Pooling of Non-Contaminated Block
Figure 1

Step	Description
1. Polling Administrator assigns block	• The process begins with the Pooling Administrator assigning a block from the pool based on a request from a SP. • It is assumed that prior to entering the pooling process the involved NPA-NXX of the block being assigned was opened for porting.
2. NPAC receives Data and builds block holder table.	• The NPAC requires certain data to build the block holder table. The block holder information consists of the range of the TN block, the effective date (the date the block is to be turned over to the recipient SP), the SPID of the recipient SP, and the default routing for the block (LRN & DPC) . • The NPAC Activate Flag indicates to the NPAC whether the recipient SP wants the NPAC to automatically download the block on the effective date. If set to N, the Recipient SP is expected to use the SOA to initiate the download on the effective date. (see block 10) • The NPAC will build this block holder table at any time after receipt of the data, but no later than effective date – 5 (because of first port notification requirement). • Effective Date is the date of transfer of pooled block to the block owner. Block Holder now has repsonsibility for ownership (TN inventory) of TNs which are processed in disconnect/snapback after effective date
3. Recipient SP (Block holder) receives block assigned data from Number Pooling Administrator.	• The NP Administrator will inform the Recipient SP that a 1K block has been assigned to them, with the TN range of the 1K block. • The Reciepient SP will also be provided the effective date of the block.
4. Donor SP (Code holder) receives block assignment notification	• The Donor SP will be informed by the NP Administrator that a block is being assigned and the effective date of the block.

Pooling of Non-Contaminated Block
Figure 1

Step	Description
5. Donor SP (Code Holder) provides vacant number treatment on TNs in the pooled block until block is activated.	• The code holder is responsible for vacant number treatment for blocks in the pool until they are assigned to a block holder.
6. "First Port" in NPA-NXX	• NPAC will determine whether this is the first request for a port of a number within an NPA-NXX.
6. NPAC broadcasts "first port" notifier.	• If this is the first port in the NPA-NXX, as in LNP, the NPAC broadcasts notification on the effective date – 5.
7. NPAC Activate Flag ?	• If the NPAC Activate Flag is Yes, the NPAC will download data on effective date. If No, the Recipient SP will initiate download on the effective date via their SOA
8. NPAC creates Pooled Block Request and processes on effective date.	• If the NPAC Activate Flag is Yes , on the effective date, the NPAC will create a Pooled Port Request and initiated it on the effective date.
9. SP creates Pooled Block Request over SOA specifying TN range of Block	• The expectation is that the SP will create this message and send it to the NPAC on the effective date.
10. NPAC creates Pooled Port Request	• Upon receive of Pool Port Request over SOA, NPAC will process the pooled port request
11. NPAC broadcasts Pooled Port Request	• NPAC broadcasts pooled date to LSMSs, in an appropriate format. If the receiving LSMSs supports EDR (based on NPAC provisioned SPID data) , the broadcast will be done using EDR format. If the receiving LSMSs does not support EDR, the NPAC will download individual SVs for each number in the block.

Disconnect of Ported Pooled Numbers
Figure 2

Step	Description
1. Current SP sends disconnect to NPAC SMS with customer Disconnect Date and Effective release date.	• Disconnect Date is the date the customer's service is being disconnected.. • The effective release date is the date the number is going to be released back to the block holder for default routing and TN administration.
2. On Effective Release Date, NPAC SMS sends notifier to Block Holder with disconnect date	•
3. On effective Release date, Block Holder receives notification of TN disconnect and disconnect date.	• Any physical work or changes are made by either Old or New Service Providers as necessary.
4. On Effective Release date, NPAC SMS broadcasts data to LSMSs to restore default routing to Block Holder default switch.	• The NPAC may or may not broadcast date to the LSMS to restore the default routing. It may simply delete an existing SV and let the block information apply to the disconnected number.

Unallocated Block
Figure 3

Step	Description
1. Pooling Administrator request return of 1K block on Return date	• The pooling administrator can request that a block pooled to a SP be returned. • The return date is the date the bock is to be returned to the pool
2. Recipient SP (block holder) intra-SP ports (marks as ported) TNs on the unavailable list by Return Date – 1.	• The block holder must intra-SP port all contaminated numbers prior to returning the block to the pool. This will result in each of these numbers having an individual SV in the NPAC and LSMSs that port the number to the current block holder.
3. On Return Date, the NPAC broadcasts to the LSMS to delete the block holder routing information for all pooled TNs in the block.	• If the recipient LSMS is EDR capable, the NPAC broadcasts to the LSMS will result in deleting the block information. For non-EDR capable LSMSs, the NPAC will broadcast to delete the individual SVs for the pooled numbers in the block.
4. On Return Date, the NPAC deletes the block holder default routing information.	• The NPAC has to delete the default block information table that it created at block assignment time, once all the LSMSs have deleted the pooled TNs from their databases • Box 4 can occur immediately after Box 3 is completed.
• 5. The Donor SP (code holder) is informed of the return of the block to the pool and the return date.	
6. The Donor SP does any necessary translations to perform vacant number treatment on the returned block.	The code holder is responsible for vacant number treatment for blocks in the pool until they are assigned to a block holder.

Pooling of Contaminated Block
Figure 4

Step	Description
1. Pooling Administator request 1K block to be pooled.	• The pooling administrator can request that a block be donated to the pool.
2. Donor SP intra-SP ports the unavailable non-ported unavailable TNs at the time of donation.	• The block holder must intra-SP port all contaminated numbers, except for ported numbers, prior to donating the block to the pool. This will result in each of these numbers having an individual SV in the NPAC and LSMSs that port the number to the current block holder.
3. Donor SP donates contaminated block to pool	• Once the Donor SP has intra-SP ported the non-ported unavailable TNs, the Donor SP can donate the contamined block to the pool. • Details on block donation can be found in the INC Number Pooling Guidelines document.
• 4. Pool Administrator assigns contaminated block, documents and distributes the required data.	• At some point in time after donation, the Pooling Administrator assigning the contaminated block from the pool based on a request from a SP. • It is assumed that prior to entering the pooling process the involved NPA-NXX of the contaminated block being assigned was opened for porting.
5. Recipient SP receives block assignment notification and unavailable TN list.	• In addition to the block assignment notification and the effective date, the Recipient will receive the list of unavailable TNs (as of the donation date of the block). • Note this list may be different from the reality of unavailable TNs
• 6. On effective date, recipient SP updates internal TN inventory and optionally verifies TN list with NPAC.	• Because the unavailable TN list provided in step 5 may be outdated, the Recipient SP may want to verify the list using the NPAC. Basically, all unavailable TNs should have an SV in the NPAC database and all available TNs in the block should not have an SV in the NPAC database.
• 7. Donor SP (Code holder) receives block	• The NP Administrator will inform the Donor SP

Pooling of Contaminated Block
Figure 4

Step	Description
assignment notification	that a block it donated is being assigned, and the effective date of the block.
8. Donor SP (Code Holder) provides vacant number treatment on TNs in the pooled block until block is activated.	• The code holder is responsible for vacant number treatment for blocks in the pool until they are assigned to a block holder.
9. Provisioning continues as defined in Block 2 of the Pooling Provisioning flow for non-contaminated blocks.	• From this point forward, provisioning continues on the same as for non-contaminated block pooling.