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August 15, 2003

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Notice of *Ex Parte* Presentation by
T-Mobile USA, Inc. and Sprint Corporation in CC Dckt. No. 95-116

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Today, Thomas Sugrue, and I, on behalf of T-Mobile USA, Inc., and Luisa Lancetti and Charles McKee, on behalf of Sprint Corporation, met with Bryan Tramont, Senior Legal Advisor to Chairman Michael K. Powell, to discuss the above-referenced proceeding and to distribute the attached written presentations. During this meeting, T-Mobile and Sprint explained that the Commission needed to act quickly to resolve a number of key issues in order to ensure that wireless local number portability ("LNP") can be implemented successfully on November 24, 2003.

Consistent with the positions outlined in the attached written presentations, T-Mobile urged the Commission to resolve the rate center dispute in a way that enhances, not inhibits, competition, to clarify that interconnection agreements are not necessary to facilitate wireless LNP, and to shorten the intermodal porting interval. Sprint supported these main points. T-Mobile and Sprint also explained that the Commission has ample legal authority to grant CTIA's Petition for Declaratory Ruling without issuing a new Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

As required by Section 1.1206(b), this *ex parte* notification is being filed electronically for inclusion in the public record of the above-referenced proceeding, and a copy is being submitted to all FCC personnel who attended the meeting.

Please direct any questions regarding this matter to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Todd D. Daubert
Counsel to T-Mobile USA, Inc.

Attachments

cc: Bryan Tramont

T-Mobile

Intermodal Local Number Portability

Facilitating Customer Choice

Ex Parte Presentation
in
CC Docket No. 95-116

August 2003

T-Mobile

RATE CENTER ISSUES

Solution Should Enhance, Not Inhibit, Customer Choice

INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS

SLAs are sufficient to facilitate portability

INTERMODAL PORTING INTERVAL

Portability should be simple and efficient for customers

T-Mobile

RATE CENTER ISSUES

Solution Should Enhance, Not Inhibit, Customer Choice

- The FCC ordered CMRS to provide number portability based, in part, upon findings that it would promote competition between wireless and wireline carriers.
  - The FCC found that "as more consumers choose to use wireless instead of wireline services, the inability to transfer that wireline number to a wireless service provider may slow the adoption of wireless by consumers that wish to keep the same telephone number."

- States support full intermodal competition.
  - The New York Dept. of Public Service concluded that "artificial barriers to intermodal competition should not be condoned" and the FCC should reaffirm that a wireline carrier must port a customer's telephone number if a wireless carrier's serving area overlaps the rate center of the wireline carrier.
  - The California PUC urges the FCC to require wireline carriers to port their customer's numbers to the facilities of the wireless carrier the customer chooses.

- Wireless is emerging as a leading competitive alternative for ILEC services – especially for the residential market.

- The FCC and the States have it right: intermodal LNP will promote competition in local markets by enabling more consumers to switch their service from LECs to CMRS providers.

T-Mobile

RATE CENTER ISSUES

Adopting the ILEC position will hinder competition and promote NANP exhaust

- It is technically and operationally feasible for a customer to port a number from a LEC to a CMRS Provider so long as
  - the serving LEC switch is LNP capable, and
  - CMRS provides its services in the LEC rate center.

- Some ILECs want to limit the ability of many of their customers to port their numbers to CMRS providers by refusing to port unless the CMRS provider also
  - interconnects directly with the serving LEC end office, and
  - first obtains its own set of numbers in the rate center.

- Unless the FCC rejects the ILECs' position, NANP exhaust will be significantly accelerated because CMRS would be forced to obtain numbers in <u>every</u> rate center within the top 100 MSAs.

T-Mobile

RATE CENTER ISSUES

ILEC objections are factually inaccurate

- ILEC additional "conditions" are artificial roadblocks to LNP: They are not necessary to ensure technical or operational feasibility of LNP.
  - Claim #1: the wireless carrier must have its own facilities or POI in every rate center. The FCC has rejected the claim that competitive carriers must mirror the ILEC"s network by establishing POIs in every rate center, which would unnecessarily require inefficient network design.
  - Claim #2: the wireless carrier must have numbering resources (NPA-NXXs) in each rate center to provide local service. For numbering efficiency, wireless carriers do not obtain numbering resources in every rate center but do obtain resources to provide local service to almost all its local serving area.
  - Claim #3: unless restricted, wireless-wireline portability will cause significant competitive neutrality problems. The great majority of intermodal porting will likely be from wireline to wireless, not wireless to wireline. In any event, wireless carriers take numbers in most local calling areas, although not in each rate center, for their own business reasons. Thus, as a practical matter, there should be few problems with porting from wireline to wireless.
- The Bottom-Line: In order to ensure that all LEC customers, not just a few, have the ability to port their numbers to CMRS providers, the FCC must reject the additional "conditions" that some ILECs are attempting to impose.

T-Mobile

INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS

SLAs are legally sufficient to facilitate portability

- There is no legal reason why carriers must have interconnection agreements to facilitate portability.
  - A majority of commenters recognize that carriers do not need interconnection agreements to port numbers.
  - The '96 Telecom Act does not require wireless carriers to negotiate amendments to interconnection agreements solely for the purpose of number portability.
  - Portability does not involve interconnection per se between the two porting carriers because porting has no effect on routing or rating.

T-Mobile

INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS

SLAs are sufficient to address all relevant issues

- There is no practical reason why carriers must have interconnection agreements to support number porting
  - Routing and call completion work today – portability does not impact routing and call completion within local calling areas.
  - The FCC, not the states, enforces the portability requirements, but the Section 252 negotiation procedure would needlessly drag the states into the process and increase delays and costs.
  - A number of major ILECs, including Sprint and Verizon, agree that interconnection agreements are not necessary, but other ILECs are refusing to even enter into negotiations about SLAs to implement portability.

T-Mobile

INTERMODAL PORTING INTERVAL

Portability should be simple and efficient for customers

- The FCC should resolve the porting interval debate.
- The CMRS providers have agreed to a wireless to wireless porting interval of 2 ½ hours.
- The wireline porting interval is currently 4 days.
  - A porting interval of 4 days is unnecessarily long and will result in customer confusion and inconvenience.
- T-Mobile has proposed a compromise intermodal porting interval of 2 days.
  - A porting interval of 2 days would be significantly less burdensome for wireline carriers to implement than a 2 ½ hour interval.
- Some transition may be necessary past November of 2003.

T-Mobile

CONCLUSION

FCC action can remove the obstacles to Universal Portability

- The FCC should resolve the rate center issue by requiring wireline carriers to accept a customer's request to port-out to a wireless carrier of his or her choice.

- The FCC should resolve the SLA/interconnect agreement controversy by clarifying that interconnection agreements are not necessary and that SLA agreements are sufficient to support porting.

- The FCC should resolve the porting interval debate: A porting interval of 4 days is unnecessarily long and will result in customer confusion and inconvenience.

Sprint

August 8, 2003

Via Electronic Mail Delivery

Mr. William Maher, Chief
Wireline Competition Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Mr. John Muleta, Chief
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: ***Written Ex Parte Communication***
Wireless Local Number Portability Implementation
CC Docket No. 95-116

Gentlemen:

Pending before the Commission are a number of outstanding implementation issues that have arisen in connection with wireless local number portability ("WLNP"). As reflected by the comments filed in response to the two pending petitions submitted by the Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association ("CTIA"),[1] there exist significant areas of controversy, especially in the context of ports by customers of landline carriers who will seek to transfer their number to a wireless carrier ("land-to-mobile ports"). The fundamental problem is that different carriers interpret very differently the same LNP legal requirements.

It is important for the Commission to understand that the widespread controversy within industry is already having significant business consequences. For example, Sprint's wireless division, Sprint PCS, has sent *bona fide requests* ("BFRs") to over 90 wireless carriers and over 500 landline carriers seeking LNP. Many of the carriers responding to these BFRs have either refused to honor the BFR or have announced unilaterally they will not honor the request unless Sprint agrees to take some action unrelated to LNP (*e.g.*, obtain additional wireless numbers that are not needed, interconnect directly even though such a connection is not required and cannot be cost-justified given the traffic volumes exchanged).

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[1] *See Public Notice*, Comment Sought on CTIA Petition for Declaratory Ruling That Wireline Carriers Must Provide Portability to Wireless Carriers Operating Within Their Service Areas, CC Docket No. 95-116, DA 03-211 (Jan. 27, 2003), *summarized in* 68 Fed. Reg. 7323 (Feb. 13, 2003); *Public Notice*, Comment Sought on CTIA Petition for Declaratory Ruling on Local Number Portability Implementation Issues, CC Docket No. 95-116, DA 03-1753 (May 22, 2003), *summarized in* 68 Fed. Reg. 34547 (June 10, 2003).

American consumers will expect that, on November 24, 2003, they will be able to port their numbers to or from a wireless carrier. Sprint submits there will be enormous customer confusion and frustration – if not anger – if customers cannot port their telephone number when such porting is supposed to be available.

Congress has empowered the Commission to "issue a declaratory order to terminate a controversy or remove uncertainty."[2] The comments filed in response to the pending CTIA petitions confirm that there exist significant controversies that a declaratory ruling would terminate. As a practical matter, the widespread availability of LNP will occur *only* if the Commission ends the ongoing controversies by removing the identified ambiguities surrounding existing LNP requirements.

Sprint urges the Commission to act expeditiously. Time is of the essence, given that the WLNP start date is less than four months away and given that industry will need some time to "build to" Commission clarification of the issues. Ultimately, it will be American consumers who will lose if they cannot port their numbers when LNP is made available. The FCC's promise of LNP – to enhance competition between the landline and wireline industries" – will not be realized without timely Commission clarification of LNP requirements.

As discussed below, Sprint asks that the Commission promptly make the following rulings to eliminate the existing controversies that exist:

- The FCC should reaffirm universal porting by granting the CTIA rate center petition;
- The FCC should affirm that LEC requirements for direct connection or point of presence are unnecessary for LNP (and would require a change in existing interconnection rules);
- The FCC should confirm that the industry-developed BFR form constitutes a valid LNP BRF; and
- The FCC should confirm that the Section 252 process is not appropriate for LEC-CMRS ports being implemented per FCC rules.

Sprint's PCS and local exchange divisions concur in this request.

One preliminary observation is necessary. A group of ILEC trade associations recently told Senator McCain that WLNP will "dramatically change . . . the conventional routing and rating of calls" and this will result in "increased toll charges" to consumers.[3] Sprint, which also operates as an ILEC in numerous states, can attest that these statements are not true. In fact:

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[2] 5 U.S.C. § 554(e). *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 1.3 ("The Commission may, in accordance with section 5(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act, on motion or on its own motion issue a declaratory ruling terminating a controversy or removing uncertainty.").

[3] Letter from United States Telecom Association (USTA), Independent Telephone and Telecommunications Alliance, and Western Alliance, to the Hon. John McCain, U.S. Senator, at 2 (July 22, 2003).

- WLNP will not change the rating of calls. If a call to a particular number is local today, it will remain local after the number is ported.[4] There will be no "increased toll charges" to consumers when WLNP becomes available.
- WLNP does not change the existing interconnection rules whereby the originating carrier (LEC or CMRS) is responsible for delivering its traffic to the terminating carrier. Calls to ported numbers will be handled just like calls to non-ported numbers of other carriers. Any increased costs that certain LECs may encounter are due to competition and interconnection rules, not WLNP.

I. Issues That Impact the Availability of Land-to-Mobile Ports on November 24, 2003

Under FCC rules, landline customers should be able to port their numbers on November 24, 2003 to those wireless carriers that have timely submitted a BFR to the serving local exchange carrier ("LEC"). Sprint below discusses two issues that threaten the availability of land-to-mobile porting in November.

A. The Adequacy of Wireless Carrier BFRs

The Commission recently reaffirmed that "all local exchange carriers and covered CMRS carriers in the 100 largest MSAs are required to provide LNP upon receipt of a specific request for the provision of LNP by another carrier."[5] The Commission also identified the requirements for a *bona fide* request ("BFR"):

> Requesting telecommunications carriers must [1] specifically request portability, [2] identify the discrete geographic area covered by the request, and [3] provide a tentative date by which the carrier expects to utilize number portability to port prospective customers.[6]

The BFRs Sprint PCS sent to other carriers clearly covered these three requirements. Nevertheless, many of the responses Sprint received rejected the BFR because it supposedly was insufficient or lacked specificity. For example, one ILEC told Sprint in response to its BFR that "[a]t the outset, we note that Sprint PCS's requests are not complete and therefore they do not, in our opinion, constitute a BFR."[7]

Sprint used for its BFRs the "Bonafide Request Form (BFR)" form developed by the industry – specifically, the Wireless Number Portability Operations ("WNPO"), a copy of which is attached as Appendix B. The form was subsequently approved by the Local Number Portability

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[4] As the Wireline Bureau has recognized, under the convention used "industry-wide," carriers rate calls as local or toll by "comparing the originating and terminating NPA-NXX codes." *Virginia Arbitration Order*, 17 FCC Rcd 27039 at ¶ 301 (2002).

[5] *Fourth LNP Order*, CC Docket No. 95-115, FCC 03-126, at ¶ 8 (June 18, 2003). The FCC also reaffirmed that "carriers operating outside of the 100 largest MSAs must also provide LNP within six months of receiving a request from another carrier." *Id.* at n.17.

[6] *Id.* at ¶ 10.

[7] This and other quoted material within this letter are taken from carrier responses to Sprint's BFRs. *See* Appendix A.

Administration Working Group ("LNPA-WG"), which reports to the North American Numbering Council ("NANC"). As is apparent on review, this form contains all the information that the Commission has determined is necessary for a BFR

Sprint asks the Commission to review this industry form and confirm that it fulfills the requirements contained in the *Fourth LNP Order*. Such confirmation would allow Sprint to move forward with carriers who have refused to work with Sprint to implement WLNP on this basis.

B. The Need for a State-Approved Interconnection Contract

Many carriers interconnect with each other indirectly (*via* a transit carrier) and they operate without an interconnection contract. Interconnection contracts are often not necessary when carriers interconnect indirectly, and carriers interconnecting indirectly rarely have a contract because the costs of negotiating, executing and securing approval often exceeds the value of the traffic the two carriers exchange with each other. Nevertheless, in response to Sprint's BFR, many carriers have refused to move forward until an interconnection agreement is negotiated and, if necessary, arbitrated before a state commission. For example, several LECs provided the following response to Sprint's BFR:

> [L]ocal number portability is a concept that under 47 U.S.C. 251 involves the exchange of traffic. This means that a necessary precursor to acceptance of a request for LNP is that a traffic exchange agreement must be entered into between the companies involved. Therefore, we cannot treat your request as a BFR until after the traffic exchange agreement has been executed.[8]

Similarly, many LECs have stated the following in their BFR responses:

> [Carrier] will satisfy its obligations for implementing LNP . . . . However, before LNP is turned up for service, our two companies will need to negotiate an agreement that addresses interconnection as well as operations issues.[9]

A state-approved interconnection contract makes no sense for WLNP. The Section 252 negotiation and approval process is also not required as a matter of law.[10] LNP involves the exchange of a telephone number between carriers; call rating and routing for ported numbers is no different than for non-ported numbers. If two carriers determined before WLNP that they cannot cost justify the negotiation of an interconnection contract, it is unlikely that the situation will change after WLNP becomes available.[11] WLNP is being implemented pursuant to FCC rule, and it is inappropriate for states to interpret and enforce this rule; and the risk of conflicting decisions is high with 50 different state commissions.

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[8] *See* Appendix C.

[9] *See* Appendix D.

[10] *See* legal discussion in Sprint Comments, CC Docket No. 95-116, at 15-17 (June 13, 2003); Sprint Reply Comments, CC Docket No. 95-116, at 21-24 (June 24, 2003).

[11] It is possible, though unlikely, that WLNP will dramatically increase traffic flows between two carriers. If this does occur, either party could request commencement of interconnection negotiations.

The Commission can imagine a customer's frustration when he is told he cannot port his number because the two carriers have not yet executed a contract (or a contract has been executed but is pending state regulatory approval). And, the Commission can also imagine a customer's frustration when a sales representative scrambles in an attempt to determine whether the two involved carriers have executed a contract so the sales representatives can determine whether or not porting is available to that person.

In the end, interposing a new requirement for an interconnection contract as a condition to LNP would: significantly delay land-to-mobile porting as carriers execute and arbitrate contract terms; would permit ILECs to raise their rivals' costs; it would inhibit landline-wireless competition; and open the door for state commissions to adopt conflicting porting requirements, thereby undermining the "Federal regulatory framework" that Congress expected this Commission to establish for the wireless industry.

In fact, very little information must be exchanged in order for two carriers to port numbers between each other, as Sprint has previously explained.[12] In this regard, Sprint has begun to "jump start" the process by sending to all carriers it had earlier sent a BFR a letter containing its "profile" information so the carrier knows who to contact if one of its customers asks to port his number to Sprint. (*See* Appendix E, which includes an illustrative letter.) Sprint has also asked these carriers to reciprocate by sending their profile information to it.

So LNP can be implemented promptly and customer expectations addressed, the Commission should require all carriers to provide upon request their profile information, similar to that contained in Appendix E. In many instances, such Commission action would also render unnecessary the need for any written porting agreement between carriers, including a Service Level Porting Agreement ("SLA").

II. Issues That Impact How Many LEC Customers Can Port Their Numbers to Wireless Services

The Commission noted last month that even without WLNP, "consumers are substituting wireless service for traditional wireline communications" and that ILECs "have all been losing business to wireless substitution."[13] Data from a recent customer survey reveal that "[w]ireline telephone companies face a real competitive threat to their primary fixed line business and need to develop strategies to counter the threat."[14] It is thus understandable that rural ILECs in particular, which have faced little competition to date, may feel threatened by WLNP.[15]

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[12] *See* Sprint Comments, CC Docket No. 95-116, at 17-19 (June 13, 2003).

[13] *Eighth Annual CMRS Competition Report,* WT Docket No. 02-379, FCC 03-150 at ¶¶ 102-03 (July 14, 2003).

[14] PriMetrica Press Release, *More Consumers Likely to Switch Completely from Existing Wireline to Wireless Phone Services; New Research Study from PriMetrica and Ernst & Young Confirms Significant Interest in "Wireless Substitution" or "Displacement"* (May 22, 2003), *available at* www.primetrica.com.

[15] The FCC has noted that wireless carriers are beginning to compete with rural ILECs and that this new competition is "benefiting consumers by increasing customer choice, offering innovative services, and introducing new technologies." *Eighth Annual CMRS Competition Report* at ¶ 13.

As demonstrated below, numerous ILECs have told Sprint PCS in response to its BFRs that they will not honor the BFR *unless* Sprint agrees to take some action unrelated to LNP. These conditions, imposed unilaterally, are unlawful. LECs are required to provide LNP by statute, and this statute requires LECs to provide LNP "to the extent technically feasible."[16]

Sprint demonstrates below that none of the conditions or restrictions which certain ILECs have announced relate to the technical feasibility of land-to-mobile porting. (Again, it is important to note that Sprint's position has the concurrence of both its LEC and CMRS divisions.) Many of the ILEC conditions have no relevance to LNP at all (because they involve interconnection issues that exist whether or not LNP is deployed).

A. Requiring Wireless Carriers to Obtain Additional Telephone Numbers They Do Not Need Is Pointless and Undermines the Commission's Number Conservation Efforts

The most common response to Sprint's BFRs is the carrier's refusal to port because Sprint has not already obtained telephone numbers in the carrier's rate center. For example, one ILEC wrote Sprint:

> As Sprint PCS currently does not have any NXXs or thousand blocks of numbers assigned to the rate centers requested, it is our position that until Sprint PCS has established numbers or thousand blocks of numbers assigned to its OCNs 8572 and 8460, within the same rate center, we are not required to port numbers.[17]

Nearly identical responses have been received from numerous carriers, including from some smaller wireless carriers.

Whether or not Sprint has numbers (or customers) in a given rate center has nothing to do with the technical feasibility of a LEC porting one of its customer's numbers to Sprint. (Of course, a customer would be interested in porting his number to Sprint only if Sprint provided service in the rate center, since in porting the number, the customer intends to replace landline service with wireless service.)

What this attempted ILEC condition will do is require Sprint and other wireless customers to waste scarce numbering resources. Sprint PCS has numbering resources in less than 10 percent of all ILEC rate centers, and it estimates that roughly half of all Americans in its national footprint would be precluded from porting numbers to it if LECs were authorized to impose the condition. One way for Sprint to meet this LEC condition would be for it to secure new numbers in the over 9,000 rate centers where it does not currently have numbers. However, even assuming that pooling is available ubiquitously, Sprint would need to acquire more than 9,000,000 additional numbers – numbers it does not need to provide its services. Assuming the other five "national" wireless carriers face a similar situation, the equivalent of nearly seven area codes, over 54 million numbers, would be completely wasted. No public interest is served by requiring wireless carriers to engage in such senseless activity.

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[16] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 251(b)(2).

[17] *See* Appendix F.

B. Direct Connection/Point of Presence

Many carriers have told Sprint in response to its BFRs that Sprint must have a "point of presence" and/or must otherwise connect directly to LEC switch serving the rate center where the customer wishing to port his number is located. For example, in one response to Sprint's BFR, one LEC stated:

> [U]pon Sprint PCS obtaining numbers in the same rate centers as those requested for LNP, [Carrier] will require Sprint PCS to establish an interconnection arrangement as well as a direct network connection to our switching centers in the same rate centers as those requested for LNP prior to implementation of number portability.[18]

In other words, this ILEC has decided – unilaterally – that Sprint must abandon its Type 2A (tandem) interconnection for a Type 2B (end office) interconnection even though traffic volumes do not justify a direct connection.

There are numerous defects with this "point of presence"/"direct connection" position. First of all, it has nothing to do with WLNP. If land-to-mobile calls are today routed *via* an indirect interconnection, there is no reason why land-to-mobile calls to ported numbers cannot be routed *via* indirect interconnection after WLNP.

Second, the Commission has confirmed that under the Communications Act, wireless carriers need interconnect only indirectly with other carriers.[19] In fact, the Wireline Bureau has held recently that an ILEC cannot unilaterally force a competitive carrier to use direct connection even when the traffic to a particular ILEC end office exceeds the DS-1 level.[20]

Third, compliance with this LEC condition would require wireless carriers to establish multiple points of interconnection ("POI") or points of presence ("POPs") within a LATA. However, the Commission has consistently interpreted the Act to mean that wireless and other competitive carriers need establish only "one POI per LATA."[21]

Fourth, FCC rules specify that a LEC "must provide the type of interconnection reasonably requested by a mobile services licensee or carrier."[22] It is thus the wireless carrier, not the LEC, which can determine whether to use Type 2A or Type 2B interconnection with a given LEC.

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[18] *See* Appendix G.

[19] *See, e.g.,* 47 U.S.C. § 251(a)(1); *First Local Competition Order,* 11 FCC Rcd 15499, 15989 ¶ 993, 15991, ¶ 997 (1996).

[20] *Virginia Arbitration Order,* 17 FCC Rcd 27039 at ¶ 88 (2002). As the Wireline Bureau further observed, however, carriers are economically incented to connect directly when traffic volumes reach the DS-1 level so the competitive carrier can avoid tandem switching charges. *See ibid.*

[21] *Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime,* 16 FCC Rcd 9610, 9634 ¶ 72 (2001). *See also Virginia Arbitration Order,* 17 FCC Rcd 27039 at ¶ 52 (2002).

[22] 47 C.F.R. § 20.11(a). *See also Bowles v. United Telephone,* 12 FCC Rcd 9840, 9849 ¶ 15 (1997) ("LEC is obligated to provide a CMRS provider with the interconnection of its choice upon its request."); *Third Radio Common Carrier Order,* 4 FCC Rcd 2369, 2376 ¶ 41 (1989).

Finally, FCC rules require the administration of telephone numbers pursuant to industry guidelines.[23] Industry standards acknowledge that carriers provide the routing and rating points for their telephone numbers and that the routing and rating points may be different.[24] In other words, industry standards recognize that direct connection is not needed in order to provide services within a given rate center.

In summary, not only is the "point of presence"/"direct connection" position unrelated to the deployment of WLNP, but the Commission would have to revise many of its long-standing interconnection rules in order to uphold the position that certain carriers have adopted in response to Sprint's BFRs.[25]

C. Wireless LNP Is Not Location Portability

Qwest has recently argued to the Commission that wireless carriers supposedly seek to provide location portability, not number portability, and that "[e]xpansion of LNP beyond the wireless rate center is *equivalent* to Location Portability."[26] Sprint has similarly received many responses to its BFRs to the same effect— namely, that porting numbers to service providers that do not have numbers in a rate center amounts to location or geographic porting. So the record is clear, Sprint and other carriers are not asking LECs to provide location capability.

The Act defines number portability as the ability of customers "to retain, *at the same location,* existing telecommunications numbers . . . when switching from one telecommunications carrier to another."[27] In contrast, FCC rules define location portability as the ability of customers "to retain existing telecommunications numbers . . . when moving from one physical location to another."[28] Sprint and other wireless carriers simply want LECs to permit their customers to port their numbers to wireless services when a wireless carrier provides its mobile services "at the same location" as the LEC. If, for example, a residential LEC customer wants to substitute his LEC service for wireless service, the customer will necessarily receive wireless service "at the same location" where he received landline service. This constitutes number portability, not location portability.

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[23] *See* 47 C.F.R. § 52.15(d).

[24] *See* Industry Numbering Committee, Central Office Code Assignment Guidelines at §§ 6.2.1, 6.2.2.

[25] These interconnection issues were fully addressed in response to the Sprint routing and rating petition filed over a year ago. Sprint encourages the Commission to decide Sprint's petition. At minimum, the Commission should consider the record developed in response to the Sprint petition if it decides to address routing and rating issues in the context of LNP obligations. *See Public Notice,* Comment Sought on Sprint Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding the Routing and Rating of Traffic by ILECs, CC Docket No. 01-92, DA 02-1740 (July 18, 2002).

[26] *See, e.g.,* Qwest Docket No. 95-115 Ex Parte Letters dated July 9, 2003, July 17, 2003, July 18, 2003 and July 24, 2003 (emphasis added).

[27] 47 U.S.C. § 153(3)(emphasis added).

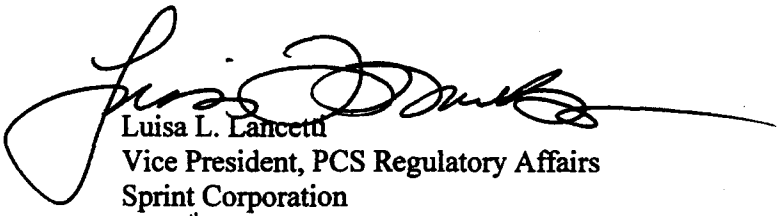
[28] 47 C.F.R. § 52.21(h)(i).

CONCLUSION

It is apparent from the discussion above, some LECs have determined to adopt a strategy of attempting to restrict the options available to their customers rather than competing in the marketplace.[29] The responses to Sprint's BFRs confirm that many LEC customers will be unable to port their numbers to wireless carriers when WLNP is implemented in November – *unless* the Commission intervenes and clarifies that the objections and conditions some carriers have announced they intend to impose are impermissible. Sprint encourages the Commission to promptly enter a declaratory ruling in this case "to terminate a controversy or remove uncertainty."[30]

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(b)(1) of the Commission's rules, one copy of this letter is being filed with the Secretary's office for filing in CC Docket No. 95-115.

Respectfully submitted,



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Appendices

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[29] As noted, some analysts following the conduct of a recent customer survey have determined that "[w]ireline telephone companies face a real competitive threat to their primary fixed line business and need to develop strategies to counter the threat." PriMetrica Press Release, *More Consumers Likely to Switch Completely from Existing Wireline to Wireless Phone Services; New Research Study from PriMetrica and Ernst & Young Confirms Significant Interest in "Wireless Substitution" or "Displacement"* (May 22, 2003), *available at* www.primetrica.com.

[30] 5 U.S.C. § 554(e).

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Dan Gonzalez
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OF COUNSEL
RICHARD T. CIOTTONE

June 5, 2003

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Ms. Fawn Romig
Sprint PCS
6580 Sprint Parkway, KSOPHW0516-5B360
Overland Park, KS 66251

Re: Request for Local Number Portability

Dear Ms. Romig:

Our office represents a number of small, rural incumbent local exchange carriers (Small ILECS) who have received what purports to be bonafide request (BFR) from Sprint PCS for implementation of Local Number Portability (LNP). This letter will acknowledge receipt of your correspondence, request further information and raise concerns which the Small ILECs have with respect to these requests. (See Attachment A to this letter for a list of the Small Telcos on whose behalf we are responding.)

At the outset, we note that Sprint PCS's requests are not complete and therefore they do not, in our opinion, constitute a BFR. For each of the Small ILECs listed on Attachment A, Sprint PCS has failed to identify the Sprint PCS NXXs which are assigned to the rate centers where Sprint PCS has requested implementation of LNP.

If Sprint PCS does not have any NXXs which are assigned to the rate centers for which it requests LNP, we believe this constitutes a request for "location portability" as it will require the porting of numbers from one location to another (i.e., from one rate center to another). Location portability is currently not required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). As the FCC noted in its First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 95-116 (released July 2, 1996), location portability poses many problems including: (1) loss of geographic identity of one's telephone number; (2) lack of industry consensus as to the proper geographic scope of location portability; (3) substantial modification of billing

systems and the consumer confusion regarding charges for calls; (4) loss of the ability to use 7-digit dialing schemes; (5) the need to restructure directory assistance and operator services; (6) coordination of number assignments for both customer and network identification; (7) network and switching modifications to handle a two-tiered numbering system; (8) development and implementation of systems to replace 1+ as toll identification; (9) and possible adverse impact on E-911 services (¶ 176). As a result, the FCC declined to require LECs to provide location portability. We also note this issue has been brought to the FCC's attention by the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association in a petition for declaratory ruling. Clearly, until such ruling is issued, the Small ILECs are under no obligation to port numbers to remote rate centers.

Should Sprint PCS seek to pursue a BFR and provide the additional information requested herein, there are a number of things which you should also consider. First, the Small ILECs are rural telecommunications carriers as defined in Section 153 of the Telecommunications Act ("the Act"). Accordingly, they are exempt from the requirements of Section 251(c) of the Act. Therefore, if Sprint PCS's request for LNP is accompanied by requests for services covered by Section 251(c) of the Act, the Small ILECs would expect Sprint PCS to follow the procedures outlined in Section 251(f)(b), if it seeks to have the Small ILECs' rural exemption terminated.

As rural carriers, the Small ILECs also have the option to petition their respective state commission(s) for a suspension and/or modification of the services covered under Sections 251(b) and (c) of the Act, including LNP. Suspensions and modifications of Section 251(b) may be granted if the requirement is unduly economically burdensome, is technically infeasible, would lead to significant adverse economic impact on end users, and/or is inconsistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity. The Small ILECs are of the opinion that implementing LNP would likely be economically burdensome, would cause adverse impact on their users, and would be inconsistent with the public interest given the high cost of LNP deployment, their small customer bases, and the low expected use of LNP in their service territories.

If, after consideration of the above, Sprint PCS still intends to issue a BFR to the Small ILECs for LNP, please send such a request to each ILEC listed on Attachment A and include information requested above, as well as a detailed description of the type of interconnection requested by Sprint PCS, the network facilities it intends to use to achieve portability and an estimate of the number of ported lines, by year, Sprint PCS expects in the affected area over the next five (5) years.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at the above number.

Sincerely,

TRIP ENGLAND by BM

W.R. England, III

WRE/da
cc: Companies listed on Attachment A

ATTACHMENT A

Company	Contact Person(s) /Address
BPS Telephone Company	W.F.Provance/Lisa Winberry P.O. Box 550 Bernie, MO 63822-0550
Cass County Telephone Company	Becky Matzdorff/Dee Coburn P.O. Box 398 Peculiar, MO 64078
Craw-Kan Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	Jerry James P.O. Box 100 Girard, KS 66743
Fidelity Telephone Company	Dave Beier 64 North Clark Sullivan, MO 63080
Goodman Telephone Company, Inc.	Jay Mitchell P.O. Box 547 Seneca, MO 64865
Granby Telephone Company	Jon Stouffer P.O. Box 200 Granby, MO 64844
Grand River Mutual Telephone Corp. Lathrop Telephone Company	Phil Johnson/Rod Cotton 1001 Kentucky Street Princeton, MO 64673
Kingdom Telephone Company	Tom Blevins/Randy Boyd P.O. Box 97 Auxvasse, MO 65231
KLM Telephone Company	Bruce Copsey P.O. Box 30 Rich Hill, MO 64779
McDonald County Telephone Company	Ross Babbitt P.O. Box 207 Pineville, MO 64856-0207
New Florence Telephone Company	Ken Matzdorff P.O. Box 175 New Florence, MO 63363-0175
Rock Port Telephone Company	Raymond Henagan P.O. Box 147 Rock Port, MO 64482

Bonafide Request Form (BFR) Checklist & Sample Form

Purpose: The following is a recommended checklist that should be followed when requesting that other service providers support long-term Local Number Portability (LNP) and open **ALL** codes for porting within specified Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and the specified wireline switch CLLI (Common Language Location Identifier) codes. This applies to both wireline and wireless requests.

1. Identify the U.S. Census Bureau MSAs for which support of long-term Local Number Portability is being requested.
   a. Note: The U.S. Census Bureau MSA's may differ from MSAs separately defined by the wireline and wireless industries.
   b. Note: The FCC mandate does not require proof from the requestor of the potential to support port-ins in the designated MSAs.
2. Identify the codes within the specified MSAs.
3. Check the LERG to verify that the codes are not already open for porting.
4. Complete and submit a Bonafide Request Form (BFR) containing the following information:
   a. Contact Information: First refer to the WNPO BFR Contact Matrix posted on the NPAC website (under WNPO) for the contact information to be completed for the recipient. If the intended recipient has not provided this contact information to the WNPO, then refer to the contact information in the LERG. It is the responsibility of the intended recipient carrier to ensure that their contact information is up to date.

To (Recipient):	From (Requestor):
i. Contact Name	i. Contact Name
ii. Company	ii. Company
iii. Contact's Address	iii. Contact's Address
iv. Contact's Email	iv. Contact's Email
v. Contact's Fax	v. Contact's Fax
vi. Contact's Phone	vi. Contact's Phone

   b. Specify the U.S. Census Bureau MSAs for which the BFR recipient should support LNP (for both wireless and wireline recipients).
   c. Specify the wireline switch CLLI (Common Language Location Identifier) codes for wireline recipients only.
   d. Specify the date of request.
   e. Specify the effective date (when switches must be capable and codes must be open for porting) – not less than 6 months from the date of request.
   f. Specify the actions requested – opening codes in the LERG and NPAC, and ensuring that the switches are LNP capable.
   g. Specify the Date the Confirmation of Receipt of Request is Due - Confirmation of receipt of request is due within 10 business days.
   h. Form must state that it is requesting support for deployment of long-term Local Number Portability and site references. (Reference the FCC mandates)
5. Verify confirmation received.

Notes/Clarifications:

- This form is to be submitted for MSAs outside of the top 100. All codes within the top 100 MSA/CMSAs are required to be opened for porting by 11/24/02 (per the NRO – 3rd Report/Order & 2nd Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket 96-98 & 99-200.
- Service Providers (SPs) can set up an effective date in LERG requests to open codes for porting.
- There is no requirement in the FCC orders to prove the potential to port-in customers within the designated area before requesting that a SP open codes for porting.
- SPs can make a request at any time for wireless codes to be open for porting outside the top 100 MSAs, however the time to accommodate that request does not begin until 11/24/02. The time to accommodate similar requests for wireline codes begins on the date the request is received by the wireline carrier.

Bonafide Request Form (BFR)

- SAMPLE FORM -

Purpose: This form is used to request deployment of long-term Local Number Portability as defined in the FCC mandates (CC Docket 95-116). Specifically, this form requests that **ALL** codes be opened for portability within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas and wireline switch CLLI codes designated below. This form may be used for both wireless and wireline requests.

TO (RECIPIENT):

Use the WNPO BFR Contact Matrix and travel to otherwise Use the LERG contact info

Company Name: «OCN_NAME»

Contact Name: «FIRST» «LAST»

Contact's Address: «ADDRESS_1»

«ADDRESS_2»

«CITY», «STATE» «ZIP»

Contact's Email:

Contact's Fax:

Contact's Phone: «PHONE»

FROM (REQUESTOR):

Company Name: Sprint

Contact Name: Fawn Romig

Contact's Address: 6580 Sprint Parkway

KSOPHW0516-5B360

Overland Park, KS 66251

Contact's Email: fromig01@sprintspectrum.com

Contact's Fax: (913) 523-8333

Contact's Phone: (913) 794-9486

Timing:

Date of Request:_____

Receipt Confirmation Due By:_____**(Due no later than 10 days after the Date of Request)**

Effective Date:_____**(Not less than 6 months from the Date of Request)**

Designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs):

To be completed for both wireless & wireline recipients

Note: MSAs refer to the U.S. Census Bureau MSAs. These may differ from the MSAs as separately defined by the wireless or wireline industries.

1st MSA: «MSA»	**4th MSA:**
2nd MSA:	**5th MSA:**
3rd MSA:	**6th MSA:**

Designated Wireline Switch CLLI Codes:

(CLLI – Common Language Location Identifier)

[redacted]

1st CLLI:	**4th CLLI:**
2nd CLLI:	**5th CLLI:**
3rd CLLI:	**6th CLLI:**

Actions Required of the Recipient:

1. Within 10 days of receipt, provide confirmation to the requestor that this form has been received.
2. For **all** currently released codes, and those to be released at any future time, within the designated U.S. Census Bureau MSAs and wireline switch CLLI codes (where applicable), open **all** for porting within the LERG.
3. For **all** currently released codes, and those to be released at any future time, within the designated U.S. Census Bureau MSAs and wireline switch CLLI codes (where applicable), open **all** for porting within the NPAC (Number Portability Administration Center).
4. Ensure that all switches handling codes within the designated MSAs are Local Number Portability capable.

June 2, 2003

Fawn Romig
Industry Compliance and Operational Network Support
Numbering Solutions
Sprint PCS
6580 Sprint Parkway
Mailstop: KSOPHW0516-5B360
Overland Park, KS 66251

Re: LNP Request

Dear Ms. Romig:

This is in response to your letter dated May 16, 2003 and addressed "To Whom It May Concern." The letter purports to be a bona fide request (BFR) for local number portability. Before this company can accept your letter as a BFR, certain information needs to be provided by you and a traffic exchange agreement must be executed.

First, it is not clear that you are terminating traffic on this company. Please provide information to verify that you are terminating traffic to this company. Please include the date that traffic was first delivered to this company and the volumes of traffic by year.

Second, local number portability is a concept that under 47 U.S.C. 251 involves the exchange of local traffic. This means that a necessary precursor to acceptance of a request for LNP is that a traffic exchange agreement must be entered into between the companies involved. Therefore, we cannot treat your request as a BFR until after the traffic exchange agreement has been executed.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Jerry Whatley. Questions concerning a traffic exchange agreement should be addressed to our attorney, Richard A. Finnigan, 2405 Evergreen Park Drive SW, Suite B-1, Olympia, WA 98502.

Sincerely,

Jerry Whatley, CEO
Local Access Communications

RAF/km

cc: Richard A. Finnigan

Brantley Telephone Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 255
Nahunta, Georgia 31553
Phone 912-462-5111 • Fax 912-462-6135

DR. A. W. STRICKLAND, President
AVERY STRICKLAND, Vice-President
DONOVAN STRICKLAND, Vice-President
ROSEMARY S. STRICKLAND, Secretary
JOSEPH LIGHTSEY, Plant Manager
SUE MOORE, Office Manager

May 23, 2003

Ms. Fawn Romig
Industry Compliance and Operational Network Support
Numbering Solutions
Sprint PCS
6580 Sprint Parkway
Mailstop: KSOPHW0516-5B360
Overland Park, KS 66251

Dear Ms. Romig:

This letter is to confirm that Brantley Telephone Company, Inc. ("Brantley") has received Sprint PCS' request for long-term number portability (LNP), dated May 16, 2003. Brantley will satisfy its obligations for implementing LNP, in accordance with the Federal Communications Commission's requirements as requested by Sprint PCS. However, before LNP is turned up for service, our two companies will need to negotiate an agreement that addresses interconnection as well as operations issues.

Sincerely,

Brantley Telephone Co.

To Whom It May Concern:

In July, 2002, the FCC mandated that all carriers in the top one hundred (100) Metropolitan Statistical Areas (or MSAs) implement Wireless Local Number Portability (WLNP) by November 24, 2003. Pursuant to this FCC mandate, Sprint PCS (SPCS) has identified you as a potential Trading Partner. As such, **SPCS would like to exchange the necessary information to allow porting** to be tested and placed into production between us on November 24, 2003. In addition, **SPCS is willing to negotiate an Operating Agreement with you** as a means of finalizing a mutually acceptable porting arrangement on a separate schedule and through a different mechanism.

The enclosure contains SPCS's contact and connectivity information needed to initiate porting. SPCS requests that you provide your contact and connectivity information and return same within ten (10) business days. Please return to *Peter Jacklin* or *Hal Weintrub,* via FAX (as detailed below). If you prefer email correspondence, please contact either individual for a "soft copy" of the file.

The individuals responsible for exchanging Trading Partner porting information and who will be contacting you in the near future are:

Peter Jacklin	--or--	**Hal Weintrub**
Phone: (913) 307-7356		Phone: (913) 307-7379
FAX: (913) 307-7447		FAX: (913) 307-7447
pjackl01@sprintspectrum.com		hweint01@sprintspectrum.com

The contact to initiate negotiations of an Operating Agreement between our companies is:

Jack Weyforth
Phone: (913) 315-9591
FAX: (913) 315-0785
jweyfo01@sprintspectrum.com

In general, SPCS follows industry guidelines for Wireless-to-Wireless and Wireless-to-Wireline porting. This includes industry-standard modes of connectivity, forms, form versions, and business rules.

Thank you very much and we look forward to establishing a porting relationship with you.

Sincerely,

Jack Weyforth
Manager, Carrier & Interconnection Management
6450 Sprint Parkway
KSOPHN0212-2A411
Overland Park, KS 66251

Encl: Trading Partner Profile for Porting

Trading Partner Profile for Porting between Sprint and <Trading Partner>

	Item	Sprint	<Trading Partner>
CONTACT	Effective Date		
	Primary contact name	Porting Center	
	Contact description	Porting Center	
	Phone number #1	Tbd	
	Phone number #2		
	FAX number	813-273-3403 (will change 3Q03)	
	Email address		
	Other		
	Note: The primary contact is also assumed to be the first point of contact for profile changes.		
	Secondary contact name	Network Operations Center	
	Contact description	Network Operations Center	
	Phone number #1	800-892-2888	
	Phone number #2	813-273-3440	
	FAX number	813-273-3570	
	Email address	Netops@tsiconnections.com	
	Other	Hotline@tsiconnections.com	

	Item	Sprint	<Trading Partner>
OPERATIONS	... Common ...		
	Operating Company No. (OCN)	See following list of OCNs	
	Administrative OCN	6664	
	Wireless or Wireline	Wireless or Wireline	
	Holiday Days (mm/dd/yy)	Standard NPAC holiday schedule	
	Holiday time begin (hh:mm)	17:00 EST on business day before	
	Holiday time end (hh:mm)	8:00 EST on business day after	
	... for Test ...		
	Service Provider ID (SPID)	Primary: 9990, Secondary: 7778	
	LSMS SPID	7777	
	LSR Version ID	Industry supported, prefer LSOG 5	
	FOC Version ID	Industry supported, prefer LSOG 5	
	WICIS Version ID	2.0	
	Time Zone (PST, MST, CST, EST)	CST	
	Business days (Sun, Mon, etc.)	Monday through Friday	
	Business day begin (hh:mm)	7:00 CST	
	Business day end (hh:mm)	16:00 CST	
	... for Production ...		
	Service Provider ID (SPID)	6664	
	LSMS SPID	0661	
	LSR Version ID	Industry supported, prefer LSOG 5	
	FOC Version ID	Industry supported, prefer LSOG 5	
	WICIS Version ID	2.0	
	Time Zone (PST, MST, CST, EST)	CST	
	Business days (Sun, Mon, etc.)	24x7 except NPAC maintenance hours	
	Business day begin (hh:mm)		
	Business day end (hh:mm)		

C O R B A	Item	Sprint	<Trading Partner>
	... for Test ...		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A	Current, Telcordia SMG 4.0 & 4.1, Future = SMG 4.2 (~Sep, 2003)	
	ICP Package/Application ("send to")	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.182 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.227	
	ICP Physical Server ("receive from")	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.180 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.229	
	Failover ICP Server	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.178 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.228	
	SOA Application	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.181 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.226	
	SOA Server	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.178 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.228	
	Failover SOA Server	SMG 4.0/4.2: 205.174.182.180 SMG 4.1: 205.174.188.229	
	Application Port Information	29990 (setup as "2" + SPID)	
	Naming Service / IOR	Static IP (or N/A)	
	DLCI	N/A	
	LDAP Provider	N/A	
	Security Requirements	N/A	
	Firewall Requirements	Allow TCP and UDP traffic	
	SSL Requirements	N/A	
	Proprietary Requirements	N/A	
	Service IDL version	N/A (Currently at 2.0 ??)	
	Implementation OMG standard compliant?	Yes	

... for Test OMG CORBA Standards Supported ...

Vendor	Product Name/Version	OMG CORBA Version	IIOP Version
Borland	CORBA		

	... for Production ...		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A	Current, Production = SMG 4.0 Future = SMG 4.1 (mid-July) SMG 4.2 (~October, 2003)	
	ICP Package/Application ("send to")	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.139	
	ICP Physical Server ("receive from")	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.237	
	Failover ICP Server	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.236	
	SOA Application	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.138	
	SOA Server	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.236	
	Failover SOA Server	SMG 4.0: 205.174.185.237	
	Application Port Information	29990 (setup as "2" + SPID)	
	Naming Service / IOR	Static IP (or N/A)	
	DLCI	N/A	
	LDAP Provider	N/A	
	Security Requirements	N/A	
	Security Requirements	N/A	
	Firewall Requirements	Allow TCP and UDP traffic	

	SSL Requirements	N/A		
	Proprietary Requirements	N/A		
	Service IDL version	N/A (Currently at 2.0 ??)		
	Implementation OMG standard compliant?	Yes		
	... for Test OMG CORBA Standards Supported ...			
	Vendor	**Product Name/Version**	**OMG CORBA Version**	**IIOP Version**
	Borland	CORBA		

	Item	**Sprint**	**<Trading Partner>**
	... for Test ...		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A		
F	FAX number	813-273-3403	
A	Backup FAX number	Tbd	
X	**... for Production ...**		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A		
	FAX number	Tbd	
	Backup FAX number	Tbd	

	Item	**Sprint**	**<Trading Partner>**
	... for Test ...		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A		
E	Specific EDI Requirements	Tbd or ExchangeLink ???	
D	**... for Production ...**		
I	**Porting Method**: Primary, Secondary, N/A		
	Specific EDI Requirements	Tbd or ExchangeLink ???	

O	**Item**	**Sprint**	**<Trading Partner>**
T	**... for Test ...**		
H	**Porting Method**: Primary, Secondary, N/A		
E	Other Communication Requirements	IBM MQ Websphere 5.2/5/3 Exchange Queue Name, Queue Manager, and a channel	
R	**... for Production ...**		
	Porting Method: Primary, Secondary, N/A		

	Other Communication Requirements	IBM MQ Websphere 5.2/5/3 Exchange Que Name, Que Manager, and a channel	

The parties agree that information contained in the Trading Partner Profile is operational in nature and subject to change. The parties agree to make every effort to give the other party 30 days notice of any changes to its information.

Sprint OCNs

OCN:	OCN:	OCN:	OCN:	OCN:	OCN:	OCN:	OCN:
4058	4060	4061	4064	4065	4066	4098	4099
6032	6664	6982	8440	8441	8442	8443	8444
8445	8446	8447	8448	8449	8450	8451	8452
8453	8454	8455	8456	8457	8458	8459	8460
8461	8462	8463	8564	8566	8567	8568	8570
8571	8572	8574	8575				

Information Required for Logging Trouble Tickets

Sprint PCS:

- Customer name and organization.
- Full description of the issue and expected results.
- Steps to reproduce the issue and relevant data.
- All applicable issue, log, and system files.
- Any special circumstances surrounding the discovery of the issue (e.g., first occurrence or occurred after what specific event).
- Customer's business impact of problem and suggested priority for resolution.

Trading Partner:

- Customer name and organization.
- Full description of the issue and expected results.
- Steps to reproduce the issue and relevant data.
- All applicable issue, log, and system files.
- Any special circumstances surrounding the discovery of the issue (e.g., first occurrence or occurred after what specific event).
- Customer's business impact of problem and suggested priority for resolution.

Porting Validation Standards

Information Required for Port Validation:

Sprint PCS:

Last Name or Business Name
Zip Code
SSN or Tax ID or Acct. No.
MDN
If corporate liable - a password or pin number.

Trading Partner:

Porting Business Rules
Exhibit E

Sprint PCS:

- Complex Ports – Sprint PCS will accept only single line ports. Multiline ports must be submitted as multiple single line ports.
- Resellers – Sprint PCS will accept port requests on behalf of our resellers, however all validation is based on the resellers' processes.

Trading Partner:

- TBD

ENMR·PLATEAU

May 30, 2003

Ms. Fawn Romig
Industry Compliance and Operational Network Support
Numbering Solutions
Sprint PCS
6580 Sprint Parkway
Mailstop: KSOPHW0516-5B360
Overland Park, KS 66251

Dear Ms. Romig:

This letter is to notify Sprint PCS that ENMR Telephone Cooperative is in receipt of your request for local number portability (LNP) in the exchange of Farwell, TX.

As Sprint PCS currently does not have any NXXs or thousand blocks of numbers assigned to the rate center requested, it is our position that until Sprint PCS has established numbers or thousand blocks of numbers assigned to its OCNs 8572 and 8460, within the same rate center, we are not required to port numbers.

Additionally, upon Sprint PCS obtaining numbers in the same rate centers as those requested for LNP, ENMR Telephone Cooperative will require Sprint PCS to establish an interconnection arrangement as well as a direct network connection to our switching center in the same rate center as those requested for LNP prior to implementation of number portability.

If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at 505-389-4211.

Sincerely,

Launa Waller
Manager of Regulatory Information
ENMR Telephone Cooperative

7111 North Prince • P.O. Drawer 1947 • Clovis, NM 88102-1947
(505) 389-5100 • 1-800-432-2369 • Fax (505) 389-1037

West Texas Rural Telephone Cooperative Incorporated

P.O. Box 1737 South Hwy. 385 Hereford, TX 79045-1737
Office: (806) 364-3331 FAX: (806) 276-5219

June 2, 2003

Ms. Fawn Romig
Industry Compliance and Operational Network Support
Numbering Solutions
Sprint PCS
6580 Sprint Parkway
Mailstop: KSOPHW0516-5B360
Overland Park, KS 66251

Dear Ms. Romig:

This letter is to notify Sprint PCS that West Texas Rural Telephone Coop., Inc. (WTRT) is in receipt of your request for local number portability (LNP) in the exchanges of Dawn, Oklahoma Lane, Summerfield, and Tharp.

As Sprint PCS currently does not have any NXX's or thousands block of numbers assigned to the rate centers requested, it is our position that until Sprint PCS has established numbers or thousands block of numbers, assigned to your OCN – 8460, within the same rate centers we are not required to port numbers.

Additionally, upon Sprint PCS obtaining numbers in the same rate centers as those requested for LNP, WTRT will require Sprint PCS to establish an interconnection arrangement as well as a direct network connection to our switching centers in the same rate centers as those requested for LNP prior to implementation of number portability.

Sincerely,

Patti Dirks

Patti Dirks
Access Coord.
West Texas Rural Telephone Coop, Inc.