

h. Exceptions.

- (i) To the extent consistent with the FCC Neutrality Requirements, the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt (prospectively or retroactively) a Person from the Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit, and may establish or increase an Excepted Holder Limit for such Person if the Board of Directors obtains such representations, covenants and undertakings from such Person, as well as any necessary approvals or other consents from any governmental authority (including without limitation the FCC) as the Board of Directors may deem necessary or appropriate in order to conclude that granting the exemption and/or establishing or increasing the Excepted Holder Limit, as the case may be, will not cause the Corporation to violate any of the FCC Neutrality Requirements.
- (ii) Prior to granting any exception pursuant to Section 3.h(i), the Board of Directors may require notice to or, if applicable, a ruling or approval from the FCC, or an opinion of counsel, in any case in form and substance satisfactory to the Board of Directors in its sole discretion. Notwithstanding the giving of such notice, or the receipt of any ruling or opinion, the Board of Directors may impose such conditions or restrictions as it deems appropriate in connection with granting such exception. The Board of Directors may terminate or provide for the automatic termination of the Excepted Holder Limit for any Person in the event that such Person fails to comply with such conditions or restrictions as are established by the Board of Directors pursuant to this Section 3.h(ii).
- (iii) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, an underwriter or placement agent that participates in a public offering or a private placement of Capital Stock (or securities convertible into or exchangeable for Capital Stock) may Beneficially Own shares of Capital Stock (or securities convertible into or exchangeable for Capital Stock) in excess of the Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit (regardless of whether such underwriter or placement agent is a TSP or TSP Affiliate), but only to the extent necessary to facilitate such public offering or private placement and provided that the restrictions contained in Section 3.a will not be violated following the distribution by such underwriter or placement agent of such shares of Capital Stock.

i. Legend. Each certificate for shares of Capital Stock shall bear substantially the following legend: "The shares represented by this certificate are subject to restrictions on ownership and transfer set forth in Article IV of the Corporation's Restated Certificate of Incorporation. In addition to certain further restrictions and

except as expressly provided in the Corporation's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, no TSP or TSP Affiliate may Beneficially Own shares of the Corporation's Capital Stock equal to, or in excess of, five percent (5.0%) of the voting power of the Corporation, unless such Person is an Excepted Holder (in which case the Excepted Holder Limit shall be applicable). Any Person who Beneficially Owns or attempts to Beneficially Own shares of Capital Stock which causes or will cause a Person to Beneficially Own shares of Capital Stock in excess or in violation of the above limitations must immediately notify the Corporation. If any of the restrictions on transfer or ownership are violated, the holder of the shares of Capital Stock represented hereby will be required to sell excess shares immediately either to the Corporation or its designee (at the Corporation's election) or to another Person whose Beneficial Ownership of such shares will not violate such restrictions on transfer or ownership. All capitalized terms in this legend have the meanings defined in the Corporation's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as the same may be amended from time to time, a copy of which, including the restrictions on transfer and ownership, will be furnished to each holder of Capital Stock of the Corporation on request and without charge. Requests for such a copy may be directed to the Secretary of the Corporation at its principal office."

- j. Prohibited Owner's Rights With Respect To Divestiture Shares.
  - (i) General. Divestiture Shares shall continue to be issued and outstanding shares of Capital Stock of the Corporation.
  - (ii) No Voting Rights Relating to Divestiture Shares. Subject to Delaware law, effective as of the date of the Transfer that triggered the application of Section 3.b, the Prohibited Holder shall not be entitled to vote any Divestiture Shares on any matters presented to the Corporation's stockholders for their approval and the Corporation shall disregard any vote cast by a Prohibited Owner in respect of Divestiture Shares; *provided, however,* that until such time as the Corporation receives notice that a Transfer, Status Change or other event has occurred that resulted in a Person Beneficially Owning shares of Capital Stock in violation of Section 3.a, the Corporation shall, subject to Delaware law, be entitled to rely on its share transfer and other stockholder records for purposes of preparing lists of stockholders entitled to vote at meetings, determining the validity and authority of proxies and otherwise conducting votes of stockholders.
  - (iii) Dividends and Sale Proceeds. The Prohibited Owner shall have the right to receive dividends, if any, and the proceeds from the sale of such Divestiture Shares.
- k. Change in Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit. To the extent consistent with the FCC Neutrality Requirements, the Board of Directors may from time to time increase or decrease the Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit; *provided, however,* that stockholders shall receive notice of any such change, and a certificate of

any such change shall be maintained and made available to any stockholder upon request; *provided; further*, that a decreased Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit will not be effective for any Person whose percentage ownership of Capital Stock is in excess of such decreased Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit until such time as such Person's percentage of Capital Stock equals or falls below the decreased Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit, but any further acquisition of Capital Stock in excess of the decreased Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit of Capital Stock will be in violation of the Post-IPO TSP Stock Ownership Limit.

l. NYSE or NASDAQ Transactions. Nothing in this Section 3 shall preclude the settlement of any transaction entered into through the facilities of NASDAQ, NYSE or any other national securities exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system. The fact that the settlement of any transaction occurs shall not negate the effect of any other provision of this Section 3 and any transferee in such a transaction shall be subject to all of the provisions and limitations set forth in this Section 3.

m. Enforcement. The Corporation is authorized specifically to seek equitable relief, including injunctive relief, to enforce the provisions of this Section 3.

n. Non-Waiver. No delay or failure on the part of the Corporation or the Board of Directors in exercising any right hereunder shall operate as a waiver of any right of the Corporation or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, except to the extent specifically waived in writing.

o. Severability. If any term or provision specified in this Section 3 is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be in violation of any applicable law or public policy, and if such court should declare such term or provision to be illegal, invalid, unlawful, void, voidable or unenforceable as written, then this Section 3 shall be deemed to include such provision to the fullest possible extent that it is legal, valid and enforceable, and the remainder of the terms and provisions herein shall be construed as if such illegal, invalid, unlawful, void, voidable or unenforceable term or provision were not contained herein.

## **ARTICLE V BOARD POWER REGARDING BYLAWS**

In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by statute, the Board of Directors is expressly authorized to make, repeal, alter, amend and rescind the bylaws of the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE VI ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**

A. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock to elect directors under specified circumstances, the number of directors constituting the entire Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be not less than three nor more than fifteen, as fixed from time

to time by vote of a majority of the entire Board of Directors; *provided, however*, that the number of directors shall not be reduced so as to shorten the term of any director at the time in office; *provided, further*, that the number of directors constituting the entire Board of Directors shall be seven until otherwise fixed by a majority of the entire Board of Directors.

B. Beginning with the initial annual meeting, the Board of Directors shall be divided into three classes: Class I, Class II and Class III. The terms of office of the classes of directors elected at the initial annual meeting shall expire at the times of the annual meetings of the stockholders as follows: Class I on the next annual meeting, Class II on the second next annual meeting and Class III on the third next annual meeting, or thereafter in each case when their respective successors are elected and qualified. At each subsequent annual election, the directors chosen to succeed those whose terms are expiring shall be identified as being of the same class as the directors whom they succeed, and shall be elected for a term expiring at the time of the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders, or thereafter in each case when their respective successors are elected and qualified. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock then outstanding, any vacancies in the Board of Directors for any reason, and any directorships resulting from any increase in the number of directors, may be filled by the Board of Directors, acting by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, and any directors so chosen shall hold office until the next election of the class for which such directors have been chosen and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The number of directorships shall be apportioned among the classes so as to maintain the classes as nearly equal in number as possible. Elections of directors need not be by written ballot.

## ARTICLE VII LIABILITY

No director of the Corporation shall be personally liable to the Corporation or any stockholder for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (a) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (b) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (c) under Section 174 of the Delaware Code or any amendment thereto or successor provision thereof, or (d) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. If the Delaware Code is amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware Code, as so amended. Any repeal or modification of this provision shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the corporation existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

## ARTICLE VIII INDEMNIFICATION

### A. Right to Indemnification.

I. Subject to the limitations set forth in Section A.2 of this Article VIII, each person who was or is made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any Proceeding, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or an executive officer

of the Corporation or is or was a director or executive officer of the Corporation serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, trustee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan (such person, an “Indemnitee”), whether the basis of such Proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director, officer, trustee or agent or in any other capacity while serving as a director, officer, trustee or agent, shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent authorized by the Delaware General Corporation Law, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than such law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment), against all expense, liability and loss (including attorneys’ fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such Indemnitee in connection therewith.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article VIII, the Corporation shall not be obligated under this Article VIII to make any indemnity in connection with any claim made against an Indemnitee:

- a. to the extent expressly prohibited by applicable law;
- b. for which payment has actually been made to Indemnitee under a valid and collectible insurance policy or under a valid and enforceable indemnity clause, bylaw or agreement of the Corporation or any other company or organization on whose board Indemnitee serves at the request of the Corporation, except with respect to any deductible (or the equivalent) from or excess beyond the amount payable or paid under any insurance policy or other indemnity provision;
- c. for an accounting of profits made (i) from the purchase and sale (or sale and purchase) by the Indemnitee of securities of the Corporation within the meaning of Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or similar provisions of state statutory law or common law, or (ii) from any transactions prohibited under Section 306(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; or
- d. in connection with any Proceeding (or any part of any Proceeding), including claims and counterclaims, initiated or brought voluntarily by the Indemnitee, including any Proceeding (or any part of any Proceeding) initiated by such Indemnitee against the Corporation or its directors, officers, employees or other Indemnitees in their capacity as such, unless (i) the Proceeding is brought pursuant to Section C of this Article VIII with respect to the enforcement of rights to indemnification under this Article, (ii) the Board of Directors authorized the Proceeding (or such part of any Proceeding) prior to its initiation or (iii) the Corporation elects to provide the indemnification, in its sole discretion, pursuant to the powers vested in the Corporation under applicable law.

B. Right to Advancement of Expenses. In addition to the right to indemnification conferred in Section B of this Article VIII, an Indemnitee shall also have the right to be paid by the Corporation the expenses (including attorney’s fees) incurred in defending

any such Proceeding in advance of its final disposition (hereinafter an “**advancement of expenses**”); *provided, however*, that, if the Delaware General Corporation Law requires, an advancement of expenses incurred by an Indemnitee in his or her capacity as a director or officer (and not in any other capacity in which service was or is rendered by such Indemnitee, including, without limitation, service to an employee benefit plan) shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking (hereinafter an “**undertaking**”), by or on behalf of such Indemnitee, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined by final judicial decision from which there is no further right to appeal (hereinafter a “**final adjudication**”) that such Indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified for such expenses under this Section B or otherwise. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall not be required to advance any expenses to an Indemnitee in the event and to the extent that such Indemnitee has entered a plea of guilty in the applicable criminal Proceeding.

C. Right of Indemnitee to Bring Suit. If a claim under Section A or B of this Article VIII is not paid in full by the Corporation within 60 days after a written claim has been received by the Corporation, except in the case of a claim for an advancement of expenses, in which case the applicable period shall be 20 days, the Indemnitee may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim. If successful in whole or in part in any such suit, or in a suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Indemnitee shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting or defending such suit. In (a) any suit brought by the Indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder (but not in a suit brought by the Indemnitee to enforce a right to an advancement of expenses) it shall be a defense that the Indemnitee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the Delaware General Corporation Law, and (b) in any suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that the Indemnitee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the Delaware General Corporation Law. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such suit that indemnification of the Indemnitee is proper in the circumstances because the Indemnitee has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in the Delaware General Corporation Law, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) that the Indemnitee has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall create a presumption that the Indemnitee has not met the applicable standard of conduct or, in the case of such a suit brought by the Indemnitee, be a defense to such suit. In any suit brought by the Indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification or to an advancement of expenses hereunder, or brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the burden of proving that the Indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified, or to such advancement of expenses, under this Article VIII or otherwise shall be on the Corporation.

D. Non-Exclusivity of Rights. The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses conferred in this Article VIII shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, the Corporation’s Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or directors or otherwise.

E. Insurance. The Corporation may maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and/or any director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the Delaware General Corporation Law.

F. Indemnification of Employees and Agents of the Corporation. The Corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the Board of Directors, grant rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to any employee or agent of the Corporation (or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries or affiliates) who does not qualify for indemnification as an Indemnitee under this Article VIII to the fullest extent of the provisions of this Article with respect to the indemnification and advancement of expenses of directors and executive officers of the Corporation.

G. Nature of Rights. The rights conferred upon Indemnitees in this Article VIII shall be contract rights and such rights shall continue as to an Indemnitee who has ceased to be a director, officer or trustee and shall inure to the benefit of the Indemnitee's heirs, executors and administrators. Any amendment, alteration or repeal of this Article VIII that adversely affects any right of an Indemnitee or its successors shall be prospective only and shall not limit or eliminate any such right with respect to any Proceeding involving any occurrence or alleged occurrence of any action or omission to act that took place prior to such amendment or repeal.

H. Certain Definitions. For purposes of this Article VIII, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. **"executive officer"** shall mean (a) any officer of the Corporation with a position of senior vice president (or, if applicable, executive vice president) or higher; or (b) any other officer of the Corporation who is expressly designated by a resolution of the Board of Directors as an "executive officer" for purposes of this Article (regardless of whether such person is designated as an executive officer for other purposes). If an individual is designated an "executive officer" by virtue of clause (a) or (b) of this Section H.1, and the Board of Directors subsequently ceases to designate such individual as an "executive officer," such individual shall continue to be treated as an "executive officer" with respect to any Proceeding involving any occurrence or alleged occurrence of any action or omission to act that took place a period when such individual was an "executive officer" pursuant to clause (a) or (b) of this Section H.1.

2. **"Proceeding"** includes any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, arbitration, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, investigation, inquiry, administrative or legislative hearing or any other actual, threatened or completed proceeding, including any and all appeals, whether brought in the right of the Corporation or otherwise and whether of a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative nature, in which Indemnitee was involved, or becomes or may become involved, as a party or otherwise, for which indemnification is not prohibited under Section A.2 of this Article VIII, including, but not limited to, actions, suits or proceedings in which Indemnitee may be or may have been involved as a party or otherwise, by reason of the

fact that Indemnitee is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving, at the request of the Corporation, as a director, officer, employee or agent or fiduciary of any other entity, including, but not limited to, another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, or by reason of anything done or not done by Indemnitee in any such capacity, whether or not Indemnitee is serving in such capacity at the time any liability or expense is incurred for which indemnification, reimbursement or advancement of expenses can be provided under this Article VIII.

I. Constituent Corporations. For the purposes of this Article VIII, references to the "Corporation" include all constituent corporations absorbed in a consolidation or merger as well as the resulting or surviving corporation, so that any person who is or was a director or officer, employee or agent of such a constituent corporation or is or was serving at the request of such constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise shall stand in the same position under the provisions of this Article VIII with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as he would if he had served the resulting or surviving corporation in the same capacity.

#### **ARTICLE IX CORPORATE POWER**

The Corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by statute, and all rights conferred on stockholders herein are granted subject to this reservation.

#### **ARTICLE X NO STOCKHOLDER ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT**

No action required to be taken or which may be taken at any meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation may be taken without a meeting, and the power of stockholders to consent in writing without a meeting to the taking of any action is denied.

#### **ARTICLE XI CREDITOR COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT**

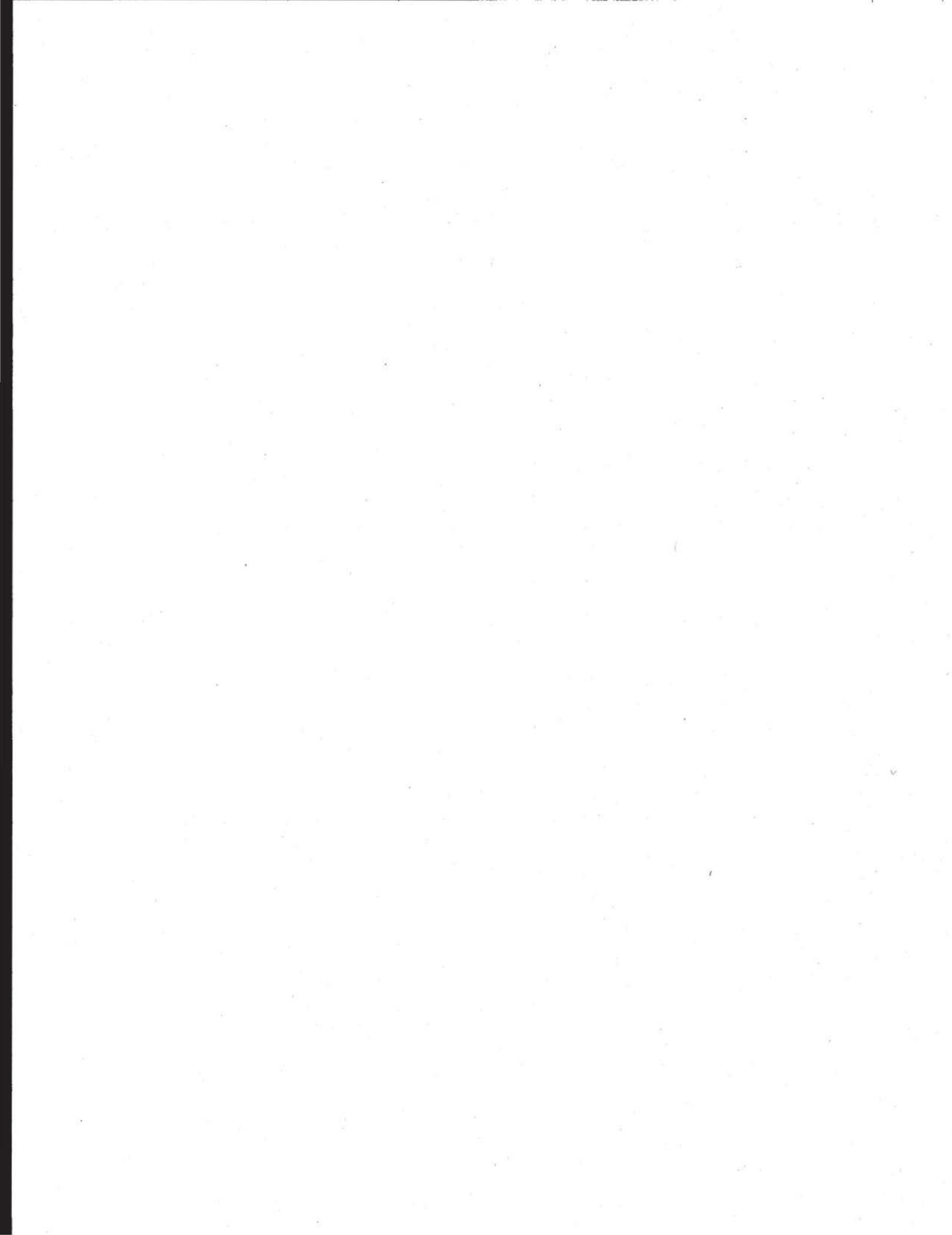
Whenever a compromise or arrangement is proposed between the Corporation and its creditors or any class of them and/or between the Corporation and its stockholders or any class of them, any court of equitable jurisdiction within the State of Delaware may, on the application in a summary way of the Corporation or of any creditor or stockholder thereof or on the application of any receiver or receivers appointed for the Corporation under the provisions of Section 291 of Title 8 of the Delaware Code or on the application of trustees in dissolution or of any receiver or receivers appointed for the Corporation under the provisions of Section 279 of Title 8 of the Delaware Code, order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, and/or of the stockholders or class of stockholders of the Corporation, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said court directs. If a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the

creditors or class of creditors, and/or of the stockholders or class of stockholders of the Corporation, as the case may be, agree to any compromise or arrangement and to any reorganization of the Corporation as a consequence of such compromise or arrangement, the said compromise or arrangement and the said reorganization shall, if sanctioned by the court to which the said application has been made, be binding on all the creditors or class of creditors, and/or on all the stockholders or class of stockholders, of the Corporation, as the case may be, and also on the Corporation.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned has executed this Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which has been duly adopted in accordance with Section 242 and 245 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, on June 28, 2005.

**NEUSTAR, INC.**

By: /s/ Jeffrey E. Ganek  
Name: Jeffrey E. Ganek  
Title: Chief Executive Officer





Neustar's Response to the  
**NAPM LLC's**  
**Local Number Portability Administration**  
**2015 Surveys**

April 5, 2013

This response to the solicitation is confidential and proprietary to Neustar, and contains competitively sensitive commercial and financial information. Neustar submits this response in reliance of RFP Section 1.3, Treatment of Information and Confidentiality, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Furthermore, this response is submitted for use exclusively in connection with the LNPA Selection Process.

**neustar®**

April 5, 2013

Members of the NAPM LLC and its  
Future of NPAC Subcommittee FoNPAC Members  
Care of Dan A. Sciallo, Attorney at Law  
Berenbaum Weishienk PC  
370 17th Street, Suite 4800  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Neustar is pleased to offer the enclosed response to the NAPM LLC's LNPA 2015 Surveys. We believe our submission is a thorough, reasoned, and compelling value-based proposal that provides the Industry with substantial savings, a high-performing and proven technical solution, unmatched industry expertise and management focus, and zero risk.

Neustar's proposal meets or exceeds all requirements set forth by the Industry, and contains all the relevant details to support Neustar's selection. Our formal proposal is divided into three sections:

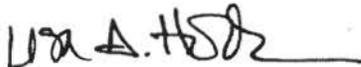
**Section 1—Technical Factors**, provides a complete technical description of the total LNP administration service that Neustar is offering, including our deep commitment to system and data security. This section also describes several unique innovations that will deliver material value to the Industry and to consumers. Finally, this section highlights the risk and cost associated with transition of this critical service.

**Section 2—Management Factors**, provides comprehensive descriptions of our company, our structure, our sound financial and operational stability, our unrivaled Neutrality, our unmatched U.S. LNPA experience, and our successful track record of superior LNPA customer service.

**Section 3—Pricing**, describes the improved financial terms under which Neustar proposes to serve as LNPA in the next contract term. Included are descriptions of Neustar's proposed fixed fees, material Industry credits tied valuable innovation, terms for bundled SOWs, and reduced direct charges.

We look forward to answering any questions you may have about this proposal. Thank you for your consideration, and for the opportunity to extend our valuable partnership.

Sincerely,



Lisa A. Hook

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## ACRONYMS

| Acronym | Full Name   |
|---------|---|
| ASN.1   | Abstract Syntax Notation 1                                    |
| BOC     | Bell Operating Company  |
| CLASS   | Custom Local Area Signaling Services                          |
| CLNPC   | Canadian Local Number Portability Consortium                  |
| CNAM    | Calling Number and Name                                       |
| EDR     | Efficient Data Representation                                 |
| FOC     | Firm Order Confirmation (wireline)                            |
| GDMO    | Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects.             |
| IIS     | Inter-Operability Interface Specifications (for the NPAC/SMS) |
| IN      | Intelligent Network   |
| ISO     | International Organization of Standardization                 |
| LAN     | Local Area Network  |
| LEAP    | Local Number Portability Enhanced Analytical Platform         |
| LIDB    | Line Information Database                                     |

| Acronym  | Full Name  |
|----------|--|
| LRN      | Location Routing Number  |
|          |  |
| LSP      | Local Service Provider   |
|          |  |
| LTI      | Low-tech Interface   |
|          |  |
| NANC     | North American Numbering Council                                       |
| NANP(A)  | North American Numbering Plan (Administrator)                          |
|          |  |
| NAS      | NANP Administration System   |
|          |  |
| NPA      | Numbering Plan Area  |
|          |  |
| NPAC/SMS | Number Portability Administration Center and Service Management System |
|          |  |
| NSP      | New Service Provider   |
|          |  |
| ONSP     | Old Network Service Provider   |
|          |  |
| OSP      | Old Service Provider   |
|          |  |
| PA       | Pooling Administrator  |
|          |  |
| PSAP     | Public safety answering point  |
|          |  |
| RFI      | Request for Information  |
|          |  |
| RFQ      | Request for Qualifications or Request for Quotation                    |
|          |  |
| SCP      | Service Control Point (common channeling signaling node address)       |
|          |  |
| SMS      | Service Management System  |

| Acronym | Full Name   |
|---------|---|
| SOA     | Service Order Activation or Administration                          |
| SPID    | Service Provider Identification                                     |
| SSN     | Subsystem Number (part of common channeling signaling node address) |
| SV      | Subscription Version  |
| TN      | Telephone Number  |
| URI     | Uniform Resource Identifier   |

## GLOSSARY

| Word or Phrase           | Definition  |
|--------------------------|---|
| Active-like SVs          | SVs that contain a status of sending, partial failure, old with a Failed SP List, or disconnect pending.  |
| Block ("thousand block") | A group of 1,000 contiguous telephone numbers in the range NPA-NXX-X000 through NPA-NXX-X999. Usually referred to as a "pooled block" even when not actually assigned by the national number pooling administrator.                                   |
| Block Contaminated       | A thousand block that has working numbers. A block with any working numbers is contaminated, but as long as no more than 100 numbers in the block are working, the block is eligible for donation to the Pooling Administrator's thousand block pool. |

| Word or Phrase                            | Definition  |
|---|---|
| Class 1 Interconnected VoIP               | A VoIP service provider that directly interfaces with the Public Switched Telephone Network and is eligible to receive numbering resource assignments from the NANPA and PA.  |
| Class 3 Interconnected VoIP               | A reseller of Class 1 or Class 2 Interconnected VoIP provider services.   |
| Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) | The landline carrier entrant to a market where there is already an incumbent LEC providing local phone service.   |
| Dash-X                                    | The Dash-X is shorthand for the NPA-NXX-X that represents the 1,000 numbers in a thousand block in the NPAC/SMS network data. Similarly, an NPA-NXX code is a network data level representation of 10,000 numbers.  |
| Due Date (for a SV)                       | The Due Date is a date/time stamp on a subscription order that indicates the approximate date/time of activation. The actual activation of the subscription order is triggered by the Activation Request from the new SP. The Due Date will be used to determine when both new and old SPs should have sent their matching subscription orders, as well as for aging old unprocessed orders from the system. Subsequent changes to due date will not be required to match and will not trigger notification to other service providers. |
| Federal Communications Commission (FCC)   | U.S. government entity with the responsibility to direct the U.S. national telecommunications regulatory environment.   |

| Word or Phrase                          | Definition  |
|---|---|
| Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) | The local wireline service provider, either an RBOC or an Independent LEC, that served a market prior to the market being opened to competition.  |
| Interactive Voice Response (IVR)        | The IVR is a dial-up service provided by the NPAC that is used by law enforcement agencies, public safety, and 911 service providers to retrieve current service provider information.  |
| IXC (Inter-Exchange Carrier)            | A carrier that provides connections between local service providers when they do not have connection arrangements appropriate for a call. In particular, used when regulatory restrictions preclude delivery of a call across LATA boundaries. A LEC also may function as an IXC.   |
| Line Information Database (LIDB)        | One of the original uses is to allow a toll operator to determine whether a telephone number may be billed for a call (Collect or Third Number) by indicating whether the billed number is a public phone. Other uses include an indication that a number will accept all Collect calls, so it is not necessary to have an operator obtain agreement from the billed party on each call. (See also DPC).                                |
| LNP Type                                | <p>The NPAC/SMS database classifies porting activity into three types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LNP Type 1 - LSPP - inter-service provider port - a number that has been ported between two different SPIDs</li> <li>• LNP Type 2 - LISP - intra-service provider port - a number that has been ported within the same SPID</li> <li>• LNP Type 3 - POOL - a number contained in a pooled thousand block</li> </ul> |
| Local Area Network (LAN)                | A group of client computers connected to a server.  |
| Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG™)    | A database owned by Telcordia. It provides information at the NPA-NXX and NPA-NXX-X level, not at the TN-level such as provided by the NPAC database.   |

| Word or Phrase                            | Definition   |
|---|--|
|   |  |
| Local Number Portability (LNP)            | The FCC-ordered capability for a consumer to be able to retain his telephone number when changing service providers. The "local" refers to the limited area of portability: the rate area associated with the telephone number cannot change as the result of a port. The first six digits of a telephone number, the NPA-NXX, indicate the rate area associated with a telephone number whether or not the number has been ported.  |
|   |  |
| Local Service Management System (LSMS)    | The system which receives data broadcast from the NPAC/SMS. The LSMS provisions the service provider's downstream systems, such as its LNP call routing database. The LSMS is a mechanized system used (primarily) to receive data broadcasts from the NPAC/SMS.   |
|   |  |
| Local Service Provider Portability (LSPP) | This "LNP Type" is the NPAC/SMS term for the SV resulting from an Inter-Service Provider Port, i.e., the movement of a TN from a switch associated with one SPID to a switch associated with a different SPID. Ports between different SPIDs, even when both SPIDs represent the same service provider, are considered by the NPAC/SMS to be inter-SP ports.   |
|   |  |
| Location Routing Number (LRN)             | A 10-digit number used to uniquely identify a switch that can serve ported or pooled numbers. The first six digits of the LRN is a valid NPA-NXX assigned to the switch that serves the ported or pooled numbers. An LNP-enabled switch interrupts processing of an originating call to determine whether the called number is ported and to obtain the called number's LRN if the number is ported (or pooled). Calls to a non-ported number are routed based on the NPA-NXX of the called number. Calls to a ported (or pooled) number are routed instead based on the NPA-NXX of the number's associated LRN. |
|   |  |
| Mass Update Mass Porting (MUMP)           | A method of creating, modifying, and deleting large quantities of SVs without using the standard NPAC/SMS interfaces or the Help Desk.   |
|   |  |
| N-1 ("N minus 1")                         | The next to last network involved in a particular call. In the case of an inter-LATA toll call, for example, the next to last network is the IXC network. The determination of the destination network (and switch) for a ported number is expected to be performed before the call is delivered to the network containing the switch serving the called number. The determination is made by the N-1 network if it has not been made earlier in the call path.  |