5.2 Measurement: (New Measure)

Percent Firm Order Confirmations (FOCs) Returned within X days on ASR requests

Definition:

Percent of FOCs returned within a specified time frame from receipt of a complete and accurate service request to return of confirmation to CLEC.

Exclusions:

- All LSRs
- Access Orders purchased from SWB tariffs
- Rejected (manual and electronic) ASRs.
- SWBT only Disconnect orders.

Business Rules:

FOC business rules are established to reflect the Local Service Center (LSC) normal hours of operation, which include Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m., excluding holidays and weekends. If the start time is outside of normal business hours, then the start date/time is set to 8:00 a.m. on the next business day. Example: If the request is received Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; the valid start time will be Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. If the actual request is received Monday through Thursday after 5:30 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. the next day; the valid start time will be the next business day at 8:00 a.m. If the actual request is received Friday after 5:30 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. Monday; the valid start time will be at 8:00 a.m. Monday. If the request is received on a holiday (anytime); the valid start time will be the next business day at 8:00 a.m. The returned confirmation to the CLEC will establish the actual end date/time. Provisions are established within the DSS reporting systems to accommodate situations when the LSC works holidays, weekends, and when requests are received outside normal working hours.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- Interconnection Facilities and Trunks < 7 Business Days
- Unbundled Dedicated Transport
  - DS3s < 5 Business Days
  - DS1s < 1 Business Day
- Projects – Negotiated
- Broadband service product (Note: Additional disaggregations may be required as necessary in the future.

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(# FOCs returned within "x" hours ÷ total FOCs sent) * 100	Reported by CLEC, all CLECs, and SWBT affiliate

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – Diagnostic
Tier 2 – None
This measure is diagnostic for 3 months, until September 2000. With October data it will

be Tier 1 – Low, Tier 2 – Low.
Benchmark:
• Diagnostic for first three months of implementation of the measure then Tier 1 Low • Interconnection Facilities and Trunks = 95% < 7 Business Days • Unbundled Dedicated Transport DS3s = 95% < 5 Business Days • Unbundled Dedicated Transport DS1s = 95% < 1 Business Day The z-value applies

6. Measurement:

Average Time To Return FOC

Definition:

The average time to return FOC from receipt of complete and accurate service request to return of confirmation to CLEC.

Exclusions:

- Rejected Orders.
- SWBT only Disconnect orders.
- Orders involving major projects.

Business Rules:

See Measurement No. 5

Levels of Disaggregation:

Disaggregate for LEX and EDI by the following:

- Mechanically received via LEX/EDI and FOC'd without LSC intervention (mechanical/mechanical) - Overall average
  - Reported for 90% and 95%
- Mechanically received via LEX/EDI and FOC'd with LSC intervention (mechanical/manual) - Overall average
  - Reported for 90% and 95%
- Received manually via FAX/paper and FOC'd via FAX (manual/manual)
  - Overall average
  - Reported for 90% and 95%

Calculation:	Report Structure:
Σ[(Date and Time of FOC) - (Date and Time of Order Received by SWBT)]/(# of FOCs)	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – None
Tier 2 – None

Benchmark:

Diagnostic

6.1 Measurement: (New Measure)	
Average Time to Return DSL FOC's	
Definition:	
The average time to return DSL FOC's from receipt of complete and accurate service request to return of confirmation to CLEC.	
Exclusions:	
• DSL Orders-orders rejected for incomplete or incorrect LSR • DSL Orders-orders denied for pair gain • SWBT only Disconnect orders. • Orders involving major projects. • Rejects for non-conformance as to PSD masks if, and only if, the CLEC requests such qualification on the LSR	
Business Rules:	
See Measurement No. 5.1	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
Disaggregate for LEX and EDI by the following: • Mechanically received via LEX/EDI and FOC'd without LSC intervention (mechanical/mechanical) – Overall average - Reported for 90% and 95% • Mechanically received via LEX/EDI and FOC'd with LSC intervention (mechanical/manual) - Overall average - Reported for 90% and 95% • Received manually via FAX/paper and FOC'd via FAX (manual/manual) - Overall average - Reported for 90% and 95%	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Σ[(Date and Time of FOC) - (Date and Time of Order Received by SWBT)]/(# of FOCs)	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs and SWB Affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Diagnostic	

PM 7 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

7.1 Measurement

Percent Mechanized Completions Notifications Available Within one Day of Work Completion

Definition:

Percent Mechanized Completions Notifications Available Within one Day

Exclusions:

- Exclude Weekends And Holidays

Business Rules:

Days are calculated by subtracting the date the SOC was available to the CLEC via EDI/LEX minus the order completion date. If the CLEC accesses SWBT systems using a Service Bureau Provider, the measurement of SWBT's performance does not include Service Bureau Provider processing, availability or response time.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- LEX
- EDI

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(# mechanized completions notifications returned to the CLEC within 1 day of work completion ÷ total mechanized completions notifications) * 100	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs and SWB Affiliate.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – Low
Tier 2 – None

Benchmark:

97%
The critical z-value does not apply.

PM 8 WAS ELIMINATED WITH 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

9. Measurement	
Percent Rejects	
Definition:	
The number of rejects compared to the issued unique LSRs and SUPPs for the electronic interfaces (EDI and LEX).	
Exclusions:	
• Notifications returned post-FOC as electronic jeopardies.	
Business Rules:	
A reject is a notification to a CLEC that an LSR received via LEX or EDI did not pass LASR edit checks, other system edits, or edits by the LSC.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# of rejects ÷ total unique LSRs and SUPPs) * 100	Reported by CLEC, SWBT DSL Affiliate and all CLECs for the electronic interfaces (EDI and LEX).
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Measurement is diagnostic. No benchmark required.	

10. Measurement	
Percent Mechanized Rejects Returned Within one hour of receipt of LSR	
Definition:	
Percent mechanized rejects returned within one hour of the receipt of the LSR	
Exclusions:	
• None	
Business Rules:	
The start time used is the date and time the LSR is recorded by the interface (EDI/LEX) The end time is the date and time the reject notice is available to the CLEC via EDI or LEX. A mechanized reject is any reject made available to the CLEC electronically without manual intervention. If the CLEC accesses SWBT systems using a Service Bureau Provider, the measurement of SWBT's performance does not include Service Bureau Provider processing, availability or response time.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• LEX • EDI	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# mechanized rejects returned within 1 hour ÷ total rejects) * 100	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs and SWB affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
97% within 1 hour. The Critical z-value applies.	

10.1 Measurement:	
Percent Manual Rejects Received Electronically and Returned Within X Hours	
Definition:	
Percentage of manual rejects received electronically and returned within X hours of the receipt of LSR from CLEC.	
Exclusions:	
• Rejects of LSRs received through manual process i.e. via mail, fax or courier	
Business Rules:	
The start time is the time the LSR is received electronically via EDI or LEX. The end time is the date and time the reject notice is available to the CLEC via EDI/LEX. A manual reject is a reject of an electronic LSR that requires manual intervention. If the CLEC accesses SWBT systems using a Service Bureau Provider, the measurement of SWBT's performance does not include Service Bureau Provider processing, availability or response time. Business Hours are 8:00 AM-5:30 PM, M-F.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• EDI and LEX (for reporting purposes only, aggregated for purposes of penalty)	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# electronic manual rejects returned within X hours of receipt of LSR ÷ total electronic manual rejects) * 100	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs and SWB affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
97% within 6 Hours. Critical z-value does not apply.	

10.2 Measurement: (New Measure)	
Percentage of Orders that receive SWB-caused Jeopardy Notifications	
Definition:	
Percentage of total orders received electronically via LEX/EDI and processed for which SWB notifies the CLEC that an order is in jeopardy of meeting the due date, due to SWB cause.	
Exclusions:	
• None	
Business Rules:	
Percentage of Orders Given Jeopardy Notices measures the number of jeopardy notices sent to customers as a percentage of the total number of orders completed in the period. A jeopardy is a notification provided to the CLECs where SWBT identifies the potential for not meeting the scheduled due date (LOF or additional information).	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• Jeopardies previously referred to as Rejects (See Accessible Letter CLECSS99-175 dated December 30, 1999) • Facilities Jeopardies • Other SWBT caused Jeopardies • CLEC/EU caused Jeopardies (See Jeopardy Codes Below – Appendix Four)	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Number of orders jeopardized ÷ Number of orders confirmed) * 100	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs and SWB affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Diagnostic	
Benchmark:	
Diagnostic	

11. Measurement	
Mean Time to Return Mechanized Rejects	
Definition:	
Average time required to return a mechanized reject.	
Exclusions:	
• See Measurement No. 10	
Business Rules:	
The start time is the time the LSR is received electronically via EDI or LEX. The end time is the date and time the reject notice is available to the CLEC. A mechanized reject is any reject returned electronically (without manual intervention) to the CLEC.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• EDI • LEX	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Σ[(Date and Time of Order Rejection) - (Date and Time of Order Receipt)] ÷ (# of unique LSR's and Supps Rejected)	Reported on CLEC and all CLECs and SWB Affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Diagnostic	

11.1 Measurement:	
Mean Time to Return Manual Rejects that are Received Electronically via LEX or EDI	
Definition:	
Average time to return manual rejects received electronically via LEX or EDI; receipt to return.	
Exclusions:	
• See Measurement 10.1	
Business Rules:	
See Measurement 10.1	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• See Measurement 10.1	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
{∑(receipt to CLEC of electronic manual rejects – receipt of electronic manual LSRs) ÷ total electronic manual rejects}	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs and SWB Affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
6 Hours Critical z value does not apply.	

11.2 Measurement: (New Measure)	
Average SWB-caused Jeopardy Notification Interval	
Definition:	
Measures the average remaining time between the pre-existing committed order completion date and time (communicated via the FOC) and the date and time SWB issues a notice to the CLEC indicating an order received electronically via LEX/EDI is in jeopardy of missing the due date (or the due date/time has been missed).	
Exclusions:	
• None	
Business Rules:	
With respect to this interval, it is assumed that the order due date time is 5:00 PM for uncoordinated orders, and the Jeopardy date and time will be the actual date and time that SWB issues a notice and is available to the CLEC indicating an order is in jeopardy of missing the due date. With regards to coordinated orders (CHC/FDT) the scheduled due date and time will be used. If the CLEC accesses SWBT systems using a Service Bureau Provider, the measurement of SWBT's performance does not include Service Bureau Provider processing, availability or response time. Business Hours are 8:00 AM-5:30 PM, M-F.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• Jeopardies previously referred to as Rejects (See Accessible Letter CLECSS99-175 dated December 30, 1999) • Facilities Jeopardies • Other SWBT caused Jeopardies • CLEC/EU caused Jeopardies (See Jeopardy Codes Below – Appendix Four)	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Sum ((Committed Due Date /Time for the order) – (Date/Time of Jeopardy notice))/ (number of Jeopardy Orders)	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs and SWB affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Diagnostic	
Benchmark:	
TBD	

12. Measurement	
Mechanized USOC Provisioning Accuracy	
Definition:	
Percent of mechanized orders completed as ordered.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
This measurement compares the USOCs ordered on a mechanized order, to that which is provisioned based on the posted service order.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# of orders completed as ordered ÷ total orders) * 100	Reported by individual CLEC, CLECs and SWBT, and SWB affiliate as appropriate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – Low	
Benchmark:	
Parity	

12.1 Measurement (New Measure)	
Percent Provisioning Accuracy for non-flow through orders	
Definition:	
Percent of posted (non-flow through) service orders submitted via LEX/EDI that are provisioned as requested on the CLEC submitted LSR.	
Exclusions:	
• Flow through service orders as identified in PM 13 • Cancelled Orders • Rejected orders due to CLEC caused errors	
Business Rules:	
This measurement compares all fields that can be compared mechanically (e.g. features, PIC, etc.) as submitted on the LSR to the associated service order that provisioned the requested services and posted to billing.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# of posted, non-flow through service orders with fields provisioned as ordered on the LSR's ÷ total non-flow through service orders posted * 100	Reported by individual CLEC, CLECs and SWBT
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – High Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
95%	

13. Measurement	
Order Process Percent Flow Through	
Definition:	
Percent of orders from entry to distribution that progress through SWBT ordering systems without manual intervention.	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes rejected orders • For new versions of the ordering systems which provide additional flow through capabilities, orders that have the potential to flow through in the new version, but for which CLEC utilized the older version, should be excluded from this measurement in both the numerator and denominator.	
Business Rules:	
The number of orders that flow through SWBT's ordering systems and are distributed in SORD without manual intervention, divided by the total number of MOG Eligible orders and orders that would flow through EASE within the reporting period. Orders that fall out for manual handling, that are worked by SWBT and not rejected back to CLEC due to CLEC caused errors, will be included as failed pass-through occurrences.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• EASE • LEX • EDI The data reported by interface, as specified above, will be used to determine the amount of any Tier 1 or Tier 2 payments under this measurement. In addition, for each interface SWBT will report its performance separately by order type (Resale POTS, UNE combinations POTS, specials (resale and UNE combinations), UNE loops, DSL-capable loops, and other). Tier 1 and Tier 2 payments will not apply to the reports that are disaggregated by order type (these same transactions will be included in the data that is reported by interface and will be subject to Tier 1 and Tier 2 payments there).	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# of orders that flow through ÷ total MOG-eligible orders and orders that flow through EASE) * 100	Reported by CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT and SWB affiliate.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – High	
Benchmark:	
Parity	

13.1 Measurement (New Measure)

Overall Percent LSR Process Flow Through

Definition:

Percent of LSRs that progress through SWBT's ordering, provisioning, and billing systems without manual intervention.

Exclusions:

- LSRs rejected electronically at LASR or MOG due to a CLEC-caused entry error

Business Rules:

The number of LSRs that are completely processed, through posting and through all relevant systems and databases, without manual intervention, divided by the total number of LSRs that are not rejected electronically at LASR or MOG due to a CLEC-caused entry error within the reporting period. LSRs for which SWBT returns an erroneous electronic reject are counted in the denominator and as a failed pass through occurrence in the numerator. Other examples of LSRs that would be counted as failed pass-through occurrences in the numerator would include:

- LSRs for which SWBT returns a manually generated reject, order confirmation, or jeopardy notification,
- LSRs for which SWBT internal service orders are not electronically generated or as to which any manual entry is made on associated SWBT internal service orders,
- LSRs with any associated service orders that do not distribute out of SWBT's SORD system without fall out or manual processing,
- LSRs with any associated service orders that do not update databases without fall out or manual processing,
- LSRs which result in any manual AIN trigger setting or manual switch translation work,
- LSRs with any associated service orders that do not successfully post to each SWBT back end billing systems without fall out or manual processing including error resolution.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- EASE
- LEX
- EDI

For each interface, SWBT will report its performance separately by order type (Resale POTS, UNE combinations POTS, Specials (resale and UNE combinations), UNE loops, DSL-capable loops, and other).

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(# of LSRs completely processed without manual intervention ÷ total # of LSRs not rejects at LASR or MOG due to CLEC-caused entry error) * 100	Reported by CLEC, all CLECs, SWBT and SWBT Affiliates.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Diagnostic	

Billing

14. Measurement	
Billing Accuracy	
Definition:	
SWBT performs three bill audits to ensure the accuracy of the bills rendered to its customers: CRIS, CABS and toll/usage.	
Exclusions:	
Non-recurring charges are not part of the CRIS audit process, as SWBT has developed a test order process to ensure the accuracy of CRIS non-recurring charges.	
Business Rules:	
The purpose of the CRIS Bill Audit is to review and recalculate each service billed for each of the seven bill processing centers in the five states. Wholesale accounts are included in each processing center for every billing period. In the toll/usage bill audit, a sample of customer accounts is selected using an appropriate mix of USOCs and Classes of Service. The purpose of this audit is to ensure that monthly bills sent to the CLECs, whether it is for resale or unbundled services, and retail customers are rated accurately according to tariffs and CLEC contracts. For all accounts that are audited, the number of bills that have been released prior to correction (bills are audited for complete information, accurate calculations and are properly formatted) are counted as an error against the total bills audited.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• CLEC and non-CLEC	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(# of bills not corrected prior to bill release ÷ total bills audited) * 100	Reported for aggregate of all CLECs and SWBT for the CRIS, CABS and Usage bill audits.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Parity	

15. Measurement

Percent of Accurate and Complete Formatted Mechanized Electronic Bills via EDI or BDT

Definition:

The percent of monthly bills sent to the CLECs via the mechanized electronic EDI or BDT process that are accurate and complete. SWBT will consider, upon review, adding new electronic processes that may be developed in the future"

Exclusions:

- None

Business Rules:

EDI Billing accuracy is based upon three factors: totaling, formatting, and syntax. In other words, does the bill total up correctly, does the EDI Billing data conform to the format outlined in the SWB Electronic Commerce Guide for EDI Billing, and is the EDI Billing data syntactically correct. For completeness, EDI checks that the sum of all itemized calls equals the total for the itemized calls bill section, and the sum of all OC&C charges should equal the total for the OC&C section. Similar audits are performed for total current charges and the amount due.

BDT Billing accuracy is based upon three factors: totaling, formatting, and syntax. In other words, does the bill total up correctly, does the BDT Billing data conform to the Billing Output Specifications (BOS) format, and is the BDT Billing data syntactically correct? For completeness, BDT checks that the sum of all itemized calls equals the total for the itemized calls bill section, and the sum of all OC&C charges should equal the total for the OC&C section. Similar audits are performed for total current charges and the amount due.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- EDI
- BDT
- To the extent SWBT sends bills to CLECs using application to application processes other than EDI or BDT, SWBT will include those bills in this measure, separately disaggregated or not, as appropriate, with notice to CLECs of the change.

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of accurate and complete formatted mechanized electronic bills via EDI/BDT ÷ total # of mechanized electronic bills via EDI/BDT.) * 100	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs and ASI where applicable

Measurement Type:
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – High
Benchmark:
99% Critical z-value does not apply for EDI, Critical z-value applies for BDT.

16. Measurement:

Percent of Accurate Usage Records transmitted (of those records that are subject to active CLEC review) via the "Extract Return File" process.

Definition:

For those CLECs who agree to utilize the "Extract Return Process," this measure identifies the usage records transmitted, within a given month, by SWBT to the CLECs on the Daily Usage extract feed that have been identified by the CLECs as being inaccurate. The CLECs would return these inaccurate records (preferably within the same month) via the "Extract Return File" process to SWBT. SWBT would then be responsible for validating that these records or a portion of these records were, indeed, transmitted inaccurately. CLECs will have an opportunity to contest any determination by SWBT that a record identified by a CLEC as inaccurate should be considered accurate.

Exclusions:

- Records that are classified as category "01" (the first two digits of the EMI record) which are rated records provided by other companies for SWBT to transmit via the Daily Usage Extract feed to the CLECs
- Category "11" records until such time that the industry has established a return code standard through the OBF forum
- Usage records that are not returned within 30 days via the "Extract Return File
- Usage records transmitted to CLECs who do not affirmatively agree to utilize the "Extract Return File" process.

Business Rules:

Controls and edits within the billing system uncover certain types of errors that are likely to appear on the usage records. When these errors are uncovered, a new release of the program is written to ensure that the error does not occur again. Thus, an error that is reported in one month should not occur the next month because the billing program error would have been fixed by the next month.

In addition, records identified as inaccurate by the CLECs should be returned to SWBT via the "Extract Return File" process. SWBT will 30 days to validate and correct these records or a portion of these records (as appropriate) and retransmit them to the CLECs. SWBT will be held liable only for the records that have been validated as being inaccurate out of the total number of records returned by the participating CLECs. It is possible that through the validation processes, SWBT may determine that none of the records returned are inaccurate. In that case, SWBT will notify the CLEC of its determination. If the parties cannot agree on the correct determination, either party may invoke dispute resolution..

Levels of Disaggregation:

- None

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Total usage records transmitted– total usage records returned by the CLECs via the "Extract Return File" process and validated to be inaccurate) ÷ total usage records transmitted) * 100	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
95% Critical z-value applies	

17. Measurement

Billing Completeness

Definition:

Percent of service orders completed within the billing cycle that post in the CRIS or CABS billing systems prior to the CLECs bill period.

Exclusions:

- Access Service Orders billed through CABS.
- Interconnection Trunk Orders

Business Rules:

The Billing Completeness Measure includes all orders and is created from the Posted Service Order Database (PSOD). PSOD includes copies of all posted service orders for both the CRIS and CABS. PSOD includes the Bill Period, Completion Date, and Post Date for each Service Order as well as an On-Time/Late indicator created based on these dates. This On-Time/Late indicator is calculated as follows:

1. Determine the Bill Date, Completion Date, and Post Date for any order that has an OCN number regardless of order type.
2. Calculate the Bill Date minus one month by subtracting one month from the Bill Date.
3. Determine the Bill Render Date by using the Bill Date to look up the Bill Render Date on the Bill Period Calendar.
4. Compare the Completion Date, Bill Date, Bill Date Minus one month, Bill Render Date, and Post Date of the service order to determine if order is on-time or late:
   - If the Completion Date of the service order is prior to the Bill Date minus one month, then the order is late.
   - Compare the Post Date to the Bill Render Date. If the Post Date is earlier than or equal to the Bill Render Date and the Completion Date of the service order is equal to or greater than the Bill Date minus one month, then the order is on time.
   - In all other cases, the order is late.
   - The Billing Completeness Measure for each month is based on all orders that post within that given month. The denominator of the measure is all orders within a month. The numerator is the total number of on-time orders for that same month. The Billing Completeness Measure calculation is completed for each CLEC, for all CLECs, and for all retail service orders. The CLEC orders for both CRIS and CABS are defined as all service orders that include the AECN or OCN FID. The retail orders are all CRIS orders that do not include an AECN.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- None

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of on-time service orders included in current applicable bill period ÷ total service orders in current applicable billing period) *100	Reported by CLEC, all CLECs, SWBT, and ASI where applicable.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – Medium	
Benchmark:	
Parity with SWBT Retail.	

17.1 Measurement (New Measure)

Service Order Posting

Definition:

Number of Days for Service Order Posting at the 85, 90, and 95 Percentiles

Exclusions:

- Access Service Orders billed through CABS
- Interconnection Trunk Orders

Business Rules:

This measure includes all SORD orders and is created from the Posted Service Order Database (PSOD). This measurement will determine the number days to post a service order to CRIS or CABS billing system at the 85, 90 and 95 percentiles and the percentage of that posts within 5 business days. This measurement would include all SORD orders produced as a result of an LSR request (i.e., C, N, and D wholesale orders). The base for this measure is the total number of SORD service orders that post in a given month.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- CABS
- CRIS

Calculation:	Report Structure:
85, 90 and 95 Percentile and the percentage of orders that posts within 5 business days	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs

Measurement Type:

Diagnostic

Benchmark:

TBD

18. Measurement	
Mechanized Electronic Billing Timeliness EDI and BDT (Wholesale Bill)	
Definition:	
Mechanized Electronic Billing Timeliness measures the length of time from the billing date to the time it is sent or transmitted (made available) to the CLECs.	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes Weekends and Holidays. • Excludes test transmissions	
Business Rules:	
The transmission date is used to gather the data for the reporting period. The measure counts the number of workdays between the bill day and transmission date for each bill.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• EDI • BDT • To the extent SWBT sends bills to CLECs using other application to application processes other than EDI or BDT, SWBT will include those bills in this measure, separately disaggregated or not, as appropriate, with notice to CLECs of the change.	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of mechanized electronic bills transmitted on time ÷ total number of bills released) * 100	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs and ASI where applicable.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – Low Tier 2 – High	
Benchmark:	
95% within 6th workday Critical z-value does not apply for EDI, Critical z-value applies for BDT.	

19. Measurement	
Daily Usage Feed Timeliness	
Definition:	
Usage information is sent to the CLECs on a daily basis. This usage data must be sent to the CLEC within 6 work days in order to be considered timely.	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes Weekends and Holidays.	
Business Rules:	
The measure uses the actual EMI usage records that are sent to the CLECs. Data date is the recording date of the usage and is part of the EMI usage record. Cycle date is the day the Daily Usage file is sent to the CLEC. Cycle date is found on the pack header record of the Daily Usage file.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Number of usage feeds transmitted on time ÷ total number of usage feeds) * 100	Reported for CLEC and all CLECs.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
95% within 6th workday, Critical z-value does not apply.	

PM 20 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

Miscellaneous Administrative

PM 21 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

22. Measurement	
Local Service Center (LSC) Grade Of Service (GOS)	
Definition:	
Percent of calls answered by the Local Service Center (LSC) within 20 seconds.	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes Weekends and Holidays.	
Business Rules:	
The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when a SWBT representative answers the call. The speed of answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a CLEC customer call into the SWBT call management system queue until the CLEC customer call is transferred to SWBT personnel assigned to handling CLEC calls for assistance. Data is accumulated from 12:00 a.m. on the first calendar day to 11:59 p.m. on the last calendar day of the month for the reporting period. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• By SWBT LSC	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Total number of calls answered by the LSC within a specified period of time ÷ Total number of calls answered by the LSC	Reported for all calls to the LSC by operational separation and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – High	
Benchmark:	
Parity with SWBT RSC / BSC	

23. Measurement	
Percent Busy in the Local Service Center (LSC)	
Definition:	
Percent of calls which are unable to reach the Local Service Center (LSC) due to a busy condition in the ACD.	
Exclusions:	
See Measurement No. 22	
Business Rules:	
Blocked calls are those which are unable to reach the Local Service Center (LSC) due to a busy condition in the ACD.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
See Measurement No. 22	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of blocked calls ÷ total calls offered) * 100	Reported for all CLECs and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – Low	
Benchmark:	
Parity with SWBT RSC / BSC	

PM 24 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

25. Measurement

Local Operations Center (LOC) Grade Of Service (GOS)

Definition:

Percent of calls answered by the Local Operations Center (LOC) within 20 seconds

Exclusions:

- None

Business Rules:

The clock starts when the customer enters the queue and the clock stops when the SWBT representative answers the call. The speed of answer is determined by measuring and accumulating the elapsed time from the entry of a CLEC customer call into the SWBT call management system queue until the CLEC customer call is transferred to SWBT personnel assigned to handling CLEC calls for assistance. Data is accumulated from 12:00 a.m. on the first calendar day to 11:59 p.m. on the last calendar day of the month for the reporting period. The Measure includes calls to the LOC related to provisioning activities, e.g., coordinated conversions, as well as maintenance activities.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- Maintenance Calls (i.e., calls to 1-800-220-4818)
- Provisioning Calls – DSL (i.e., calls to 1-817-212-5900)
- Provisioning Calls – All other (i.e., calls to Resale:1-817-212-5598
  calls to Interconnection: 1-817-212-5588)

(The above telephone numbers are subject to change, but notification will be made via an Accessible Letter.)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
Total number of calls answered by the LOC 20 seconds ÷ total number of calls answered by the LOC	Reported for all calls to the LOC by operational separation and SWBT Retail Repair Bureau (CSB) for maintenance calls.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – None
Tier 2 – High

Benchmark:

- Maintenance Calls – Parity with CSB
- Provisioning Calls DSL – 90% within 20 seconds – critical z-value applies.
- Provisioning Calls All Other – 90% within 20 seconds – critical z-value applies.

26. Measurement	
Percent Busy in the Local Operations Center (LOC)	
Definition:	
Percent of calls which are unable to reach the Local Operations Center (LOC) due to a busy condition in the ACD.	
Exclusions:	
• None	
Business Rules:	
Blocked calls are calls those, which are unable to reach the Local Operations Center (LOC) due to a busy condition in the ACD.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• Maintenance Calls (i.e., calls to 1-800-220-4818) • Provisioning Calls – DSL (i.e., calls to 1-817-212-5900) • Provisioning Calls – All other (i.e., calls to Resale:1-817-212-5598 calls to Interconnection: 1-817-212-5588) (The above telephone numbers are subject to change, but notification will be made via an Accessible Letter.)	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of blocked calls ÷ total calls offered) * 100	Reported for all CLECs and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – Low	
Benchmark:	
• Maintenance Calls – Parity with CSB • Provisioning Calls DSL – 1% - critical z-value applies • Provisioning Calls All Other – 1% - critical z-value applies	

RESALE POTS AND UNE LOOP AND PORT COMBINATIONS COMBINED BY SWBT

Provisioning

27. Measurement
Mean Installation Interval
Definition:
Average business days from application date to completion date.
Exclusions:
• Excludes customer-caused misses. • Field Work orders – excludes customer requested due dates greater than 5 business days. • No Field Work orders – excluded if order applied for before 3:00 p.m.; and the due date requested is not same day; and if order applied for after 3:00 p.m.; and the due date requested is beyond the next business day. • Excludes all orders except N, T, and C orders. • Excludes Weekends and Holidays. • Excludes expedites for which the CLEC pays.
Business Rules:
The clock starts on the Application Date, which is the day that SWBT receives a correct Service Order (EASE) / LSR (LEX or EDI). The clock stops on the Completion Date, which is the day that SWBT personnel complete the service order activity. Orders are included in the month they are completed. There are 2 types of orders in the measurement. Same Day Due orders (defined as distribution time EQUAL or BEFORE 3:00 p.m. and Application Date = Distribution Date = Due Date. Next Day Due orders (defined as distribution time AFTER 3:00 p.m. and Application Date = Distribution Date and Due Date is one business day after Application Date. If the order is Same Day Due, then (Completion – Application Date), if the order is Next Day Due, then [(Completion – Next Business Day) + 1]. UNE Combinations, are reported at order level.
Levels of Disaggregation:
POTS • Field Work (FW) • No Field Work (NFW) • Business class of service • Residence class of service UNE Combination • Field Work (FW) • No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	**Report Structure:**

[Σ(completion date – application date)]/(Total number of orders completed)	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – High Tier 2 – High	
Benchmark:	
Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work. (N, T, C order types).	

28. Measurement

Percent POTS/UNE-P Installations Completed Within the customer requested due date.

Definition:

Measure of orders completed within the customer requested due date when that date is greater than or equal to the offered interval or if expedited (accepted or not accepted), the date agreed to by SWBT.

Exclusions:

- Excludes customer caused misses.
- Excludes all orders except N, T, and C orders.
- Excludes Weekends and Holidays.

Business Rules:

The clock starts on the Application Date, which is the day that SWBT receives a correct Service Order (EASE) / LSR (LEX or EDI). The clock stops on the Completion Date which is the day that SWBT personnel complete the service order activity. Orders are included in the month they are completed. There are 2 types of orders in the measurement. Same Day Due orders (defined as distribution time EQUAL or BEFORE 3:00 p.m. and Application Date = Distribution Date = Due Date. Next Day Due orders (defined as distribution time AFTER 3:00 p.m. and Application Date = Distribution Date and Due Date is one business day after Application Date. If the order is Same Day Due, then (Completion – Application Date), if the order is Next Day Due, then [(Completion – Next Business Day) + 1]. UNE Combinations, are reported at order level.

Due dates for Field Work orders are determined by the offered interval on the due date board at the time that the order is distributed, unless an expedite has been accepted by SWBT. If the CLEC submits an expedite which is not accepted or the LSR contains an invalid due date, the SWBT agreed to due date will be substituted for the customer requested due date and included in this measure.

Due dates for No Field Work Orders will be the due date requested on the LSR, except that, for a No Field Work Order submitted after 3:00 p.m. and the due date requested is the same business day, the due date will be the next business day, unless an expedite has been accepted by SWBT.

SWB will provide a diagnostic measure as to how often due date on FOC changes from requested. This will be in the form of a monthly report of the percentage of CLEC requested due dates which are confirmed by FOC, reported separately for resale and for UNE-P if technically feasible. (including/disaggregated by both Field Work and No Field Work orders).

Levels of Disaggregation:

POTS

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)
- Business class of service
- Residence class of service

UNE Combination

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of orders installed within the requested interval ÷ total number of orders not subject to exclusions) * 100	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – None
Tier 2 – None

Benchmark:

Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work. (N, T, C order types).

29. Measurement

Percent SWBT Caused Missed Due Dates

Definition:

Percent of N, T, and C orders where installation was not completed by the due date as a result of a SWBT caused missed due date.

Exclusions:

- Excludes orders that are not N, T, or C.

Business Rules:

The due date is the negotiated date by the customer and the SWBT representative for service activation. For CLEC orders, the due date is the due date reflected on the FOC. The Completion Date is the day that SWBT personnel complete the UNE Combinations, are reported at order level. This measure includes in both the numerator and the denominator the number of orders cancelled after a SWBT-caused missed due date.

Levels of Disaggregation:

POTS

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)
- Business class of service
- Residence class of service

UNE Combination

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of N, T, C orders not completed by the due date or cancelled after the due date as a result of a SWBT cause ÷ total number of orders plus total cancels after the due date as a result of SWBT caused missed due dates) * 100	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – High
Tier 2 – High

Benchmark:

Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work. (N, T, and C order types).

30. Measurement	
Percent Company Missed Due Dates Due To Lack Of Facilities	
Definition:	
Percent N, T, and C orders with missed committed due dates due to lack of facilities.	
Exclusions:	
Excludes orders that are not N, T, or C.	
Business Rules:	
The Due Date is the customer requested due date when that date is greater than or equal to the offered interval, or if expedited (accepted or not accepted), the date agreed to by SWBT which is the due date reflected on the FOC. The Completion Date is the day that SWBT personnel complete the service order activity. UNE Combinations are reported at order level. The lack of facilities is selected based on the missed reason code.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
POTS • Business class of service • Residence class of service POTS / UNE Combination • > 30 calendar days • > 90 calendar days	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of orders with missed due dates due to lack of facilities ÷ total orders completed) * 100 (Calculated monthly based on posted orders)	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT Retail for POTS.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Resale POTS parity compared to SWBT (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combination Parity compared to SWBT (N, T, C order types).	

31. Measurement	
Average Delay Days For Missed Due Dates Due To Lack Of Facilities	
Definition:	
Average calendar days from due date to completion date on company missed orders due to lack of facilities.	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes orders that are not N, T, or C. • Excludes No Field Work (NFW).	
Business Rules:	
The Due Date is the customer requested due date when that date is greater than or equal to the offered interval, or if expedited (accepted or not accepted), the date agreed to by SWBT which is the due date reflected on the FOC. The Completion Date is the day that SWBT personnel complete the service order activity. UNE Combinations are reported by the order which completes the service activity. The lack of facilities is based on the missed reason code.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
POTS • Business class of service • Residence class of service UNE Combination - None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Σ(Completion date – due date) ÷ (total # of completed orders with a SWBT caused missed due date due to lack of facilities)	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Resale POTS parity between compared to SWBT (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combinations Parity between compared to SWBT (N, T, and C order types).	

32. Measurement

Average Delay Days For SWBT Caused Missed Due Dates.

Definition:

Average calendar days from due date to completion date on company missed orders.

Exclusions:

- Excludes orders that are not N, T, or C.
- Excludes company delayed orders as a result of lack of facilities.

Business Rules:

The Due Date is the customer requested due date when that date is greater than or equal to the offered interval, or if expedited (accepted or not accepted), the date agreed to by SWBT which is the due date reflected on the FOC. The Completion Date is the day that SWBT personnel complete the service order activity. Combinations are reported by the order that completes the service activity.

Levels of Disaggregation:

POTS

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)
- Business class of service
- Residence class of service

UNE Combination

- Field Work (FW)

No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
Σ(Completion date – due date) ÷ (total # of completed orders with a SWBT caused missed due date)	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – Medium
Tier 2 – None

Benchmark:

Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, and C order types).

PM 33 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

PM 34 WAS ELIMINATED WITH THE 6 MONTH REVIEW - EFFECTIVE 7/12/00

35. Measurement

Percent POTS/UNE-P Trouble Report Within 10 Days (I-10) of Installation

Definition:

Percent of N, T, C orders that receive an electronic or manual trouble report on or within 10 calendar days of service order completion.

Exclusions:

- Excludes subsequent reports. A subsequent report is a repair report that is received while an existing repair report is open on the same number.
- Excludes disposition code "13" reports (excludable reports), with the exception of code 1316, unless the trouble report is taken prior to completion of the service order.
- Excludes reports caused by customer provided equipment (CPE) or wiring.
- Excludes trouble report received on the due date before service order completion.

Business Rules:

Includes reports received the day after SWBT personnel complete the service order through 10 calendar days after completion. The denominator for this measure is the total count of orders posted within the reporting month. (However, the denominator will at a minimum equal the numerator). The numerator is the number of trouble reports received within 10 days of service order completion. These will be reported the month that they are closed. This will include troubles taken on the day of completion found to be as a result of a UNE-P conversion.

Levels of Disaggregation:

N, T and C Orders

POTS

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)
- Business class of service
- Residence class of service

UNE Combination

- Field Work (FW)
- No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of initial electronic or manual trouble reports on or within 10 calendar days of service order completion ÷ total # of orders) * 100	Reported for POTS Resale by CLEC, total CLECs and SWBT.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – High
Tier 2 – High

Benchmark:
Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types) and No Field Work compared to SWBT Retail No Field Work (N, T, and C order types).

35.1 Measurement (New Measure)

Percent UNE-P Trouble Reports On the Completion Date

Definition:

Percent of C orders for UNE-P conversions that receive an electronic or manual trouble report on the day of completion.

Exclusions:

- Excludes subsequent reports. A subsequent report is a repair report that is received while an existing repair report is open on the same number.
- Excludes disposition code "13" reports (excludable reports), with the exception of code 1316.
- Excludes reports caused by customer provided equipment (CPE) or wiring.

Business Rules:

Includes reports received on the day of completion for UNE-P conversion orders. The denominator for this measure is the total count of UNE-P orders posted within the reporting month. The numerator is the number of trouble reports received at any time on the day of completion. These will be reported the month that the trouble report is closed.

Levels of Disaggregation:

- UNE –P No Field Work (NFW)

Calculation:	Report Structure:
(Count of initial electronic or manual trouble reports on or within 10 calendar days of service order completion ÷ total # of orders) * 100	Reported for POTS Resale by CLEC, total CLECs and SWBT.

Measurement Type:

Tier 1 – None
Tier 2 – None

Benchmark:

Diagnostic. The results of this measurement are included in PM 35. Damages and assessments will be paid based on the PM 35 results.

36. Measurement	
Percent No Access (Service Orders With No Access)	
Definition:	
Percent of Field Work (FW) orders with a status of "No Access."	
Exclusions:	
• Excludes customer caused misses. (SL – customer requests later date, SO – other customer reasons, SR – customer not ready). • Excludes all orders that are not N, T, or C. • No Field Work.	
Business Rules:	
SWBT personnel set the "No Access" flag when access cannot be obtained to the customer's premises.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
POTS • Business class of service • Residence class of service UNE Combination - None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Count of orders that are No Access ÷ Total Field Work orders	Reported for CLEC, total CLECs and SWBT.
Measurement Type:	
Tier 1 – None Tier 2 – None	
Benchmark:	
Resale POTS parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types). UNE Combination Parity between Field Work compared to SWBT Field Work (N, T, and C order types). .	