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carrier-specific costs directly related to the carrier's allocated share of the regional local number portability administrator's costs, except that per-line monthly number-portability query/administration charges shall be assigned as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with respect to monthly number-portability charges.

(i) Such incumbent local exchange carriers may assess a separate monthly number-portability charge as specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section but such charge may recover only the costs incurred to implement number portability functionality and shall not include costs recovered through the monthly number-portability query/administration charge.

(ii) The monthly number-portability query/administration charge may end no later than five years after the incumbent local exchange carrier's monthly number-portability query/administration charge takes effect. The monthly number-portability query/administration charge may be collected over a different five-year period than the monthly number-portability charge. These five-year periods may run either consecutively or concurrently, in whole or in part.

(b) All interconnected VoIP providers and telecommunications carriers other than incumbent local exchange carriers may recover their number portability costs in any manner consistent with applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

[63 FR 35161, June 29, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 40620, June 13, 2002; 73 FR 9481, Feb. 21, 2008]

§ 52.34 Obligations regarding local number porting to and from interconnected VoIP or Internet-based TRS providers.

(a) An interconnected VoIP or VRS or IP Relay provider must facilitate an end-user customer's or a Registered Internet-based TRS User's valid number portability request, as it is defined in this subpart, either to or from a telecommunications carrier or an interconnected VoIP or VRS or IP Relay provider. ''Facilitate'' is defined as the interconnected VoIP or VRS or IP Relay provider's affirmative legal obligation to take all steps necessary to initiate or allow a port-in or port-out itself or through the telecommunications carriers, if any, that it relies on to obtain numbering resources, subject to a valid port request, without unreasonable delay or unreasonable procedures that have the effect of delaying or denying porting of the NANP-based telephone number.

(b) An interconnected VoIP or VRS or IP Relay provider may not enter into any agreement that would prohibit an end-user customer or a Registered Internet-based TRS User from porting between interconnected VoIP or VRS or IP Relay providers, or to or from a telecommunications carrier.

[73 FR 9481, Feb, 21, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 41294, July 18, 2008]

§ 52.35 Porting Intervals.

(a) All telecommunications carriers required by the Commission to port telephone numbers must complete a simple wireline-to-wireline or simple intermodal port request within one business day unless a longer period is requested by the new provider or by the customer. The traditional work week of Monday through Friday represents mandatory business days and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. represents minimum business hours, excluding the current service provider's company-defined holidays. An accurate and complete Local Service Request (LSR) must be received by the current service provider between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. local time for a simple port request to be eligible for activation at midnight on the same day. Any simple port LSRs received after this time will be considered received on the following business day at 8 a.m. local time.

(b) Small providers, as described in the *2009 LNP Porting Interval Order*, must comply with this section by February 2, 2011.

(c) Unless directed otherwise by the Commission, any telecommunications carrier granted a waiver by the Commission of the one-business day porting interval described in paragraph (a) must complete a simple wireline-to-wireline or simple intermodal port request within four business days unless a longer period is requested by the new provider or by the customer.

(d) All telecommunications carriers required by the Commission to port telephone numbers must complete a non-simple wireline-to-wireline or non-simple intermodal port request within four business days unless a longer period is requested by the new provider or by the customer.

(e) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''telecommunications carrier'' includes an interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) provider as that term in defined in § 52.21(h);

(2) The term ''local time'' means the predominant time zone of the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) Region in which the telephone number is being ported; and

(3) The term ''intermodal ports'' includes

(i) Wireline-to-wireless ports;

(ii) Wireless-to-wireline ports; and

(iii) Ports involving interconnected VoIP service.

[75 FR 35315, June 22, 2010]

§ 52.36 Standard data fields for simple port order processing.

(a) A telecommunications carrier may require only the data described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section to accomplish a simple port order request from an end user customer's new telecommunication's carrier.

(b) *Required standard data fields.*

(1) Ported telephone number;

(2) Account number;

(3) Zip code;

(4) Company code;

(5) New network service provider;

(6) Desired due date;

(7) Purchase order number;

(8) Version;

(9) Number portability direction indicator;

(10) Customer carrier name abbreviation;

(11) Requisition type and status;

(12) Activity;

(13) Telephone number of initiator; and

(14) Agency authority status.

(c) *Optional standard data field.* The Passcode field shall be optional unless the passcode has been requested and assigned by the end user.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term ''telecommunications carrier'' includes an interconnected VoIP provider as that term is defined in § 52.21(h).

[75 FR 35315, June 22, 2010]

§§ 52.37–52.99 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Toll Free Numbers

SOURCE: 62 FR 20127, Apr. 25, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 52.101 General definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) *Number Administration and Service Center (''NASC'').* The entity that provides user support for the Service Management System database and administers the Service Management System database on a day-to-day basis.

(b) *Responsible Organization (''RespOrg'').* The entity chosen by a toll free subscriber to manage and administer the appropriate records in the toll free Service Management System for the toll free subscriber.

(c) *Service Control Points.* The regional databases in the toll free network.

(d) *Service Management System Database (''SMS Database'').* The administrative database system for toll free numbers. The Service Management System is a computer system that enables Responsible Organizations to enter and amend the data about toll free numbers within their control. The Service Management System shares this information with the Service Control Points. The entire system is the SMS database.

(e) *Toll Free Subscriber.* The entity that requests a Responsible Organization to reserve a toll free number from the SMS database.

(f) *Toll Free Number.* A telephone number for which the toll charges for completed calls are paid by the toll free subscriber. The toll free subscriber's specific geographic location has no bearing on what toll free number it can obtain from the SMS database.

§ 52.103 Lag times.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Assigned Status.* A toll free number record that has specific subscriber