

Inter-Service Provider Number Pooling Operations Flows

Number Pooling - Pooling of a Non-Contaminated Block Figure 1

Step	Description
1. Pool Administrator assigns pooled 1K Block & distributes information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process begins with the Pool 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 has been opened for porting in the LERG & NPAC.
2. Recipient SP(Block Holder) receives Block assignment data and the effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pool Administrator advises the Recipient SP (Block Holder) of the TN range of the 1K Block being assigned and the effective date of the 1K Block.
3. Recipient SP (Block Holder) updates internal TN inventory prior to the effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Holder updates their internal TN inventory. • Assignment of TNs in the 1K Block to customers may not be scheduled for activation prior to block activate date plus 1 day.
4. Donor SP (Code Holder) receives Block assignment notification & effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pool Administrator advises the Donor SP (Code Holder/LERG Assignee) of the 1K Block being assigned and the effective date of the 1K Block.
5. Donor SP (Code Holder) provides vacant number treatment until the 1K Block is activated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the responsibility of the Code Holder to provide vacant number treatment until the 1K Block is activated.
6. NPAC personnel receives Block assignment data and verifies that the NPA-NXX is open for porting? Y/N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAC personnel will verify that the NPA-NXX is open for porting in the NPAC. • If the NPA-NXX is not open for porting the NPAC personnel will return the request to the Pool Administrator.

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<p>7. NPAC personnel builds the NPA/NXX-X Holder table no later than the effective date -5 business days.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPAC requires specific data to build the NPA/NXX-X table. The NPA/NXX-X information consists of the TN range of the assigned 1K Block, the effective date (the date the 1K Block is transferred to the recipient SP), the SPID of the recipient SP, and the default routing for the block (LRN & DPC), NPAC Activate Flag. • 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 (No), the Recipient SP is required to use a SOA to initiate the download on the effective date. (see Block 10) • The NPAC will build this NPA/NXX-X table (TN range, SPID, effective date) after receipt of the data, but no later than effective date – 5 business days in order to be compliant with the first port notification requirement. The default routing data is not included in the NPA/NXX-X table. • Effective Date is the date of transfer of service of the pooled Block to the Block Holder. The Block Holder has responsibility for ownership (TN inventory) of TNs which are processed in a disconnect/snapback after the effective date. • NPAC personnel receive an alarm error message, if Pending Like, no Active TNs exist when creating NPA/NXX-X table, they will send a report to the Pool Administrator and Code Holder for correction.
<p>8. “First Port” in NPA-NXX.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon entry into the NPA/NXX-X Table the NPAC SMS will determine if this is the first request for porting within the specified NPA-NXX of the 1K Block.
<p>9. NPAC SMS broadcasts “first port” notifier.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAC SMS broadcasts first port notification to all SOAs and/or LSMSs no later than the effective date – 5 business days.

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10. NPAC Activate Flag? Y/N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Yes, go to Step 9 • If No, go to Step 10.
11. NPAC personnel schedules pooled port request for processing on the effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the effective date, the NPAC personnel will create the block in preparation for broadcast. • Pooled port request includes the default routing data. • If block create goes into Fail or Partial Failure, an alarmable error message will be sent to the NPAC Personnel for them to resolve with the failed SP's.
12. SP creates pooled port request over SOA specifying TN range of 1K Block.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the effective date SP creates pooled port request over the SOA specifying the TN range of the 1K Block. • Pooled port request includes the default routing data.
13. NPAC SMS processes create/activate request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAC SMS processes the create/activate request of the block.
14. NPAC SMS broadcasts Block or SV data to the LSMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAC SMS broadcasts block or SV data to the LSMS in the appropriate format based on the NPAC SPID profile. If the receiving LSMSs supports EDR the block will be broadcast to the NPAC SMS. If the receiving LSMSs do not support EDR, the NPAC will download individual SVs for each pooled number in the block.

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<p>1. Current SP sends disconnect to NPAC SMS with customer disconnect date and effective release date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Note: The Effective Release Date must be equal to or greater then the disconnect date.</p>
<p>2. On Effective Release Date, NPAC SMS sends notifier to Block Holder with the customer disconnect date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Effective Release Date, NPAC SMS sends notifier to Block Holder with the customer disconnect date
<p>3. On Effective Release Date, Block Holder receives notification of TN disconnect and disconnect date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any physical work or changes may be made by either Old Service Provider or Block Holder as necessary.
<p>4. On Effective Release date, NPAC SMS broadcasts data to LSMSs to restore default routing to Block Holders default switch.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NPAC will broadcast appropriate data to the LSMSs based on the EDR flag in the SP profile. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If EDR is YES, NPAC sends M-delete message which restores the default routing to the Block Holder. - If EDR is NO, NPAC sends M-create message which restores the default routing to the Block Holder.

<u>Step</u>	<u>Description</u>
<p>1. Pool Administrator request/reclaim 1K Block on Return date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pool Administrator can request/reclaim the return of a 1K Block. A 1K Block can also be returned by the Block Holder to the Pool Administrator. The return date is the date the block will be deleted from the NPAC and returned to the pool.

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<p>2. Recipient SP (Block Holder) intra SP ports all unavailable non-ported pooled TNs by Return Date – 1 business day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt of notification of return of the 1K Block, the Block Holder must intra SP port all assigned pooled numbers prior to returning the 1K Block to the pool. This will result in each of these numbers having an individual SV (LISP) in the NPAC and LSMSs.
<p>3. The Donor SP (Code Holder) is informed of the return of the Block to the pool and the return date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Donor SP (Code Holder) is the LERG Assignee Service Provider.
<p>4. The Donor SP (Code Holder) does any necessary translations to perform vacant number treatment on the returned Block.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Code Holder/LERG Assignee is responsible for vacant number treatment for blocks in the pool until they are assigned to a Block Holder.
<p>5. NPAC receives De-Pooled 1K Block information from the Pool Administrator.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAC receives confirmation of the 1K de-pooled Block from the Block Holder and the return date.
<p>6. On Return Date, the NPAC SMS broadcasts to the LSMS to delete the Block Holder routing information for all pooled TNT in the Block, consistent with the EDR Flag in the SP profile.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For non-EDR LSMS the NPAC will broadcast the delete of individual SVs with an LNP type of pool. • For EDR LSMS the NPAC will broadcast the block delete.
<p>7. On Return Date, the NPAC SMS deletes the NPA/NXX-X and Block information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon successful completion of the deletion of the SP's pooled TNs from all LSMS's the NPAC will delete the 1K Block tables which contains the default routing information.

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Figure 4

Step	Description
1. Pool Administrator request 1K Block(s) to be pooled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pool Administrator can request that a block be donated to the pool.
2. Donor SP (Code Holder) intra SP ports the unavailable non-ported TNs at the time of donation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Donor SP (Code Holder) must intra SP port all unavailable, non-ported numbers prior to donation to the pool. This results in each of these numbers having an individual TN in the NPAC and LSMSs
3. Donor (Code Holder) donates contaminated Block to pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the Donor SP (Code Holder) intra SP ports the non-ported unavailable TNs, the Donor SP (Code Holder) can donate the contaminated block to the pool.
4. Pool Administrator assigns contaminated 1K Block, documents and distributes information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pool Administrator assigns 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 (Block Holder) receives contaminated Block assignment notification data and effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipient SP (Block Holder) receives block assignment notification from the Pool Administrator.
6. By the effective date, recipient SP (Block Holder) updates internal TN inventory and verifies the contaminated TN(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipient SP (Block Holder) verifies the contaminated TN's of the 1K Block by checking the NPAC SMS or an LSMS database. All unavailable TN(s) should have an SV in the NPAC database and all available TNs in the block should not have an SV of type "pool" in the NPAC database.

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7. Donor SP (Code Holder) receives Block assignment notification & effective date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Pool Administrator will inform the Donor SP (Code Holder) of the effective date of the 1K Block being donated.
8. Donor SP (Code Holder) provides vacant number treatment until the 1K Block pooled TNs are activated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Code Holder is responsible for vacant number treatment for blocks in the pool until they are activated by the Block Holder in the NPAC SMS.
9. Provisioning continues as defined in Block 2 of the Number Pooling - Pooling of Non-Contaminated Block flow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• From this point forward, provisioning resumes at Block 2 of the Number Pooling – Pooling of Non-Contaminated Block flow.