



RCCC Capacity Model & Productivity Analysis

Findings and Recommendations

DRAFT

- Background and Key Questions
- Project Approach
- Findings and Conclusions
 - Provisioning Process Flows
 - Average Work Time
 - Order Processing Productive Time (%)
- Recommendations
- Next Steps
- Appendices

■ Background and Key Questions

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The purpose of this initiative was to develop capacity models and capture “actual” productivity at the RCCC’s by conducting observations and interviews at selected centers.

— Background —

- The situation...
 - The previous RCCC model was developed in November ‘99 to support Y2000 budgeting with the following attributes:
 - linked to Corporate Volume Forecasts
 - based on a “top down” approach
- The complication...
 - The previous model did not reflect the RCCC realities and limits the ability of management to explain budget variances, resource needs and corrective actions
 - did not differentiate productivity differences between products
 - did not include factors such as “rework”, absenteeism
 - did not explain expense drivers
- The conclusion...
 - A structured approach was taken to
 - develop event based models that will enable RCCC Directors to understand expense and productivity drivers, explain budget variances and assess management decisions/corrective actions.
 - calibrate/validate models with historical actual CY 2000 data.
 - incorporate models into Wholesale financial and performance management process.
- The question...
 - What is the average work time and order processing productive time (%) for each product?

We focused on the following scope and critical objectives during this initiative.

— Objectives & Scope —

Objectives

- Calculate Average Work Time (AWT):
 - What are the RCCC process flows for each key event?
 - What is the AWT for each key event?
- Determine order processing productive time (%) - including Rework %, absenteeism
- Develop capacity models
- Validate models with historical data

Scope

- Product
 - Hot Cuts
 - Project Hot Cuts
 - Hot Cuts w/ IDLC
 - Partial IDLC
 - LNP w/ Fallout
 - Snapbacks / Returns
 - DID
- Event
 - Work Distribution
 - CTR1
 - CTR2
 - Date Due (DD)
 - Push Outs
 - Cancels

■ Background and Key Questions

■ Project Approach

■ Findings and Conclusions

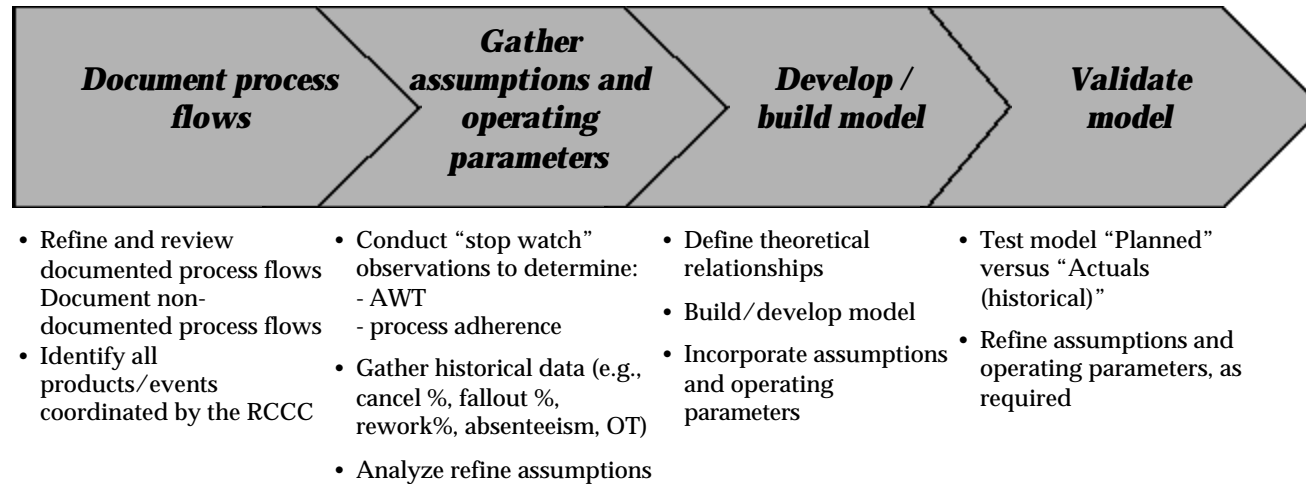
- Provisioning Process Flows
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We used the following approach to determine AWT and order processing productive time (%) across the centers.



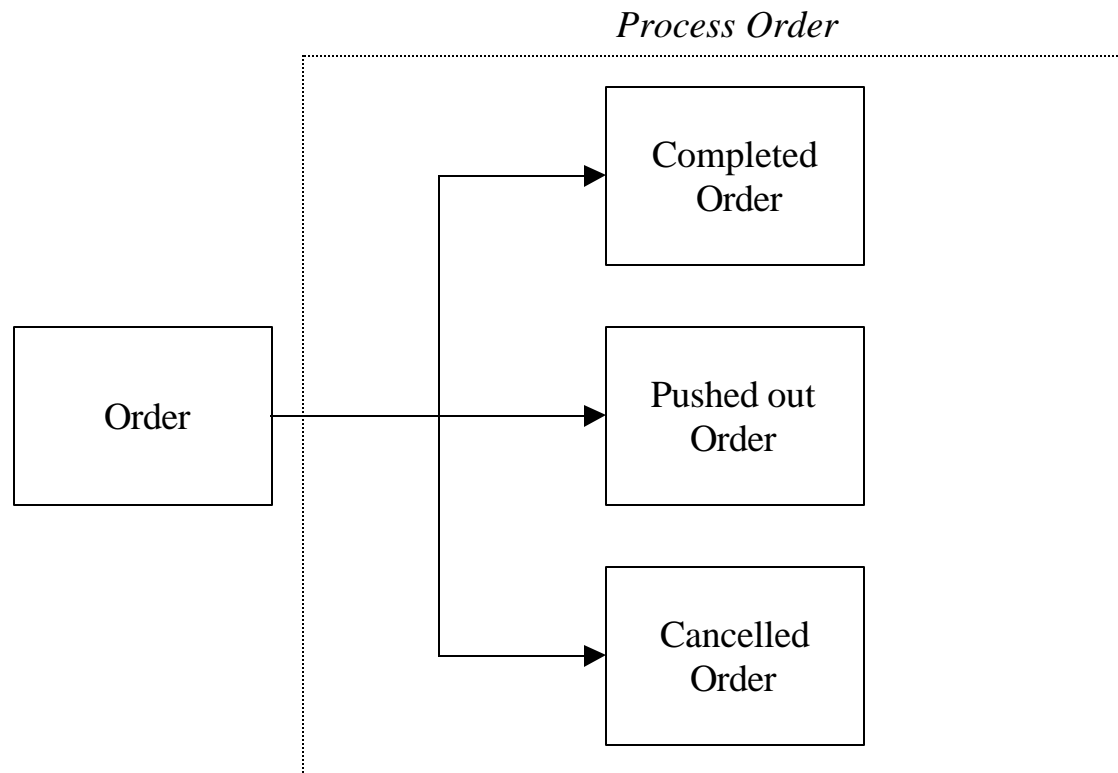
Deliverables

-
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------------|
| • Process flows | • Assumptions
Detailed Worksheets
by product | • Capacity Models
• Formulaic Expressions | • Validation Results |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------------|

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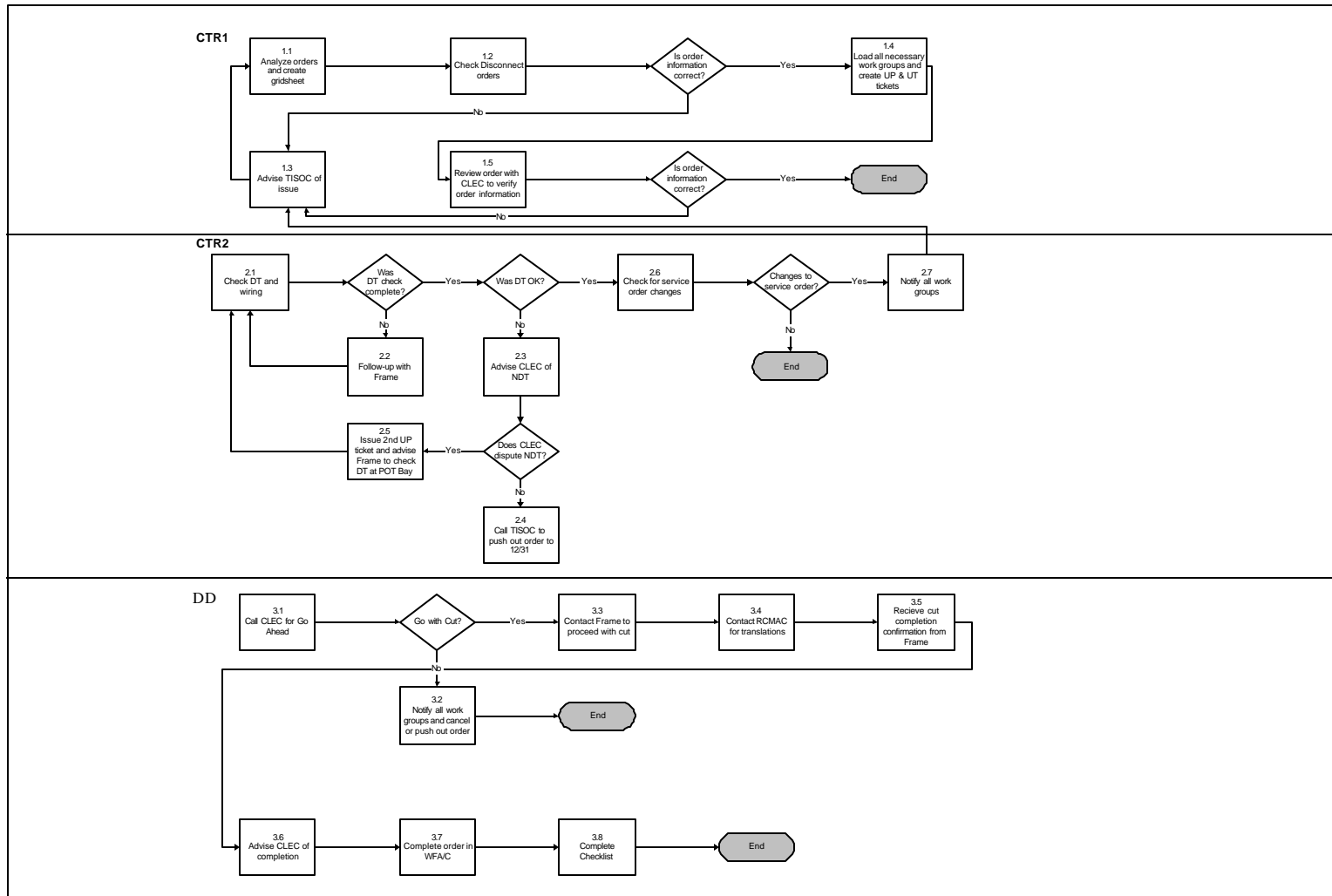
Process flows for all Bell Atlantic products and services were documented after conducting interviews with subject matter experts.

— High Level Provisioning Process Flow —



An example of a typical internal process flow for a Standard Hot Cut Order is shown below.

— **Standard Hot Cut Order Process Flow (CTR1, CTR2 & DD Events)*** —



* Process flows vary by product. Please refer to Appendix A for a more detailed set of process flows by product.

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Our objective was to calculate the AWT for each event within each product.

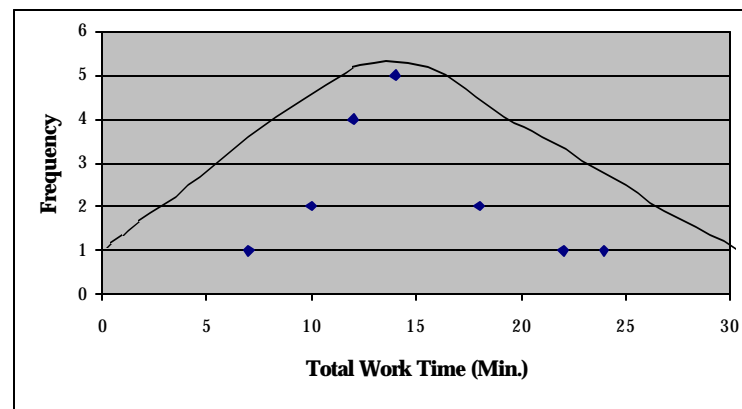
— Average Work Time—

- For the purposes of this study, Average Work Time (AWT) is defined as the actual time spent processing an order.
 - The start point is when the service rep. opens the order.
 - The stop point is when the service rep. completes all of the event activities.
 - AWT includes any necessary wrap-up paperwork .
 - AWT does not include time that is not spent processing this service order (e.g., lunch, breaks, answering a question regarding another order).

We used the following approach to determine the AWT for each event within each product.

How was AWT calculated?

- A sample of orders were taken for each event within each product type.
- The order processing time and elapsed time between activities were recorded.
- The AWT for the sample was calculated using the Trim Mean Function, a statistical analysis function in Microsoft Excel.
 - The trim mean of the observations for each event was calculated.
 - A 95% confidence level was used.



Average Work Time (Trim Mean) = 12
(Example of AWT calculation)*

The table below outlines the results of the North average work time calculations.

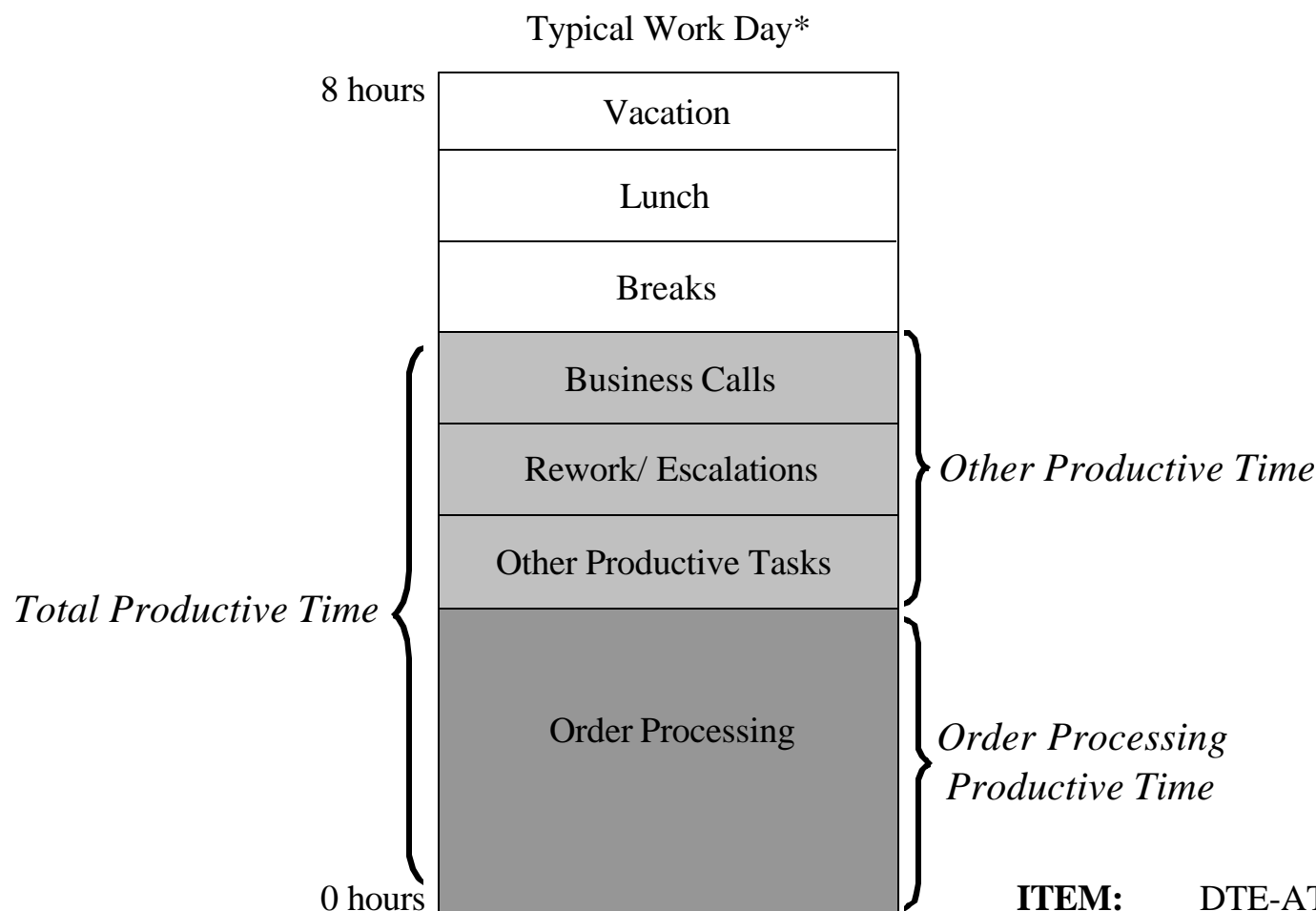
AWT per Order for "Normal" Completed Orders (using 95% Conf. Level)					
Products	Work Distribution AWT	CTR1 AWT	CTR2 AWT	Date Due AWT	Total AWT
Standard Hot Cut < 10 lines	4	29	27	21	80
Standard Hot Cut > 10 lines	11	74	45	54	184
100% IDLC	5	53	42	34	134
Partial IDLC	4	32	15	56	107
DID	5	24	17	30	75
Winback	2	0	0	29	30
Projects	630	N/A	N/A	595	1225

AWT per Order for Orders Pushed Out on Date Due (using 95% Conf. Level)					
Products	Work Distribution AWT	CTR1 AWT	CTR2 AWT	Date Due AWT	Total AWT
Standard Hot Cut < 10 lines	4	29	27	36	95
Standard Hot Cut > 10 lines	11	74	45	87	217
100% IDLC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Partial IDLC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DID	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Winback	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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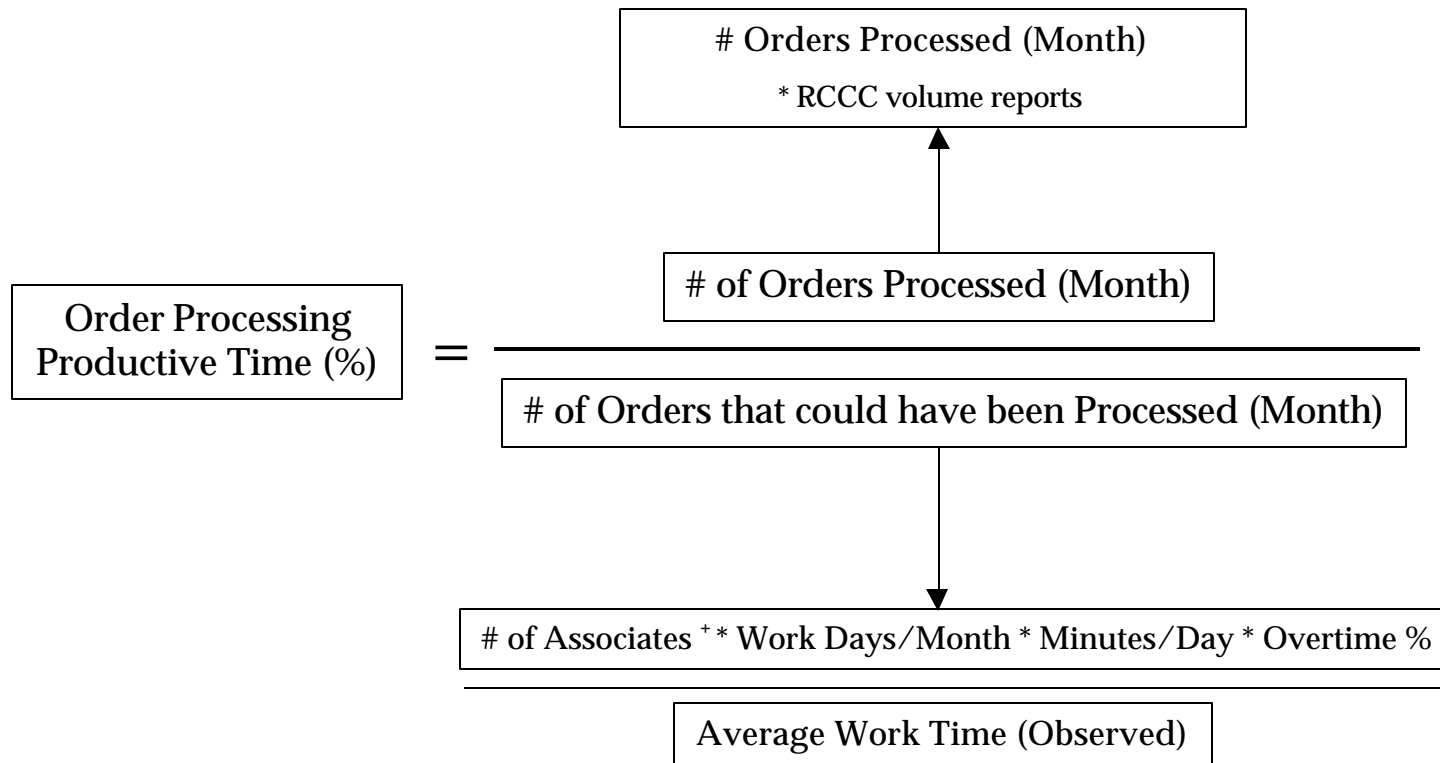
A portion of an 8 hour work day is spent on productive tasks. In this study, our objective is to determine order processing productive time (%), a component of overall productive time. Order processing productive time (%) is defined as the percentage of available time spent on order processing tasks, excluding such activities as vacation, breaks, business phone calls, rework, escalations, other productive tasks, etc.



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* Diagram is not to scale

We determined order processing productive time (%) by using the following formulaic expressions.



The table below outlines the results of the North order processing productive time (%) study.

Region: North	Productivity			
Product	Order Processing Productive Time (%)	Non-Order Processing Productive Time (%)	Total Productive Time (%)	Average Non Productive Time (%)
Standard HC < 10 Lines	30%	35%	65%	35%
Standard HC > 10 Lines	65%	1%	65%	35%
100% IDLC	35%	31%	65%	35%
Partial IDLC	60%	5%	65%	35%
DID	2%	63%	65%	35%
Winbacks	170%	-105%	65%	35%
Project	84%	-19%	65%	35%

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Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested to improve average work time and order processing productive time (%).

Improve AWT	Improve Order Processing Productive Time (%)	Recommendations
		<div>Proprietary to Bell Atlantic.</div>

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1. Recommendation Number One

Proprietary to Bell Atlantic.



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The next step is to identify which areas within the RCCC will be improved in order to enhance RCCC productivity.

— *Next Steps* —

- Select recommendations that will be applied to improve AWT and order processing productive time (%).
- Implement changes to improve overall productivity within the RCCC organization.

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- Appendix A - Provisioning Process Flows
 - ù Standard Hot Cuts
 - ù Hot Cuts w/ IDLC (100 % & Partial
 - ù Snapbacks>Returns
 - ù DID (CSS Loop)
- Appendix B - Average Work Time Results
 - ù North AWT Results
 - ù South AWT Results
- Appendix C - Productivity Results
 - ù North Productivity Results
 - ù South Productivity Results
- Appendix D - Formulaic Expressions
- Appendix E - Productivity Template
- Appendix F: Capacity Models
 - ù North Capacity Model
 - ù South Capacity Model
- Appendix G - Observation Data
 - ù North Observation Data
 - ù South Observation Data
- Appendix H - Model Data

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Appendix Items are Proprietary to Bell Atlantic.