	Indicates the telephone number of the single MemoryCall® transfer mailbox arrangement.
TTMR (X.75 Timers)	Identifies the X.75 interface packet level T-timers.
TTN (Toll Telephone Number)	Identifies an account number to which toll charges are to be billed.
TTP (Tone Type)	Indicates the selected tone type for Automatic Route Selection (ARS) service in a #5ESS office.

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Table U TA-TYS (continued)

TTR (Tandem Transport)	Indicates the type of tandem transport, either common or dedicated, that is used to determine billing charges.
TTX (CRIS Hold File FID)	Identifies the CRIS hold file.
TTYD (Terminal Type)	Indicates the type of terminal and its options for multibutton service on an ISDN line or non-ISDN line served by a DMS-100.
TTYP (Terminal Type)	Indicates the type of terminal and its options for multibutton service on an ISDN line or non-ISDN line served by a DMS-100 functional logical terminal.
TTYT (Terminal Type)	Indicates the type of terminal and its options for multibutton service on an ISDN line or non-ISDN line served by a LT1 switch.
TWN (Throughput Class & Flow Control Neg)	indicates the throughput class and flow control (including window size and packet size) subscriber designation available (for X.25 LAPB, for X.25 LAPD, and X.75 access label service) on a Public Packet Switching Network (PPSM), or packet on 5ESS ISDN.
TWT (Two-Way Trunk Member Number)	Identifies type one two-way cellular trunks.
TXR (Tax Application For AT&T Accounts)	Indicates the tax conditions which differ from the normal tax application on AT&T accounts.
TYA (Type of Account)	Identifies certain accounts for customers who have various billing requirements for which normal bill entries will not suffice. Identifies the PulseLink® affiliate marketing service in order to direct packet usage to the correct billing account.
TYS (Type of Service)	Indicates access service accounts that receive special treatment.

3.4 UBT-UTIL

Table V UBT-UTIL

FID's	FID Descriptions
UBT (Usage Billed To)	Indicates the Data Terminal Number (DTN) to bill usage for Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVC) associated with X.25, X.75 or asynchronous direct access lines in PulseLink®.
UCC (Unrecoverable Capital Cost)	Indicates the amount of any unrecoverable capital cost incurred associated with a cancellation of service.
UCD (Uniform Call Distribution)	Identifies the group number assigned to a dimension PBX station line a uniform call distribution group.
UG (Uniguage)	Indicates in an F1 facility the use of uniguage design plant and to denote the type of uniguage cable loop assigned.
UGC (Non-Fact Untranslated Charge)	Indicates non-fact untranslated charge.
UHT (Upper Housing Tag Number)	Indicates the upper housing tag serial number which is used in lieu of a key number.
USDO (Up To Seven Digit Outpulsing)	Indicating the feature providing up to seven digit forwarding of the uniform access code (950-10XX) to the IC terminal location on feature group B access service. On feature group E, this FID indicates the feature providing up to seven digits of the called party telephone number to the IC terminal location.
USID (User Service Identifier)	Indicates the user service identifier value associated with the Terminal Service Profile (TSP) used in layer three protocol in TL1 switch.
UTIL (Interexchange Packet interface (X.75) UTIL	Indicates the X.75 interface utilities negotiated between two packet switching networks.

3.5 VF8-VSL

Table W VF8-VSL

FID's	FID Descriptions
VF8 (Vertical Features 800 Services)	Indicates the vertical features provided with 800 service.
VHC (Vertical Horizontal Coordinates)	Indicates the vertical and horizontal coordinates for interexchange private lines.

Table W VF8–VSL (continued)

VMAN (Voice Message Assistance Number)	Identifies the telephone number to which a caller of a MemoryCall® will be connected when "0" is dialed instead of leaving a personalized message.
VMO (Voice Message Option)	Identifies voice messaging options associated with a subscriber's mailbox.
VPI (Virtual Path and Channel Identifier)	Indicates the virtual path identifier number and virtual channel identifier number of the originating end of a cells relay or circuit emulation permanent virtual circuit.
VSL (Vessel Name)	Indicates the name of a vessel (ship) that is registered under the Marine Identification Number (MIN) plan.

4. BellSouth® FID Glossary for CLEC's WA - ZZ

4.1 WA – WW

Table X WA-WW

FID's	FID Description
WAC (Waive Carrier Common Line)	Indicates that the Carrier Common Line (CCL) charge is not applicable to a Feature Group B or D access service for a "Reseller".
WACD (Work Authorization Circuit Detail)	Work authorization circuit detail to support and service configurations.
WC (Wire Center)	Identifies the geographical area served by telephone plant through a distributing frame or multiple distributing frames administered as one and may include one or more remote distributing frames.
WCD (WATS/800 Call Detail)	Indicates WATS/800 intraLATA call detail.
WCO (Writing Control Office)	Indicates the wiring control office responsible for issuing the primary order. The WCO is also responsible for the receipt of complete customer order information and for the coordination of all work activities from initial customer contact through release of a primary order.
WDRN (Wireless Distinctive Ring Number)	Identifies the wireless distinctive ring number.
WHA (WATS Hunting between Accounts)	Identifies the billing number of the account that contains a part of a total hunting configuration involving two or more accounts.
WL (Open Wire Lead Designation)	Identifies an open-wire lead designation pole number, and PIN numbers.
WLN (Warm Line Service Number)	Indicates the telephone number which automatically called by the switch at the expiration of a predetermined time interval when the originating customer goes off hook.
WLT (Warm Line Timeout)	Indicates the number of seconds that must elapse before the switch steps up the connection for a warm line service number.

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Table X WA-WW (continued)

WML (Waive Mid-Link Charges)	Indicates certain mid-link charges are not applicable on meet point billed private lines that are located in 3 or more jurisdictions.
WOL (Wire Out-Of-Limits)	Indicates that a cable assigned to a particular circuit at a specific living unit is outside the wiring limits of the serving terminal. In manual assignment, the number of spans will be shown following WOL.
WOL (Wired and Office Tested)	Indicates the date in which intra-central office wiring is to be completed, all plug-ins optioned, aligned, and frame to frame continuity established. In addition, inter-office facility sections (as applicable) are tested by the responsible work groups. Furthermore, the switching equipment including translation loading, shall be installed and tested by the responsible work groups.
WSC (Unresolved Working Service Conflict)	Indicates that an unresolved working service conflict has been identified at a facility address.
WSPS (Window Size & Packet Switch Level Sequencing)	Indicates the incoming & outgoing window size and Packet level sequencing for a Packet service on an ISDN interface.
WTN (Wireless Telephone Number)	Identifies the wireless telephone number.
WW (Working With)	Indicates the account number on which a USOC item physically works when that USOC item also works on the account on which the order is written.

4.2 XL – XVER

Table Y XL-XVER

FID's	FID Description
XL (Extra Listing)	Indicates an extra business listing for a person firm, or corporation having a main or an additional listing.
XLU (ESS Translation Information - Unretained)	Identifies ESS translation information which is required to install service.
XPA (Express Address)	Indicates the express address for the community of interest feature associated with a voice messaging service.
XPOI (Specific Point Of Interface)	Indicates a specific point of interface for use in building LOC A or LOC Z information in FACS/TIRKS.

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Table Y XL-XVER (continued)

XR (CKLT Cross-Reference)	Indicates the common language location identifier (CLLI) of a telephone company bridging or hubbing wire center or the numeric identifier associated with the CKLT where bridging or hubbing equipment is located.
XVER (X .25 Version)	Indicates which COITT X.25 version is supported by the data terminal equipment at the customer's premise.

4.3 YPH – YPH

Table Z YPH-YPH

FID's	FID Description
YPH (Yellow Pages Heading)	Indicates that a listing is to appear under a specific heading in the yellow page directory.

4.4 ZABD-Z4LN

Table AA ZABD-Z4LN

FID's	FID Description
ZABD (Arrive By Date)	To indicate that a customer has requested an arrive by date outside of the normal delivery time frames for equipment ordered through the gift service.
ZAC (Call Authorization Management)	Identify that an account has call authorization management.
ZAC (Authorization Code)	Indicates that a customer has authorization codes at the account level.
ZAC (CAM Authorization Code)	To establish the authorization code for CRIS billing and to route the service order to operator services for the establishment of call authorization management.
ZADS (ADSI Set)	Used to designate a small business promotion ADSI set.
ZAEC (Account Entity Code)	Identifies the marketing group responsible for handling the customer's account.
ZAEN (Associated Earning Number)	Indicates associated earning number.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZAFF (BellSouth® Affiliate)	Identifies the BellSouth® affiliate (e.g., BellSouth® Long Distance, BellSouth® Dot Net™ etc.) via the Customer Information Refinery (CIR).
ZAFX (AT&T FX Account)	Identifies FX accounts established due to the AT&T take back in Southern Bell.
ZAGG (Aggregated Pricing)	Identifies accounts for which aggregated pricing should apply.
ZANS (Answer Supervision)	To assist provisioning of answer supervision.
ZAOK (A-Error Authorization for Override)	Indicates and order on which certain edits are being overridden.
ZASC (ATTCOM Sales Code)	Indicates the ATTCOM sales code.
ZAT (Area Transfer)	Indicates an access order that is involved in an area transfer or central office conversion.
ZATN (Wireless Line Access Number)	To properly provision the MemoryCall® integrated wireless service offering
ZAUD (ESSX® Audit Complete)	Identifies that an ESSX® account has been manually verified.
ZBAC (Block Automatic Customer Name & Address)	Identify line to be blocked from calling automatic customer name and address service.
ZBC (Building Location Code-Equipment Custodian)	Identifies the building location code assigned to the location where official services equipment is placed.
ZBI (Basic Ineligible)	Indicates a customer's line is ineligible for the wire maintenance plan.
ZBID (Batch Identification)	Identifies service orders which are to be mechanically completed by batch numbers in SOCS.
ZBRF (Bill Refund Interest)	Indicates amount of bill refund interest.
ZBRM (Brochure Mail-out)	To indicate that a brochure for certain types of CPE equipment is to be mailed to the customer.
ZBTK (Small Business Tracking Indicator)	Used to designate small business services promotion tracking indicator.
ZBTN (Associated MemoryCall®/ BellSouth® Voice Mail)	To identify customers with certain new adjunct MemoryCall®/BellSouth® voice mail features whom already have existing MemoryCall®/ BellSouth® voice mail .

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZB4F (Before F order)	Indicates to CRIS to work the C or R order to the account prior to the F order.
ZCAC (Circuit Access Code)	Indicates the circuit access code on special service orders.
ZCAN (Cancellation Charges-Monetary Amount)	Indicates the monetary cancellation charges and the jurisdiction associated with the charges.
ZCB (Convergent Bill)	To identify particular accounts associated with convergent billing for coordination.
ZCBC (CABS Billing Clean-Up)	Identifies orders issued to correct hanging, missing, or incorrect ASG's.
ZCBR (Can Be Reached Number)	Identifies the contact telephone number for subsequent call back.
ZCCA (Company Cancelled Appointment)	Indicates the company notified the customer prior to an appointment to advise that the appointment would not be met. it is used for the Florida PSC Report.
ZCCD (Calling Card Discount)	Indicates the account belongs to law enforcement agency that is authorized to receive a discount on calling card calls associated with Caller ID service.
ZCCE (Company Cancelled Entry)	Allows distribution/IMC to record narrative entries in conjunction with FID ZCCA. It is used for Florida PSC Report.
ZCCF (Calling Card Features)	Identifies front and back designs to be printed on a customer's calling card.
ZCCP (Credit Card Purchase)	Provides credit card information for screen phone sales.
ZCCR (CENTREX Station Rearrangement)	Indicates to LMOS and COSMOS that a service order has been processed through CCRS and the LMOS and COSMOS have already been updated with this order information.
ZCCS (CENTREX Control Standard)	Identify and drop the CENTREX control feature USOCs that will not retain on CRIS records after BellSouth® provisions.
ZCDE (Pager CAP Code)	Indicates pager cape code.
ZCDI (Change Descriptive Information)	Indicates a change of descriptive information associated with specific FID's appearing on the hunting or group line.
ZCDL (Cordless Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional cordless set.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZCDT (Customer Dialing Tariff)	Indicates a change of descriptive information associated with specific FID's appearing on the hunting or group line.
ZCFF (Call Forward From Number)	Indicates the 557 telephone number in South Central Bell or the 780 telephone number in Southern Bell form which calls from customers are forwarded to service centers.
ZCFM (Claims Form Mailed)	Indicates that a claims for was mailed.
ZCGA (Closed Under Group Authority)	Identifies the CUG authority when establishing, adding, or deleting members on a CUG. This is essentially a PIN number selected by the owner of the CUG.
ZCID (Caller ID Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional Caller ID set.
ZCIN (Carrier Authorization Number)	Identifies carrier authorization number.
ZCKT (Circuit Number)	Identifies circuit number.
ZCL (Commitment Level)	Indicates the NSP's commitment level for ADSL service.
ZCLC (Central Office Line Charge)	Indicates applicable central office line charges.
ZCLC (Central Office Line Charge)	Indicates applicable central office line charges.
ZCLP (Carrier common Line Percent Credit)	Indicates the carrier common line percent credit.
ZCLR (Pager Color)	Indicates the color of the pager.
ZCMI (Call Monitor Indicator)	Indicates call monitor indicator.
ZCNA (Meet Point Billing ACNA)	Indicates the carrier responsible for billing.
ZCNC (Choke Network Cross Reference)	Identifies choke network customer's actual telephone number.
ZCNR (Construction Required)	Indicates that construction work was required on the service order. It is used for the Florida PSC Report.
ZCNV (Converted Circuit)	Identifies circuits converted to new class of service.
ZCO (Enhanced Call Organizer)	Route order to operator services.
ZCOD (Codes Run Date)	ZCOD identifies the information related to codes reconciliation of CRIS and the switch.
ZCOL (Collocation)	To identify collocation of certain switched accounts so that charges can be billed correctly. These charges are in support of access reform.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZCOM (Commission Contract)	Identifies commission contract.
ZCON (Billing Consolidation)	To indicate the account on which it resides is a consolidated billing account. The fielded data is uniquely assigned per customer.
ZCOV (Pager Coverage Area)	Indicates pager coverage area.
ZCP (Customer Proprietary Classification)	Identifies that customer record is classified as proprietary per customer request and blocked from CLEC access.
ZCP (Call Rescue)	Positive report to SMS whether a customer has the flexible call forwarding feature call rescue.
ZCRE (Customer Request Number)	Customer request number.
ZCRN (Call Rescue Number)	Represents the flexible call forwarding call rescue number when it is not a voice mail number.
ZCRO (Complete with Related Order)	Indicates the equipment order number(s) that must be completed on the same date.
ZCRP (Call Rescue Pager)	Indicates if the call rescue number is a pager.
ZCRT (Call Rescue Type)	To advise SMS of type of call rescue either directory number or voice mail service.
ZCS (Customer Survey)	Identifies customer survey.
ZCSR (CENTREX Station Arrangement)	Indicates that the service order involves a telephone number swap on a CENTREX or ESSX® station line equipped with CENTREX station rearrangement.
ZCSS (Credit Screen Study)	Identifies account involved in a study of the credit screen.
ZCT (Customer Type)	Represents the customer's type of service.
ZCTN (BellSouth® Voice Mail Call Transfer No. Feature)	BellSouth® voice mail call transfer number feature.
ZCUI (Casual Usage Indicator)	Indicates extended communication service casual usage.
ZCUS (Affiliate Customer)	To identify affiliate customer.
ZDAT (Virtual Number Call Detail Data)	Identifies whether the virtual number call detail subscriber account is basic or extended.
ZDAV (Davis Settlement)	Indicates Davis settlement.
ZDB (Discontinue Billing)	Indicates the billing instructions to stop an installment billing plan with a specific USOC.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZDBO (Disconnect Billing Only)	Prevents responsibility change orders from flowing to the LAC and identifies change service for LMOS.
ZDBS (Dunn & Bradstreet Score)	Small Business Services will pre-screen their account database for credit pre-approval with Dunn & Bradstreet credit model. Dunn & Bradstreet will append a score of 0 - 660, the date scored and a deposit amount of 0 - 9999 on each account.
ZDCA (Discount Charge Applies)	To bill disconnect charges on various product/services based on the Louisiana Tariff.
ZDCC (Davis Case Credit)	To indicate that the customer has selected the option C credit and if the customer elects to keep or cancel their inside wiring plan and the completion date of the order. CRIS will use this FID to generate the credit applicable for option C.
ZDCO (Davis Case Option Selected)	To indicate the selection made by the customer, the telephone number the selection applies to and the completion date of the service order.
ZDCQ (Davis Case Requalification Credit)	Davis case requalification credit.
ZDCR (Credit Ratcheting)	Provided on service orders when a ratchet factor is to be applied to non-recurring and fractional recurring OC&C's.
ZDCS (Davis Case Serial Number)	To indicate the serial number associated with the access line on the claims form returned by the customer, the 10-digit access line number and a 2 character status indicator.
ZDDD (Due Date Desired)	Indicates the customer's requested due date (a.k.a. Desired Due date).
ZDDE (Directory Delivery Exception)	Prevents delivery of a directory on an 'N' or a 'T' order.
ZDEL (Delete Service Order)	Indicates an order deleted by revenue accounting.
ZDID (Direct Inward Dialing Conversion)	Indicates orders involved in the direct inward dialing conversion.
ZDIM (Departmental Identification Measured)	Indicates the sorting at earning number level on large user bill accounts with local measured service.
ZDIS (Dispatch Instructions)	Indicates the order is either allowed or prevented into the mechanized mapper and assigner system. This FID overrides system criteria logic.
ZDLC (Digital Loop Carrier Overlay)	To identify digital loop carrier overlay LNP situation.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZDML (Small Business Direct Mail)	Used to designate small business services promotions direct mail.
ZDOI (Affiliated Date Of Installation)	Indicates affiliated date of installation.
ZDOK (Disconnect Order OK)	Indicates management approval for disconnect of an account.
ZDP (Disconnect Promotion)	Indicates disconnect promotion.
ZDRA (Different Refund Address)	Provides the different refund address of the previous owner when a transfer of contract is involved.
ZDSL (Digital Subscriber Loop Identification)	Provide ADSL circuit identification information on existing Catagory D USOC.
ZDSN (Discount Rate Non-Recurring Charge)	Identifies the Non-Recurring rate of service when a rate other than a tariffed rate is being charged.
ZDSR (Discounted Rate Recurring Charge)	Identify the non-recurring rate of service when a rate other than a tariffed rate is being charged.
ZDTM (Date and Time Stamp)	Indicates that a MemoryCall ® business customer desires to have a date/time stamp initiated on a given mailbox. Presence of the FID on a MemoryCall ® USOC logical line will indicate that the date/time stamp should be turned on for a particular mailbox.
ZDUN (Dun & Bradstreet Process)	A unique number for business customers to further identify corporate affiliations and hierarchy assigned via the Customer Information Refinery (CIR).
ZEAN (Equal Access Number)	Indicates the serial number to be used by the equal access system to relate order activity to a follow-up file within the system.
ZEEC (ESSX® EUCLC Credit)	The FID will identify ESSX® accounts for customers in Tennessee within an aggregate of 4000 lines and above.
ZELF (Extended Local Facilities)	Indicates extended local facilities.
ZELV (Exempt Local Value Calling)	Indicates exemption from local value calling on public accounts.
ZEMC (ESSX®/ MultiServ® Conversion)	Identifies for the care system that the order is a conversion order and no PIC data is changing.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZENG (Project Energize Identification)	To identify accounts that are associated with the Project Energize agreement where customers and their account information are transferred to BellSouth® by the power company.
ZERL (Emergency Reporting Line)	Identifies a line that is bridged to an emergency alerting system.
ZETS (Equipment Tracking System)	Indicates equipment tracking system.
ZETV (Educational TV)	Used by revenue accounting as part of the identifying number of a USOC.
ZFAX (MemoryCall® Fax Service)	For use with integrated fax service for the purpose of pointing a surrogate client number to the integrated voice fax mailbox.
ZFDO (Flag Disconnect Order)	Indicates that a disconnect order for Feature Group B, C or D, Special Access or Dedicated Access has been reviewed by accounting and is a positive entry to validate that the 'D' order should work to the customer accounting record.
ZFIX (CRIS Hold File)	Used by RAOs floated after a USOC in the S&E section to correct service order/database mismatch errors.
ZFMB (Fax Mailbox Telephone Number)	Used to designate the fax mailbox telephone number of the customer.
ZFOC (Firm Order Commitment Identifier)	Identify accounts that are ready for a firm order commitment by adding FID ZFOC to the unfielded IDENT section.
ZFP (Pager on " T " Order)	Indicates customer had paging service at 'F 'address.
ZFRM (Claims Form Mailed)	Designates those customers who have been sent a claims form for the inside wire settlement.
ZFTA (Field Turn Around)	Identifies public service enclosures that are to be used as maintenance or re-installed instead of returning them to the refurbishment center.
ZFX (LMOS Special Handling)	Indicates (for LMOS and other affected systems) a secondary order has been issued to establish a circuit.
ZGMR (Grandfathered Manually Rate)	Identifies USOCs, that are grandfathered in order for CRIS to rate and track.
ZGS (Gift Service)	Indicates that a feature has been given as gift service on a customer's account for a specified number of months.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZGSC (Gift Service Continuous)	To indicate that a feature has been given as gift service on a customer's account on a continuous basis.
ZGSE (Gift Service Equipment Order)	Used to indicate that gift service equipment orders utilizing a different "ship to" address will receive a special terms and conditions statement.
ZGWE (Gift Wrap Equipment)	To indicate that equipment ordered through the "Gift Service" program is to be gift wrapped rather than being shipped plain.
ZHGF (Hunting Grandfathered Indicator)	To identify and track
ZHMR (Hold Mechanized Ratcheting)	Prevents mechanized ratcheting on a
ZMPK (Solution In a Box - Home Office Pack)	This field will be used to identify and track the sale of additional lines and vertical services that are sold through Solution In a Box Home Office Pack offering.
ZIA (Integrated Switched Orders)	Identifies the host site service order that is associated with the remote site service order on inter-area switched orders.
ZIAC (Ignore Automatic Completions)	Indicates bypassing of automatic completions.
ZIBC (Integrated Business Connections)	Identification of IBC contract architecture.
ZIC (Installment Credit)	To bill Visual Director® at the tariffed rate and provide a credit equal to the tariff rate for call forward busy line, call forward don't answer, and message waiting.
ZICS (In Class of Service)	To allow correction of basic class of service without changing the line assignable USOC.
ZIDN (Small Business ISDN Promotion)	Used to designate small business services Opening Lines® promotion.
ZILP (Idle Line Probe)	Indicates the timer settings selected to trigger a probe on an idle X.25 or X.75 PulseLink® access line. Failure of an end user terminal to respond to the probe will result in the network terminating the connection.
ZINC (Include In Settlement)	Include in settlement (Florida).
ZINT (Intercom)	Indicates intercom dialing code numbers associated with Prestige® communications package.
ZIP (Special Billing Conversion)	Indicates to LMOS that line assignments need to be retained or transferred; not dropped as in normal order processing.
ZIRP (IPP Reward Plan)	To identify accounts as applicable for the IPP reward plan.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZIV (Invoice Billed)	Indicates that the customer is billed by invoice.
ZIW (Inside Wire)	Indicates accounts marked for internal reporting.
ZIWS (Inside Wire Subscriber)	Designates which customers were inside wire subscribers as of 02-24-95 and which are to be included in the settlement class.
ZIXC (Responsible Organization IXC)	Identifies the responsible organization IXC from which the toll free number is being moved to BellSouth® Long Distance.
ZJEP (Jeopardy Code)	Identifies the jeopardy code on TIRKS involved orders.
ZKEP (Keep Listings In All Company Records)	Identifies T orders issued for class of service changes only when the customer is not moving and the TN is not changing, where downstream systems will retrieve and retain all listings presently in their files. This FID will allow the Tand F orders to be issued without retyping and editing all existing listings.
ZL (LMOS Flag-Manual Handling)	Indicates that an order should be rejected for manual handling in LMOS.
ZLAT (LATA For Branding)	Indicates locations where CLEC branding has been loaded.
ZLCP (Local Calling Plus)	Identifies customers who have the local calling plus plan to bill and track revenues.
ZLCS (LCSC Notifier CLEC TN Affected)	Used by SOCS as identified to drop a copy of the order to LCSC.
ZLEK (Leaky PBX)	Identifies accounts that have the capability of bypassing the toll network.
ZLF (List of Features)	Indicates the optional features activated for the common group.
ZLIG (LMOS Ignore Order)	Indicates to LMOS that no action is necessary on this order.
ZLL (Location Life)	Indicates that an account is to be tracked during a get acquainted offer.
ZLLU (Lifeline Customer)	Identifies Lifeline customer.
ZLM (Land To Mobile Option)	Indicates the carrier has selected the land-to-mobile option.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZLNC (Lead Number Change)	To indicate to downstream systems that the OTN that is shown on the service order is to change the lead number only. There may be changes on the account, but the reason for the OTN is to change the account level telephone number to another number.
ZLNE (Small Business Line Indicator)	To use an indicator for tracking purposes-used to identify line USOCS.
ZLNT (Local Area Network Name Translations)	Indicates system name translations for local area network.
ZLPA (Extended Line Power Amplifier)	Indicates to track equipment on line for ELDS.
ZLPK (Solution In a Box-Learning Line Pack)	This FID will be used to identify and track the sale of additional lines and vertical services that are sold through solutions in a box learning line pack offering.
ZLRO (Listing Related Order)	Indicates that another order is related to this one for listing purposes of end users for CLEC's.
ZLSO (Outward LSO)	Indicates the missing LSO data on an outward action coded USOC logical line.
ZLT (Land To Mobile Option Two)	To allow CRIS to properly rate and round the usage from land to mobile option two.
ZLTD (Lifeline Transitional Discount-Florida only)	Lifeline transitional discount (Florida only) to comply with Florida legislation HB4785.
ZLUP (Local Usage Detail Public)	Indicates to CRIS applicable public accounts where commission is handled differently for local usage detail.
ZMCS (Metropolitan Community Service)	Indicates accounts with metropolitan community service to provide for correct billing.
ZMIC (Market Island Concept)	Identifies and tracks accounts for a market island concept known as first park.
ZMIL (Managed Shared Network Services [MSNS])	Indicates managed shared network services (MSNS).
ZMLG (Multiline Non-hunt Group)	Indicates a multi-line non-hunt group in the 1A switch for ESSX®.
ZMLM (Multi-line Mailbox)	To designate a second telephone number pointing to a MemoryCall® mailbox.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZMPE (Meet Point Expectation)	To point SMARTRing® orders where are jointly providing service with an independent company and the customer wants a unique billing option.
ZMPO (Multi-Product Offering)	Indicates than an account qualifies as an multiproduct offering account.
ZMSA (Master Service Agreement)	Denotes that a customer has signed a master service agreement with BBS.
ZMSE (Measured Service Experiment)	Assists in tracking average monthly billing for a measured service experiment in North Carolina only.
ZMSG (Mississippi State Government Special ACP Rate)	Indicates to CRIS to give a special rate to Mississippi state government accounts on bands D, E, F, and G.
ZMSO (Mechanized Service Order)	Indicates that the service order was generated mechanically.
ZNB (Non-Basic Customer)	Identifies customers that fall into the non-basic category as defined in the detariffed inside wire procedures.
ZNCT (Negotiated Commitment Time)	Indicates negotiated commitment time.
ZNEA (No Exchange Access)	Indicates that the order should not be switched to the LAC or FACS LAC for assignments at the CKL address. If assignments are required, they will be handled by the CPC rather than the LAC.
ZNED (Non-Equal Access 800/900 Traffic/ D Trunk)	Indicates that the non-equal end office is routing 800/900 traffic over a D trunk and should be premium rated.
ZNET (BellSouth.net™ Ship & Bill)	To allow a single N order to be issued for software™ distribution to a customer requesting BellSouth.net software in ICO region. This eliminates the need to follow up and disconnect of miscellaneous account.
ZNFB (Non-Facility Based Reseller)	Indicates that all intrastate access charges are to be waived. Intrastate charges will be billed using FID's already in place for prorate.
ZNHC (Not High Capacity Billing)	Indicates that CFA information has been included on an order to provide data passed by the carrier for connection to fiber facilities that the carrier must maintain connecting arrangements for. These facilities are not part of a high capacity billing account and no reduction of rates will be required when switched access is connected to the PIPE.
ZNID (Ring Identifier)	Identify the ring to which a hub is connected.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZNOD (No LCSC Drop)	To be used by SOCS to exception code orders to be dropped to the LCSC.
ZOAO (Other Accounting Office)	Indicates other accounting office.
ZOCN (Operating Company Number)	To identify the operating company number of a CLEC.
ZOCS (Class of Service Change)	Enables corrections to be made to the equipment master file under the old class of service.
ZOFD (Out of Franchise Discount)	Indicates an out of franchise discount.
ZONM (Overnight Mail Bill)	Indicates overnight mail bill.
ZOOS (Opt Out of Settlement)	Designates customers who have chosen to opt out of the inside wire settlement class.
ZOPN (Small Business Opening Lines)	Used to designate small business services opening lines promotion.
ZOPT (Customer Option Wire Maintenance)	Used to mark all opt-out customer accounts for reconciliation of wire maintenance.
ZOSD (Objective Service Date)	Indicates the objective service date on a non-due dated service order, ZOSD may also
ZOSV (Olympics Service)	Indicates Olympics service.
ZOUT (Selected Out of Settlement)	Indicates selected out of settlement.
ZPAC (Omit Personal Access Code Identifier)	Indicates to CRIS that the customer does not want the personal access code identifier for RightTouch® service printed on the bill.
ZPAS (Public Announcement Service)	Establishes the network facilities usage level for proper monthly billing on public announcement services (time and temperature type service.)
ZPC (Programmatic Conversion)	Indicates that additional listings are to be recapped when a customer is changing his service and the change is done via programmatic conversion by CRIS.
ZPED (Presubscription Date)	Indicates the presubscription effective date.
ZPER (Permit For Inside Wire)	Indicates a permit for inside wire is needed.
ZPF (Print Frequency Temporary Period)	Indicates when and how often to update a Customer Service Record (CSR) to IBOSS.
ZPFN (Primary Fax Number)	To designate the primary fax number that applies to fax overflow service.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZPFU (Pending Facilities Follow-up Date and Reason Code)	Pending facilities follow-up date and reason code.
ZPGR (Pager Number)	Indicates which pager plan, shipping charge or other item is associated with a particular pager.
ZPIC (MegaLink® ISDN Presdesignated Interexchange Carrier Indicator)	CRIS will use the FID to identify the PIC and bill the PIC change charge on MegaLink® ISDN service.
ZPIN (Pager PIN Number)	Pager PIN number.
ZPK (Convergent Billing Package)	To identify accounts associated with convergent billing for coordinator.
ZPMI (Promotional Identification)	Indicates the type of promotional campaign in which the customer is participating and also provides tracking information used by the direct marketing center.
ZPRD (Small Business Product/Service Indicator)	To use as an indicator for tracking products/services.
ZPS (Partial Sales)	indicates that sales credit is to be split between sales personnel. Data following the FID identifies the custom calling service(s) sold.
ZPSP (Payphone Service Provider)	To identify those pay phone provider accounts that should be listed in the directory or directory assistance.
ZPTN (Paging Telephone Number)	Indicates the paging telephone number assigned to a pager.
ZPTX (Pending Tax Exemption Indicator)	Indicates that the customer has advised BST that he is exempt from one or more taxes and that the issuing group has confirmed (or is unable to confirm) the exemption status.
ZPWS (Password Suppression)	To provision the MemoryCall® Integrated Wireless offering.
ZQCC (Quality Connections Corrections)	Identifies accounts for CRIS that are correcting QCP USOCS but should have no change in billing.
ZRAT (Ratcheting Indicator)	ZRAT suppresses ratcheting on channelized Unbundled Network Elements (UNE).
ZRBA (Related Billing account)	Indicates the related billing account in CABS where other charges associated with this service may be billed by the alternate billing system.
ZRBO (Related Billing Order)	Indicates a related billing order that has been issued in another system.
ZRCI (Reseller Contact Information)	Identifies the reseller name, contact name and contact number on orders issued by BST for end users of resellers.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZCRN (Wireless Contract Number)	Indicates contract rates for commercial mobile radio service providers.
ZRDP (Reconsider Deposit Policy)	indicates a residence new connect on which service will be allowed without a deposit when the credit screen has been failed.
ZREF (Refund)	Indicates refund amount.
ZREN (Term Agreement Renewal)	To indicate renewal of a term agreement and that the 90 day grace period is not applicable to customer if he cancels agreement.
ZRMV (Remove FID)	Indicates to downstream systems the FID(s) identified by the data code sets associated with this FID should be stripped from the logical line.
ZRNN (Remarks Network Notification)	Indicates remarks which are to be retained in LMOS only for customer completion notification information.
ZRO (Related Equipment Order)	Indicates related order(s) which may reflect varying due dates and which are not necessary in the completion process of the order.
ZROC (Related Order Completion)	Indicates the related non-designed order that requires a mechanical completion in SOCS but it not logged into GOC.
ZRPA (Regular Private Operator Agency)	Indicates customer preselection of Registered Private Operation Agency (RPOA) who provides the transit network for X.75 and X.25 access gateways to other interLATA/interstate packet networks or value added networks. Registered private operating agency will primarily be an interexchange carrier.
ZRSI (Reseller Service)	Indicates accounts that are provided to resellers to assist in special rating, tracking and producing records that may be required.
ZRTE (Infrastructure Zero Rate)	To identify suppression of bill generation and negate all recurring and non-recurring charges associated with rate elements on orders issued for provisioning one-way wireless facilities and/or trunks used to transport traffic from BST to commercial mobile radio service, CMRS providers.
ZRTI (Reports/Tracking/Distribution/Indicator)	Indicates the order input system, the unit designation, telephone number of the issuing organization, initials of the person issuing the order, and the secondary NPA/NXX for tracking and distribution of orders and SOCS reports.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZRTN (Ringmaster Number Associated with BellSouth Voice Mail)	Identify the ringmaster number associated with BellSouth voice mail.
ZRYP (Residence Yellow Pages Advertising)	Indicates residence work at home customer business tax rates apply.
ZSAG (Disallow SAG Edits)	Indicates the use of an unusual or indefinite address following a DPA , SLA, or CKL entry. It exempts the address for SAG [Street Address Guide] validation and allows the LAC to recognize an order requiring manual assignment in FACS.
ZSAT (Subscriber Access Telephone Number)	Indicates the telephone number the subscriber will call to access the network menu for the remote access to call forwarding custom calling feature.
ZSB (Split Bill)	Identifies the type split bill account on customer record.
ZSBA (Special Billing Arrangement)	Indicates the special assembly contract number and expiration.
ZSBL (Convegent Special Billing)	Identifies at the account level that there is convegent billing on the account and data following the FID identifies the entity sending the billing.
ZSBP (Subsidiary Billing Plan)	Identifies employees and retirees of BellSouth Corporation and its subsidiaries. It is used in conjunction with the CSN code of 'Y '.
ZSBT (Special Billing Telephone Number)	Indicates a customer has several 800 Wats lines in a hunting group but requires line by line usage recording or multiple dialable numbers in 1and 1A ESS offices.
ZSCC (SCB Inside Wire Credit)	CRIS will generate the applicable credit from this ZSCC FID for inside wire.
ZSCN (Special Assembly Contract Number)	Indicates the contract number used for billing items of service under a special assembly contract and for marketing tracking purposes.
ZSCN (Special Assembly Contract Number)	Indicates the contract number of a contract under special assembly.
ZSCO (SCB Inside Wire Option Selected)	Indicates the selected by the customer, the access line on the claims form returned ADN the completion date of the service order for the SCB inside wire settlement.
ZSCR (PRE Score)	Used to indicate prescoring results with raw or combined (BST/BMI) score and the date the account was prescored.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZSCS (SCB Inside Wire Serial Number)	Serial number associated with the access line on the claims form returned by the customer, the 10 digit access line number and a 2 character status indicator for SCB inside wire settlement.
ZSEI (Sterling E-Mail I.D.)	Indicates the electronic mail identification of the customer for routing of the bill via the sterling commerce network.
ZSEN (Sensitive Accounts)	Indicates an account is sensitive and all directory listings must be verified prior to each directory close.
ZSER (Serial Number)	To aid service order generation system in speedier retrieval of specific USOCs.
ZSG (Not SmartGate®)	Indicates that a switch access DS1 is part of SmartGate® serving agreement.
ZSIP (Settlement Interconnection Percentage)	To support the settlement process associated with jointly provided circuits.
ZSN (Sender Name)	Identifies sender name.
ZSPI (Special Promotion One)	Used to designate small business services special promotion one.
ZSPI (Special Promotion Two)	Used to designate small business services special promotion two.
ZSRC (Selective Routing Code)	To map the correct line class code when selective routing is requested by an OLEC.
ZSRN (Service Request Number)	To cross reference orders by service request number.
ZST (Start Time)	Indicates the time that an installer began work on the service order. This information is used to determine if the appointment time negotiated with the customer was met for the Florida PSC Report.
ZSTA (Shared Tenant Account)	Identifies a shared tenant account and differences between shared tenant service and multi-tenant service.
ZSTB (Custom Call Router StarBack)	Used to determine StarBack capability on MemoryCall® custom call router.
ZSTU (Student)	Indicates the customer is a college student. Used by marketing for a historical student information for mailout programs.
ZSTY (Usage Study Processing)	Used by CRIS to generate reports for usage studies.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZSUB (Subsection Routing)	Indicates additional NPA NXX for routing subsection generated by USOCs.
ZSUF (Set Use Fee)	Indicates subscriber has set use fee.
ZSVC (Service City)	Indicates the paging customers home service city.
ZSWP (Telephone Number Swap)	Indicates that a telephone number has been swapped with another number on the ESSX® system equipped with customer station arrangement.
ZTAP (Test and Analysis Program)	To indicate that service has been tested for dial tone on the due date of the order and that a dispatchable trouble was detected.
ZTBO (Terminating Billing Option for DCO)	Creates automatic message accounting (AMA) record when a call terminates on the line.
ZTC (Transfer Credit)	Indicates transfer credit.
ZTCO (Telco Central Office)	ZTCO will be used to identify Telco central office circuit locations.
ZTDA (Temporary Delivery Address)	Indicates the temporary address to which directories are to be delivered.
ZTDE (Temporary Directory Delivery Exception)	Indicates the number of directories a customer wishes to have delivered at the time service is resored via and audio response unit (RightTouch®).
ZTEC (Tandem Company Provider Company Code)	Indicates the four character numeric company code of tandem service provider. Presence of this FID advises that TSP is authorized to send BellSouth® tapes to bill terminating usage.
ZTER (InterLata Carrier)	Identifies the interLATA carrier choice for advanced intelligent network (AIN) services.
ZTM (Time)	Indicates a special time other than AM or PM that is negotiated with a customer.
ZTMA (Temporary Mailing Address)	Identifies a temporary address for mailing customer instructional brochures.
ZTN (Cross Reference Telephone Number)	Serves as a flag to downstream systems to retain information necessary to maintain telephone number data files for repair and record purposes. This FID is used when an account is established in misc. account number format with valid telephone numbers in the S&E.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZTNA (Telephone Number for Secondary Addresses)	List all telephone numbers for secondary addresses on address corrections for E911 system to update their records.
ZTOC (Affiliate Transaction Origination Code)	Identifies affiliate transaction origination code.
ZTPK (Solution In A Box - Teen Pack)	Identifies and tracks the sale of additional lines and vertical services that are sold through solutions in a box teen pack offering.
ZTRA (IntraLATA Carrier)	Identifies the intraLATA carrier choice for Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) services.
ZTRK (Generic Tracking FID)	Used by CRIS to track identified entries on service orders.
ZTRL (Trial Tracking)	Identifies specific accounts for promotional trial tracking.
ZTRN (Technician Reserve Number)	Identifies technician reserve number.
ZTTP (Custom Call Router Transfer To Telephone)	For custom call router transfer to telephone destination for a mailbox member of the CCR.
ZTXT (Wireless Text Messaging)	Indicates wireless text messaging.
ZUCA (BellSouth® Unlimited Calling Plan Aggregation)	BellSouth® Unlimited Calling Plan Aggregation to aggregate UCPBX lines, trunks, and NARS, across the state for the highest tiering structure.
ZUCD (BellSouth® Unlimited Calling Plan Detail)	Indicate to CRIS the BellSouth Unlimited Calling Plan USOC UCPBX should be propagated down from the main account to all earning numbers.
ZUDA (User Defined Profile/AT&T)	Identifies user defined profile of AT&T.
ZUDN (User Defined Profile)	Indicates the user defined profile options available for asynchronous access lines in PulseLink® to support the Northern Telecom Network.
ZUNE (UNE Account-Order Processed As Reseller)	To mark accounts put in as resale where unbundled port/loop combo is what was requested by the OLEC.
ZUSD (Universal Service Discount Indicator)	Identify accounts that are participating in the Universal Service Fund Discount Program. The code set of the FID will be used to identify the account type.
ZUTN (Usage Telephone Number)	Indicates the billing telephone number for usage related to extended communications service.
ZV (Vintage)	Indicates which vintage tariff rates are applicable.
ZVAL (Validation)	Indicates validation is applicable.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

ZVER (BellSouth® Channelized Trunks Account)	BellSouth® channelized trunks account verification complete to support account verification of BellSouth® channelized trunks.
ZVI (Variance Identifier) (S&E)	Indicated the type of approved cap variance that applies to the line assignable USOC.
ZVMA (Voice Mail Access Number)	Represents the number the customer dials to access voice mail service.
ZVMN (Voice Mailbox Number)	Represents the customer's voice mailbox number.
ZVNN (Voice Notification Number)	To designate the optional voice notification number that may apply to business integrated fax service.
ZVTN (Virtual Telephone Number)	To identify the virtual telephone number of the business intercept customer.
ZWC (Wireless Carrier)	Identifies uniquely all cellular accounts with a three character alpha code, assigned to each carrier.
ZWID (Universal Service Discount Work ID)	Identify accounts that are participating in the universal service fund discount program. The code set of the FID will be used to identify the work ID number.
ZWTL (Waive Termination Liability)	Prevents completion or cancellation of order without manual review.
ZWTN (Wireless Telephone Number)	To properly provision the MemoryCall® /BellSouth® Voice Mail Integrated Wireless Service offering.
ZWWR (Wireless Wireline Integrated Message Service Customer)	To identify the wireline/wireless integrated messaging service customer.
ZXAT (AT&T Order Tracking)	Relates generated RAO order back to the tracking database maintained in CDC.
ZXTG (Exempt Toll Guide)	Indicates to CRIS line numbers that do not belong to a scope of numbers. This eliminates toll guides from being built and ensures proper toll and message processing.
ZZ (Conversion)	Used in conversions by SOCS to change a 2-character FID to a bogus FID in order to eliminate manual flags.
ZZZ (Conversion)	Used in conversions by SOCS to change a 3-character FID to a bogus FID in order to eliminate manual flags.
ZZZZ (Conversion)	Used in conversions by SOCS to change a 4-character FID to a bogus FID in order to eliminate manual flags.

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Table AA ZABD-Z4LN (continued)

Z1LN (1 Line Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional 1 line set.
Z2LN (2 Line Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional 2 line set.
Z2LN (3 Line Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional 3 line set.
Z2LN (4 Line Set)	Used to designate small business services promotional 4 line set.