

BellSouth Jurisdictional Factors Reporting Guide

Issue 6.0

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BELLSOUTH

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Revisions

Issue 1.0

The initial version of the *BellSouth Jurisdictional Factors Reporting Guide* was issued on August 15, 2001.

Issue 2.0

Incorporated references to *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report Form* – issued on December 21, 2001.

Issue 3.0

Added minor clarification concerning value to be used if PLF or PLU factors are not reported – issued on August 2, 2002.

Issue 4.0

Added Clarification concerning reporting of SPIU Factor and added language describing SPLU Factor and calculation of intrastate of non-local traffic – issued on October 17, 2002.

Issue 5.0

Revised the e-mail address that is utilized to report jurisdictional factors by electronic mail – issued on December 3, 2003.

Issue 6.0
Revisions to the entire document to clarify and simplify the reporting process. Added section 4.9, BellSouth Common Line (PCL)

BellSouth Jurisdictional Factors Reporting Guide

1.0 Introduction

Jurisdictional factors are utilized to apportion the billing of BellSouth Switched Access and Local Interconnection Services between the interstate, intrastate and local jurisdictions. The rates, terms and conditions applicable to the provision of services are determined based upon the jurisdictional use of the service. This document serves as a supplemental guide to the BellSouth tariffs and contracts for the preparation and reporting of the various jurisdictional factors related to Switched Access and Local Interconnection Services.

NOTE: This guide does not apply to BellSouth Special Access Services.

In general, Interstate factors are required for Switched Access Services and Local Interconnection Services to apportion the billing between the state and interstate jurisdictions. Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) are also required to report Local factors in addition to Interstate factors to further apportion their intrastate use of Local Interconnection services between the state and local jurisdiction. Failure to report values for Local Factors shall result in the default value of zero percent being applied for these factors. The local jurisdiction is considered a subset of the intrastate jurisdiction in the determination and application of factors. The following sections provide information concerning the determination of factors, the application of factors, reporting procedures and customer records requirements.

2.0 Jurisdictions

There are three basic jurisdictions related to BellSouth Switched Access and Local Interconnection Services. These are the Interstate, Intrastate and the Local jurisdictions. The jurisdiction is determined based upon the physical locations of the origination and termination points of the call.

- A call that originates in a different state than the terminating location or called party shall be designated as interstate traffic, unless the path is within an approved Local Calling area which crosses state boundaries
- A call that originates from a location that is in the same state as the terminating physical location or called party shall be designated as an intrastate call, unless the call is within a defined Local Calling area
- A call that originates and terminates within the same local calling area as specified in the applicable contract or tariff is designated as local traffic.

The jurisdiction of a call is determined solely by the geographic, or physical, location of the party initiating the call and the geographic, or physical, location of the called party. The origination and termination points are not determined based upon the carrier's network entry and exit points. When multiple networks or carriers are involved, a particular carrier's transport of the service may be totally within a state boundary, however, the ultimate end points of the call or information exchange may be in different states. In this situation, the traffic shall be designated as interstate for all carriers even though a particular carrier's transport service begins and ends within a state boundary. The jurisdiction of a call is not affected by the manner in which the call is routed through the telecommunications network.

The location of the origination or termination end points is determined based upon the location of the serving central offices. If a call terminates to an office that is associated with a LATA in an adjoining state (cross boundary) the call is considered to complete in the state where the central office is located.

3.0 Factors

3.1. General

BellSouth Jurisdictional factors are projections of the percentages of use of switched access and interconnection services for billing purposes based on examination of carrier-specific traffic for a recent period. Carriers shall provide factors to BellSouth with the first request for each service in each state and are updated quarterly based upon the most recent three months of data or other mutually-agreed period. Carriers shall report factors to BellSouth for the initial request via *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report* that is located at http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/tools_forms_and_reports/forms/index.html, BellSouth Web forms – Main Page.

Carriers shall report quarterly updates using the same form as noted above. If BellSouth does not receive quarterly updates on a factor, BellSouth will assume that the percentages are the same as previously provided. If a valid quarterly report has never been received then BellSouth may utilize the factor(s) provided with the initial order for service, the most recent audit results if an audit has been performed or the default value for the particular factor.

In cases where sufficient data is available, then BellSouth will determine the factors to be utilized for billing. In such cases, subsequent quarterly updates from the customer for factors already determined by BellSouth will not be used.

3.2. PIU - Percent Interstate Use

This factor is the percentage of use that is interstate. Depending on the specific Switched Access or Local Interconnection service involved, the actual "factor" to be reported may vary. See Section 4 for more details.

It is incumbent upon the carrier that is billed for originating/terminating traffic to the BellSouth Network to report PIU factors to BellSouth that are representative of the actual jurisdiction of traffic delivered to BellSouth.

The PIU factor is calculated as follows, with "use" being defined based on the type of factor being reported:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate Use}}{\textit{Total Use}}$$

Total Use includes interstate, intrastate and local usage. This percentage is calculated on a statewide basis. Both Interexchange Carriers and Facility Based Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) are required to report PIU factors per their Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

3.3. PLU – Percent Local Use

This factor is the percentage of intrastate use that is local. Depending on the specific Switched Access or Local Interconnection service involved, the actual "factor" to be reported may vary. See Section 4 for more details.

It is incumbent upon the CLEC that is billed for local interconnection to the BellSouth Network to report PLU factors to BellSouth that are representative of the actual jurisdiction of traffic delivered to BellSouth.

The PLU factor is calculated as follows, with "use" being defined based on the type of factor being reported:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local Use}}{\textit{Total Intrastate Use}}$$

Alternatively, the PLU factor can be calculated using the following calculation:

Total Local Use
Total Use times (1-Total Percent Interstate Use)

Total Use includes interstate, intrastate and local use. This percentage is calculated on a statewide basis. Both Interexchange Carriers and Facility Based Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) are required to report PLU factors per their Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

4.0 Service Reporting Requirements

Jurisdictional factors shall be developed and reported for particular services as specified in the BellSouth Tariffs and as specified in applicable contracts that are provisioned for a carrier. Factor reporting requirements for these services are discussed in the following subsections.

4.1. BellSouth Switched Access (SWA) Feature Group A (FGA) PIU (PIUA)

Usage based rate elements are billed for FGA in both the originating and terminating directions. This usage shall be apportioned to the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions. A single PIU factor shall be reported at the state level to apportion all the applicable usage (originating, terminating and transit) between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions. All usage received from or delivered to the BellSouth network and through the BellSouth Network to connecting carriers shall be considered in the determination of the PIU for FGA.

Total Interstate Originate/Terminate/Transit FG-A usage
Total Originate/Terminate/Transit FG-A usage

4.2. BellSouth SWA Feature Group B (FGB) PIU (PIUB)

Usage based rate elements are billed for FGB in both the originating and terminating directions. This usage shall be apportioned to the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions. A single PIU factor shall be reported at the state level to apportion all the applicable usage (originating, terminating and transit) between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions. All usage received from or delivered to the BellSouth network and through the BellSouth Network to connecting carriers shall be considered in the determination of the PIU for FGB.

$$\frac{\text{Total Interstate Originate/Terminate/Transit FG-B usage}}{\text{Total Originate/Terminate/Transit FG-B usage}}$$

4.3. BellSouth SWA Feature Group D (FGD) (TPIU)

Usage based rate elements are billed for FGD in both the originating and terminating directions. BellSouth is able to determine the jurisdiction of BellSouth-originated FGD traffic ("originating usage") per its own billing records generated with each call. Therefore a factor to apportion usage for originating FGD traffic is not required from the reporting carrier. Originating traffic consists of calls where the location of the calling number is served from a BellSouth end office that is connecting to a carrier for completion to the called number location.

The usage terminating to BellSouth from an interconnected carrier is apportioned between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions per a Terminating Percent Interstate Usage ("TPIU") factor. All terminating Switched Access FGD, all terminating Local Interconnection traffic and all usage delivered to the BellSouth network and passed through the BellSouth Network to connecting carriers shall be considered in the determination of the TPIU with the exception of "terminating party pays" usage (e.g. 800 terminating traffic) and is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Interstate Terminating MOUs}}{\text{Total Terminating MOUs}}$$

The TPIU should be reported via the *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report* with the initial request for service, and on a quarterly basis. A single TPIU factor for terminating FGD traffic shall be reported at the state level to apportion the applicable usage based elements between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions.

Local traffic shall also be included when determining the TPIU. If the reporting carrier functions as an Interexchange and Local carrier then all of the terminating usage sent to BellSouth will be apportioned between the state and interstate jurisdictions per a single TPIU. This factor shall be reported for each state in which a carrier operates and shall provide separate state-specific factors for each Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

A TPIU shall be reported by CLECs even if it does not terminate any interstate traffic to the BellSouth network. In this situation, the CLEC should report a TPIU equal to zero (0.00) to indicate that all of its traffic is Intrastate and Local.

When sufficient data is available, then BellSouth will determine the factors to be utilized for billing. Quarterly updates from the customer for factors already determined by BellSouth will not be used.

4.4. BellSouth Local Interconnection PLU

The percent of terminating usage to be billed per the Local Interconnection contracts is determined by the PLU factor. Reporting of this factor is required by Facility Based CLECs and IXCs who exchange local traffic with BellSouth.

The PLU reported via the *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report for the initial request for service* will be used to apportion the percent of intrastate terminating usage to be billed as local **(**see:http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/tools_forms_and_reports/forms/index.html , BellSouth web forms – main page). Quarterly updates for this local transport factor should also be made under PLU, via the *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report.*

This factor is the percentage of intrastate usage that terminates to the End Users of the terminating party to be rated pursuant to the Interconnection Agreement as Local Traffic ("251(b)(5) Traffic") . For purposes of this guide, the total intrastate usage includes all local usage and non-local usage that terminates to the Parties of the Interconnection Agreement within a state. The local jurisdiction is applicable to carriers that are terminating local traffic from their network to the BellSouth network.

CLECs that utilize BellSouth switching i.e. Resale and/or Wholesale Local Platform (WLP) to provision local services are not required to report PLU factors. Interexchange Carriers that do not originate or terminate local traffic are not required to report PLU factors.

"Terminating party pays" usage (e.g. 800 terminating traffic) shall be excluded from the PLU calculations. PLU is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local Terminating MOUs}}{\textit{Total Intrastate Terminating MOUs}}$$

The total intrastate terminating minutes can be determined by multiplying the total terminating minutes by (1- TPIU). Therefore, the PLU may also be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local Terminating MOUs}}{}$$

(Total Terminating MOUs) x (1-TPIU)

This factor is calculated on a statewide basis by Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

4.5. BellSouth SWA 500 Service PIU (ZP15)

The SWA 500 PIU factor will be applied to the carrier's originating 500 Service MOUs to apportion the usage between intrastate and interstate jurisdiction. This factor represents the percentage of originating 500 minutes that are interstate jurisdiction, and should be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate Originating 500 MOUs}}{\textit{Total Originating 500 MOUs}}$$

4.6. BellSouth SWA 700 Service PIU (ZP17)

The SWA 700 PIU factor will be applied to the carrier's originating 700 Service MOUs to apportion the usage between intrastate and interstate jurisdiction. This factor represents the percentage of originating 700 minutes that are interstate jurisdiction, and should be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate Originating 700 MOUs}}{\textit{Total Originating 700 MOUs}}$$

4.7. BellSouth SWA 8XX Toll Free Dialing Ten Digit Screening (ZP18)

The SWA 8XX PIU factor will be applied to the carrier's originating 8XX Service MOUS and queries to apportion the usage and queries between the intrastate and interstate jurisdiction. This factor represents the percentage of originating 8XX minutes and queries that are interstate jurisdiction, and should be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate Originating 8XX MOUs}}{\textit{Total Originating 8XX MOUs}}$$

4.8. BellSouth SWA 900 Service (ZP19)

The SWA 900 PIU factor will be applied to the carrier's originating 900 Service MOUS to apportion the usage between the intrastate and interstate jurisdiction. This factor represents the percentage of originating 900 minutes that are interstate jurisdiction, and should be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate Originating 900 MOUs}}{\textit{Total Originating 900 MOUs}}$$

4.9. BellSouth Percent Common Line (PCL)

A Carrier Common Line charge may apply for minutes which originate from or terminate to a BellSouth End-User. This factor is used to define the percentage of originating 700, 8XX or 900 usage which terminates in a BellSouth SWA service that is already assessed a Carrier Common Line charge. This factor should be reported per jurisdiction per service (interstate and intrastate) to define how much of the originating 700, 8XX, or 900 usage should be billed at the "originating CCL" rate. Otherwise, all originating 700, 8XX, 900 usage will be billed at the "terminating CCL" rate.

The ZPI7, ZPI8 and ZPI9 factors referenced in sections 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8 apportion the usage between interstate and intrastate jurisdictions. The PCL defines how much of the usage in each jurisdiction should be billed at the originating CCL rate.

4.10. BellSouth SWA Transport Percent Interstate Use – Entrance Facility ("PIUE")

BellSouth SWA Transport PIUE is applicable to the following SWA Transport Services:

SWA Local Channel
SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channels
SWA Channelization Equipment
Local Interconnection Dedicated Transport
Dedicated End Office Trunk Port Service
Dedicated Tandem End Office Trunk Port Service
SWA Expanded Interconnection Cross-Connects

The PIUE may also be applied to other flat-rated charges not specifically covered by other PIU categories

The utilization of these transport services is considered in combination to determine the PIUE factor. The PIUE will be applied to the recurring billing

elements for these services to apportion billing between the intrastate and interstate jurisdictions. The total jurisdictional use of these services shall be considered when determining the PIUE factor including all originating and terminating usage, and should be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate MOUs}}{\textit{Total MOUs}}$$

The initial order for service carries the Switched Access transport factor in the PIU field on the ASR. The PIUE for the initial request shall also be reported via *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report* **(**see:http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/tools_forms_and_reports/forms/index.html, BellSouth web forms – main page). Quarterly updates for this local transport factor should be made under PIUE, via the *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report.*

4.11. BellSouth Local Interconnection Transport PLF

Reporting of this factor is required by Facility Based CLECs utilizing BellSouth Local Interconnection transport services. In addition, IXCs that also function as CLECs and utilize Switched Dedicated Transport and/or Local Interconnection transport to interconnect with the BellSouth Network for the exchange of local traffic are required to report a PLF.

The initial order for service carries the local transport factor in the PLU field on the ASR from which installation charges are billed. The PLF for the initial request must be reported via *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report* **(**seehttp://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/tools_forms_and_reports/forms/index.html: BellSouth web forms – main page). Quarterly updates for this local transport factor should be made under PLF, via the *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report.*

This factor is utilized to apportion the use of SWA Local Channel, SWA Dedicated Interoffice Channels, SWA Channelization Equipment, Local Interconnection Dedicated Transport, Tandem/End Office Ports and various other flat-rated services to the Local Jurisdiction for billing purposes (per tariff and contractual agreements). This factor is developed in conjunction with the PIUE. The PLF represents the percentage of the intrastate use of these services that is jurisdictionally local.

As with PIU factors for non-usage sensitive billed services, the total use of these services is considered in determining the factor (i.e. all originating and

terminating usage). For purposes of this guide, the total intrastate usage includes all local usage and non-local usage that originates and terminates to the Parties of the Interconnection Agreement within a state The PLF represents the percentage of use of all the Switched Dedicated Transport and Local Interconnection Transport provisioned by BellSouth that is jurisdictionally local as defined per contract or tariff. The PLF for these services is based upon the usage that is transported by these services as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local MOUs}}{\textit{Total Intrastate MOUs}}$$

The total intrastate minutes can be alternatively determined by multiplying the total minutes by (1- PIUE) where PIUE is the factor applicable to Switched Dedicated Transport and Local Interconnection Transport. Therefore the PLF may also be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local MOUs}}{\textit{(Total MOUs) x (1-PIUE)}}$$

This factor is calculated on a statewide basis and reported per Access Carrier Name Abbreviation (ACNA).

4.12 BellSouth CCS7 Access Arrangement

4.12a. BellSouth CCS7 Access Arrangement Interstate Use - SPIU

If a carrier has access to CCS7 Signaling Services monitoring software, then that carrier may use this software to generate the SPIU on its signaling with BellSouth and then report this factor in the same format detailed herein.

If, however, a carrier does not have access to CCS7 Signaling Services monitoring software, then a SPIU for CCS7 Signaling Services shall be developed and reported based upon the associated billed minutes of use for SWA Usage-based services. The billed minutes that are jurisdictionally ***interstate*** as a percentage of the total billed minutes shall be reported as the CCS7 Access SPIU. The calculation would be made based on:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Interstate MOUs}}{\textit{Total MOUs}}$$

4.12b. BellSouth CCS7 Access Arrangement Local Use - SPLU

If a carrier has access to CCS7 Signaling Services monitoring software, then that carrier may use this software to generate the SPLU on its signaling with BellSouth and then report this factor in the same format detailed herein.

If, however, a carrier does not have access to CCS7 Signaling Services monitoring software, then a SPLU for CCS7 Signaling Services shall be developed and reported based upon the associated billed minutes of use for SWA Usage based services and Local Interconnection services. The billed minutes that are jurisdictionally ***local*** as a percentage of the total ***intrastate*** billed minutes shall be reported as the CCS7 Access SPLU. The calculation would be made based on:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local MOUs}}{\textit{Total Intrastate MOUs}}$$

Or alternatively:

$$\frac{\textit{Total Local MOUs}}{\textit{Total MOUs times (1-SPIU)}}$$

Where the customer is a "Third Party Provider" of CCS7 Access services then the SPLU will be developed based upon a weighted average of all of that provider's "Third Party Customer's" end user traffic.

4.13. BellSouth Line Information Data Base Service (LIDB)

NOTE: This service is first apportioned between the Local and non-Local use. This is an exception to the way other services are defined for jurisdictional allocation.

There are two factors reported for LIDB service, a PIU factor and a Percent CLEC LIDB Usage (PCLU) factor. The PCLU, if applicable, defines the percentage of the total LIDB use that is jurisdictionally local. The remaining use is then apportioned between Interstate and Intrastate based on the PIU factor provided for this service.

The basic formula for the PCLU calculation is as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of Local Queries}}{\textit{Total Number of Queries}}$$

After the PCLU is determined, the LIDB PIU shall be determined. After the carrier subtracts the number of local queries from the total LIDB queries, the

carrier determines the percentage of queries that are jurisdictionally interstate). The formula for the LIDB PIU is as follows:

$$\frac{\textit{Number of Interstate Queries}}{\textit{(Total Number of Queries) – (Number of Local Queries)}}$$

5.0 Report Process

The following summarizes the major steps that should be undertaken by the customer to develop and report jurisdictional factors:

- Install/modify systems to capture usage data with sufficient detail to accurately determine and aggregate the usage to the appropriate jurisdiction, by state and by ACNA
- Create/Modify call detail records for traffic segregation to the appropriate service and jurisdiction
- Record and accumulate usage data
- Analyze usage data
- Calculate the factors
- Report the initial and the quarterly factors, if required
- Maintain sufficient records of the data resources utilized to determine jurisdictional factors to comply with audit verification requirements as specified in the BellSouth Tariffs and applicable contractual agreements.

6.0 Frequency of Reporting

Jurisdictional factors shall be updated on a quarterly basis during the months of January, April, July and October. These updates shall be received no later than thirty (30) days after the first day in each of these months. These factors shall represent the actual use for the three (3) previous months ending on the last day of December, March, June and September respectively. These factors will be applied to the next quarter's billing. These updates shall be provided in writing by letter or electronic mail, the preferred option, and sent to the following address:

US Mail

BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc
2300 Northlake Centre Drive
Suite 215

Tucker, GA 30084

OR

Electronic Mail

piu.reports@bellsouth.com

An e-mail will be returned indicating receipt of reports submitted by electronic mail. The recommended format for updates is via the online form *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report*

BellSouth will notify the carrier, by letter or email, when BellSouth has sufficient information to calculate a specific jurisdictional factor type. That notification will include the type, factors to be used, and the effective date. Unless otherwise notified, BellSouth will continue to update the specific identified factor(s) for subsequent quarters per the above schedule and the carrier will be exempt from further responsibility to report those specific quarterly factor updates.

In the event the customer does not provide a projected jurisdictional factor(s), BellSouth will assume percentages to be the same as those percentages provided in the last quarterly report. In cases where an audit may have been conducted and an updated quarterly report has not been submitted subsequent to the audit, BellSouth will assume the factors to be the most recent audited results. For those cases where a quarterly report has never been received and an audit has not been performed, the default value as found in the Jurisdictional Report Requirements section of the tariffs will be used.

7.0 Audits

7.1. Audit Request

BellSouth has the option per its access tariffs or interconnection agreements, as applicable, to initiate an independent, third party audit of the carrier's factors and the process utilized in the development of these factors.

Upon thirty (30) days written notice, BellSouth may initiate an audit to ensure proper billing of traffic. The audit will be performed by:

- An independent auditor under contract to BellSouth
- A mutually acceptable independent auditor paid for by BellSouth
- Or an independent auditor selected and paid for by the carrier

Call detail records from which the factor can be ascertained shall be retained for a minimum of six (6) months. The call detail records will be made available for inspection at an agreed upon location during normal business hours. If requested data is not provided within thirty (30) days of the notice, the carrier shall be in violation of the tariff or the interconnection agreement unless otherwise noted by the interconnection agreement. BellSouth will not submit more than one (1) audit request per calendar year.

7.2. Audit Compliance

The factor shall be adjusted based upon the audit results. The audited factor shall be applied to the usage for the quarter in which the audit was completed, the quarter prior to the audit, and the two (2) quarters following the completion of the audit. If the audited factor has a variance of twenty per cent (20%) or more from the reported factor, the carrier shall reimburse BellSouth for the cost of the audit if the audit was paid for by BellSouth.

Two (2) quarters after the quarter in which the audit was completed, the carrier may report a revised factor. If the revised factor deviates more than five per cent (5%) or more from the audited factor and the carrier is not able to justify this deviation to BellSouth's satisfaction, BellSouth has the option of requesting another audit which shall not be considered the audit for that calendar year.

The carrier may contest the audit within thirty (30) days from the date the audit report has been furnished to the carrier. It is assumed that the audit report is accurate and the audit results shall be applied as previously discussed.

8.0 Ordering

Failure to provide the appropriate factors with the initial request may result in a delay of service. In the event that service is provided and the appropriate factors have not been received, a default factor will be used. As stated in Section 3.1 preceding, jurisdictional factors shall be provided with the initial request for each service in each state and quarterly thereafter. Factors for the initial request shall be reported via *RF-3995 Jurisdictional Factor Report.*