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Executive Director
Federal Regulatory

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Ex Parte

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th St., S.W. – Portals
Washington, DC 20554

RE: Application by Verizon New England Inc., et al., for Authorization To Provide In-Region, InterLATA Services in Massachusetts, CC Docket No. 01-9

Dear Ms. Salas:

This letter responds to certain direct requests from Commission staff members regarding the access Verizon is providing to loop information for qualification of DSL loops. The twenty-page limit does not apply as set forth in DA 01-106.

As explained in greater detail below, Verizon is making available all of the types of loop information required by the Commission's prior orders. Attached to this letter is a list of each type of loop information and the method by which Verizon makes that information available to CLECs. *See* Attachment A.

Access to loop information in Verizon's LiveWire loop qualification database.

Verizon's LiveWire loop qualification database is the primary tool used by CLECs to obtain loop qualification information. When Verizon first made the LiveWire database available to CLECs, it simply provided a yes/no indicator as to whether a loop was qualified for a particular type of DSL service. Since then, Verizon has enhanced the LiveWire database to provide the length of the loop as well as the reason(s) why a loop is not qualified. Over 91 percent of the loops in Massachusetts have qualification data in the LiveWire database.

As a result of these enhancements, CLECs obtain more information from Verizon's LiveWire database than simply whether a loop is qualified for one particular type of DSL service. The LiveWire database actually provides the CLEC with certain loop information that can be used to determine whether the loop is suitable for a variety

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of other types of DSL services. The CLEC can also derive loop make-up information from the information provided directly by the LiveWire database.

When Verizon's LiveWire database indicates that a loop is qualified, the loop has the following characteristics: it is a copper loop up to 18,000 feet in length as measured by a Mechanized Loop Test ("MLT"), it has no load coils, it has no digital loop carrier, it has no remote concentration devices, it has no pair gain devices, and it is not in the same binder group as a disturber.

When Verizon's LiveWire database indicates that a loop is NOT qualified, the database provides the reason(s) why the loop is not qualified. These reasons include: the length of the loop (greater than 18,000 feet), the presence of load coils, the presence of digital loop carrier, the presence of a remote concentration device, the presence of a pair gain device, and the presence of T-1 or another type of disturber in the same binder group.

In those cases where the loop is not qualified because of its length, the CLEC can derive information about whether there is a load coil on the loop. It is Verizon's standard engineering practice to place load coils on a loop only if it is longer than 18,000 feet. *See* Attachment B. This information is available in standard engineering manuals. A loop that is between 18,000 and 24,000 feet will have three load coils. The first load coil will be at approximately 3,000 feet from central office, the second at 9,000 feet, and the third at 15,000 feet. A loop that is longer than 24,000 feet will have a fourth load coil at 21,000 feet from the central office. Loops less than 18,000 feet will not have load coils. In the rare cases when they do, Verizon removes the load coils at no charge.

CLEC can also derive wire gauge information from the loop length provided by Verizon's LiveWire database. Verizon uses a standard engineering table to determine the wire gauge(s) to use based on the overall length of the loop. This information is available on Verizon's Web site:
http://www.bellatlantic.com/wholesale/html/ps_dsl_une.htm. For example, it is Verizon's standard engineering practice to use 26 gauge wire in copper loops less than 15,000 feet. Loops that are between 15,000 and 24,000 feet are made up of 26 and 24 gauge wire. And loops that are longer than 24,000 feet are made up of 24 and 22 gauge wire.

<u>Access to loop information on a manual basis.</u>

If loop qualification information for the customer's central office has not been included in Verizon's loop qualification database yet, a CLEC can request a manual loop qualification. When Verizon receives a manual loop qualification request, Verizon checks the LiveWire database to determine the loop length, whether the loop is

qualified, and the reason why it is not qualified if it is not. At the same time, Verizon performs a MLT on the loop to verify the loop length. If Verizon is unable to determine the qualification of the loop from the database or the loop length through MLT, Verizon's engineers will examine paper records to determine the loop length, whether or not the loop is qualified, and, if the loop is not qualified, the reason why it is not qualified.

Access to loop information in Verizon's LFACS on an interim basis.

Starting February 2, 2001, Verizon will make available a new interim process to provide CLECs with electronic access to the loop make-up information that currently resides in Verizon's Loop Facilities Assignment Control System ("LFACS"). A copy of the change management notice describing this process is attached as Attachment C. This new interim process will allow CLECs to electronically request and receive loop make-up information contained in LFACS on a pre-order basis where such information is available. Verizon has conducted successful test transactions of this process with one CLEC and held a conference call with CLECs today to discuss this process.

Under this new interim process, CLECs will be able to use their existing interface (either the Web GUI, EDI or CORBA) to initiate a separate pre-order transaction requesting loop make-up information currently contained in LFACS. Verizon has enhanced an existing pre-order transaction known as "Loop Qualification-Extended" (a transaction originally designed to provide loop qualification information on ISDN loops) to enable it to provide CLECs with the information contained in LFACS. To use this new interim process, a CLEC need only select the "Loop Qualification-Extended" transaction on its existing interface, fill in the customer's telephone number or service address, and include a special code indicating that the transaction seeks loop make-up information for a DSL loop rather than an ISDN loop. The CLEC may then electronically submit this request to Verizon over its existing interface.

Once Verizon receives a CLEC's request, representatives in Verizon's Loop Qualification Center will look into LFACS to determine if any loop make-up information exists for the requested telephone number or service address. If loop make-up information is available in LFACS, Verizon personnel will electronically copy and paste that information into the "ENGRMKS" field of the request and return it to the CLEC through the existing electronic interface. If, however, loop make-up information for the requested telephone number or service address does not exist in LFACS, Verizon personnel will notify the CLEC of the information's absence by returning the request to the CLEC noting "Returned for Insufficient Information" in the "STATUS" ENGRMKS field. Verizon will aim to return a response to CLECs seeking loop make-up information in LFACS through this new interim process within 24 hours. If the response to the CLEC indicates that loop make-up information does not exist in LFACS,

as discussed in the Lacouture/Ruesterholz Supplemental Declaration (¶¶ 38, 45), the CLEC may submit an Engineering Record Request (also known as an "Engineering Query").

This new interim transaction has three important advantages. First, since it is a pre-order transaction, CLECs can obtain loop make-up information in LFACS, where it exists, without submitting an actual order. Second, CLECs will receive the exact information that is contained in LFACS, since Verizon personnel copy and paste the information contained in LFACS into the request. Third, since the interim transaction uses an existing pre-order transaction, CLECs can continue to use their existing interface without modifying their systems. In addition, interim transactions are often devised before any permanent solutions are in place. Verizon's interim transaction was designed in light of the fact that CLECs already rely heavily on Verizon's existing loop qualification database as well as its manual loop qualification process, both of which have been available to CLECs in Massachusetts since 1999.

The new interim process for accessing the loop make-up information currently contained in LFACS in combination with Verizon's existing LiveWire database provides CLECs with electronic, pre-order access to all of the loop qualification and loop make-up information that currently exists in Verizon's databases in a timely fashion. If neither loop qualification nor loop make-up information is available in either LiveWire or LFACS, as described above, the CLEC may use a "back up" manual loop qualification process or an Engineering Record Request, both of which would require Verizon personnel to gather information not currently contained in any database. Verizon provides CLECs non-discriminatory access to that information as well.

<u>Access to loop make-up information in Verizon's LFACS on a long term basis and manual loop qualification as a pre-order transaction.</u>

In addition to the interim process described above, Verizon also is implementing a long-term arrangement for obtaining access to the limited loop make up information currently in LFACS. *See* Lacouture/Ruesterholz Supplemental Declaration (¶ 54). Verizon distributed its detailed proposal for this long-term access arrangement through Change Management on January 31, 2001, and a copy of that proposal is attached. *See* Attachment D. Access to this information will be provided from a separate database that contains the limited loop make-up information currently stored in LFACS in order to ensure timely responses to CLEC requests.

Verizon will also provide CLECs with a mechanized pre-order transaction, allowing them to request a manual loop qualification.[1] This is known as xDSL Loop

[1] As explained by Ms. Guerard and Ms. Canny, the Administrative Law Judge who oversees the Carrier-to-Carrier

Qualification – Extended. Verizon distributed its detailed proposal for this mechanized pre-order transaction through Change Management on January 31, 2001, for discussion at the next scheduled Change Management meeting. *See* Attachment D. Verizon will implement this transaction capability in October 2001 at the same time it implements long-term access arrangements for LFACS. As explained below, this is a major software development that is part of Verizon's effort to develop long-term access to LFACS information. *See* Attachment E.

Implementation of a new pre-order transaction to access the loop make-up information currently stored in LFACS and a new pre-order transaction for xDSL Loop Qualification – Extended requires major software development. At a minimum, the introduction of these new transactions requires development in the interface systems (Web GUI, EDI, Corba), the gateway system (Request Manager) and the underlying OSS (LFACS, LiveWire) and the data exchange between the systems. As such, these initiatives will be managed and implemented within the standard Verizon software development life cycle process for major releases.

Verizon has developed a published, predictable software release schedule that provides advanced notice and planning to Verizon and CLECs for changes that affect the interfaces between the companies. This schedule conforms to the notification time lines of the Change Management process and provides for a CLEC test period prior to production implementation. Release planning and schedules are a necessary component of the software development process, and are especially important to large companies with large systems portfolios and operations that undergo constant change, as does Verizon. A well-defined software development life cycle process improves software quality and minimizes disruptions to the business (which in this case includes the business of Verizon and the CLECs).

To effectively manage the process of changing OSS and CLEC interfaces, Verizon adopted a regular schedule of "CLEC-affecting" software releases. "CLEC-affecting" releases are those that change Verizon's side of the CLEC interface or likely require changes to the CLEC's side of the interface. Beginning at the end of 1999, Verizon targeted three releases a year for CLEC-affecting software changes: February, June and October. In addition, CLEC-affecting releases provide for a 30-day CLEC test period before the software is migrated into production. So for each of these releases, the software must be available for CLEC-testing in January, May and September, respectively. Working within this schedule allows Verizon and CLECs to plan and

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processed asked Verizon to present the necessary request to Change Management for a mechanized pre-order transaction for manual loop qualification. *See* Guerard/Canny Reply Declaration ¶ 27. At the end of last year, Verizon began the process to define this transaction. *See* Lacouture/Ruesterholz Supplemental Declaration ¶ 57. Verizon has now satisfied the ALJ's request.

coordinate changes across their systems and processes. At any time, Verizon development teams are actively working on different phases of two or three releases.

Verizon uses a standard software development life cycle to ensure that software requirements are properly analyzed, designed, developed, tested, and implemented. The major phases of the life cycle are summarized below and are illustrated on the enclosed timeline. *See* Attachment E. This diagram illustrates the typical duration of software development life cycle. The software development process for the Verizon OSS is a complicated undertaking. This schedule has been developed to optimize the amount of business functionality that can be implemented within targeted time frames and quality levels. Experience has demonstrated that attempting to shorten or abbreviate this time line jeopardizes software quality and causes unproductive re-work for Verizon and the CLECs.

Below is a summary of key activities that occur in each of the phases:

1) Requirements Analysis/ Package and Close. Requirements analysis begins with identification of initiatives to be implemented in the software release. Each initiative describes the desired business functionality to be implemented. During this stage, Verizon develops system requirements that explain to developers at a detailed level the required inputs, business logic and outputs that must be implemented to achieve the desired business functionality. Verizon begins a General Design process, which is an iterative, cooperative effort across the multiple systems within the OSS and concludes with a preliminary technical specification and an estimate of effort and time to implement.

2) Design. Starting with the General Design that outlines the inputs, outputs, business logic and system implementation approach, the development staffs for each of the applications translate those requirements into Detailed Designs by identifying the specific changes to specific modules that need to change, as well as the detailed content and format specifications for data exchange between the applications. Changes like the new pre-order transactions are complex. They require new transactions and specifications for the CLEC interfaces. In addition, these new pre-order transactions require changes within Verizon's systems, between the interfaces and the middleware, and between the middleware and the backend systems.

3) Coding and Unit Testing. This phase requires many concurrent activities. The development staff of each impacted application opens the code base and makes changes to the code as specified in the detailed designs. Inconsistencies or errors in design will become apparent during this phase, which results in Verizon's adjusting the design. After coding, each application

change is unit tested to ensure the design was implemented correctly. Next, each application undergoes system testing to make sure that all changes made in the cooperating modules work to produce the designed change. Then the applications perform near-neighbor testing to test all communications between the applications. While the development teams are coding and testing, the analysis teams are preparing changes to the documentation to provide to the CLECs so they can make the appropriate code changes and prepare for testing during the final phase.

4) Integration Testing. During this phase, the development staff of all impacted applications move their new code and other interdependent modules out of the development environment and into an integration test environment for verification by the Integration Test team. The team exercises the new code in two ways. First, the code is *Regression Tested* to ensure that the functionality that was supposed to remain the same did so and that no new defects were introduced. Second, the code is *Progression Tested* to ensure that the changes that were designed, coded and tested were done correctly and have the correct result.

5) CLEC Test Environment Testing. In this phase, Verizon migrates the new code and interdependent modules into a CLEC Test Environment ("CTE") to enable application-to-application testing of pre-order and ordering. During this phase, the CLECs test against the new Verizon software release to ensure the quality of their own internal development, to verify compatibility with the new Verizon code and to facilitate the identification and correction of defects on either side of the interface before new code is migrated to production. Releases in the CTE environment are controlled and announced to CLECs to keep the code base as stable as possible.

Provided that there are no changes to the requirements, the software development life cycle described above takes approximately eight months to complete. Any change in requirements will necessarily lead to delays, as the entire process must be carefully calibrated to take into account all of the ramifications associated with any such change.

The eight month timeline for developing the software in a major software release cannot be shortened by doing the separate steps simultaneously. Instead, each of the five steps must proceed in a linear fashion. The Detailed Designs cannot be developed until all of the requirements are identified and documented. The software code cannot be written until the Detailed Designs are written and the affected systems are identified. And the software code cannot be tested until it is written. Moreover, additional resources are not helpful when multiple initiatives require coding changes to the same modules or application, or when a particular task cannot be accomplished within the

allocated development period. In fact, management experts have long recognized that blindly adding bodies to a project only creates problems.[2]

The implementation of major software developments can have major effects on the systems of Verizon and CLECs. It must be done under very precise and controlled conditions – subject to careful testing throughout the implementation. It is for these reasons that Verizon schedules the implementation of major software developments to occur only three times each year – in February, June and October. Given the time necessary to complete the software development for the new pre-order transactions to provide access to loop make-up information currently in LFACS and the xDSL Loop Qualification - Extended, October 2001 is the earliest Verizon can implement these changes.

With the access arrangements described in this letter, CLECs can obtain electronically all of the loop information that exists in Verizon's databases in a timely fashion. In addition, CLECs can obtain access to the loop information that exists only in Verizon's paper records. Verizon is therefore fully satisfying the Commission's requirements to provide CLECs with non-discriminatory access to Verizon's loop information.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Dee May

Attachments

cc: D. Attwood
M. Carey
E. Einhorn
K. Farroba
S. Pie
G. Reynolds

[2] Lawrence H. Putnam, Ware Myers, *Executive Briefing: Controlling Software Development* (IEEE Computer Society Press 1996).

ATTACHMENT A, DOCKET NO. 01-9, FEBRUARY 2, 2001 EX PARTE LETTER

Availability of Loop Information For DSL Loop Qualification

Verizon – Massachusetts

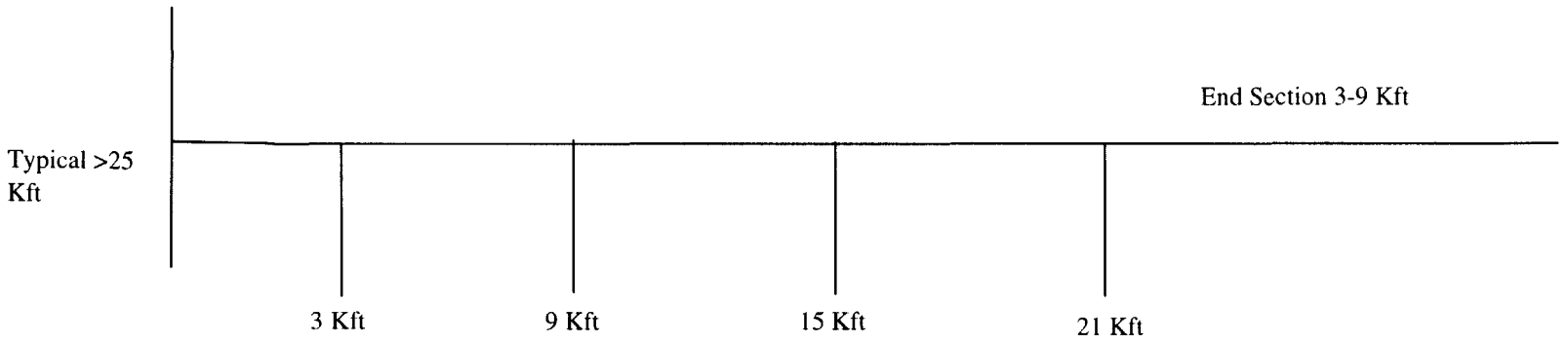
Type of Information	Loop Information Provided by Verizon, where available			
	Loop Qualification Database	Manual Loop Qualification	Engineering Request	Access to LFACS Information
Loop composition	No	No	Yes	Yes
Digital Loop Carrier	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Remote Concentration Devices	Yes	Yes	Yes, plus number and location	Yes, plus number and location
Feeder Distribution Interface	No	No	Yes, plus location	Yes, plus location
Bridge Taps	No	No	Yes, plus number and location	Yes, plus number and location
Load Coils	Yes[1]	Yes[1]	Yes, plus number and location	Yes, plus number and location
Pair-Gain Devices	Yes	Yes	Yes, plus location	Yes, plus location
Disturbers in the same binder group	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Loop length	Yes[2]	Yes[3]	Yes[4]	Yes[4]
Wire gauge(s)	No[5]	No[5]	Yes, plus location and length	Yes, plus location and length
Electrical parameters	No	No	Yes[6]	No

[1] Number and location of load coils can be derived from loop length information.
[2] Based on Mechanized Loop Test of a sample of 10% of the loops at terminals serving customer addresses.
[3] Based on Mechanized Loop Test of loop serving customer address.
[4] Based on plant location records.
[5] Can be derived from loop length information.
[6] Electrical resistance expressed in Ohms.

ATTACHMENT B, DOCKET NO. 01-9, FEBRUARY 2, 2001 EX PARTE LETTER

Number of Loads at Loop Length

Kilofeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
# Of Loads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4



ATTACHMENT C, DOCKET NO. 01-9, FEBRUARY 2, 2001 EX PARTE LETTER

Wholesale Customer Care Center
02/01/2001 03:47 PM
Sent by: BA System Support HelpDesk
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brian@mid-hudson.com, jstclair@nextlink.net, gloriav@att.com,
Rsmith@nas-corp.com, pat.chreene@gxs.ge.com
cc:
Subject: Type 1 Sev-2: CR# 1923 Pre-Order Business Rules Documentation and
Process Modification

All-

Attached below is a Type 1 Severity 2 bulletin regarding Pre-Order Business Rules Documentation and Process Modification

The attachments below are supporting documentation for the bulletin:

A conference call is scheduled for 2/2 to discuss this item along with the other bulletins released today. Logistics are as follows:

Here are the correct Logistics.

DATE: Friday, February 2, 2001
TIME: 11:00 AM. - 12:00 PM. EST
DIAL-IN: 954 797-1657
GUEST CODE: 578851
Chair: Nicole Palma

Thank You.

VERIZON SYSTEM SUPPORT HELP DESK
TYPE 1 SEVERITY 2 BULLETIN

Severity:	2
ID#:	CR# 1923
Subject:	Pre-Order Business Rules Documentation and Process Modification
Date & Time of Bulletin:	02/01/01
Date & Time of Issue Identified:	N/A
Report:	Final
Version #:	LSOG3, LSOG4
Category:	Process
Systems Impacted:	WEB GUI, EDI, CORBA
Area Impacted:	UNE, TSR
Process Affected:	Pre-Order
Former BA Region:	North, South
Documentation Impacted:	For LSOG 3 V2.9.1 & V2.10.1 North Only and LSOG 4 V4.4.1 & V4.5.1
Resolution:	See attached Business rules and Interim Process
Effective Date:	02/02/01

Details:

Verizon East is providing an interim process that will allow a CLEC to request and receive loop make up data. This will enable CLECs to determine if facilities qualify for any loop technology dependent product prior to placing a firm order.

- Refer to attached to documentation details.

Interim Pre Order Process

For

Loop Make-Up

January 29, 2001

SUMMARY 3

SCOPE 3

CHANGES TO CURRENT PROCESS 3

RESPONSE INFORMATION 3

LOOP MAKE UP VS. LOOP QUALIFICATION QUERY 4

LOOP MAKE UP SPECIFIC FIELD ENTRY REQUIREMENTS 5

IF QUALTEL TO DESIGNATE LOCATION 5

LOOP MAKE UP RESPONSE DATA 6

STATUS 6

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Summary

Verizon East is providing an interim process that will allow a CLEC to request and receive loop make up data. When available, this may help CLECs better determine which services they can offer prior to placing a firm order. This will enable CLECs to determine if facilities qualify for any loop technology dependent product prior to placing a firm order. The existing Pre Order transaction (Loop Qualification - Extended) has been amended for this new interim process with a minimal amount of revisions.

Either service address or working telephone number will determine location. Loop Make up information will be provided at the loop level.
Note: This process does not reserve or guarantee facilities.

Scope

This process will be available for the entire Verizon East region for LSOG 4 and Former Bell Atlantic North region for LSOG 3. It will be available via Web GUI, EDI and CORBA.

Changes to Current Process

This new process will use an existing Pre Order transaction (Loop Qualification - Extended). When using the Loop Qualification - Extended transaction, CLECs may request loop qualification for ISDN products and are provided with information regarding facility availability. Currently no loop make up data is returned. This interim process will utilize the same interface to return a detailed loop make up so the CLEC may determine which products to negotiate with their end users. Using this process for an loop make up data will not provide qualification for ISDN or any other service. Neither will this process add or subtract any information provided for a normal extended ISDN Loop Qualification request.

The interim Loop Make Up process uses the existing Pre Order transaction Loop Qualification - Extended for the CLECs to request and receive non-product specific loop make up data on an individual request basis without the need for sending a firm service order request. No new field edits are introduced as a result of this interim process. However, the use of a fictitious NPANXX (999999 or 999-999) will be used to differentiate the Loop Make Up request from the extended ISDN Loop Qualification request.
Instructions to request a Loop Make Up query are provided in this document.
Data will be returned in the field "ENGRMKS".

Response Information

Responses to loop make up requests should be provided within 24 hours/1 business day. For those locations where loop make up is not available, the customer will receive "Insufficient Information", in the ENGRMKS field.. This will indicate that Loop Make Up data is not available.

Loop Make Up vs. Loop Qualification Query
Detailed here is a partial example of how to use the Loop Qualification - Extended transaction to process a Loop Make-Up query. Not all admin fields are included.

Field	Existing Transaction Loop Qualification - Extended	New Functionality Loop Make Up
TXTYP (LSOG 4) INQTYP (LSOG 3)	P = Loop Qualification Extended	**P** = Loop Qualification Extended Also used to process Loop Make Up requests. **Note:** NPANXX will be used to differentiate. See NPANXX below.
INQACT	A = New Activity	A = New Activity
NAME	Enter End User Name	Enter **CLEC Name** **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request.
CI (LSOG 4)	C = CLEC R = Reseller Used to determine if qualification is for ISDN or Premium Link Service. (LSOG 4 only)	**C** = CLEC **R** = Reseller **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request. (LSOG 4 only)
SVCTYP (LSOG 3)	IBSD TXSU Used to determine if qualification is for ISDN or Premium Link Service. (LSOG 3 only.)	**IBSD** **TXSU** Enter either. **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request. (LSOG 3 only)
Service Address	Use of Service Address to identify location for qualification of new facilities only.	Use Service Address or QUALTEL to identify location
QUALTEL	Use of QUALTEL to identify location for qualification of existing facilities only.	Use Service Address or QUALTEL to identify location
CHC	Enter "No" if service address is populated. This indicates query is for new facilities. Enter "Yes" if QUALTEL is populated. This indicates query if for upgrade requests for existing facilities.	Enter "**No**" if service address is populated. Enter "**Yes**" if QUALTEL is populated. **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request.

Field	Existing Transaction Loop Qualification - Extended	New Functionality Loop Make Up
QNR	Enter total number of facilities to be qualified. If qualifying new facilities QNR may equal up to 999. If qualifying existing facilities, QNR must equal "1".	Enter "**1**" **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request.
DDD	Must enter date in following format CCYYMMDD. This is requested date.	Must enter date in following format **CCYYMMDD**. **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request.
ADDFAC	Equal total number of new facilities.	If query by Service Address, enter "**1**". If query by QUALTEL, **do not** enter any data in this field. **Required** to pass existing edits only. This data will be ignored when processing Loop Make Up request.
NPANXX	Enter appropriate LSO to correspond to location.	Enter **999999** (LSOG 4) Enter **999-999** (LSOG 3) **Note:** This is the primary driver to indicate you are processing a Loop Make Up request.
REMARKS	Used to provide additional information for Extended Loop Qualification request.	Enter '**Loop Make Up Request**'. **Required** to pass existing edits. This data will be ignored when processing Loop make Up requests.

Loop Make Up Specific Field Entry Requirements

TXTYP = **P** (LSOG 4) INQTYP = **P** (LSOG 3)	
INQACT = **A**	
SVCTYP = **IBSD, TXSU** (either valid only with LSOG 3)	
If Service Address to designate Location	**If QUALTEL to designate Location**
CHC = **No**	CHC = **Yes**
QNR = **1**	QNR = **1**
ADDFAC = **1**	Not Applicable
DDD = **CCYYMMDD**	DDD = **CCYYMMDD**
NPANXX = **999999** (LSOG 4) NPANXX = **999-999** ((LSOG 3)	NPANXX = **999999** (LSOG 4) NPANXX = **999-999** ((LSOG 3)
REMARKS = **Loop Make Up Request**	REMARKS = **Loop Make Up Request**

Loop Make Up Response Data
Detailed here is a partial example of the data returned for Loop Make-up. Admin fields and mirror back information are not provided in this example.

Field	Loop Make Up
STATUS	**"Inquiry Complete"**
ENGRMKS	If Loop Make Up data is available-- Loop Make Up data will be provided in this field. (See Construction of the LMU String following) If Loop Make Up data is not available— The following message will be returned, **"Insufficient Information"**

Construction of the LMU String

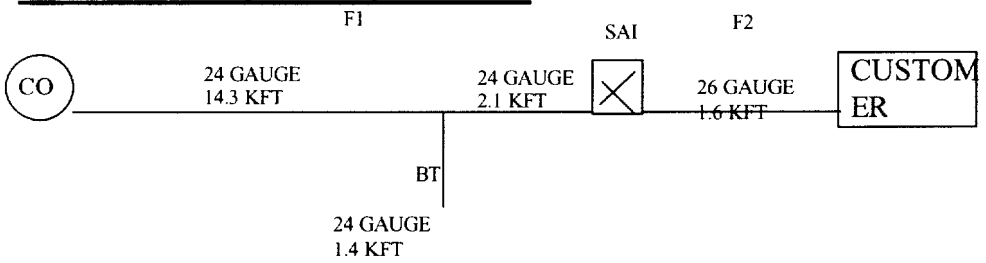
Non-Loaded Example

1. Read from left to right . Starts at Central Office and moves out toward customer serving terminal.
2. Shows Gauge of following length of cable. Valid values: 19,22,24,26.
3. Indicates if length of cable is Not Loaded "NL", Loaded in which case it will show "*88", or Bridge Tap in which case it will show "BT".
4. Dash used to indicate a change to next data element. LFACS uses colons.
5. Length of cable piece (in KFT).
6. Start of second length of cable. Starts with Gauge.
7. If Segment is a BT segment it will show BT. BT located after cumulative length of previous sections.
8. Shows Length of BT in this case.
9. Double Dashes indicates the end of the BT segment, revert back to previous cable.
10. X indicates a change in segment. For example changing from F1 to F2 at SAI box.
11. 90DEG indicates that this length of cable is aerial. If not shown assume underground or buried.

① ②③④ ⑤ ⑥⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪

lmu 24NL - 14.30KF-24BT-1.4KF- -24NL:2.1KF-X-26NL-90DEG-1.60KF

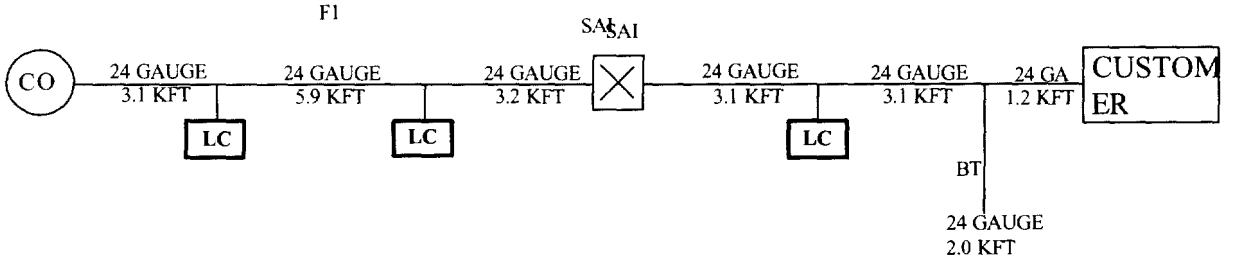
Non-Loaded Graphical Representation



Loaded Example

1. Read from left to right . Starts at Central Office and moves out toward customer serving terminal.
2. Shows Gauge of following length of cable. Valid values: 19,22,24,26.
3. Indicates if length of cable is Not Loaded "NL", Loaded in which case it will show "*88", or Bridge Tap in which case it will show "BT".
4. Dash used to indicate a change to next data element. LFACS uses colons.
5. Length of cable piece (in KFT).
6. When cable is loaded, "L" indicates that the load coil is located at the end of that length of cable.
7. In this example, 5.90KFL indicates the second length of cable between the first load coil and the second load coil. Since there is no indication of gauge, it is assumed to be the last stated gauge.
8. Start of next length of cable. Notice the absence of the L at the end of the length, therefore no load present.
9. X indicates a change in segment. For example changing from F1 to F2 at SAI box.
10. 90DEG indicates that this length of cable is aerial. If not shown assume underground or buried.
11. If Segment is a BT segment it will show BT. BT located after cumulative length of previous sections.
12. Shows Length of BT in this case
13. Double Dashes indicates the end of the BT segment, revert back to previous cable.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬

lmu 24*88 - 3.10KFL -5.90KFL -3.2 KF - X - 24*88 -90 DEG - 3.10KFL- 3.30KF - 24BT-2.0KF- -1.20KF

Loaded Graphical Representation