NUMBER PORTABILITY

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1. GENERAL

1.1 Permanent Number Portability (PNP) is an arrangement whereby an End User that switches local exchange service subscription from one LEC to another LEC is permitted to retain the existing LEC telephone number assigned to the end user for its use. For the porting of a number, the End User's location must remain within the rate center associated with the NPA-NXX of the End User's telephone number.

1.2 The Parties agree that the industry has established Local Routing Number (LRN) technology as the method by which Permanent Number Portability (PNP, also referred to as Long-Term Number Portability, or LNP) will be provided in response to applicable FCC Orders. As such, the parties agree to provide PNP via LRN to each other as required by such applicable FCC Orders or applicable national standards such as ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions) NANC (North American Numbering Council), and NENA (National Emergency Number Association).

2. LOCAL NUMBER PORTABILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 The switch's LRN software determines if the called Party is in a portable NXX. If the called Party is in a portable NXX, a query is launched to the PNP database to determine whether or not the called number is ported.

2.2 When the called number with a portable NXX is ported, a LRN is returned to the switch that launched the query. Per industry interoffice signaling standards, the LRN appears in the CPN (Calling Party Number) field of the SS7 message and the called number then appears in the GAP (Generic Address Parameter) field. In addition, the Jurisdictional Identification Parameter (JIP) should be populated with an NPA-NXX that is assigned in the LERG to the originating switching.

2.3 When the called number with a portable NXX is not ported, the call is completed as in the pre-PNP environment.

2.4 The FCI (Forward Call Identifier) field's entry is changed from 0 to 1 by the switch triggering the query when a query is made, regardless of whether the called number is ported or not.

3. REGULATIONS

3.1 Each Party shall become responsible for End User's telecommunication related items, e.g., E911, Directory Listings, Operator Services, Line Information Data Base (LIDB), when they port the End User's telephone number to their switch. Each Party agrees to follow the industry standards for National Emergency Numbering Association (NENA) and industry agreements for migration of E911 record data.

3.1.1 The Parties do not offer PNP in conjunction with service codes (e.g., 411) or Service Access codes (e.g., 500, 700, 800, 900), or codes assigned to each Party for their own use, e.g. an NXX assigned for the Party's official service.

3.1.2 The porting Party is responsible for advising the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) of telephone numbers that they import and the associated data as identified in industry forums as being required for PNP.

3.1.3 When either Party makes a switch LNP capable, all applicable NXXs in that switch will be shown as portable in the LERG.

3.1.4 Both Parties will work cooperatively to implement appropriate OBF LSR guidelines and NANC due date intervals through the Change Management Process. These LSR formats may differ between companies by geography and where it is necessary to change format, the Parties making the change agree to inform the other company and work cooperatively to implement the change.

3.1.5 The Parties agree to port reserved numbers if the reserved numbers are associated with working numbers for the end-user customer, and the reservation period for the reserved numbers has not expired. The applicable 'reservation period' established by the losing Party may not be extended to support porting.

3.1.6 Unless pooling of numbers is required, when a ported telephone number becomes vacant (e.g. the telephone number is no longer in service by the original End User) the ported telephone number will be released back to the carrier owning the switch in which the telephone number's NXX is native. If number pooling is required, the Parties agree to abide by such requirements in regard to now vacant, previously ported numbers.

3.1.7 Industry guidelines shall be followed regarding all aspects of porting numbers from one network to another.

3.1.8 Each Party shall abide by NANC provisioning and implementation process.

3.1.9 SBC will test internally prior to the scheduling of testing with MCIm.

3.1.10 Each Party will designate a single point of contact (SPOC) to schedule and perform required testing. These tests will be performed during a mutually agreed time frame and must meet the criteria set forth by the Inter-Industry LNP National Operations Team for porting.

3.1.11 Each Party has the right to block default routed call entering a network in order to protect the public switched network from overload, congestion, or failure propagation.

3.1.12 When the called number with a portable NXX is ported, an LRN is returned to the switch that launched the query. Per industry standards, the LRN appears in the CdPN (Called Party Number) field of the SS7 message and the called number then appears in the GAP (Generic Address Parameter) field.

3.1.13 To the extent technically feasible, each Party agrees to provide the appropriate JIP String, as specified in GR-2936-CORE (Local Number Portability (LNP) capability specifications: Service Provider Portability).

3.2 SPNP Query Service

3.2.1 The N-1 carrier (N carrier is the responsible Party for terminating call to the End User) has the responsibility to determine if a query is required, to launch the query, and to route the call to the switch or network in which the telephone number resides.

3.2.2 If MCIm chooses not to fulfill its N-1 carrier responsibility, SBC MISSOURI will perform default queries on calls to telephone numbers with portable NXXs received from the N-1 carrier and route the call to the switch or network in which the telephone number resides. In such event, SBC will charge and MCIm agrees to pay the default queries charges set forth in FCC No. 73 Access Services Tariff Section 34. SBC provides MCIm the optional use of the SBC' LNP database via the SPNP Query Service.

3.2.3 SBC provides MCIm the optional use of the SBC LNP Database. When MCIm orders SPNP Query Service-Database, SBC shall charge and MCIm agrees to pay the SPNP Query Service-Database service charges set forth in Appendix Pricing. The MCIm's Signal Transfer Point (STP), tandem, and/or end office's LRN software will determine the need for, and triggers, the query. SBC's LNP database will determine if a number has, or has not, been ported and will provide LRN if a number is ported.

3.2.4 When purchasing the SPNP Query Service - Database, MCIm will access SBC's facilities via an SS7 link to the SBC STP.

3.2.5 When purchasing the SLNP Query Service - Database, MCIm will advise SBC of the entry point(s) of queries to the SBC network and provide a query forecast for each entry point.

4. LIMITATIONS

4.1. For PNP, MCIm shall submit a separate DSR for the listing of MCIm's End User in White Pages and Directory Assistance.

5. HOT CUT PROCESS

5.1. MCIm agrees to follow the hot cut processes as defined in the SBC Change Management or as ordered by the appropriate State Commission. These processes include Frame Due Time, Coordinated Hot Cut, and the Project Managed Hot Cut process.

6. MASS CALLING

6.1 General Terms and Conditions

6.1.1 Mass calling codes, i.e., choke/HVCI NXXs, are used in a network serving arrangement provided by SBC in special circumstances where large numbers of incoming calls are solicited by an end user and the number of calls far exceeds the switching capacity of the terminating office, the number of lines available for terminating those calls, and/or the STP's query capacity to the PNP database. The following two different sets of End User objectives usually create this condition: (a) low call completion; and (b) high call completion.

6.1.2 Given the potentially hazardous effect calling conditions of this nature could have on the network, SBC will provide mass calling code portability using a non-LRN solution.

6.2 Service Provided

6.2.1 SBC will offer the ability to port telephone numbers with mass calling NXX codes via the use of pseudo codes or route index numbers. In this non-LRN scenario, calls to the SBC

mass calling NXX code will leave the originating end office over dedicated MF (multi-frequency) trunk groups to the SBC mass calling tandem. The mass calling tandem will then route the calls over dedicated MF trunks to the SBC's choke serving central office (CSO). The CSO will translate the dialed mass calling number to a non-dialable pseudo code or a route index number that routes the call to the mass calling customer.

6.2.2 When MCIm requests that a SBC number with a mass calling NXX code be ported to its network, SBC will build translations at the CSO to route the incoming calls to a MCIm provided dedicated Direct Inward Dial (DID) MF trunk group from the CSO to MCIm's central office.