Planning and Engineering Transition Plan Outline

AMERITECH

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION		PAGE
	INTRODUCTION	1
1.0	OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT	2
2.0	CURRENT STATEMENT	3
3.0	BUSINESS VISION	4
	3.1 Goals	4
	3.2 Assumptions	4
	3.3 Macro Economics	5
4.0	STRATEGY AND MILESTONES	7
	4.1 Strategies	7
	4.2 Activities	8
5.0	CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS	9
	ATTACHMENT 1 EXISTING SYSTEMS	10
	ATTACHMENT 2 FUTURE SYSTEMS	20

INTRODUCTION

This document presents an outline which will be used in the development of the Ameritech Planning and Engineering (P&E) Transition Plan. Each of the five sections in this document contains high level information which will be further defined as part of a detailed transition plan. Information presented in this document should be used as a framework for discussion, and as a starting point for further transition planning.

This transition plan outline will highlight the direction and areas of concentration required, in the 1991-1995 time frame, to move Ameritech toward the realization of benefits identified in this document.

Information in this outline will be updated as technologies and assumptions change. Revisions to the transition plan outline should occur on an annual basis.

1.0 OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

The Ameritech Planning and Engineering Transition Plan Outline will highlight the major steps required to move existing Operation Systems (OS) toward a unified platform for the future data and computing architectures. This plan will integrate the recommendations, strategies, and knowledge provided by the Ameritech Bell Group, Enterprise Model Methodology, Ameritech operating companies, Ameritech Operations Environment (AOE) documentation, the Systems Migration Plan and Bellcore.

In using these resources, the transition plan will state the methods to evolve Planning and Engineering from the Present Method of Operation (PMO) to the Future Method of Operation (FMO) in an efficient and timely manner. This evolution will integrate the operational functions of the Planning and Engineering processes as well as reduce the duplication of data. The integration of the P&E process will also be coordinated with similar efforts in other disciplines.

The movement from the PMO to the FMO will benefit the Planning and Engineering process by:

1. Accelerating the introduction of new technologies and services.

2. Reducing Engineering costs.

3. Providing a platform to evolve to the corporate database concept.

4. Reducing the need to produce and update data stored on paper records.

5. Reducing resources (costs) required to develop, maintain and improve OSs.

The FMO will be achieved by the deployment of products and methods currently planned or being developed for the region. Deployment and implementation of the various proposed OSs and corporate data bases will provide savings in excess of 243 million dollars during the transition period. This work includes deployment of systems such as AMAS, ARES, INPLANS, as well as new enhancements to existing OSs.

In addition to OS development, implementation of AOE, in particular Construction, Engineering and Maintenance Standard Operating Environment (SOE), will provide the impetus to further unify AOC methods and material purchases. The SOE work will make training and sharing of both human and material resources, a more simple task.

The benefits and changes described in the detailed transition plan will encompass the 1991 to 1995 time frame. This time frame and the transition plan contents will be adjusted forward as the plan is updated.

2.0 CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

Attachment 1 contains a list of AOC common and AOC specific P&E systems currently used in the Region, with a brief description of each system.

The current Engineering environment is still operating along traditional functional splits between the C.O. disciplines and Outside Plant (OSP) disciplines which typically also include their respective planning functions. This environment does not provide an integrated view of the Network, i.e., Switch, Interoffice facilities and the local loop. The current environment of OSs is a collection of independent systems, most of which maintain their own data. In some instances these systems pass data via batch uploads, while others require manual input from data secured via paper reports. All too often data maintained in one system is duplicated in another and integration of systems or their modules (e.g., LEIS, FEPS,) is the exception rather than the rule.

The 1991 cost to support Bellcore P&E systems in Ameritech is expected to be $14.5 million. This amount does not include AAT support and the cost associated with locally developed systems. By moving towards centralized common systems, the Region can begin to reduce the dollars used for local development, local training and local M&P.

3.0 BUSINESS VISION

3.1 Goals

There are three major goals in the overall P&E Transition Plan and its ultimate vision:

1. Provide the support necessary for the P&E process to minimize operations cost and effectively integrate network elements and their associated Operations Systems (OSs).

2. To develop and evolve mechanized systems which assure the delivery of technology while supporting the marketing and financial objectives of the corporation.

3. Initiate steps to eliminate and/or manage data redundancies and interfaces via the integration of other discipline OSs (Maintenance and Provision, etc.) and increase flow through between functions.

To this end, it is extremely important that each discipline provide the cooperation and resources required to assure the successful completion of all approved transition plans.

3.2 Assumptions

Listed below are major assumptions which will be considered during the development of the detailed P&E Transition Plan:

1. There will be a continuing business need to provide quality support for deployed OSs.

2. Future P&E OSs will be developed in support of achieving an OSCA (Operations System Computing Architecture) environment.

3. The business needs requiring integration within the P&E function will accelerate in the early 1990s.

4. Organizational resistance to integration and data sharing will be reduced/eliminated as the corporate data environment successfully evolves.

5. The business pressures to improve the revenue return on AOC capital expenditures will continue to grow.

6. There will not be any significant breakthroughs in software development productivity in the next five years.

7. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) will be used to provide communications between industry (businesses, suppliers) and AOC data bases and applications.

8. The trends toward reduced cost/high performance computing technology will continue unabated.

9. AOE will continue to move the AOCs toward common materials and methods.

10. PCs/workstations will replace "dumb" terminals due to the continuing trend of increasing productivity at decreasing cost.

3.3 Macro Economics

Estimated costs associated with the Transition period (1991-1995)

Total Expense/Capital ($ = Millions)
[Source - 1990 Work Effort Proposal (WEP)]

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
$86.7	$84.2	$79.5	$67.3	$67.4

Saving - System Deployment ($ = Millions)
[Source - 1990 Work Effort Proposal (WEP)]

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
$5.4	$15.9	$42.5	$73.9	$104.9

Savings listed are tied to the deployment of AMAS, ARES, INPLANS, NPS and the corporate data bases. Estimated savings associated with PMO are not reflected in these numbers. Work Effort Proposal expense figures do not reflect Data Center Consolidation, System Migration Plan Version 2, or Ameritech Operations Environment implementation cost or savings.

A significant portion of the FMO development effort depends on the successful introduction of the Bellcore IN* products. This work includes projects associated with INPLANS and the various corporate data bases. This effort represents approximately $2.9M of Ameritech funding to Bellcore in 1991.

Activities in conjunction with the detailed P&E Transition Plan will be proposed because of their positive impact on revenue, capital, expense and expense avoidance. In some instances, the economic analysis has been performed for a specific project. In other cases, the benefit-cost appear to be substantial but have not been quantified. During the development of the detailed transition plan, economic analysis will be necessary to evaluate the component parts of the plan. This analysis must also be performed in an integrated manner to assure that functions are corporate and not discipline specific.

4.0 AOE STRATEGIES AND MILESTONES

4.1 Strategies

One or more of the following strategies will act as a catalyst in driving the activities of the P&E Transition Plan.

- Evolve the network to support business goals. This includes the development of methods and OSs which reduce the intervals required to plan, engineer, and implement new technologies and new services.

- Continue to automate the P&E process. This involves the reduction of manual effort in the P&E process, elimination of redundancy and interfaces through the integration of OSs, and increased flow-through between functions (e.g., Planning, Engineering, Material Management, etc.).

- Reduce system development and operation costs. The utilization of OSs which conform to OSCA principles will reduce the need to develop separate data bases. This utilization of shared data will minimize development cost and assist in the integration of network elements and OSs.

4.2 Activities

The following major transition activities will provide the basis for all work associated with the Future Method of Operation (FMO).

Milestones	Year
- AMAS development begins	1990
- LEIS, LERG, LSD&F, FEPS, SSFS, begin to populate various data bases (PLAN, LOC, DFG, PVI)	3Q90
- Various Bellcore data bases activated (CID, SAM, PVI, AGG, DFG, PGG, PLAN, LOC, JOB)	4Q90
- INPLANS/ITP made available from Bellcore	2Q91
- ARES development/deployment begins	1991
- PICS re-architecture for BAE begins	1991
- DART replaces LPIE2	1991
- NPS deployment begins	1991
- CID & SAM provide data to LEIS	1992
- FEPS re-architecture to access corporate data layer begins	1992
- AMAS deployment begins	1993
- INM replaces EADAS User Coer	1993
- LEIS (LEIM) integrates with Unit Inventory data base	1993
- NPS re-architectured to access corporate data layer	1994
- SSFS replaced by INFORMS/ICDF	1995

5.0 CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

The effort to successfully transition from the current environment to the FMO depends on several items. Key factors which require completion in the near term are:

- Continued support (funding) for the Bellcore P&E Program, including INPLANS, NPS and the corporate data bases (Integrated Operations Planning) as well as AMAS and ARES support. This support provides the ground work for future OS integration.

By 2Q91:
Detailed transition plans for AMAS, ARES, and NPS.

This effort should be performed by the transition planner.

By 2Q91:
Implementation plans for AMAS, ARES, and NPS

This effort should be performed by the respective Project Management team in concert with the transition plan.

By 3Q91
Detailed transition plan for INPLANS

This effort should be performed by the transition planner.

Within the 1991 to 1992 time frame complete the following:

- Successful completion of the joint Ameritech/Bellcore Trial of select Bellcore Corporate data bases is an imperative.

- Development of the implementation plan for INPLANS.

- Successful completion of the implementation of Construction and Engineering SOE.

- Development of the requirements for an automated engineering system. This work will assist in the mechanization and integration of the Central Office (and Outside Plant) engineering process.

- Finally, the deployment of AMAS, ARES, NPS, INPLANS and the corporate data bases are key to the initial movement toward the mechanized flow through of the Planning and Engineering work process.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

Listed below are the current systems commonly used by all 5 AOCs. Also listed is the estimated 1991 capital and expense costs.

Business Process: Engineer the Network

5EDOPS: 5ESS DIGITAL PLANNING AND ORDERING SYSTEM

Description: Assists in determining the timing, costs and quantities of central office equipment required for #5ESS.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by: AT&T

CBAS: CONSTRUCTION BUDGET ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

Description: An engineering tool developed to monitor installation schedules and capital budgets.
Est. 1991 costs: $.728M Developed by: AAT

COEES: CENTRAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING SYSTEM

Description: Assists in determining the timing, cost and quantities of central office equipment required for No. 1, 1A, 2, and 2B ESS, No. 5 Crossbar, and step-by-step switching machines.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by: AT&T

COER: CENTRAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT REPORTS

Description: Provides traffic data measurements using EADAS input.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by:

LSD&F: LOCAL SWITCHING DEMAND AND FACILITY DATA BASE

Description: Provides planning, sizing, and timing of central office switching equipment addition. Provides evaluation, analysis, budgeting and management of the local dial switch planning and provisioning process.Est. 1991 costs: Developed by: Bellcore

NT ACCESS: NORTHERN TELECOM PC

Description: Assists in pricing Northern Telecom digital switching equipment.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by:

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

Business Process: Forecast Demand

SSFS: SPECIAL SERVICES FORECASTING SYSTEM

Description: Used for the demand for special services. It draws historical circuit information from the TIRKS C1 inventory and makes simple projections based on historical demand.
Est. 1991 costs: $.320M Developed by: Bellcore

TNDS/TK: TOTAL NETWORK DATA SYSTEM/TRUNKING

Description: Mechanized method of validating, processing and managing traffic data for the telephone network.
Est. 1919 costs: Developed by:

Business Process: Manager Material

MACS: MAJOR APPARATUS AND CABLE SYSTEM
Description: Provides tracking of cable and major outside plant inventory.
Est. 1991 costs: $1.6M Developed by: Bellcore

PICS/DCPR: PLUG-IN INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM/DETAILED CONTINUING PROPERTY RECORD

Description: Controls and reports the acquisition, movement, utilization, repair, and retirement of plug-in equipment and portable test sets. Provides a detailed description of central office equipment 221 investment. This includes hard-wired plug-in equipment.
Est. 1991 costs: $22.4M Developed by: Bellcore

Business Process: Planning

CUCRIT: CAPITAL UTILIZATION CRITERIA

Description: Provides a cash flow and financial analysis model designed to measure the economic impact of a proposed project or the incremental difference between a set of mutually exclusive alternatives.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by: Bellcore

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

FEPS: FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM

Description: Provides circuit forecast, current routes, future routing strategies, security and circuit equipment profiles.
Est. 1991 costs: $1.4M Developed by: Bellcore

PWS: PLANNING WORK STATION

Description: PWS is an on-line, menu driven system with high resolution interactive graphics capability with direct access to planning data in the TIRKS E1, F1, FEPS, and SCS areas for a five year planning period. (Module of FEPS)

SCS: SCHEDULING COORDINATION SYSTEM

Description: SCS is a scheduling and coordination system which contain facilities and equipment data to time and size the interoffice networks within a five year window. (Module of FEPS)

LATIS: LOOP ACTIVITY TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEM

Description: This system tracks loop plant activities that represent potential or actual problems in the loop network.
Est. 1991 costs: Developed by: Bellcore

LEIS: LOOP ENGINEERING INFORMATION SYSTEM

Description: LEIS is an integrated system comprised of eight subsystems which provide data access as well as complex analysis of the Loop Feeder Network. (seven of the eight listed below)
Est. 1991 costs: $6.1M Developed by: Bellcore

CARL: COMPUTERIZED ADMINISTRATION ROUTE LAYOUT

Description: Generates administrative route layouts for use in feeder administration. (Module of LEIS)

DILEP: DIGITAL LINE ENGINEERING PROGRAM

Description: Provides the design calculations necessary to properly design T-1 repeater spacing for a loop feeder route. (Module of LEIS)

ESM: ECONOMIC STUDY MODULE

Description: Provides CUCRIT and other detailed economic analysis of Outside Plant alternatives utilizing a common cost deck.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

LAD: LOOP ACTIVITY DATA

Description: Relational database of information extracted from LATIS. Provides a set of standard reports and the capability for the user to customize reports. (Module of LEIS)

LEAD: LOOP ENGINEERING ASSIGNMENT DATA

Description: Provides access to recent assignment in formats which are efficient for Engineers and Planners without affecting the order flow of the assignment systems. (Module of LEIS)

LEIM: LOOP ELECTRONIC INVENTORY MODULE

Description: Provides a mechanized inventory of subscriber loop electronics and connections in the outside plant network. (Module of LEIS)

PLAN: PLANNING SUBSYSTEM

Description: Generates an optimized plan for feeder route utilizing data for other LEIS subsystems as well as user input. These plans provide the optimum deployment of copper. Digital Loop Carrier and fiber optic technology within a feeder route. (Module of LEIS)

Listed below are the current systems which are not common throughout the Region.

Business Process: Engineer the Network

4ESEES: NO. 4 ELECTRONIC SWITCHING EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING SYSTEM

Description: Assists engineering personnel to size, price, and provide peak hour and busy hour power drains for No. 4 ESS. It also prepares the equipment order.
Used in: Ill.

5XBCOER: NO. 5 CROSSBAR CENTRAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT REPORTS

Description: Provides traffic data measurements using EADAS inputs.
Used in: Ind., Oh., Wis.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

AMIR: ADVANCED MATERIAL INFORMATION RECORD

Description: System provides support for Construction Budget material requirements by providing AT&T maintained codes for material planning and advanced order data.
Used in: Wisc.

AIRPAP: AIR PRESSURIZATION ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Description: Provides assistance in the design of a complete pressurization plan.
Used in: Ind., Mich., Oh.

AIRS: AMERITECH INTEGRATED RECORDS SYSTEM

Description: An automation of the process required to create an engineering work order for outside plant engineering and to maintain computer stored engineering records.
Used in: Ind.

CAMP: CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Description: Job administration system that tracks an EWO from the time it is drawn through construction, and until the job is closed out.
Used in: Ind.

CEMS: CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Description: Job administration system that tracks an EWO from the time it is drawn through construction, and until the job is closed out.
Used in: Mich.

COEMS: CENTRAL OFFICE ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Description: A mechanized system handling the administrative functions (e.g., COE forms, reports, scheduling) of the Central Office Engineer.
Used in: Ill.

DCMS: DESIGN CHANGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Description: The major advantages when using the DCMS are: complete detailed listing of all A, BU, B, and D changes (by office, circuit, system, and application status), the establishment of capital and expense (C and M) change budgets, the ability to order changes via individual or "bulk" order, and change application tracking to completion.
Used in: Oh.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

JMOS: JOB MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS SYSTEM

Description: Job administration system that tracks an EWO from the time it is drawn, through construction, and until the job is closed out.
Used in: Ill, Oh., Wisc.

MIND: MODULAR INTERACTIVE NETWORK DESIGN

Description: A program that is utilized to design multipoint data communications network of up to 1000 stations. Capable of assigning multiplexers, concentrators, etc. to optimize the cost of the system.
Used in: Ill.

MRSELS: MICROWAVE RADIO SATELLITE ENGINEERING AND LICENSING SYSTEM

Description: Provides assistance in path engineering, RFI protection on existing radio routes, frequency conditions, and preparation of FCC applications.
Used in: Ill., Mich., Oh, Wisc.

OBSFAD: OBSTRUCTION FADING OUTAGE PREDICTION

Description: This program calculates the outage time of microwave radio paths due to obstruction under varying conditions of refractivity.
Used in: Ill, Ind., Oh., Wisc.

OBTCOE: OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CENTRAL OFFICE ENGINEERING

Description: An in-house system which summarizes and formats engineering data for Step-by-Step offices.
Used in: Oh.

POLS: POLE ORDINAL LOCATION SYSTEM

Description: Mechanized tabular record of all pole and all pole activity in Illinois Bell.
Used by: Ill

SSSD: SEGMENTED SPECIAL SERVICE DESIGN

Description: Produces prototype design architectures for segmented special services circuits. Designs systems by feature for network channel nodes. Also cost service for rate cases.
Used in: Wis.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

UNICCAP: UNIVERSAL CABLE CIRCUIT ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Description: Provides algorithms for calculating impedance, delay, and loss characteristics of metallic cable facilities.
Used by: Ill., Ind., Oh., Wisc.

Business Process: Forecast Demand

APFS: ASSIGNED PAIR FORECAST SYSTEM

Description: A Mechanized process to produce forecasts of total assigned pairs by feeder route.
Used in: Ill.

FASMAN: FORECASTING AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR MARKETING AND NETWORK

DESCRIPTION: Provides marketing intelligence to the local loop forecasting/planning process and profiles customers by products, industry, geography and network aggregation.
Used in: Oh.

FAWN: FORECASTING AUTOMATED WORK STATION NETWORK

Description: Enables the local area forecaster and their managers to access, display, and/or change forecast data from their workstations.
Used in: Ill.

HALS: HISTORICAL ACCESS LINE SYSTEM

Description: A data base consisting of a history of access lines, including information about inward and outward movement, gain and in service.
Used in: Ill.

ICFP: INTEROFFICE CIRCUIT FORECAST PROCESSOR

Description: A computer based forecasting system for interoffice facilities.
Used in: Wisc.

MSWC: MECHANIZED SMALL WIRE CENTER

Description: Forecast process that produces wire center forecasts small stable wire centers.
Used in: Mich.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

TUFS: TRAFFIC USAGE FORECASTING SYSTEM

Description: Mechanized projections of trunk usage in CCS.
Used in: Ind.

Business Process: Manage Material

IMS: INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Description: A computerized inventory of available central office equipment. Information to IMS is uploaded from COEMS.
Used in: Ill.

NARADS: NATIONAL REUSE ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

Description: A centralized data base of Telephone Company owned surplus material available for intercompany reapplication within the Bell System.
Used in: Ill, Ind.

RIMS: REUSE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Description: This system manages inventory being removed and planned for reuse. Those BOCs subscribing to RIMS may elect to list their unrestricted surplus material in NARADS via automatic data link. Other BOCs are required to submit a standard manually prepared form through WECOs NARADS bureau.
Used in: Ind.

Business Process: Planning

KEYMASTER:KEYMASTER

Description: Provides for a mechanized update of the information in the LATIS database.
Used in: Wisc.

LADIT: LOOP ACTIVITY DATA INFORMATION TRACKING

Description: Provides for a mechanized update of the information in the LATIS database.
Used in: Mich.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

LATIS
UPDATE: LOOP ACTIVITY TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEM UPDATE

Description: Provides for a mechanized update of the information in the LATIS database.
Used in: Ind.

LIFECOST: LIFE-CYCLE COST STUDY SYSTEM

Description: Provides a method of evaluating cost factors associated with economic studies for product selection.
Used in: Ind., Mich., Oh.

LPIE2: LOOP PLANT IMPROVEMENT EVALUATOR 2

Description: Provides an analysis of OSP rehabilitation projects. Information is input manually.
Use in: Ill., Ind., Mich., Oh.

LSRP: LOCAL SWITCHING REPLACEMENT PLANNING SYSTEM

Description: A central office planning tool for the economic replacement of central office switches.
Used in: Ill., Ind., Oh.

MATFAP: METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSMISSION FACILITY ANALYSIS PLAN

Description: Used for fundamental planning of Metropolitan networks. Provides economical comparisons in great detail.
Used in: Oh.

META FILE: META FILE

Description: Provides for a mechanized update of the LATIS database.
Used in: Ill., Oh.

MOSPCP: MECHANIZED OUTSIDE PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Description: Provides mechanized job pricing for budget purposes. Database contains unit costs and the user inputs the number of units proposed on the job.
Used in: Ind.

CURRENT P&E SYSTEMS

OFNPS: OUTSTATE FACILITIES NETWORK PLANNING SYSTEM

Description: Provides planning capabilities for outstate facilities.
Used in: Oh.

REBUD: REHABILITATION BUDGETING

Description: Estimates the maximum outside plant rehabilitation program which is economic or feasible. It also estimates the savings in operating costs and hours which would result from the estimated program.
Used in: Ill., Mich.

TOPES: TELEPHONE OFFICE PLANNING AND ENGINEERING SYSTEM

Description: An interactive graphics system used by equipment and building engineers in planning the layout of central offices and transmission stations.
Used in: Oh.

TREST: TRANSMISSION EVALUATION SYSTEM

Description: Used by the transmission Engineering Center (TEC) whose function is to support the Network Interoffice Transmission measurement plan. This plan provides interoffice transmission characterization from the customer view of local and toll network connections. It also provides diagnostic tool for use in finding transmission problems on connections between Class 5 offices.
Used in: Wisc.

PROPOSED P&E SYSTEM

Listed below are several of the currently proposed systems which will provide the initial impetus for the movement toward the FMO. This list is not all inclusive at this time since several systems are currently being defined (e.g., INFORMS, INREF, INDES, etc.).

AMAS: AMERITECH MECHANIZED ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

Description: Provides mechanized support for both the outside plant engineering and construction job and work force administration process.

AMES: AMERITECH MECHANIZED ENGINEERING SYSTEM

Description: A tool designed to mechanize functions related to the generation, authorization and tracking of TEOs and estimates for the Central Office Engineer.

ARES: AMERITECH RECORD ENGINEERING SYSTEM

Description: Provides for the automation of the process required to create an engineering work order for outside plant engineering and to maintain computer stored engineering records.

INM: INTEGRATED NETWORK MONITORING

Description: Computes the network traffic demand. Analyzes the performance and traffic capacity of the packet network (PPSN). (part of INPLANS)

INPLANS: INTEGRATED NETWORK PLANNING SYSTEM

Description: Integrated applications that will provide for performance monitoring and servicing to the traffic network as well as provide for planning of the network. These applications will access the corporate datalayer.

ITP: INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY PLANNING

Description: An interactive planning tool that will allow a planner to create integrated network plans based on network conditions. (part of INPLANS)

LEIS: LOOP ENGINEERING INFORMATION SYSTEM

Description: An integrated system comprised of eight subsystems which provide data access as well as complex analysis of the loop feeder network. (Modules defined in PMO)

DART: DISTRIBUTION AREA REHABILITATION TOOL

PROPOSED P&E SYSTEM

Description: Provides an analysis of OSP rehabilitation projects utilizing ESM and LAD DAT in a mechanized mode. (Module of LEIS)

NPS: NETWORK PLANNING SYSTEM

Description: Provides a mechanized tool for interoffice facilities planner and traffic planners to support economic decisions related to the development of long range network requirements.

Additional systems which are to be included in the FMO (1991-1995) are defined in the current environment. These systems are:

CBAS
COEES
CUCRIT
FEPS
LSD&F
PICS/DCPR
TNDS/TK
SSFS

DOCUMENT COMMENTS FORM

The Operations Migration Planning and Applications Development Division encourages comments and suggestions on any aspect of this Planning and Engineering Transitions Plan Outline.

Please send a copy of this page or direct other calls and correspondence with your comments and suggestions to:

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Comments/Suggestions/Questions

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Your Name _____

Company or Department _____

Title _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Thank you for your feedback!