TDT Description

The TDT is assigned on an individual telephone number basis. Normally, the LNP trigger is bypassed if the called number is equipped in the switch, regardless of the number's portability status in the LNP database. Previously, this meant that calls from the donor switch were not routed to the new serving switch until the number's translations were removed from the donor switch. When activated on an end user's line, the Ten Digit Trigger causes an LNP query to occur in the donor central office, regardless of whether the end user's switch translations have been removed. The donor central office is defined as the central office switch in which the end user's number originally resided when the end user was receiving service from the old service provider. The Ten Digit Trigger will cause all calls that reach the donor central office to automatically trigger an LNP query. The LNP query will determine whether or not the end user's number has been ported and will obtain the proper routing instructions from the database if the number has been ported.

Typically, the Ten Digit Trigger is encountered on intra-switch calls -- calls that would normally originate and terminate within the same central office switch. Normally, inter-switch calls -- calls that would originate and terminate in different central office switches – would not encounter the Ten Digit Trigger. Normally for intra-LATA calls, the central office switch that originates the call would perform the LNP query and route the call to the new service provider. In some cases where the originating end office does not perform the LNP query, the tandem may perform the LNP query and route the call to the new service provider. Therefore, inter-switch calls generally do not encounter the Ten Digit Trigger.

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
1. End-user Contact	• The process begins with an end-user requesting service from the New Service Provider. • It is assumed that prior to entering the provisioning process the involved NPA/NXX was opened for porting.
2. End-user agrees to change to New Service Provider	• End-user agrees to change to New Service Provider and requests retention of current telephone number (TN)
3. New Service Provider obtains end-user Authorization	• New Service Provider obtains authority from end-user to act as the official agent on behalf of the end-user. The New Service Provider is responsible for demonstrating necessary authority.
4. Is end-user porting all telephone numbers?	• The New Service Provider determines if customer is porting all TNs. • If yes, go to Step (6). • If no, go to Step (5).
5. New Service Provider notes "not all TNs being ported" in remarks field on LSR.	• The New Service Provider makes a note in the remarks section of the LSR to identify whether the end-user is not porting all telephone numbers (TNs).
6. New Service Provider notifies Old Service Provider of change using Local Service Request (LSR).	• The New Service Provider notifies the Old Service Provider of the porting using the LSR and sends the information via an electronic gateway, FAX, or other manual means. The LSR process is defined by the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF) and the electronic interface by the Telecommunications Industry Forum (TCIF).

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
7. Old Service Provider provides Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) to New Service Provider within 24 hours.	• The minimum expectation is that the FOC is returned within 24 hours excluding weekends unless otherwise defined by inter-company agreements. It is the responsibility of the Old Service Provider to contact the New Service Provider if the Old Service Provider is unable to meet the 24 hour expectation for transmitting the FOC. If the FOC is not received by the New Service Provider within 24 hours, then the New Service Provider contacts the Old Service Provider. • The FOC due date is no earlier than three (3) business days after the FOC receipt date. The first TN ported in an NPA-NXX is no earlier than five (5) business days after FOC receipt date. It is assumed that the porting interval is not in addition to intervals for other requested services related to the porting (e.g., unbundled loops). The interval becomes the longest single interval required for the services requested. • The FOC process is defined by the OBF and the electronic interface by the TCIF.
8. Old and New Service Providers create and process service orders.	• The Service Providers create and process their service orders through their internal service order systems, from the information provided on the FOC and LSR.
9. Old (optionally) and New Service Providers notify NPAC.	• Due date on create message is the due date on the FOC. Any change of due date to NPAC is the result of a change in the FOC due date. • Service Providers enter subscription data into NPAC SMS via SOA interface for porting of end-user in accordance with the NANC Functional Requirements Specification (FRS) and the NANC Interoperability Interface Specifications (IIS).

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
10. NPAC performs data validation on each individual message.	• NPAC SMS validates data to ensure value formats and consistency as defined in the FRS. This is not a comparison between Old and New Service Provider messages.
11. Is data valid?	• If yes, go to Step (14). If this is the first valid create message, the t_1 timer is started. • If no, go to Step (12).
12. Return data to Service Provider.	• If the data is not valid, the NPAC returns notification to the Service Provider for correction.
13. Data corrected and forwarded.	• The Service Provider, upon notification from the NPAC SMS, corrects the data and forwards back to NPAC SMS.
14. Did NPAC receive both and matching create messages within nine (9) business hours (t_1).	• If matching, go to Step (17). • If mismatched, go to Step (15). • If t_1 timer expires, go to Step (16). • NPAC SMS processing timers include business hours only, except where otherwise specified. Local business hours are defined as 12 daytime hours per day on Monday through Friday, except holidays. Holidays and business hours are regionally defined.
15. NPAC notifies appropriate Service Provider that information is mismatched.	• The NPAC informs the Service Provider that sent the second create that the messages are mismatched. If necessary, the Service Provider notified coordinates the correction.
16. NPAC notifies appropriate Service Provider that create message is missing.	• If Service Providers do not notify the NPAC SMS and/or provide matching data, the NPAC SMS sends a notification to the Service Provider who did not respond to the port.

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
	• The NPAC SMS provides an Initial Concurrence Window tunable parameter (t_1) defined as the number of hours after the subscription version was initially created by which both Service Providers can authorize transfer of subscription service. The current default is nine (9) business hours. • The t_2 timer starts.
17. Did Old Service Provider place order in Conflict.	• If yes, go to Step (25). • If no, go to Step (18). • Check Concurrence Flag Yes or No. If no, a conflict cause code as defined in the FRS, is designated. Old Service Provider makes a concerted effort to contact New Service Provider prior to placing subscription in conflict. Old Service Provider may initiate conflict with proper conflict cause code at anytime prior to noon of the business day before the due date.
18. New Service Provider coordinates physical changes with Old Service Provider.	• The New Service Provider has the option of requesting a coordinated order. This is the re-entry point from the Inter-Service Provider LNP Operations Flows - Conflict Flow for the Service Creation Provisioning Process tie point BB. • If coordination is requested on the LSR, an indication of yes or no for the application of a 10-digit trigger is required. If no coordination indication is given, then by default, the 10-digit trigger is applied as defined in inter-company agreements. If the New Service Provider requests a coordinated order and specifies 'no' on the application of the 10-digit trigger, the Old Service Provider uses the 10-digit trigger at its discretion.

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
19. Does NPAC receive information within nine (9) business hours (t_2)?	• The NPAC SMS provides a Final Concurrence Window tunable parameter (t_2), defined as the number of hours after the concurrence request is sent by the NPAC SMS. The current default is nine (9) business hours. • NPAC SMS processing timers include business hours only, except where otherwise specified. Local business hours are defined as 12 daytime hours per day on Monday through Friday, except holidays. Holidays and business hours are regionally defined. • If create messages match, go to Step (17). • If t_2 timer expires, go to Step (20). • If create messages are mismatched they will be processed in the same manner as Step (15).
20. Is create message missing from New or Old Service Provider?	• If New Service Provider, go to Step (21). • If Old Service Provider, go to Step (23).
21. NPAC logs no response.	• The NPAC records that no matching create message was received from the New Service Provider.
22. NPAC notifies both Service Providers that transaction is cancelled and change is rejected.	• The subscription version is immediately cancelled by NPAC SMS. Both Service Providers take appropriate action related to internal work orders.
23. NPAC notifies Old Service Provider that porting proceeds under control of New Service Provider.	• A notification message is sent to the Old Service Provider noting that the porting is proceeding in the absence of any message from the Old Service Provider.
24. Is the Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger being used?	• If yes, go to Inter-Service Provider LNP Operations Flows - Provisioning with Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger - tie point AA. • If no, go to Inter-Service Provider LNP Operations Flows - Provisioning without Unconditional 10-digit Trigger - tie point A.

Provisioning
Figure 1

Step	Description
	• The unconditional 10-digit trigger is an option assigned to a line on a donor switch during the transition period when the line is physically moved from donor switch to recipient switch. During this period it is possible for the TN to reside in both donor and recipient switches at the same time. • The unconditional 10-digit trigger may be applied by the New Service Provider.
25. NPAC logs request to place order into Conflict including conflict cause code.	• Go to Inter-Service Provider LNP Operations Flows - Conflict Flow for the Service Creation Provisioning Process - tie point B.
26. END	

Provisioning Without Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger
Figure 2
Flow A

Step	Description
NOTE: Steps 1 and 2 are worked concurrently.	
1. New Service Provider activates its Central Office translations.	• The New Service Provider activates its own Central Office translations.
2. Old and New Service Providers make physical changes (where necessary).	• Physical changes may or may not be coordinated. Coordinated physical changes are based on inter-connection agreements. • Following completion of steps 1 and 2, the New Service Provider is now providing dial tone to ported end user.
3. New Service Provider notifies NPAC to activate subscription.	• The New Service Provider sends an activate message to the NPAC SMS via the SOA. • No NPAC subscription version may activate before the FOC due date.
NOTE: Steps 4, 5, 6, and 7 may be concurrent, but at a minimum should be completed ASAP.	
4. NPAC SMS Downloads (real time) to all Service Providers.	• The NPAC SMS broadcasts new subscription data to all Service Providers in the serving area in accordance with the NANC FRS and NANC IIS. The Generic Requirements for Service Control Point (SCP) Applications and GTT Function for Number Portability document contains a reference to a target interval for SCP updates.
5. NPAC SMS records date and time in history file.	• The NPAC SMS records the current date and time as the Activation Date and Time stamp, after all Local SMSs have successfully acknowledged receipt of new subscription version.

Provisioning Without Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger
Figure 2
Flow A

Step	Description
6. Old Service Provider removes translations in Central Office.	• The Old Service Provider initiates the removal of translation either at designated Due Date and Time or, if the order was designated as coordinated, upon receipt of a call from the New Service Provider.
7. NPAC SMS logs failures and non-responses and notifies the Old and New Service Providers of failures.	• The NPAC SMS resends the activation to a Local SMS that did not acknowledge receipt of the request. The number of NPAC SMS attempts to resend is a tunable parameter for which the current default is three (3) attempts. Once this cycle is completed NPAC personnel investigate possible problems. In addition, the NPAC sends a notice via SOA interface to both the Old and New Service Providers with a list of Local SMSs that failed activation.
8. All Service Providers update routing databases (real time download).	• This is an internal process and is performed in accordance with the Generic Requirements for SCP Applications and GTT Functions for Number Portability document.
9. New Service Provider may verify completion.	• The New Service Provider may make test calls to verify that calls to ported numbers complete as expected.
10. END	

Provisioning With Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger
Figure 3
Flow AA

Step	Description
1. Old Service Provider activates unconditional 10-digit trigger in Central Office.	• The actual time for trigger activation is defined on a regional basis. • The unconditional 10-digit trigger may optionally be applied by the New Service Provider.
NOTE: Steps 2 and 3 may be worked concurrently.	
2. New Service Provider activates Central Office translations.	• The New Service Provider activates their own Central Office translations.
3. Old and New Service Providers make physical changes (where necessary).	• Any physical work or changes are made by either Old or New Service Providers as necessary. • Physical changes may or may not be coordinated. Coordinated physical changes are based on inter-connection agreements.
4. New Service Provider notifies NPAC to activate subscription.	• The New Service Provider sends an activate message via the SOA interface to the NPAC SMS. • No NPAC subscription version may activate before the FOC due date.
NOTE: Steps 5, 6, and 7 may be concurrent, but at a minimum should be completed ASAP.	
5. NPAC SMS Downloads (real time) to all Service Providers.	• The NPAC SMS broadcasts new subscription data to all Service Providers in the serving area in accordance with the NANC FRS and NANC IIS. The Generic Requirements for Service Control Point (SCP) Applications and GTT Function for Number Portability document contains a reference to a target interval for SCP updates.

Provisioning With Unconditional 10-Digit Trigger
Figure 3
Flow AA

Step	Description
6. NPAC SMS records date and time in history file.	• The NPAC SMS records the current date and time as the Activation Date and Time stamp, after all Local SMSs successfully acknowledged receipt of new subscription version.
7. NPAC SMS logs failures and non-responses and notifies the Old and New Service Providers of failures.	• The NPAC SMS resends the activation to a Local SMS that did not acknowledge receipt of the request. The number of NPAC SMS attempts to resend is a tunable parameter for which the current default is three (3) attempts. Once this cycle is completed NPAC personnel investigate possible problems. In addition, the NPAC sends a notice via SOA interface to both the Old and New Service Providers with a list of Local SMSs that failed activation.
8. All Service Providers update routing databases (real time download).	• This is an internal process and is performed in accordance with the Generic Requirements for SCP Applications and GTT Functions for Number Portability document.
9. Old Service Provider removes appropriate translations.	• After update of its databases the Old Service Provider removes translations associated with the ported TN. The specific time for removal may be specified on a regional basis.
10. New Service Provider may verify completion.	• The New Service Provider may make test calls to verify that calls to ported numbers complete as expected.
11. END	

Conflict Flow for the Service Creation Provisioning Process
Figure 4
Flow B

Step	Description
1. Tie-point (B)	• The conflict flow is entered through the Provisioning process flow (Figure 1) through tie point (B), when the Old Service Provider enters a concurrence flag of "No", and designates a conflict cause code.
2. First time into conflict?	• The Old Service Provider may only place subscription into conflict status one time. If this is the first time for the Old Service Provider to place the order into conflict, proceed to Step (3); if not, proceed to Step (5).
3. Is Conflict initiated prior to noon the business day before Due Date?	• If no, go to Step (5). • If yes, go to Step (4).
4. NPAC changes subscription to Conflict Status and notifies both Service Providers.	• Both Service Providers take appropriate action related to internal work orders. • Subscriptions may be modified while in the conflict state (e.g., due date).
5. NPAC rejects conflict request.	• NPAC notifies Service Provider of rejection. • Proceed to tie point BB on the Provisioning flow (Figure 1).
6. New Service Provider contacts the Old Service Provider to resolve Conflict. If no agreement is reached, begin normal escalation.	• The escalation process is defined in the inter-company agreements.
7. Was conflict resolved within 30 calendar days?	• From the time a subscription is placed in conflict, there is a 30 calendar day limit after which it is removed from the NPAC database. If it is resolved within the 30 calendar day limit, proceed to Step (8); if not, the subscription request will "time out" and proceed to Step (11).

Conflict Flow for the Service Creation Provisioning Process
Figure 4
Flow B

Step	Description
8. How was Conflict resolved?	• Conflict resolution initiates one of two actions: 1) cancellation of the subscription, or 2) resumption of the service creation provisioning process. If the conflict is resolved by cancellation of the subscription, then proceed to the Cancellation Flows for Provisioning Process (Figure 5) through tie point C. If the conflict is otherwise resolved, proceed to Step (9).
9. If conflict was resolved within six (6) business hours, only the Old Service Provider may notify NPAC of "conflict off". If conflict was resolved after six (6) hours, either the New or Old Service Provider may notify NPAC of "conflict off".	• In order for the porting process to continue at least one Service Provider must remove the subscription from conflict.
10. NPAC notifies both Service Providers of conflict off via SOA.	• NPAC notifies both Service Providers of the change in subscription status. The porting process resumes as normal, proceeding to the Provisioning process flow (Figure 1) at tie point BB.
11. NPAC initiates cancellation and notifies Service Providers.	• NPAC notifies both Service Providers that the subscription version status was updated to *cancelled.* • Both Service Providers take appropriate action related to internal work orders.
12. END	

Cancellation Flows for Provisioning Process
Figure 5

Introduction

A service order and/or subscription may be cancelled through the following processes:

- The end-user contacts the Old or New Service Provider and requests cancellation of their porting request.
- Conflict Flow for the Service Creation Provisioning Process - Figure 4: As a result of the Conflict Resolution process (at tie-point C) the Old and New Service Providers agree to cancel the subscription and applicable service orders.

Step	Description
1. End-user	• The Cancellation Process may begin with an end-user requesting cancellation of their pending port. The Cancellation process flow applies only to that period of time between subscription creation, and either activation or cancellation of the porting request. If activation completed and the end-user wishes to revert back to the former Service Provider, it is accomplished via the Provisioning Process.
2. Did end-user contact Old or New Service Provider?	• The end-user contacts either the Old or New Service Provider to cancel the porting request. Only the Old or New Service Provider can initiate this transaction, not another Service Provider. • The contacted Service Provider gathers information necessary for sending the LSR to the other Service Provider noting cancellation, and for sending the cancellation request to NPAC SMS. • If the end-user contacted the Old Service Provider, then proceed to Step (3). • If the end-user contacted the New Service Provider, proceed to Step (6).

Cancellation Flows for Provisioning Process
Figure 5

Step	Description
3. Old Service Provider obtains end-user authorization.	• The Old Service Provider obtains actual authority from the end-user to act as the official agent on behalf of the end-user to cancel the porting request. The Old Service Provider is responsible for demonstrating such authority as necessary.
4. Old Service Provider sends notification to New Service Provider	• The Old Service Provider notifies the New Service Provider, via their inter-company interface, indicating that the porting request is to be cancelled.
5. Old Service Provider sends cancellation to NPAC, if appropriate	• The Old Service Provider, contacted directly by the end-user or notified by the New Service Provider via their inter-company interface, sends a cancellation message to NPAC via the SOA interface. This cancellation message is accepted by NPAC SMS only if the Old Service Provider had previously uploaded during the subscription creation. If the Old Service Provider sends a cancellation message and a create message was not previously sent, the NPAC responds with a reject message. If the Old Service Provider does not upload a create message to the NPAC SMS for this subscription, it cannot subsequently send a cancellation message. • The Old Service Provider takes appropriate action related to internal work orders.
6. New Service Provider sends LSR to Old Service Provider noting cancellation as soon as possible prior to activation time	• The end-user contacts the New Service Provider to cancel the porting request. The New Service Provider fills out and sends the LSR form to the Old Service Provider via their inter-company interface, indicating cancellation of the porting request.

Cancellation Conflict Flows for Provisioning Process
Figure 6

Step	Description
4. How does New Service Provider wish to continue?	• With the subscription in *conflict*, it is only the New Service Provider who controls the transaction. The New Service Provider makes a concerted effort to contact the Old Service Provider prior to proceeding. • If the New Service Provider decides to cancel the subscription, proceed to Step (5). • If the New Service Provider decides to proceed with the porting process, go to Step (8). • If the New Service Provider decides to ignore, proceed to Step (7).
5. New Service Provider notifies NPAC to cancel subscription	• The New Service Provider may decide to cancel the subscription. If so, they notify NPAC of this decision via the SOA interface.
6. NPAC logs information, cancels subscription and notifies both Service Providers of cancellation	• Following notification by the New Service Provider to cancel the subscription, NPAC logs this information, and changes the subscription status to *cancelled*. Both Service Providers are notified of the change in the subscription status via the SOA interface. • Both Service Providers take appropriate action related to internal work orders
7. NPAC waits for 30 calendar days, cancels subscription, and notifies both Service Providers of time-out.	• After no response from the New Service Provider for 30 calendar days regarding this particular subscription, NPAC changes the status to *cancelled* and notifies both Service Providers of the change in status via the SOA interface. • Both Service Providers take appropriate action related to internal work orders.
8. New Service Provider notifies NPAC to remove subscription from Conflict status	• The New Service Provider may choose to proceed with the porting process, in spite of a cancellation message from the Old Service Provider. As both Service Providers are presumably basing their actions on the end-user's request, and each is apparently getting a different request from that end-user, each should ensure the accuracy of the request.

Cancellation Conflict Flows for Provisioning Process
Figure 6

Step	Description
	• If the New Service Provider decides to proceed with the porting, they update the status of the subscription to *pending* via the SOA interface. • It is the responsibility of the New Service Provider to contact the Old Service Provider, to request that related work orders which support the porting process are performed. The Old Service Provider must support the porting process.
9. NPAC notifies both Service Providers of conflict off via SOA	• NPAC notifies both Service Providers of the change in subscription status. The porting process resumes as normal, at tic-point BB.
10. END	

Disconnect Process for Ported Telephone Numbers
Figure 7

Step	Description
1. End-user calls current Service Provider to disconnect service.	• The end user provides disconnect date and negotiates intercept treatment with current Service Provider.
2. Current Service Provider initiated disconnect	• Current Service Provider initiates disconnect of service based on regulatory authority(s)
3. Current Service Provider arranges intercept treatment	• Current Service Provider arranges intercept treatment as negotiated with the end user, or, when the disconnect is Service Provider initiated, per internal processes.
4. Current Service Provider creates and processes service order	• Current Service Provider follows existing internal process flows to ensure the disconnect within its own systems.
5. Current Service Provider notifies NPAC of disconnect date[1] and indicates effective release date[2]	• Current Service Provider notifies NPAC of disconnect date via the SOA interface and indicates effective release date, which defines when the broadcast occurs. If no effective release date is given, the broadcast from NPAC/SMS is immediate. The maximum interval between disconnect date and effective release date is 18 months.
6. NPAC notifies NPA/NXX owner/holder of the disconnected telephone number(s), effective release and disconnect dates	• On effective release date, NPAC notifies NPA/NXX owner/holder of the disconnected telephone number(s), effective release and disconnect dates via the SOA.
7. NPAC broadcasts subscription deletion to all applicable Service Providers	• On effective release date, NPAC broadcasts subscription deletion to all applicable Service Providers via LSMS
8. NPAC deletes telephone number(s) from active database on effective release date	• On effective release date, NPAC/SMS removes number from its database.
9. END	

[1] Disconnect Date: Date the telephone number or numbers are no longer associated between an end user and the current Service Provider.
[2] Effective Release Date: Date the telephone number reverts back to NPA/NXX holder/owner.

Audit Process
Figure 8

Step	Description
1. Service Provider requests NPAC for audit.	• A Service Provider may request an audit to assist in resolution of a repair problem reported by an end-user. Prior to the audit request, the Service Provider completes internal analysis as defined by company procedures and, if another Service Provider is involved, attempts to jointly resolve the trouble in accordance with inter-company agreements. Failure to resolve the trouble following these activities, the Service Provider requests an audit.
2. NPAC SMS issues queries to appropriate LSMSs.	• The NPAC SMS issues queries to the Local SMSs (LSMS) involved in the customer port.
3. NPAC SMS compares own Subscription Version to LSMS Subscription Version	• Upon receipt of the LSMS Subscription Version, the comparison of the NPAC SMS and LSMS Subscription Versions is made to determine if there are discrepancies between the two databases.
4. NPAC SMS updates appropriate LSMS with Subscription Version updates.	• If inaccurate routing data is found, the NPAC SMS broadcasts the correct subscription data to any involved Service Provider's networks to correct inaccuracies.
5. All audits completed	• If no, return to Step (4). • If yes, proceed to Step (6).
6. NPAC reports audit completion to requesting Service Provider	• NPAC reports to the requesting Service Provider following completion of the audit to allow the Service Provider to close the trouble ticket. • Upon request, NPAC provides ad hoc reports to Service Providers that wish to determine which Service Providers are launching audit queries to their LSMS.
7. END	

Code Opening Processes
Figure 9

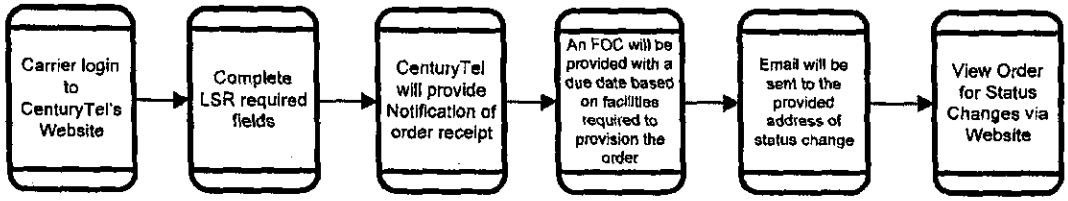
NPA-NXX Code Opening

Step	Description
1. NPA-NXX holder notifies NPAC SMS of NPA-NXX Code(s) being opened for porting.	• The service provider responsible for the NPA-NXX being opened must notify the NPAC SMS via the SOA or LSMS interface within a regionally agreed to time frame.
2. NPAC SMS updates its NPA-NXX databases	• NPAC SMS updates its databases to indicate that the NPA-NXX has been opened for porting.
3. NPAC SMS sends notification of code opening to all Service Providers via LSMS.	• The NPAC SMS provides advance notification of the scheduled opening of NPA-NXX code(s) via the LSMS interface.

First TN Ported in NPA-NXX

Step	Description
1. NPAC SMS receives subscription create request for first TN in NPA-NXX	• Service Provider notifies NPAC SMS to create subscription for the first telephone number in an NPA-NXX.
2. NPAC SMS sends notification of first TN ported to all service providers via SOA and LSMS	• When the NPAC SMS receives the first subscription create request in an NPA-NXX, it will broadcast a "heads-up" notification to all service providers via both the LSMS and SOA interfaces. Upon receipt of the NPAC message, all service providers, within five (5) business days, will complete the opening for the NPA-NXX code for porting in all switches.

Process Flow: Number Port Order Request Process



Overview	
	• This method describes the procedure for submitting a request for an LSR (Local Service Request) for porting only. • This procedure is initiated by completing the LSR (Local Service Request)using the CenturyTel Website. • **Order Status Definitions**: ❖ Submitted: order will show submitted once submitted by CLEC or Reseller ❖ Pending: order has been entered into CenturyTel's service order processing system by a CenturyTel representative ❖ Provisioned: Firm Order Confirmation - facility information has been determined, a tentative due date is scheduled; a confirmation or order number will be listed with a Provisioned order status. ❖ Jeopardy: order that was scheduled has a due date change due to facilities etc, (original due date will not be met). ❖ Unworkable: order is unworkable; this will be due to invalid information such as address, incorrect customer etc. ❖ Complete: order has been completed, and all services are working.

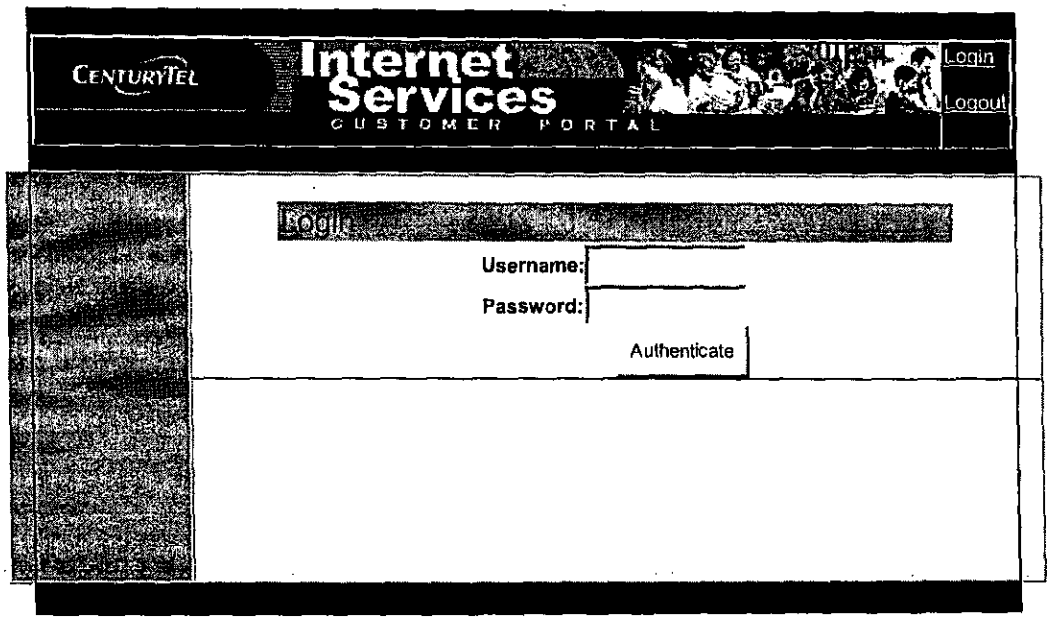
Procedure

Schedule MK - 5

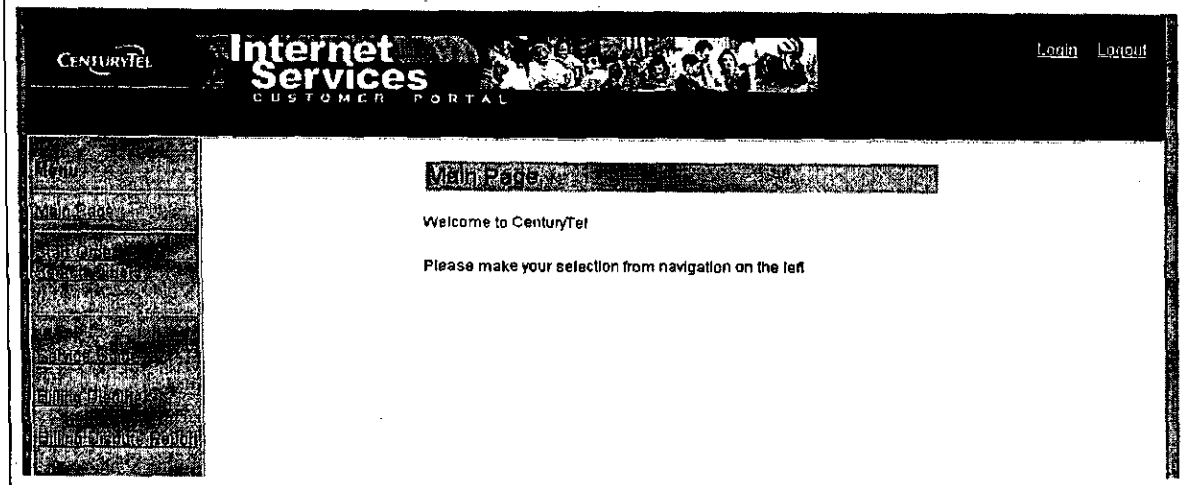
1. Login to the CenturyTel Website using the following URL:

   https://centurytelorderprocessing.centurytel.net/index.cfm?action=startorder

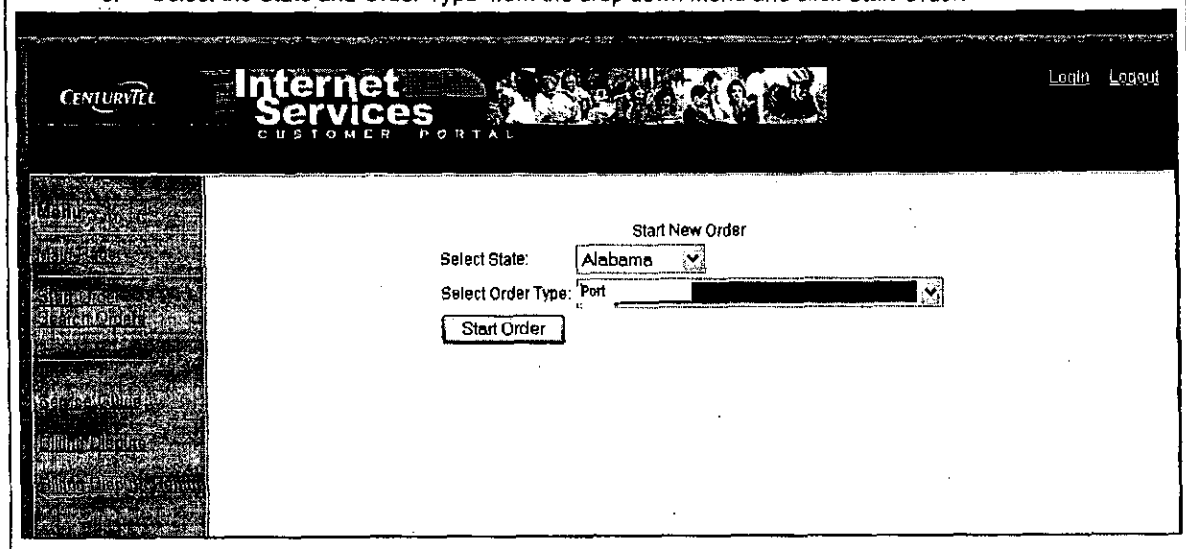
   Type in your Username and Password and click Authenticate



2. Click Start Order from the navigation bar on the left side of the page.

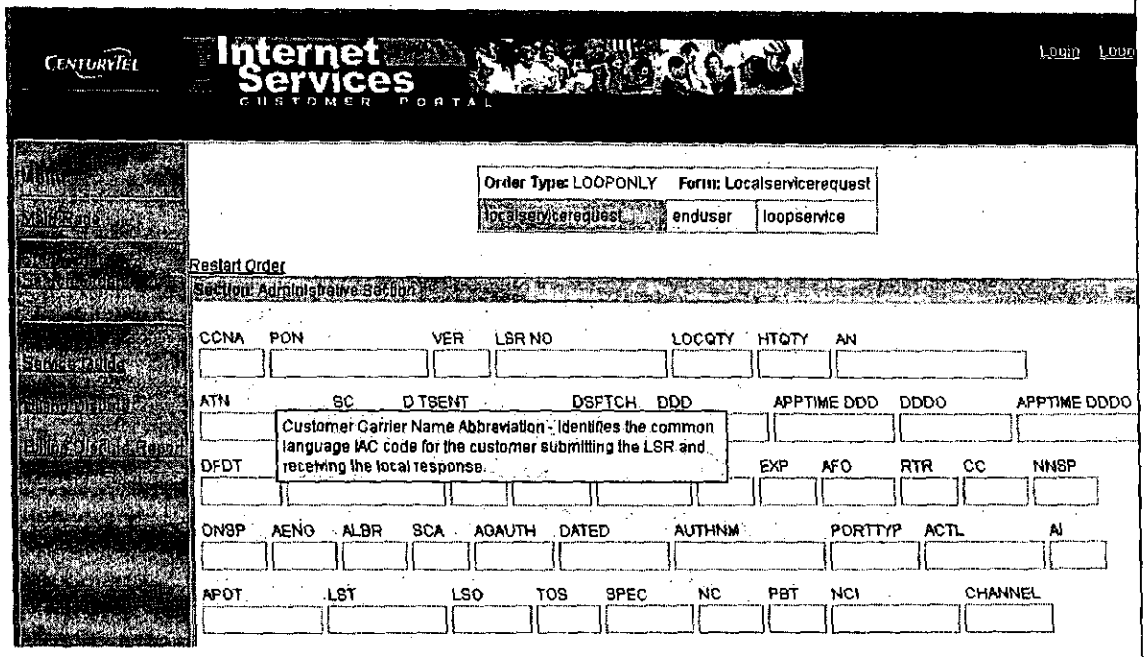


3. Select the State and Order Type from the drop down menu and click Start Order.



4. The LSR (Local Service Request) is completed by following the OBF (Order Billing Forum) guidelines. The OBF guidelines are found on ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions) website at www.atis.org

   As you move your cursor over each field the definition of that field will appear. The required fields are displayed in red.



5. After the completion of each page, you will click Submit Form. This will automatically display the next page to complete the order, (if there are any required fields that are incomplete, an error message will display which will disallow the advancement to the next page.

6. Once all forms of the LSR are completed, (End User Information, Resale Service, Directory Listing), the system will then take you back to the Main Page, there will be a message on the left side of the screen that shows the order completed. (A new order can be started from this page by using the same method as above.)

7. CenturyTel will provide notification of order receipt via Website.

8. CenturyTel will determine the due date based on facilities required to provision order.

9. An FOC (Firm Order Confirmation) will be submitted to the carrier from CenturyTel once facility information has been determined. Confirmation from CenturyTel to the CLEC that the order has been received and is in the process of being worked. A Web Notification, via email will be sent alerting the initiator to view any status changes to the order.

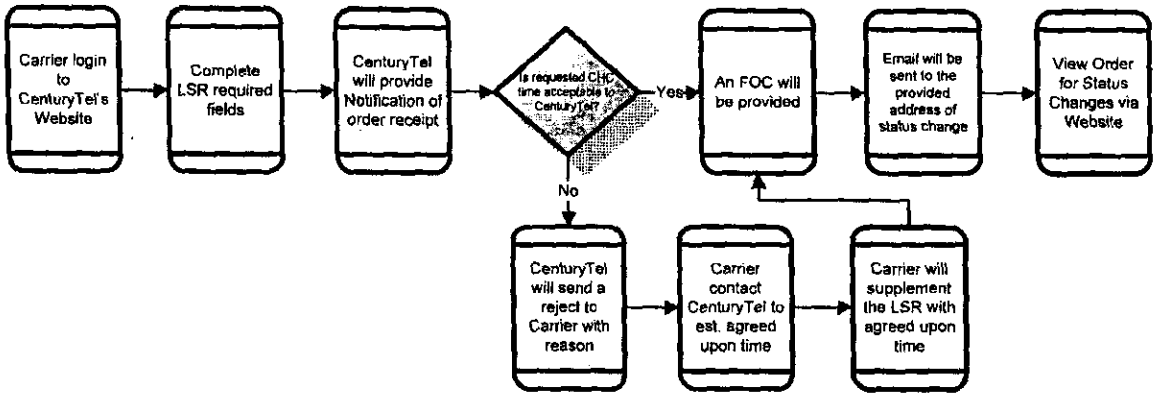
The FOC will include:

- Telecommunications Carrier's Purchase Order Number
- CenturyTel assigned service order number
- Due Date for the service request
- End User's telephone number
- Circuit Identification Number
- CLEC BAN

Upon receipt of a valid LSR, an FOC will typically be sent out for each Number Port LSR within 48 hours. However, order complexity and work overload may require additional time to process the order and send the FOC. It is the responsibility of the Resale/CLEC company to check the website for the FOC.

NOTE: **Service Order charges will be assessed for processing porting orders in accordance with tariff or agreement terms.**

Process Flow: CHC (Coordinated Hot Cuts)



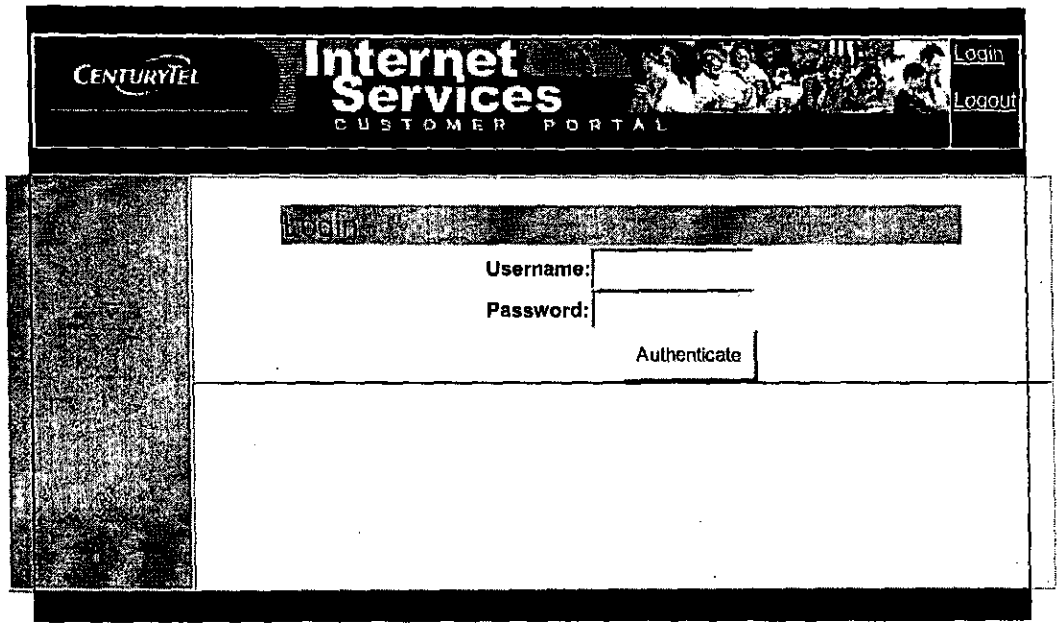
Overview	• This method describes the procedure for submitting a request for a CHC (Coordinated Hot Cut). • This procedure is initiated by completing the LSR (Local Service Request) for a CHC using the CenturyTel Website. • **Order Status Definitions**: ❖ Submitted: order will show submitted once submitted by CLEC or Reseller ❖ Pending: order has been entered into CenturyTel's service order processing system by a CenturyTel representative ❖ Provisioned: Firm Order Confirmation - facility information has been determined, a tentative due date is scheduled; a confirmation or order number will be listed with a Provisioned order status. ❖ Jeopardy: order that was scheduled has a due date change due to facilities etc. (original due date will not be met). ❖ Unworkable: order is unworkable; this will be due to invalid information such as address, incorrect customer etc. ❖ Complete: order has been completed, and all services are working.

Procedure

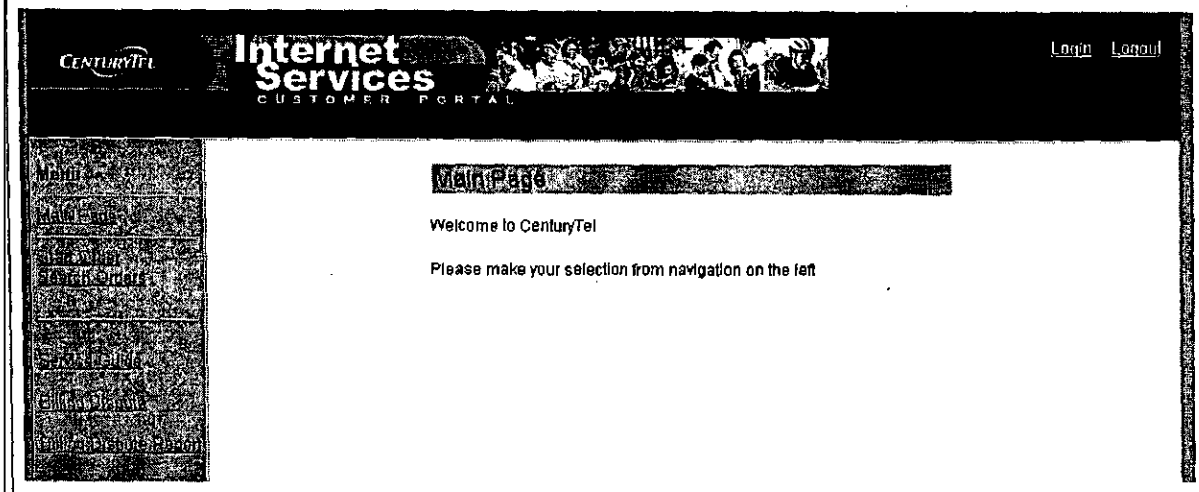
1. Login to the CenturyTel Website using the following URL:

   https://centurytelorderprocessing.centurytel.net/index.cfm?action=startorder

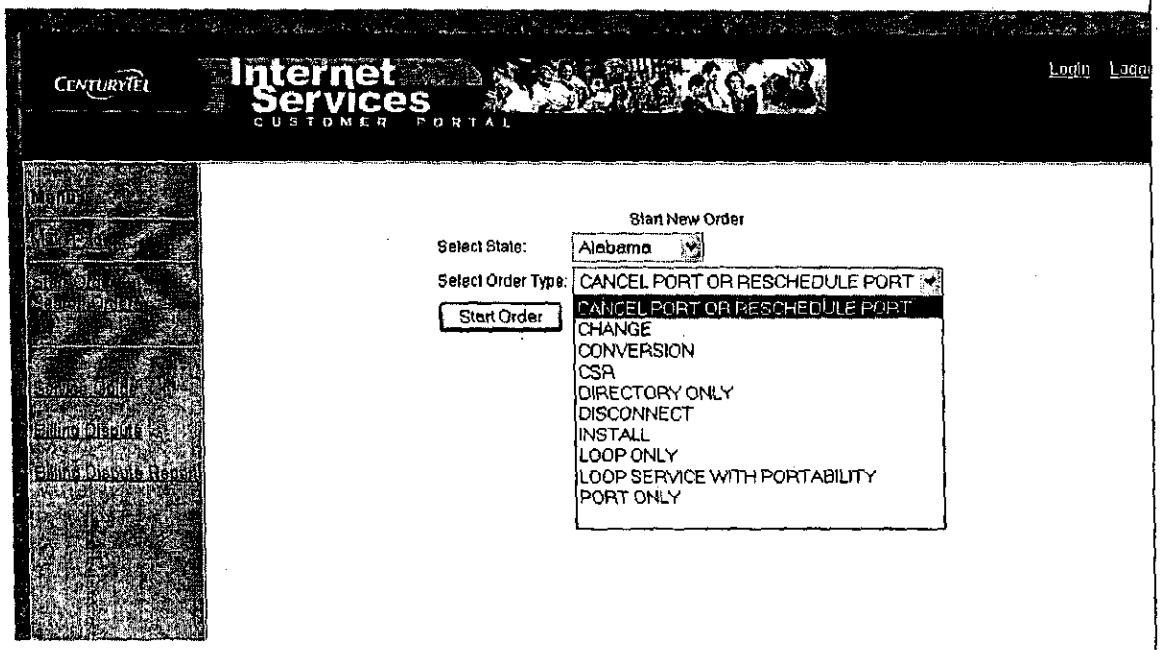
   Type in your Username and Password and click Authenticate



2. Click Start Order from the navigation bar on the left side of the page.

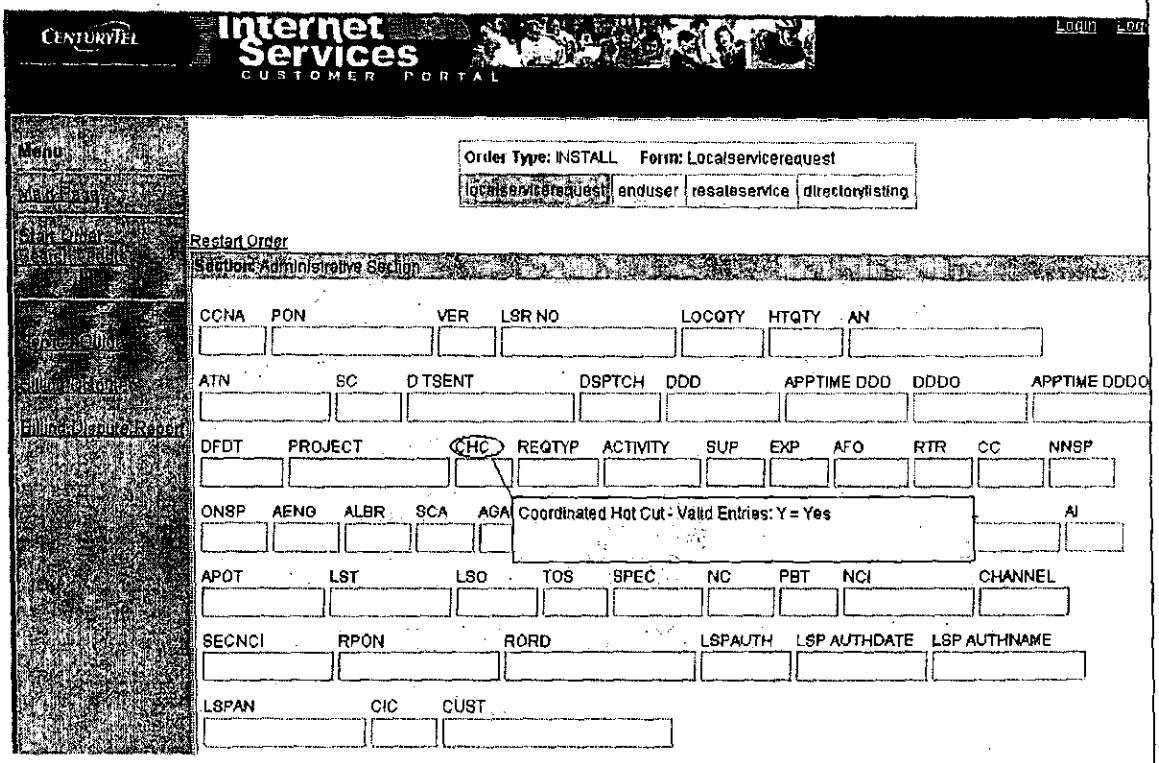


3. Select the State and Order Type from the drop down menu and click Start Order.



4. The LSR (Local Service Request) for submitting a CHC (Coordinated Hot Cut) is completed by following the OBF (Order Billing Forum) guidelines. The OBF guidelines are found on ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions) website at www.atis.org

   As you move your cursor over each field the definition of that field will appear. The required fields are displayed in red.



5. In the comment section, please define your requirement for the Hot Cut. i.e. Temp Port, Field Tech Connection/Disconnect, or Equipment Removal. If a call is required, please provide a contact number.

6. After the completion of each page, you will click Submit Form. This will automatically display the next page to complete the order, (if there are any required fields that are incomplete, an error message will display which will disallow the advancement to the next page.

7. Once all forms of the LSR are completed, (End User Information, Resale Service, Directory Listing), the system will then take you back to the Main Page, there will be a message on the left side of the screen that shows the order completed. (A new order can be started from this page by using the same method as above.)

8. CenturyTel will determine the due date based on facilities required to provision order

9. An FOC (Firm Order Confirmation) will be submitted to the carrier from CenturyTel once facility information has been determined. Confirmation from CenturyTel to the CLEC that the order has been received and is in the process of being worked. A Web Notification, via email will be sent alerting the initiator to view any status changes to the order.

   The FOC will include:

   - Telecommunications Carrier's Purchase Order Number
   - CenturyTel assigned service order number
   - Due Date for the service request
   - End User's telephone number
   - Circuit Identification Number
   - CLEC BAN

   Upon receipt of a valid LSR, an FOC will typically be sent out for each Number Port LSR within 48 hours. However, order complexity and work overload may require additional time to process the order and send the FOC. It is the responsibility of the Resale/CLEC company to check the website for the FOC.

10. If the requested time is not acceptale to CenturyTel, CenturyTel will reject the order and indicate that the reason for the reject is that the requested port time is not acceptable.

11. Upon receiving the rejected order, the Carrier will contact CenturyTel's CLEC Service Center, 888-477-1747 to schedule the time for the CHC.

12. The Carrier will then be required to supplement the LSR with the agreed upon time.

CENTURYTEL

personal touch advanced communications

CenturyTel Service Guide

For CenturyTel ILEC areas

Local Number Portability Ordering Process

The Local Number Portability (LNP) allows end-users to retain their telephone number when switching local exchange carriers at the same address location. This particular form of local number portability is known as service provider portability.

The Carrier must provide the OCN that's registered with NPAC, also known as the NPAC "SPID," prior to placing orders for LNP.

The LNP ordering process begins when a Carrier submits an LNP LSR to CenturyTel. Activations are limited: DID, Type I, and Type II, to 100 per Carrier per day; POTS 50 per Carrier per day. Upon receipt and validation of a LSR, CenturyTel issues a FOC to the Carrier with a due date and service orders are issued, if applicable. It is the Carrier's responsibility to send a "Create Subscription Version (SV)" to the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) upon receiving a FOC. This indicates the Carrier's intent to port the number. CenturyTel then sends a "Concur SV" to NPAC. The Carrier then sends an "Activate SV" to NPAC on the due date, indicating that the number has been ported.

After receiving notification from NPAC about the Carrier's "Activate SV," CenturyTel issues or completes a Disconnect service order, and listing order if applicable, depending on the type of request. CenturyTel then sends an E-911 Unlock message to, a neutral third party responsible for the E-911 database administration. The Carrier sends an E-911 Migrate message.

It is important to note that a supplemental LSR is needed to modify the due date or add or remove phone numbers from the request. CenturyTel will return a FOC for the supplemental LSR. The Carrier must modify the SVs for each telephone number impacted.

The LNP ordering process can be divided into four sub-processes:

Term	Definition
Order Submission:	Carrier sends an LNP LSR to the CenturyTel Support Center via electronic interface through CenturyTel Ordering System (COS).
Order Validation:	CenturyTel validates the Carrier LSR for errors, and requests clarification when necessary.
Order Administration:	CenturyTel issues service orders for LNP requests, if applicable. CenturyTel sends a FOC to the Carrier, if clarification is not needed. The Carrier receives the FOC and immediately sends a "Create SV" to NPAC. CenturyTel then sends a "Concur SV" to NPAC. The Carrier sends the "Activate SV" to NPAC on the due date, porting the number.
Order Completion:	CenturyTel issues or completes the Disconnect order, and listing order if applicable, and sends E-911 Unlock message to the E-911 database provider. The Carrier sends E-911 Migrate message.

LSRs to cancel or make a changes to any port order must be received by 5:00 PM CT on the scheduled due date. Note: occasionally an influx of orders occurs, causing delays in order entry and FOC receipts. To obtain due date information, please contact the Customer Service Support Group. Orders received after 3 PM will be processed as if received next business day.

Number Portability Using the Ten-Digit Trigger Method:

When requested by a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) and/or Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) provider pursuant to its agreement with CenturyTel, CenturyTel will use the "ten-digit trigger method" (TDT) to implement number portability via the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated Local Routing Number process, but only to the extent such method is technically feasible. CenturyTel has identified a narrow set of circumstances when the use of TDT is not technically feasible.

Specifically, when a CLEC/CMRS provider requests that a number be ported from a Nortel DMS10 or Siemens DCO switch, and the traffic associated with that number currently is routed over an Internet Service Provider (ISP)- or Direct Inward Dialing (DID)-type trunk group, or similar trunk group, TDT is not technically feasible due to inherent technical limitations in these two types of switches. In this situation, the parties must effect the porting of the number using a Coordinated Hot Cut (CHC) process.

▪ Service Order Charges

All orders submitted (ASRs and LSRs) are subject to application of Service Order Charges.

Carriers shall place order for number porting by submitting a local service request (LSR) to CenturyTel. A service order charge will be applicable when submitting a Local Service Request (LSR) for porting. The Service Ordering Charge covers the administrative order processing costs and is not associated with the recovery of any technical or materials costs that may be recovered through other charges. The rate charged will either be the contracted rate from the Agreement or a tariffed service order charge. The Purchase Order Number (PON) will be the identification for an individual LSR for billing purposes. CenturyTel will bill the service order charge for an LSR regardless if the LSR is later supplemented, clarified, or cancelled.

Tariffed service order charges are referenced on the Technical References page of this web site:

http://www.centurytel.com/WholesaleServices/technical_references/tech_refs.cfm

▪ Network Interface Device (NID) Procedures

A NID is a device or connection point that connects the network to the inside wire of a customer's premises, which provides a test point for the end user.

To view the procedures associated with NIDs, click on the following link:

http://www.centurytel.com/WholesaleServices/technical_references/nid_procedures.cfm

▪ Unbundled Network Element (UNE)

To the extent that there may be any conflict between a definition below and a definition in the Telecom Act of 1996, or its implementing orders or rules, the definition in the Act or orders and rules will be the controlling definition.

UNE (Unbundled Network Element) is a term that describes various network components which can only be ordered under the terms of applicable Section 251 (c) Agreements with non-rural ILECs. Where such Agreements exist, CLECs must adhere to the terms and conditions of their signed Interconnection Agreement, which includes all necessary conditions related to Unbundled Loops.

To view the process for submitting a request for a UNE, click on the following link:

http://www.centurytel.com/WholesaleServices/technical_references/docs/UNE_Process.pdf

2-Wire Analog Loop

A 2-Wire Analog Loop is a transmission facility which supports analog voice frequency, voice band services with loop start or ground start signaling within the frequency spectrum of approximately 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.

Matt Kohly

From: centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net
Sent: Wednesday, January 31, 2007 5:41 PM
To: centurytel@sockettelecom.com
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

PON: P4174699090
Status changed from submitted to provisioned
31-Jan-2007

Schedule MK - 7

Matt Kohly

From: centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2007 1:48 PM
To: centurytel@sockettelecom.com
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

PON: P4174699090
Status changed from provisioned to complete
7-Feb-2007

Matt Kohly

From: Joey H. Bales [Joey.Bales@centurytel.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2007 1:11 PM
To: rmkohly@sockettelecom.com
Cc: Trey Albritton; Max Cox; Susan Smith
Subject: Port Request of 417-469-4900

Matt:
Socket has requested a port for 417-469-4900, a Willow Springs ISP number. This number is associated with a trunk group and must be worked by our NSC group. Upon review by our tech with the NSC group, this number is associated with an existing ISP trunk group that has 120 trunks in place, but requires 121. Porting this number will result in immediate blockage; therefore, the port order will be denied. The direct POI threshold for Willow springs is 3.4 DS1s. This will immediately exceed the threshold and our existing capacity. Socket will need to establish a new direct trunk group to Willow Springs.

Would you please look into this and advise?

On another note - Socket's account (Ban # 301657411) is considerably past due and payment has not been received since last payment in November 2006. No payments recorded as being received for December '06 and January '07 bill. We need to address this soon and have some resolution.

Socket account (403125593) is also past due and payment has not been received since last payment in September '06.

Please get back with me later this week or first of next week.

Thanks
Joey

Matt Kohly

From: centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2007 2:32 PM
To: centurytel@sockettelecom.com
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

PON: P4174699090A
Status changed from submitted to unworkable
26-Feb-2007

Schedule MK -10

Menu

Main Page

Start Order
Search Orders

Service Guide

Billing Dispute

Billing Dispute Report

Search Orders

Orders in jeopardy may be edited and resubmitted by clicking on the order date.

Order Date	Order Type	Order Status	Order Number	Due Date	User
Feb 23, 2007	PORTONLY	unworkable		n/a	Matt Kohly

Circuit ID:
Comments: 022607..PON: P4174699090A..Rejecting order due to we cannot port tn's at this time...In order for tn's to be ported a direct trunk will need to be set up....Please contact Joey Bales for further explanation....A.Rigsby

Matt Kohly

From: Susan Smith [susan.smith@centurytel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2007 2:29 PM
To: Joey H. Bales; rmkohly@sockettelecom.com
Subject: Number Portability

Article III -

This Agreement, and the Parties' performance hereunder, shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Act, and applicable federal and Missouri law.

50. CenturyTel further agrees to provide Number Portability in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

CenturyTel's obligation to provide "number portability" when a customer changes providers is stated at Section 147 U.S.C. 251 (b)(2). The term "number portability" is specifically defined as excluding attempts to change the serving location of the customer. Section 147 U.S.C. 151 (30) defines "number portability" as follows:

> The term 'number portability' means the ability of users of telecommunications services to retain, at the same location, existing telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one telecommunications carrier to another.

CenturyTel
Susan Smith
Dir External Affairs
911 N. Bishop Rd., C207
Texarkana, TX 75503
tel: 903-792-3499
fax: +1 903-735-6612
mobile: +1 903-826-8546
susan.smith@CenturyTel.com

Matt Kohly

From: Kurt Bruemmer [kbruemmer@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 8:30 AM
To: Matt Kohly
Subject: Fw: PORTONLY - Status Change

----- Original Message -----
From: <centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net>
To: <centurytel@sockettelecom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2006 10:07 AM
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

>
> PON: P5733228421
> Status changed from submitted to provisioned
> 1-Nov-2006
>
>

Schedule MK - 12

Matt Kohly

From: Kurt Bruemmer [kbruemmer@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 8:30 AM
To: Matt Kohly
Subject: Fw: PORTONLY - Status Change

----- Original Message -----
From: <centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net>
To: <centurytel@sockettelecom.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 09, 2006 11:24 AM
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

>
> PON: P5733228421
> Status changed from provisioned to complete
> 9-Nov-2006
>
>

Matt Kohly

From: Joey H. Bales [Joey.Bales@centurytel.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2006 4:46 PM
To: rmkohly@sockettelecom.com
Subject: RE: Number ports that are not working

Matt:
These were in the process of being worked when the directive was given to stop. They were completed in our billing but not at the NSC. Now they should be working.

-----Original Message-----
From: Matt Kohly [mailto:rmkohly@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 12, 2006 4:31 PM
To: Joey H. Bales
Subject: RE: Number ports that are not working

We will confirm that they are working. Can you tell me what the problem was?

-----Original Message-----
From: Joey H. Bales [mailto:Joey.Bales@centurytel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 12, 2006 4:22 PM
To: rmkohly@sockettelecom.com
Subject: RE: Number ports that are not working

Matt:
These numbers should be working now.

Joey

-----Original Message-----
From: Matt Kohly [mailto:rmkohly@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 12, 2006 8:23 AM
To: Susan Smith
Cc: Joey H. Bales
Subject: Number ports that are not working

Susan,

As we discussed on our call, below is list of numbers that Socket submitted
order to have ported and the orders were processed and returned as complete
but the port is not working properly for calls that route through the end-office. IXC calls to those numbers worked properly.

573-732-3078
573-732-3239
573-245-6122
573-245-6142
573-885-0194
573-885-0254
573-637-9367
573-546-1932
573-648-2326
573-598-3863
573-269-1468
573-322-8421

I would appreciate it if you could have these fixed so that calls dialed

through the end office routed properly.

Thanks,

Matt Kohly
Socket Telecom

Matt Kohly

From: Kurt Bruemmer [kbruemmer@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 8:32 AM
To: Matt Kohly
Subject: Fw: PORTONLY - Status Change

----- Original Message -----
From: <centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net>
To: <centurytel@sockettelecom.com>
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2006 6:00 PM
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

>
> PON: P5736379367
> Status changed from unworkable to provisioned
> 30-Oct-2006
>
>

Schedule MK - 14

Matt Kohly

From: Kurt Bruemmer [kbruemmer@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 2:25 PM
To: Matt Kohly
Subject: Fw: PORTONLY - Status Change

----- Original Message -----
From: <centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net>
To: <centurytel@sockettelecom.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 09, 2006 11:28 AM
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

>
> PON: P5736379367
> Status changed from provisioned to complete
> 9-Nov-2006
>
>

Exhibit MK_____
Sample of Call Detail Records (some fields omitted) indicating locally dialed calls in Lesterville were landing on Socket's switch.

count	Incoming CIC	Outgoing Interface	Carrier Connect Date	Carrier Connect Time	Carrier Duration	Calling Party Number	Called Party Number	Carrier Release Date	Carrier Release Time	Conversation_Connect Date	Conversation Connect Time	Conversation Duration	Conversation Release Date	Conversation Release Time	Incoming Trunk Group Name	Outgoing Trunk Group Name	International Indicator	Originating Point Code	Destination Point Code	Dialed Number
57757522	51	1	4/17/2007	1:03:31 PM	23576	5736372693	5736379367	4/17/2007	42:48.0	4/17/2007	03:31.0	23572	4/17/2007	42:48.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57765384	24	1	4/17/2007	1:20:55 PM	36495	5736372563	5736379367	4/17/2007	21:43.0	4/17/2007	20:54.0	36493	4/17/2007	21:43.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57777953	55	1	4/17/2007	3:09:54 PM	7739	5736372563	5736379367	4/17/2007	22:46.0	4/17/2007	09:53.0	7738	4/17/2007	22:46.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57779148	6	1	4/17/2007	1:07:53 PM	84338	5736372011	5736379367	4/17/2007	28:25.0	4/17/2007	07:52.0	84337	4/17/2007	28:25.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57788998	24	1	4/17/2007	4:08:54 PM	4628	5736372563	5736379367	4/17/2007	16:36.0	4/17/2007	08:54.0	4626	4/17/2007	16:36.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57792697	6	1	4/17/2007	3:28:43 PM	38771	5736372011	5736379367	4/17/2007	33:20.0	4/17/2007	28:43.0	38770	4/17/2007	33:20.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57811260	22	1	4/17/2007	1:59:12 PM	156048	5736372390	5736379367	4/17/2007	19:16.0	4/17/2007	59:12.0	158047	4/17/2007	19:16.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111
57834065	40	1	4/17/2007	2:37:44 PM	288981	5736372557	5736379367	4/17/2007	39:21.0	4/17/2007	37:43.0	288980	4/17/2007	39:21.0	STLSLOC_05	NONAME	0	16355941	0	3145841111

Matt Kohly

From: Kurt Bruemmer [kbruemmer@sockettelecom.com]
Sent: Friday, April 27, 2007 8:33 AM
To: Matt Kohly
Subject: Fw: PORTONLY - Status Change

----- Original Message -----
From: <centurytelorderprocessing@centurytel.net>
To: <centurytel@sockettelecom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2007 4:29 PM
Subject: PORTONLY - Status Change

>
> PON: P5736379367
> Status changed from complete to unworkable
> 17-Apr-2007
>
>

Schedule MK - 16

Socket Telecom

Number Portability Presentation
To LNPA-WG
March 13, 2007

Schedule MK - 17

The Issue

Is a LEC obligated to port a customer's number if the customer's existing service is being replaced by a service that includes an Out-Of-Calling Scope (FX or Remote Call Forward) component resulting in a change in service location but no change to call rating/routing or calling scope?

Two Possible Outcomes

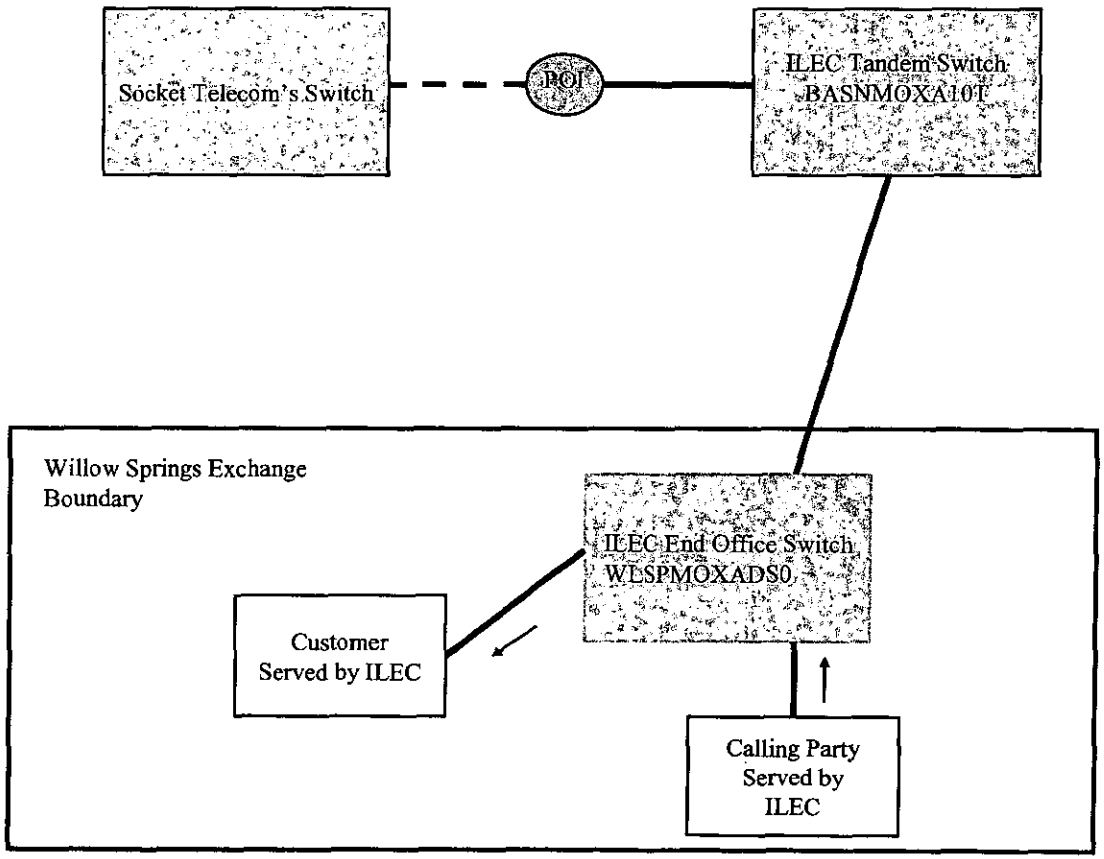
- Socket's position is that a carrier is obligated to port a customer's number in this case since the customer will retain the same local calling scope, the customer's number will remain assigned to the same rate center before and after the port, and call routing will be same whether the new CLEC assigns its own number or ports the customer's existing number away.
- Another LEC has taken the position that it is not obligated to port the number is this situation because the customer's service location will change as a result of the port. This position is based upon the definition of Local Number Portability, which it believes restricts number porting obligations only to instances where the customer's service location remains the same.

Five Scenarios for Serving Customer

- **Scenario 1: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by ILEC**
- **Scenario 2: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a Socket issued number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA**
- **Scenario 3: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a ported number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA**
- **Scenario 4: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket issued number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service**
- **Scenario 5: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by a ported number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service**

Socket Telecom, LCC
LNP Presentation to
LNPA-WG

Scenario 1: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by ILEC



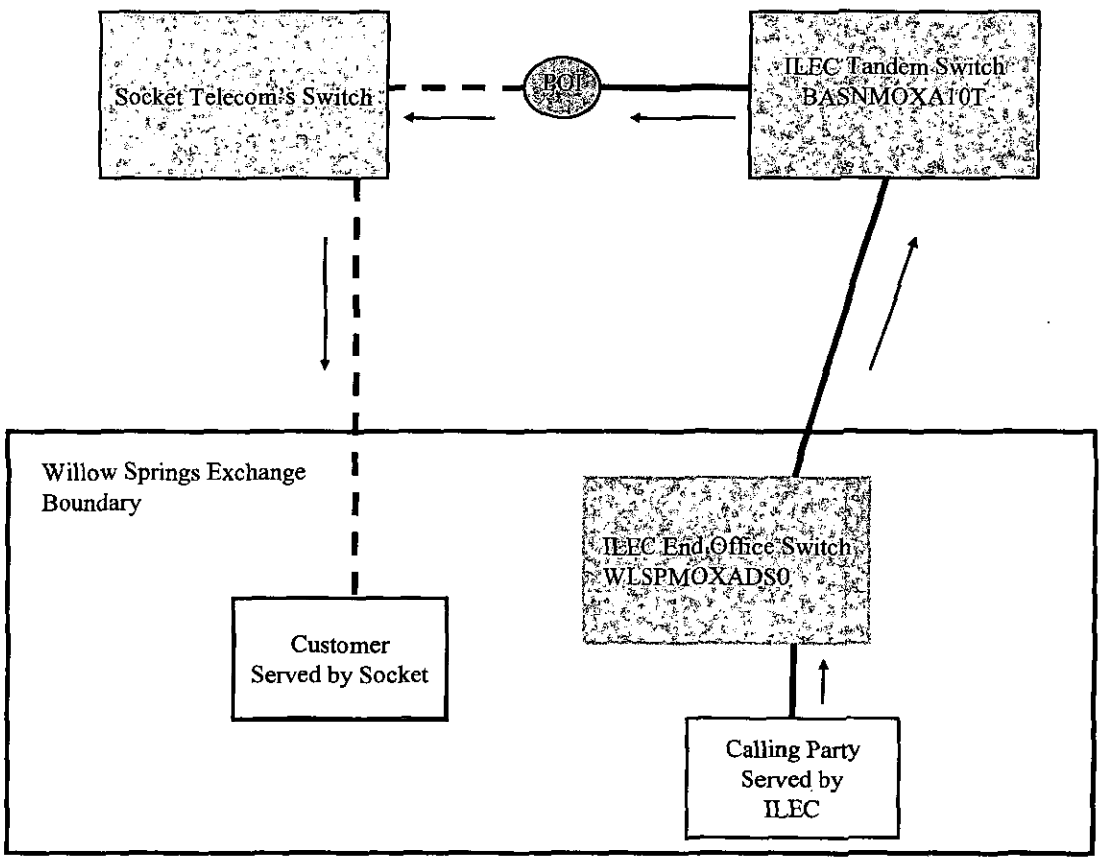
Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 service from ILEC.

Customer is assigned a number from the ILEC that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 where it is passed to the the customer

Scenario 2: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a Socket issued number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA

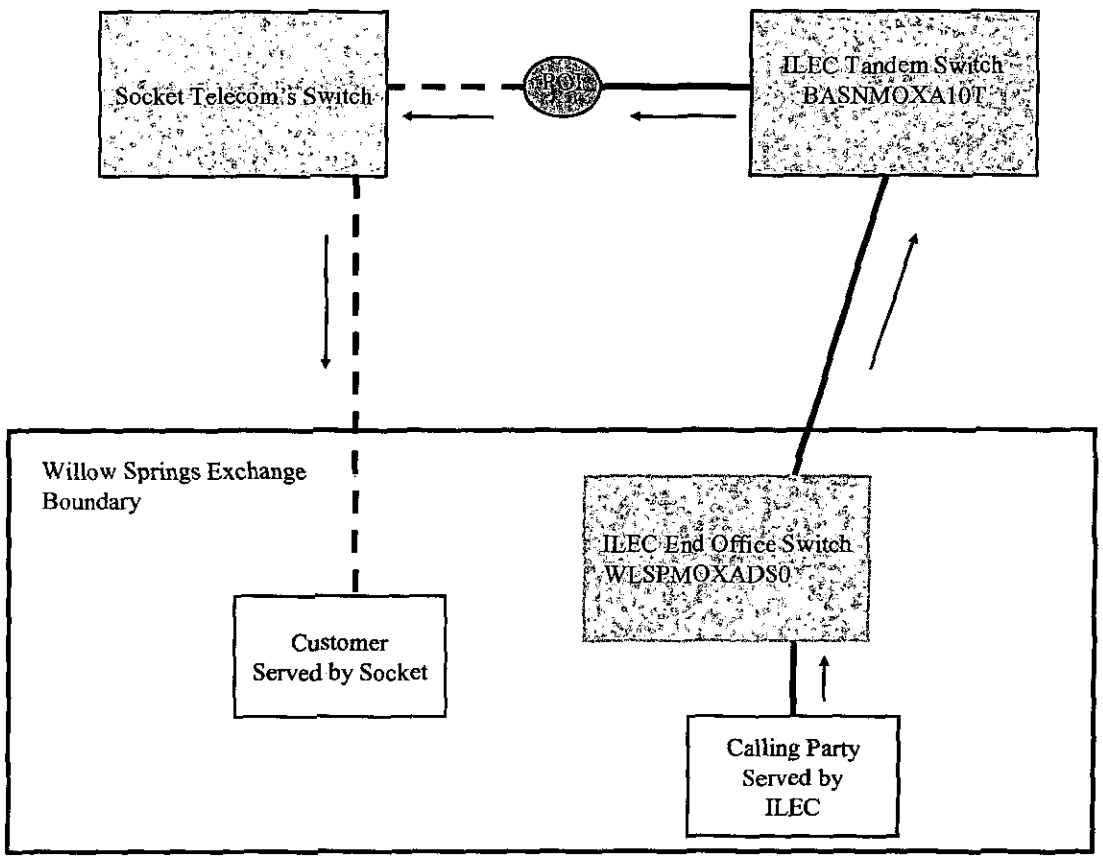


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service via loop facility provided by Socket. Customer is assigned a number from the Socket that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 262-6xxx to call Customer served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Scenario 3: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a ported number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA

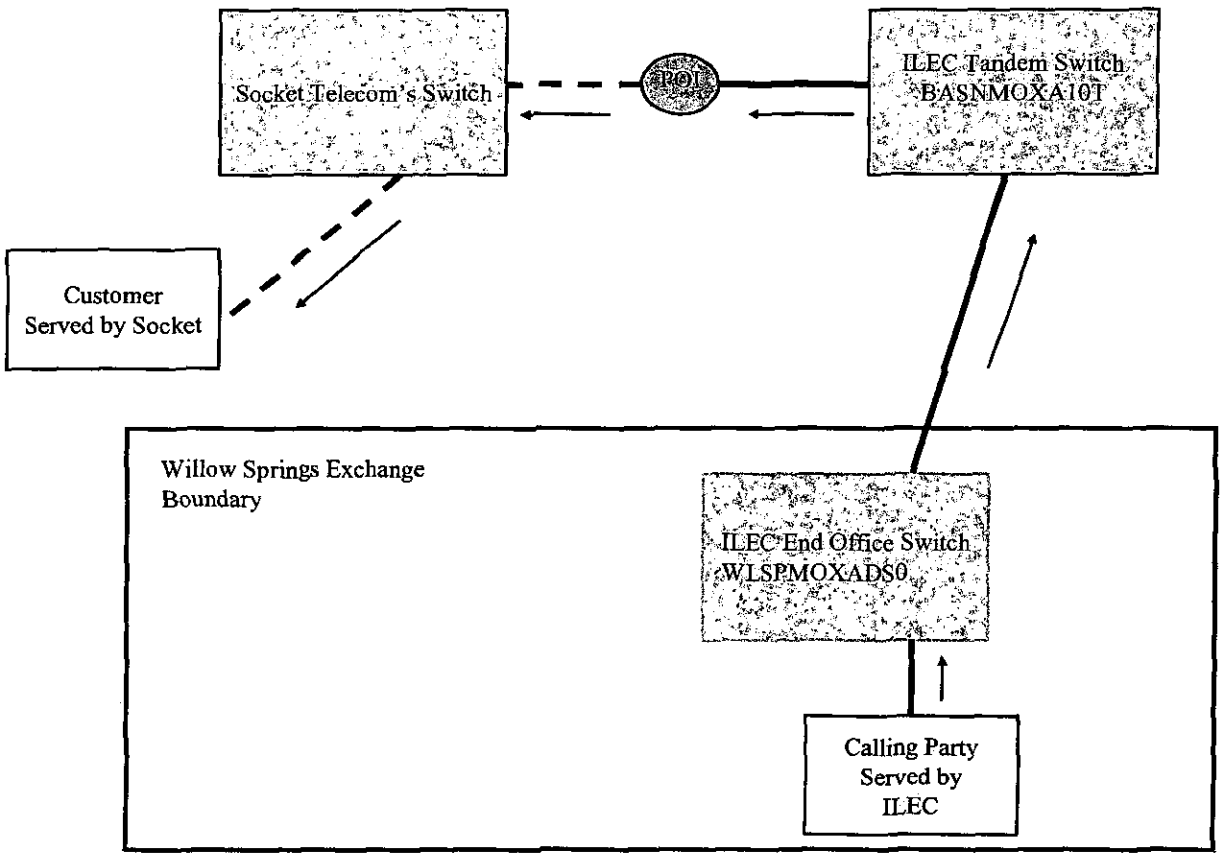


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service via Loop Facility Provided by Socket. Customer Retains its ported number that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer served by Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Scenario 4: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket issued number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service

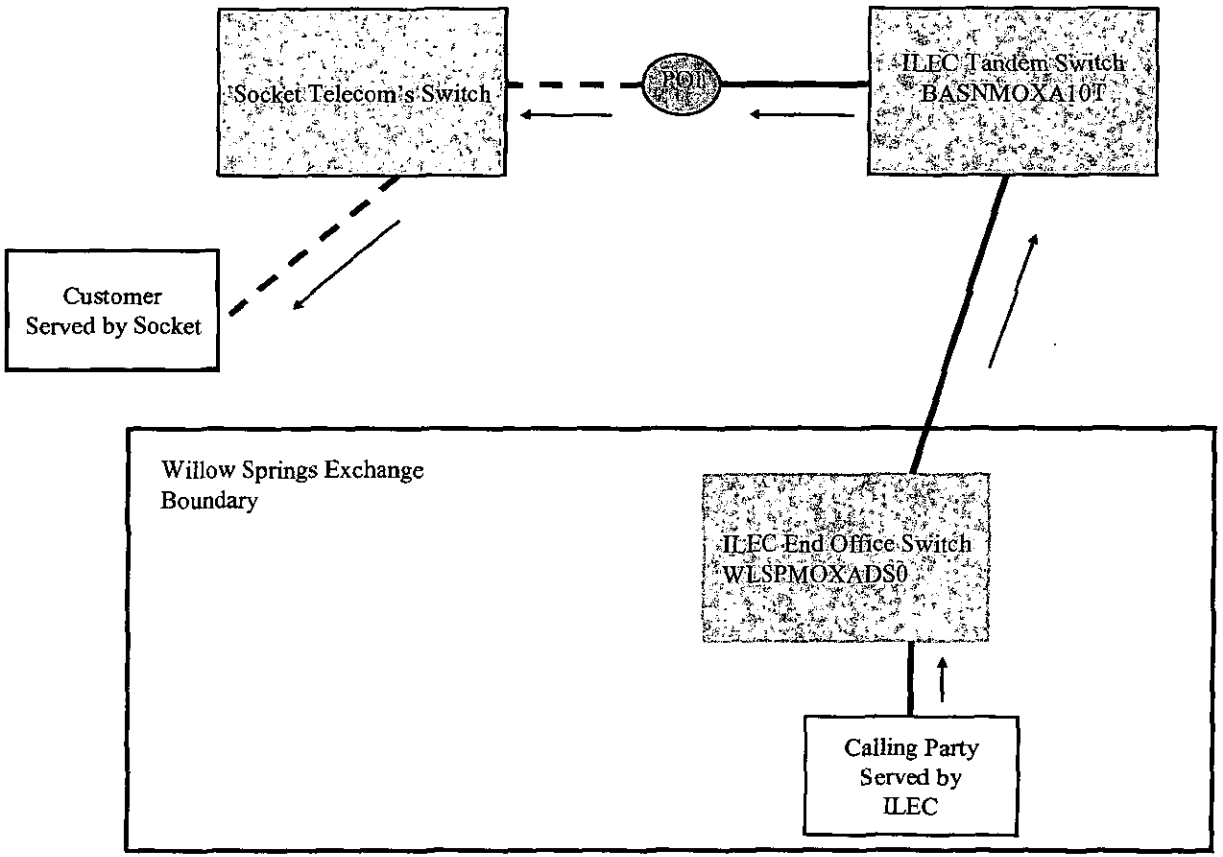


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service with Foreign Exchange Service provided by Socket. Customer is assigned a number from Socket that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 252-6XXX to call Customer Served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Scenario 5: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by a ported number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service



Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service with Foreign Exchange Service provided by Socket. Customer retains its ported number that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer Served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Calling Scope and Call Rating

- In each Scenario, the Customer's phone number is assigned to the Willow Springs (WLSPMOXA) exchange.
- Calls to Customer's ILEC-issued or CLEC-issued phone number from other phone numbers assigned to the Willow Springs exchange are rated as local calls.
  - This occurs regardless whether the Customer is served
    - By ILEC or Socket
    - By Loop Facilities provided by Socket to Willow Springs or via an FX Arrangement
- Bottom Line: Neither the Customer's Rate Center Designation or Call Rating change as a result of the number port.

Call Routing

- As with any number port, Call Routing will change when a number is ported.
  - In ILEC Scenario (Scenario 1), calls stay within ILEC's network.
  - In Socket Scenario (Scenarios 2 – 5) calls are routed by ILEC to Socket through the Point of Interconnection.
- In Socket Scenarios (Scenarios 2 – 5) Call Routing Remains the Same Regardless of the use of ported numbers or provision service via a Foreign Exchange arrangement.
- Bottom Line: Call Routing is the same whether Socket issues a new phone number or is able to port the existing phone number.

Regardless of Scenario, ILEC and CLEC Interconnection Obligations Remain the Same

- With Socket-issued phone number, the ILEC transports its customer's originating calls from Willow Springs to the Point of Interconnection (POI). Socket transports that call from the POI to its switch and then routes that call to its customer.
- With ILEC-ported phone number, the ILEC transports its customer's originating call from Willow Springs to the POI. Socket transports that call from the POI to its switch and then routes that call to its customer.

Why does Socket believe a change in service location in this instance does not alleviate a carrier's obligation to port a customer's number?

- LNP rules and documentation addressing porting obligations focus on promoting competition and making changing service providers as convenient as possible for customers.
- Limitations on number porting obligations generally hinge on technical feasibility issues.
- Porting a number in this situation is technically feasible
  - As long as call routing and rating do not change, porting the number is technically feasible.

Why does Socket believe a change in service location in this instance does not alleviate a carrier's obligation to port a customer's number?

- Socket's rate center designation/call rating is consistent with Central Office Code Assignment Guidelines published by ATIS
  - With Wireline Services, it is generally presumed that a customer's rate center designation will correspond with the customer's physical location.
  - However, Section 2.14 of Central Office Code Assignment Guideline published by ATIS recognizes that services such as Foreign Exchange Service are exceptions to this general premise.

Why does Socket believe a change in service location in this instance does not alleviate a carrier's obligation to port a customer's number?

- In addressing location portability in the context of wireless-wireline portability, the FCC focused on the following
  - The customer retains the same rate center designation
  - Calling Rating remains the same
  - Call Routing remains the same whether the new carrier assigns a new number or ports the number from the previous carrier.
- The FCC determined that as long as this criteria was met, carriers were required to permit the customer to port his/her phone number.

See FCC 03-284, CTIA Petitions for Declaratory Ruling on Wireline -Wireless Porting Obligations, MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER AND FURTHER NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING, Nov. 10, 2003, Para. 28

Why does Socket believe a change in service location in this instance does not alleviate a carrier's obligation to port a customer's number?

- The facts in this situation are consistent with past FCC determinations that carriers are obligated to permit numbers to be ported under the following conditions -
  - The customer's service location changes
  - The customer retains the same rate center designation
  - Calling Rating remains the same
  - Call Routing remains the same whether the new carrier assigns a new number or ports the number from the previous carrier.

NANC OPERATING MANUAL

Version 1

FINAL

March 14, 2006

Schedule MK - 19

NANC Training Mission:

The mission of the NANC Training (NT) ad hoc committee was to work collectively with the NANC members to develop a brief yet cohesive NANC Operating Manual. This manual was delivered in the form of training via chapter, to the NANC members in both the September and November 2005 NANC meetings. The end goal was to provide an informational tool for new NANC participants who should have a better understanding of the NANC protocol after reviewing this manual. This project was short-term, and updates to the manual may be made through the NANC Chairman.

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Chapter I1
FCC Creation of the NANC

NANC Background

The North American Numbering Council (NANC) is a Federal Advisory Committee. The NANC advises the Commission and makes recommendations, reached through consensus, that foster efficient and impartial number administration. The NANC is composed of representatives of telecommunications carriers, regulators, cable providers, VoIP providers, industry associations, vendors and consumer advocates. Working groups and task forces made up of industry experts have been established by the NANC to assist it in its efforts. The initial NANC charter was filed with Congress on October 5, 1995, and the NANC held its first meeting on October 1, 1996. The current charter expires October 4, 2005.

The Commission's procurement of entities to serve as the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), and Pooling Administrator (PA) were based on the NANC's recommended technical requirements. The NANC also developed and recommended the database architecture and administrative plan for the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) as captured in the Commissions First Report and Order on Telephone Number Portability FCC 96-286, CC Docket No. 95-116. Since its inception, the NANC has provided recommendations to the Commission which have addressed a myriad of issues, including wireline/wireless integration for local number portability, abbreviated dialing arrangements, the neutrality of toll free database administration, and the feasibility of local number portability for 500/900 numbers. The NANC is currently working on issues such as monitoring wireless and intermodal LNP implementation, and the impact of VoIP and Electronic Numbering (ENUM) on the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).

In the Matter of Administration of the North American Numbering Plan
CC Docket No. 92-237 REPORT AND ORDER
Adopted: July 13, 1995; Released: July 13, 1995

Par. 1: We adopt a model for administration of numbering in which the North American Numbering Council will make recommendations to the Commission, develop policy, initially resolve disputes and guide the North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

Par. 2: (w)e intend to seek advice from the North American Numbering Council on such issues including, but not limited to, a plan to transfer responsibility for administering central office codes to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator; conservation of numbering resources, including examination of ways to ensure efficient use of number resources; and whether the NANC, after two years, should continue as a federal advisory committee. Additionally, we intend to seek on a continuing basis advice from the North American Numbering Council on steps the Commission can take to foster efficient and impartial number administration.

Par. 42: We intend to undertake the procedural steps set forth in FACA to create the "North American Numbering Council" (NANC) as a Federal Advisory Committee for the purpose of addressing and advising the Commission on policy matters relating to administration of the NANP, some of which are discussed below and others of which may arise in the future.

Par 46: The purpose of the NANC will be to provide to the Commission advice and recommendations reached through consensus to foster efficient and impartial number administration as telecommunications competition emerges. Additionally, we direct the NANC to select as NANP Administrator an independent, non-government entity that is not closely associated with any particular industry segment. Initially, we seek from the NANC recommendations on: (1) What the transition plan should be for transferring CO code administration responsibilities from LECs to the new NANP Administrator? (2) What measures should be taken to conserve numbering resources? (3) What number resources, beyond those currently administered by the NANP Administrator should the NANP Administrator administer? and (4) Whether the NANC, after two years, should continue as a federal advisory committee.

Par. 47: An advisory committee created under FACA must have a membership fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented. In meeting this requirement we anticipate council membership would be drawn from all segments of the industry including LECs, Interexchange Carriers (IXCs), Wireless Service Providers, Competitive Access Providers and other interested parties both within the United States and from other NANP member countries. We further

anticipate council membership will include members representing state interests such as NARUC, state public utility commissions, telecommunications users and other consumers groups. The specific membership will be determined when the NANC charter is established. Additionally, meetings must be open to the public, detailed meeting minutes prepared and a designated federal official present at all meetings.

In the Matter of Telephone Number Portability CC Docket No. 95-116
First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
Adopted: June 27, 1996; Released: July 2, 1996

Par 5: We conclude that a system of regional databases that are managed by an independent administrator will serve the public interest. We direct the North American Numbering Council (NANC) to provide initial oversight of this regional database system. We direct the NANC to determine the number and location of the regional databases and to select one or more administrators responsible for deploying the database system.

Par 9: We hereby direct the NANC to select as a local number portability administrator(s) (LNPA(s)) one or more independent, non-governmental entities that are not aligned with any particular telecommunications industry segment within seven months of the initial meeting of the NANC..... The fundamental purpose of the NANC is to act as an oversight committee with the technical and operational expertise to advise the Commission on numbering issues. The Commission has already directed the NANC to select a NANPA.

Par 95: We believe that the NANC should determine, in the first instance, whether one or multiple administrators should be selected, whether LNPA(s) can be the same entity selected to be the NANPA, how the LNPA(s) should be selected, the specific duties of the LNPA(s), and the geographic coverage of the regional databases. Once the NANC has selected the LNPA(s) and determined the locations of the regional databases, it must report its decisions to the Commission. The NANC should also determine the technical interoperability and operational standards, the user interface between telecommunications carriers and the LNPA(s), and the network interface between the SMS and the downstream databases. Finally, the NANC should develop the technical specifications for the regional databases, e.g., whether a regional database should consist of a service management system (SMS) or an SMS/SCP pair. In reaching its decisions, the NANC should consider the most cost- effective way of accomplishing number portability. We note that it will be essential for the NANPA to keep track of information regarding the porting of numbers between and among carriers. We thus believe it necessary for the NANC to set guidelines and standards by which the NANPA and LNPA(s) share numbering information so that

both entities can efficiently and effectively administer the assignment of the numbering resource.

Par. 99: We believe that, at this time, the information contained in the number portability regional databases should be limited to the information necessary to route telephone calls to the appropriate service providers. The NANC should determine the specific information necessary to provide number portability. To include, for example, the information necessary to provide E911 services or proprietary customer-specific information would complicate the functions of the number portability databases and impose requirements that may have varied impacts on different localities.

Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CC Docket No. 96-98, Second Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order Released 8/8/1996

52.11 North American Numbering Council.

The duties of the North American Numbering Council (NANC), may include, but are not
limited to:

(a) advising the Commission on policy matters relating to the administration of the
NANP in the United States;

(b) making recommendations, reached through consensus, that foster efficient and
impartial number administration;

(c) initially resolving disputes, through consensus, pertaining to number administration
in the United States;

(d) recommending to the Commission an appropriate entity to serve as the NANPA;

(e) recommending to the Commission an appropriate mechanism for recovering the
costs of NANP administration in the United States, consistent with ☐ 52.17;

(f) carrying out the duties described in ☐ 52.25; and

(g) carrying out this part as directed by the Commission.

Chapter I2
Consensus

Ideally, every decision taken by NANC and its subsidiary groups will be made by unanimous consent. The Chair and Members should make reasonable attempts to achieve unanimity. However, a requirement of unanimity would make it impossible for NANC to make any controversial decisions since each Member would hold veto power.

When a decision must be made and unanimity is not possible, NANC decisions will be made by consensus. (This means that decisions are *not* made by simple majority voting.)

But, what is "consensus" and how is it determined?

Fundamentally, determining when consensus is reached is a judgment call to be made by the Chair. Included in the Chair's judgment are not just the numbers of Members "for" or "against" but, more importantly, the "weight" (i.e., the experience, reputation and knowledge) of each Member who is "for" or "against." Another judgment factor to be considered by the Chair is the intensity with which each Member's views are held.

The Chair cannot and should not attempt to determine when consensus is achieved by some sort of mechanical "objective" process. However, the following examples illustrate how the subjective decision might be made.

Each NANC Member earns his or her consensus "weight" through regular participation, expertise, collegiality and other factors valued by the Chair. Thus, if only one "heavyweight" – a very experienced, knowledgeable and fair person – was strongly against a decision, that might be enough to defeat consensus. Similarly, if a large number of "lightweights" (i.e., those who have earned little respect, rarely attend meetings or participate in them) attend a meeting and take one side of an issue and a similar number of "heavyweights" are on the other side, it would be reasonable for the Chair to find that the heavyweights' view constitute the consensus. Similarly, a smaller number of heavyweight Members with intensely held views could constitute the consensus against weakly held views of lighter weight Members.

Because determining consensus is inherently a subjective judgment by the Chair, due process requires a Members who are disappointed by the Chair's decision have an appeal. In NANC, any Member who disputes the finding of a "consensus" may bring their point of view to the next higher authority as a minority opinion. (The higher authority is the full NANC in the case of subsidiary

groups' decisions and the FCC in the case of the full NANC's decisions). It is better for the higher authority to receive a "consensus" decision and one or more "minority" opinions than to have no recommendations at all. Indeed, having both "consensus" and "minority" views can be very valuable to the higher authority.

In summary, unanimity is ideal. When unanimity is impossible, anything other than the admittedly subjective consensus process runs the risk of gridlock. It is much better to present a disputed consensus opinion than no advice at all. Consensus keeps things moving and the "appeal" process ensures fairness.

Chapter I3
Relationship

NANC maintains both a formal and informal relationship with various industry groups. These relationships are either defined by FCC Order, identified in the NANC Charter or are conducted under an informal exchange of information with other identified subject matter expert organizations.

Examples:

- Formal relationships defined by FCC Order - NANPA, PA, B&C Agent, NAPM LLC, and the FCC
- Formal relationships defined by the NANC Charter – ATIS Industry Numbering Committee (INC)
- Formal relationship defined by the NANC – Working Groups, Issue Management Groups (IMG) that NANC may create to investigate, study and prepare draft recommendations for its consideration
- Informal relationships defined by either the NANC or other parties that need to exchange information with the NANC include various industry standards and technology related groups – e.g. ATIS Committees - NIIF, ESIF

Chapter I4
Numbering and Public Policy

What is the North American Numbering Council (NANC)?
On October 5, 1995, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established the North American Council (NANC), by filing its charter with Congress, to provide advice and recommendations the FCC and other governments (including Canada and Caribbean countries) on numbering issues. As a Federal Advisory Committee to the Commission (under Title 5, U.S.C.), one of the NANC's first assignments was to select neutral administrators for the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) and local number portability (LNP). Following a competitive bidding process, the NANC selected Lockheed Martin's Communications Industry Services (now NeuStar, Inc.) to be the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) and as the Local Number Portability Administrator (LNPA).

Since its inception, the Council has provided the Commission with critically important recommendations regarding numbering issues. These recommendations have addressed a myriad of issues, including wireline/wireless integration for local number portability, abbreviated dialing arrangements, the neutrality of toll free database administration and the feasibility of local number portability for 500/900 numbers. In addition, the NANC has recently made recommendations concerning methods for optimizing the use of numbering resources, the assignment of Feature Group D Carrier Identification Codes to switchless resellers, and technical specifications for a National Pooling Administrator and the North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

The value of this federal advisory committee to the telecommunications industry and to the American public cannot be overstated. Numbers are the means by which businesses and consumers gain access to, and reap the benefits of, the public switched network. The Council's recommendations to the Commission facilitate fair and efficient numbering administration in North America and help ensure that numbering resources are available to all telecommunications service providers, consistent with the requirements of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. www.nanc-chair.org/docs/nanc-chair.html

How do you become a member of the NANC?
NANC members include representatives from local exchange carriers (LECs), interexchange carriers, wireless providers, manufacturers, state regulators, consumer groups and telecommunications associations. www.nanc-chair.org/docs/nanc-chair.html

NANC members are approved by the FCC Wireline Competition Bureau as primary and alternate representatives of their firm or organization. The membership has evolved through consolidations, new entrants to the market and shifts in technology. The FCC actively monitors the membership mix to assure a fair representation of interests in this advisory committee.

Chapter I5
Members as Representatives

What is the role of a NANC Member?

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Council will assure that NANP and LNP administration supports the following policy objectives: (1) that NANP and LNP administration facilitates entry into the communications marketplace by making numbering resources available on an efficient, timely basis to communications service providers; (2) that NANP and LNP administration does not unduly favor or disfavor any particular industry segment or group of consumers; (3) that NANP and LNP administration does not unduly favor one technology over another; (4) that NANP and LNP administration gives consumers easy access to the public switched telephone network; and (5) that NANP and LNP administration ensures that the interests of all NANP member countries are addressed fairly and efficiently, fostering continued integration of the NANP across NANP member countries. www.nanc-chair.org/docs/nanc-chair.html

Membership in the NANC is designed to provide the FCC with a broad perspective on numbering issues.

1. Members should be present, on time, and prepared to stay until the end of the meeting.
2. Members should review all relevant documents prior to meetings and be prepared to discuss all agenda items.
3. Members should refrain from repeating comments already made to ensure that all participants have an opportunity to have comments fairly and completely presented.
4. Members comments should be relevant and to the point.
5. Members should strive to find grounds on which to reach consensus.
6. Members should always be civil and courteous and respect the dignity of NANC members and others.
7. Members with positions on agenda items, who want those positions understood and considered, are encouraged to provide contributions outlining their positions in advance of meetings.
8. Members should notify the DFO, ADFO, and NANC Chair in advance of a meeting if either the member or alternate is unable to attend. Any modifications to NANC representation (i.e., changes to designated member or alternate) must be approved by the FCC.
9. Members will review and agree upon final documents and or letters prior to official transmittal.
10. Members have an obligation to reflect the public interest considerations when representing their interest group.

11. Members are expected to share NANC developments with the entities that they represent. (NANC Guidelines and Operating Principles April 17, 2001, www.nanc-chair.org/docs/principles.html

The NARUC Representatives

The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (The NARUC) is a non-profit organization founded in 1889. Its members include the governmental agencies that are engaged in the regulation of utilities and carriers in the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The NARUC's member agencies regulate the activities of telecommunications, energy, and water utilities.

The NARUC's mission is to serve the public interest by improving the quality and effectiveness of public utility regulation. The NARUC's members work to ensure the establishment and maintenance of utility services as may be required by the public convenience and necessity, and to ensure that such services are provided at rates and conditions that are just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory for all consumers.

The NARUC provides six (6) representatives, each with a designated alternate, to the North American Numbering Council (NANC). The NARUC representatives are typically members of the NARUC Telecommunications Committee. The mission of The NARUC Telecommunications Committee is to assist member Commissions and Commissioners of The NARUC in carrying out their obligation to serve the public interest in the area of telecommunications. Specifically, the Committee shall accomplish its mission by:

- Providing a regular and effective forum for the exchange of ideas and information concerning regulatory issues in telecommunications.
- Providing and coordinating the resources needed to develop in-depth analyses of telecommunications issues, particularly of the implications of various policy choices on the development of a modern, high quality and ubiquitous telecommunications infrastructure serving the needs of all customers; and provides the support, guidance, and resources needed to participate effectively in legislative and regulatory initiatives of common interest to the Commissioners
- Providing The Telecommunications Committee works closely with the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The NASUCA Representatives

NASUCA is the National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates. Its web site is www.nasuca.org. NASUCA is NASUCA is an association of 44 consumer advocates in 42 states and the District of Columbia. NASUCA's members are designated by the laws of their respective jurisdictions to represent the interests of utility consumers before state and federal regulators and in the courts. NASUCA has two members on NANC.

NASUCA does not represent the interest of any commercial entities, but rather the interest of consumers that purchase telecommunications services and are the end users of numbering resources. NASUCA serves as an advocate for consumer interests. NASUCA also has experience in state regulatory proceedings and brings that perspective to the NANC.

What is the role of the role of the Designated Federal Officer (DFO)?

Generally, the role is to be the primary liaison between the NANC and the FCC. Note that the DFO and the Assistant to the DFO share responsibilities. Additionally, from the Federal Advisory Committee Act,, the following responsibilities are described:

FACA – DFO Responsibilities (from GSA FACA Training Manual):

1) Orienting new committee members
2) Approving or calling the meetings
3) Approving the agendas
4) Ensuring public participation in open advisory committee meetings
5) Attending the meetings
6) Adjourning the meeting when such an adjournment is in the public interest
7) Chairing the meeting when so directed by the agency head
8) Maintaining the records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendices, working papers, drafts, studies, agendas, or other documents which are made available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the agency until the advisory committee ceases to exist
9) Maintaining detailed minutes
10) Maintaining records of costs
11) Filing reports with the Library of Congress
12) Tracking committee recommendations and obtaining agency responses

Chapter G0
Working Groups vs. Issue Management Groups

Working Groups
NANC Working Groups and their subcommittees are standing groups of the NANC that are assigned specific tasks, have ongoing responsibility for a subject matter, and make recommendations to NANC.

Working Group and subcommittee membership is open to any interested party.

NANC/WG Relationship - NANC establishes the clear direction for Working Groups, makes assignments, as necessary, and sets due dates for the delivery of reports to NANC.

Working Groups develop draft recommendations for NANC consideration, which NANC can accept, reject, change, or remand back to the Working Group with additional direction.

Issue Management Groups (IMGs)
IMGs are ad hoc groups formed to focus on specific issues that may not be appropriate or practical to assign to an existing Working Group, and to make recommendations to the NANC. IMGs are often used to define a new issue or work time-sensitive projects with an expiration date. Once an IMG completes its work assignment, it is typically disbanded.

IMG membership is open to interested parties, but the size of a given IMG may be restricted for efficiency reasons.

NANC/IMG Relationship - NANC establishes the clear direction for IMGs, makes assignments, as necessary, and sets due dates for the delivery of reports to NANC.

IMGs develop draft recommendations for NANC consideration, which NANC can accept, reject, change, or remand back to the IMG with additional direction.

Chapter G1
Future of Numbering (FoN)

Mission
To explore changes to the environment, including new and future technologies, the impact of market place and/or regulatory changes and innovations on telephone numbering.

Scope:
The Working Group will investigate new telephone numbering assignment approaches and future telephone number assignment requirements. The Working Group will identify common criteria and gather data to identify trends and their impact upon numbering resources. The Working Group, if necessary, will analyze opportunities to determine the feasibility and benefit of each and report its findings to the NANC. The Working Group will also analyze various topics that may be given to it from time to time by the NANC and/or FCC.

Target Audience:
The NANC and the FCC are the target audience.

The Future of Numbering Working Group (FoN WG) is a standing Working Group of the NANC that is assigned specific tasks, have ongoing responsibility for a subject matter, and make recommendations to NANC. The FoN WG and any subcommittee membership is open to any interested party.

The NANC establishes clear direction for the FoN WG, makes assignments, as necessary, and sets due dates for the delivery of reports to NANC. The FoN WG develops a draft recommendation for NANC consideration, which NANC can accept, reject, change, or remand back to the FoN WG with additional direction.

For example, the NANC assigned the review of the LNPA WG's Change Orders (CO's) 399 & 400 for VoIP Requirements to the FoN WG at its March 2005 meeting. The FoN WG had a joint meeting with the LNPA WG with presentations and discussions on this issue to gain a better understanding of the task The FoN evaluated CO's 399 and 400, developed a report structure based on the groups input. The FoN reached consensus on CO 399 but not on CO 400. The FoN presented its findings in a report to the NANC on June 7th and asked NANC to consider the report's recommendations.

The FoN WG tracks its projects using a matrix; an example of this project matrix is as follows:

Draft Project Tracking Report
Status as of June 7, 2005

Project #	Description	NANC Assignment Date	NANC Due Date	Status
1	NANC Report on the Future of Numbering	September 2004	---	Work on NANC report postponed due to other urgent work items.
2	Navy NPA Request	November 2004	Work Suspended	Suspended February 2005; Awaiting Action by the Navy.
3	VoIP Number Assignment Criteria	January 2005	Original: May 2005 Current: July 2005	Work delayed due to other more urgent item, namely Project #6; Anticipate report and NANC discussion during the July NANC meeting instead of May.
4	Telematics	March 2005	--	Reviewing current applications in anticipation of analyzing future needs/impact; contributions anticipated.
5	FoN response to LNPA WG Letter	March 2005	Original: April 8, 2005 Current: May 13, 2005	COMPLETED: FoN Change order report. LNPA WG agrees the FoN WG's response to the NANC regarding Project #6 will satisfy this request. A copy of the FoN WG Report to be sent to LNPA-WG.
6	Review LNPA WG Change Orders 399 & 400 for VoIP Requirements	March 2005	Original Date May 2005 Revised Date June 10, 2005	Joint meeting, presentations and discussions on this issue completed; Final report under development by co-chairs for use and discussion at the May NANC meeting. NANC requested that Report be open for further input on Change Order 400 until June 7th, NANC to consider recommendations on June 28th Conference Call

Chapter G2
Local Number Portability Administration (LNPA) Working Group

Mission
The Local Number Portability Administration Working Group (LNPA WG) is the body that makes the decisions and recommendations that form the basis of the regulatory orders issued by the FCC pertaining to LNP. The LNPA WG is also responsible for the business functionality of the national LNP system and how Service Providers inter-operate with it. Therefore, the activity of the LNPA WG has a direct bearing on the processes and systems that each Service Provider uses to participate in LNP.

Scope
The LNPA WG was given the charter by the North American Number Council (NANC) for implementing Local Number Portability (LNP) on a national level. The LNPA WG is responsible for developing and maintaining the process that is followed by all Service Providers who participate in LNP. A complete description of the operation flows is contained in Inter-Service Provider LNP Operations Flows located on this Web site. These flows have been revised to include wireless carrier operations. The updated flows will be included in the second NANC report on Wireless Wireline Integration due out in the second quarter of 1999.

The LNPA WG is also responsible for defining the requirements for the national Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) Service Management System (SMS) and how it interfaces to each Service Provider's local LNP system to enable LNP. The NPAC SMS is operated by NeuStar, which serves as the central mediation system and source database for all number portability data. The requirements are contained in the "NPAC SMS Functional Requirements Specification (FRS)" and the interface standards are contained in the "NPAC SMS Interoperable Interface Specification (IIS)". Both documents are available on the NPAC web page at www.npac.com under documents. The NPAC web site also has documentation about pending change orders that will change the functionality of both the NPAC SMS and the interface to it.

Target audience
Telecommunications Carriers (Wireline, Wireless, VoIP, etc.)

What is the process to submit an issue? Issues/Problems are submitted to the LNPAWG by filling out Problems/Issues Management (PIM) which can be found on the NPAC Website (http://www.npac.com/).

1. **What criteria does the group use to determine whether to work the issue or not if any?** When a PIM is presented to the LNPAWG, a discuss takes place to determine if it is a number portability problem/issue, the magnitude of the problem/issue, can it be worked/resolved by the LNPAWG or does it need to be referred to another committee and then tracked by the LNPAWG, etc.
2. **How do you know when that issue will be placed on the agenda to work?** If time permits, we put it on the current agenda or placed on the agenda for the next time we meet which at this time is monthly. Starting in 2006 the LNPAWG will meet every other month as follows: January, March, May, July, September, and November.
3. **What is the process for working an issue and subsequently gaining a conclusion to an issue?** Group discussion, presentation of different options/solutions in order to reach consensus. If the issue/problem falls within the responsibility of another industry committee then the LNPAWG will forward the issue/problem the appropriate industry committees for input and/or resolution.
4. **When the issue is completed, what are the communication vehicles used to provide input to the industry?** When the issue/problem is resolved the outcome is documented on the PIM and placed on the NPAC Website. In addition the resolution may also be placed in the Number Portability Best Practices Matrix, presented to the NANC and FCC for their support.

Chapter G3
Billing and Collections Working Group

Mission

The NANC's Billing and Collection Agent Oversight Working Group (B&C WG) is responsible for overseeing the performance of the functional requirements provided by the NANP Billing and Collection Agent (B&C Agent). The B&C WG will investigate/review the performance of B&C Agent and submit reports at each NANC meeting to fully inform NANC of the B&C Agent's performance with respect to the functional requirements. At the request of the FCC and/or NANC, the B&C WG will identify and determine the financial impact, feasibility and/or the appropriateness of initiatives/activities that may need to be included in the budget or use these Funds.

Scope

The WG will participate in the development of the budget, contribution factor and payment computation; monitor the billing, collection, and distribution of funds; review for completeness the B&C Agent's NANC Reports and Quarterly reports used to confirm established procedures and records are properly maintained to ensure operational integrity and; perform an annual Performance Evaluation and co-develop corrective action plans and other change management initiatives as required.

Primary Activities

Performance

- Perform an annual performance evaluation. Participate in the development of any corrective action plans and/or performance metrics/monitoring that may be necessary during the year or as a result of the annual performance evaluation.
- Identify/address any industry or vendor concerns with the performance of the functional requirements during the year and upon NANC's approval of the Annual Performance Evaluation.

Reports

- Co-develop and track monthly performance metrics, including internal performance metrics as appropriate. Report monthly performance to NANC at bi-monthly NANC meetings.
- Co-develop the format and contents of the NANC report and preview same prior to each NANC with Welch to ensure completeness and to address any concerns. The WG will approve the format of the report used to confirm established procedures and records are properly maintained to ensure operational integrity.

- Co-develop the format and contents of the Quarterly report and preview the same with Welch prior to its distribution to NANC to ensure completeness. B&C WG to address any performance and/or operational integrity concerns as is done with the NANC reports.

Fund Size and Contribution Factor

Fund Size

- Participate in arriving at the budget and Fund Size and ensure disbursements by Welch are made only with proper authorization by the FCC and/or NANC.

Contribution Factor

- Be involved in the review/approval process for the formula and calculation of the contribution factor - the formula is used to arrive at the contribution factor and must be filed with the FCC.

Chapter G4
Numbering Oversight Working Group (NOWG)

Mission/Scope

The Numbering Oversight Working Group (NOWG) holds a monthly review with the NANPA and is beginning separate monthly meetings with the PA in 2005. The NANPA standing agenda shown in Attachment 1 illustrates the level of interaction and cooperation between the two groups. This agenda will be modified for use by the NOWG and the PA. In addition to overseeing the activities and reviewing the performances of numbering administrators, the NANPA the WG also holds frequent conference calls and face-to-face meetings to carry out other NANC and FCC requests and responsibilities in addition to the duties described below:

Change Orders

- Analysis and review of PA/NANPA proposed Change Orders
- Provide summary and analysis to NANC for consideration
- Proposed Tools: Change Order Tracking Report (see Attachment 2)

Internal Performance Metrics

- Review internal performance metrics reported results and ensure they are effectively measuring performance.
- Assist and recommend performance metrics for tracking the NANPA and PA to capture current performance issues
- Work with NANPA and/or PA to resolve documented issues per direction provided by the NANC and the FCC.
- Work with NANPA and PA to ensure performance metrics are focused on relevant data points to cover critical aspects of administration
- Proposed Tools: NANPA and PA Quality Assurance Reports

Number Administrator Complaints

- Review/assist with resolution of NANPA and PA complaints filed via the administrators web site or forwarded by interested parties to NOWG
- Monitor complaints for identification of areas that may need to be addressed through changes in industry guidelines and associated processes or requiring further discussion by the FCC and the NANC for guidance on resolution.

Performance Improvement plans (PIP)

- Review and approve PIP to address agreed upon (NANC/FCC) administrative performance improvements.

- Monitor implementation progress of areas identified needing improvement
- Proposed Tools: NANPA and PA Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) Tracking Report

Performance Review

- Develop annual survey content with input from NANPA, PA, NANC, FCC and other sources
- Evaluate input and survey results
- Document and prepare report analysis of PA/NANPA annual performance
- Conduct site visits for annual Operational Review
- Proposed Tools: Annual Survey; Operational Reviews; Written Observation

Chapter G5
Issues Management Group (IMG)

What Is An Issue Management Group (IMG)?

IMGs are ad hoc groups formed by NANC to work specific issues that may not be appropriate or practical to assign to an existing Working Group.

What is a IMG Member Responsibilities?

- Be a liaison between your company and the IMG Group
- Attend scheduled meetings
- Review issues and provide feedback to the IMG Group
- Provided written verbiage for an IMG report

What Does an IMG Develop?

- IMGs develop draft recommendations in the IMG report for the NANC consideration on specific issues, which NANC can accept, reject, change, or remand back to the IMG with additional direction. Once NANC approves the final IMG report, it sends the report on to the FCC.

What Type Of Issues Are Reviewed By An IMG?

- **Abbreviated Dialing For One Call Notification (811)** - The Abbreviated Dialing for One Call Notification Issue Management Group, (a.k.a. DIG IMG) was formed by NANC to identify and analyze the impact of employing various abbreviated dialing alternatives that could be used to implement the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002.

- **Report on The Technical Viability of Increasing the Pooling Contamination Threshold** - The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on October 24, 2002 asked the North American Numbering Council (NANC) to evaluate the technical viability of increasing the contamination threshold for blocks to be donated to number pools from 10 to 25 percent.

Chapter A1
Industry Numbering Committee (INC)

Mission Statement
The Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solution's (ATIS) Industry Numbering Committee (INC) provides an open forum to address and resolve telecommunications industry-wide issues associated with the planning, administration, allocation, assignment and use of North American Numbering Plan (NANP) numbering resources and related dialing considerations for public telecommunications within the NANP area. The INC was formed in 1993 to provide a single forum to work numbering related issues.

Scope
The INC will work any issue submitted and accepted in accordance with its issue acceptance procedures outlined below that are associated with the planning administration, allocation, assignment and use of NANP resources including related dialing considerations within the NANP area, irrespective of any technology.

Target Audience
The INC guidelines are used by the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, the Pooling Administrator, service providers and vendors in the United States and to some extent throughout the NANP. As an open industry forum, any interested or materially-affected party can become a member of the INC. Both federal and state regulators also refer to INC outputs developed via a consensus basis by INC subject matter experts. Final INC Guidelines are also available to the public via the ATIS INC website. NANC members have access to the secure area of the website from the ATIS INC Administrator upon request. (www.atis.org)

What is the process to submit an Issue?
The process for the submission and working of INC Issues is driven by ATIS Operating Procedures (http://www.atis.org/atisop.pdf) which provide for uniform issue submission procedures across all ATIS forums. An ATIS Issue Identification Form must be completed by the Issue Champion in order for a new Issue to be introduced into an ATIS Forum or Committee. This form can be found in Appendix F of the ATIS Operating Procedures. An Issue Champion may be an ATIS Member Company Representative or a Forum or Committee participant. Any issue that requires expedited handling should be brought to the attention of the Committee and Sub-Committee leadership.

What criteria does INC use to determine whether to work the Issue?
Once an Issue is submitted, the INC must determine whether to accept the Issue based on the following criteria:

- The Issue is clearly defined via the ATIS Issue Identification Form (Appendix F);
- The Issue is within the scope of the Forum or Committee; and
- There is no existing solution or the existing solution can be enhanced to gain efficiencies, i.e., operational, functionality, etc.

If an issue is not within the scope of the INC as defined by its Mission Statement, it will usually seek to refer that issue to another Committee or Forum for resolution. Other ATIS forums that INC regularly corresponds with include the ATIS Ordering and Billing Forum, the ATIS Emergency Services Interconnection Forum and the ATIS Network Interconnection and Interoperability Forum.

How do you know when an Issue will be placed on the agenda to be worked?
During General Session, newly-accepted Issues are assigned by INC consensus to one of the INC's Subcommittees. An Issue is placed on the Sub-committee agenda by the co-chairs and the agenda is approved by consensus of the Sub-committee members. Subcommittee members have the ability, via consensus, to include or exclude any Issue for discussion on the agenda. Issues are prioritized to ensure efficient and timely completion of industry priorities. If an issue requires expedited handling, the Issue champion should contact the leadership of the Committee and Subcommittee.

What is the process for working an Issue and subsequently gaining a conclusion to an Issue?
Once an Issue is accepted, the Issue is automatically placed into Active Status and addressed via the submission of Contributions by the Issue champion and by other INC members in an effort to reach final resolution. The status of an Issue is indicated by one of the following categories:

Active: An Issue that has been accepted and is currently being addressed.

Initial Closure: An Issue that has reached consensus resolution. The purpose of Initial Closure is to provide the industry an opportunity to review the resolution prior to the Issue being placed into Final Closure.

Issues in Initial Closure can be removed from the Initial Closure status and placed back into Active status when the INC decides the proposed resolution needs additional work.

Initial Pending: An Issue that has been placed into Initial Closure may be automatically moved into the Initial Pending category as long as 21 calendar days have passed since the Issue's Initial Closure resolution was posted on the ATIS Web Site and notification of Initial Closure was distributed via the email exploder list, if one of the following occurs:

Prior to the time that the Issue would go to Final Closure, new and substantive information that directly impacts the resolution is brought to the attention of the INC; or if the INC determines that it is appropriate to hold the Issue in the Initial Pending category in anticipation of the output of another industry group, regulatory body or similar organization.

In either of the above situations, the INC shall subsequently determine, via consensus, if the Issue should be revisited, in which case it would be placed in the Active category; or go to Final Closure if no further work is required, as long as 21 calendar days have passed since the Issue's Initial Closure resolution was posted on the ATIS Web Site and notification of Initial Closure was distributed via the email exploder list.

Final Closure: An Issue is automatically placed into Final Closure provided:

21 calendar days have passed since the Issue's Initial Closure resolution was posted on the ATIS Web Site and notification of Initial Closure was distributed via email exploder list; and
no new information surfaces that would require the Issue to be placed into the Active of Initial Pending category.

Withdrawn: An Issue that was accepted by the INC and later withdrawn pursuant to the consensus agreement of the INC.

Tabled: An Issue that has been addressed by the INC, but cannot be further pursued until additional information becomes available.

No Industry Agreement: No Industry Agreement exists when the INC is unable to reach consensus on the resolution of the Issue. If this situation should occur, the ATIS Issue Identification Form should document that the INC could not agree on a resolution and state the alternative viewpoints with the pros and cons of each. In this situation, the Issue will be closed under the category, "No Industry Agreement."

When the Issue is completed, what are the communication vehicles used to provide input to the industry?
Two weeks after an Issue has been placed into Initial Closure, it is posted on the ATIS INC Web Site and is forwarded to the INC exploder list. The INC exploder

list is made up of INC members and other selected industry participants. Likewise, when an Issue goes to Final Closure it follows a similar path. NOTE: Once an Issue goes to Final Closure, the associated changes are incorporated into the applicable Guideline(s). The Guidelines that have been updated by an Issue going into Final Closure are published two weeks after the Issue is placed into Final Closure. All INC Guidelines are effective on the date of publication to the INC website.

ILLUSTRATION

The following demonstrates how INC Issue 465 was handled beginning to end.

1. Proposed INC Issue "NXX Codes Returned in Error," was accepted at General Session per the issue acceptance procedures and assigned INC Issue Number 465 on January 31, 2005, at INC 80. It was assigned to the INC CO/NXX Subcommittee for work.

2. The CO/NXX Subcommittee met later that week on February 2. Due to the Subcommittee's work load, the Subcommittee chose to defer work on this Issue until INC 81.

3. On April 6, the CO/NXX Subcommittee worked Issue 465 and its associated contribution CO/NXX-317- *Amend Section 9.3.1 of COCAG Under Declaration of Jeopardy*. A proposed resolution was drafted and the Issue was placed into Initial Closure on April 7, 2005.

4. On April 22, 2005, the Issue and its proposed resolution were posted to the ATIS INC Web Site and notification was sent to the INC exploder list.

5. On May 5, 2005, the INC Administrator received notification from an INC member regarding new information pertaining to the proposed changes contained in the Issue that were substantive in nature. The Issue was placed into Initial Pending status until the INC could review it further. INC leadership discussed with the objector and Issue originator whether the objection should wait until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the INC or whether an interim meeting via conference call should be scheduled to discuss the objection. An interim conference call meeting was scheduled.

6. On May 27, 2005, the INC held an interim CO/NXX Subcommittee call to review and discuss the Issue. The proposed changes were agreed to and made to the proposed resolution statement. Immediately following the CO/NXX Subcommittee call, a duly announced INC General Session call was held and the Issue was placed into Final Closure.

Chapter V1
NANPA

Introduction

AT&T administered shared numbering resources such as area codes until divestiture of the Bell System in 1984, when these functions were transferred to Bellcore under the Plan of Reorganization. On October 9, 1997, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), acting on a recommendation of the North American Numbering Council (NANC), named Lockheed Martin to serve as administrator of the North American Numbering Plan (NANPA). In December of 1999, NANPA was transitioned from Lockheed Martin to NeuStar. In July 2003, the FCC selected NeuStar through a competitive bid to serve as NANPA for another five-year term.

Regulatory authorities in various North American Numbering Plan countries have named national administrators to oversee the numbering resources assigned by NANPA for use within their countries. NeuStar is the national administrator for the United States (U.S.) and its territories. Science Applications International Corp. Canada serves as the Canadian Numbering Administrator. In other participating countries, regulatory authorities either serve as the national administrator or delegate the responsibility to the dominant carrier. NANPA, in its overall coordinating role, consults with and provides assistance to regulatory authorities and national administrators to ensure that numbering resources are used in the best interests of all participants in the North American Numbering Plan.

NANPA is not a policy-making entity. In making assignment decisions, NANPA follows regulatory directives and industry-developed guidelines. The North American Numbering Council via its Numbering Oversight Working Group (NOWG) provides continuous oversight of NANPA on behalf of the NANC and evaluates NANPA's performance each year.

NANPA Responsiblities

NANPA has three core responsibilities: administration of North American Numbering Plan resources, coordination of area code relief planning, and collection of utilization and forecast data from service providers.

Resource Administration

Resource administration includes receiving and processing applications for assignment, making and recording assignments, reclaiming resources no longer needed, and keeping the industry informed as the supply of available resources approaches exhaust.

The scope of code administration includes these numbering resources:

- Numbering plan area (NPA) codes:
- Central office codes;
- PCS/N00 codes (500-NXX);
- 900-NXX codes;
- 555-XXXX line numbers;
- Carrier identification codes (CICs);
- International inbound NPA 456-NXX codes;
- 800 855-XXXX line numbers;
- ANI II digits (Automatic Number Identification Information Integers); and
- Vertical service codes.

Area code relief planning

NPA relief planning precedes the introduction of new geographic area codes. At least 36 months before the anticipated exhaust of an NPA in the U.S. or its territories, NANPA's relief planners notify the industry and state regulatory commission of the impending exhaust and facilitate a process for the industry to reach consensus on a plan to relieve the exhaust NPA. The relief planner submits this plan on behalf of the industry to the state regulatory commission for approval.

Number Resource Utilization and Forecast (NRUF) Reporting

The collection of utilization and forecast data, known as Number Resource Utilization and Forecast (NRUF) Reporting, has been in effect since the FCC's Number Resource Optimization Order in 2000. NANPA is charged with collecting and reporting this data. Service providers are required to report utilization and forecast data twice a year. Utilization data includes the quantity of assigned, intermediate, aging, administrative and reserved numbers. Forecast data typically includes a five year forecast of the quantity of thousands blocks and/or codes by rate center. The FCC NRO Order also required access to disaggregated NRUF data by state regulatory commissions and heightened reporting enforcement, including the responsibility to withhold numbering resources from service providers that fail to file utilization and forecast reports. This data is also used as input into NANPA's semi-annual projections of NPA and NANP exhaust.

NANPA funding

NANPA work is performed under an FCC contract on a fixed-price basis. Costs associated with the administration of shared numbering resources are allocated to participating countries based on population, and then further adjusted based on NANPA services used by each country. Participants pay only their share of the costs of the NANPA services they require. Regulatory authorities in each participating country determine how to recover these costs.

NANPA Information

The NANPA website, **www.nanpa.com**, is the primary public source of numbering information. The website focuses on the primary functions performed

by NANPA. The site provides a complete description of the different services offered by NANPA, all of the various numbering resources administered by NANPA, including a description of their use and links to their associated administration guidelines, can easily be accessed via the website. Area code maps, planning letters, newsletters and other NANPA publications are readily available. The NANPA website is also the gateway into the NANP Administration System (NAS), the system used by NANPA and the industry to request and receive numbering resources. The website also makes available numerous downloadable reports on the various resources NANPA it administers. Many of the reports were made available real-time, providing the most up-to-date source on resource availability.

NANP Administration System (NAS)

The NANP Administration System enables service providers, regulators and other interested parties to have the capability to submit resource requests, provide number utilization and forecast data, obtain resource reports and receive notifications concerning number administration. The capabilities of NAS are summarized below:

- Service providers may enter and submit the Central Office Code Part 1s, MTEs, and Part 4s through a secure, web-based system.
- Service providers may enter and submit via the secure web-based system the appropriate applications forms for 500-NXXs, 900-NXXs, 456-NXXs, Carrier Identification Codes, 555 line numbers and 800-855 line numbers.
- In addition to submitting utilization and forecast data (i.e., NRUF) via email and File Transfer Protocol (FTP), NAS provides service providers the capability to submit this information online, to include providing updates to this data throughout the submission cycle.
- Interested parties may receive notifications on such items as changes to assignment guidelines, NRUF requirements, report availability, client education and system maintenance and availability. Notifications will also be available on a state-by-state basis, providing information about NPA relief planning activities, jeopardy notifications and state-specific regulatory activities.
- State commissions have online access to service-provider submitted utilization and forecast data provided via NRUF for their respective area codes.

Chapter V2
Pooling Administrator (PA)

NATIONAL THOUSANDS BLOCK POOLING ADMINISTRATOR

The national thousands-block Pooling Administrator (PA) is a contractor selected by the FCC, that administers the thousands-block pooling administration function. The contract was competitively bid for a possible total of five years, and is renewable annually. The first PA contract was awarded to NeuStar, Inc. on June 15, 2001. Thousands-block number pooling involves breaking up the 10,000 numbers in a central-office code (NXX) into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers each, and potentially allocating each thousands-block to a different service provider, and possibly a different switch, within the same rate center. All 10,000 numbers available in the NXX code are allocated within one rate center, but can be allocated to multiple service providers in thousand-number blocks, instead of only to one particular service provider.

The PA's responsibilities are delineated in:

(1) Section C: Thousands-Block Pooling Contractor Technical Requirements, dated November 30, 2000,
(2) NeuStar's response to the Request for Proposal (RFP),
(3) FCC rules, and (4) industry guidelines.

Those responsibilities include:

- implementation of pooling in all area codes according to FCC and state orders and directives
- establishment and maintenance of industry pools
- assignment of thousands blocks
- maintenance of the Pooling Administration System (PAS)
- evaluation and forecasting for rate center pools to ensure a six-month supply of blocks
- avoiding the opening of unnecessary codes
- allocating thousands blocks to authorized pool participants
- replenishing industry inventory pools
- receiving service provider block donations
- reclaiming thousands blocks
- providing reports
- coordinating requests for full codes with NANPA CO Code Administration as needed
- participating in industry forums
- implementing federal and state regulatory agency directives
- following industry guidelines

PA Website:
Public information about number pooling and the PA can be found on the website, www.nationalpooling.com. The pooling website is used for access into the PAS, the system used by the PA and the industry to request, receive, and manage numbering resources. In addition, the website makes the following information about pooling available:

- Reports on such topics as assigned and available blocks, rate center files and changes, and PA monthly reports to the FCC.
- PA Tips of the Month
- FAQs
- New Service Provider Checklist
- PAS User Manuals
- PA Annual Report
- Reclamation Procedures
- PAS User Registration and Login
- PA Contact Information

Pooling Administration System (PAS)

The Pooling Administration System (PAS) enables registered users, including service providers and regulators, to submit requests for thousands-blocks, provide forecast data, obtain resource reports, and receive notifications concerning number administration.

Industry Pooling Guidelines

The Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions' (ATIS) Industry Numbering Committee (INC) establishes guidelines for the administration of thousands-block number pooling. The following are links to pooling-related documents:

Thousands-Block Pooling Administration:
http://www.atis.org/inc/docs/finaldocs/TBPAG-Final-Document-05-20-05.doc

Location Routing Number (LRN) Assignment:
www.atis.org/inc/docs/finaldocs/LRN-Assignment-Practices-Final-Document-1-23-04.doc

Chapter V3
Welch & Company LLP

How did we acquire the job?
Welch & Company LLP replied to a request for proposals, and won the contract. Our contract with the FCC began October 1, 2004 and expires on September 30, 2009.

Mission / Scope /Role
Welch & Company acts as the Billing & Collection Agent for the North American Numbering Plan. Our duties are as follows:

1 - Contribution factor / Budget
- Before the start of fiscal year, we prepare a budget of the costs to be funded for the following fiscal year which we review with the B&C working group for their review and approval.
- We then receive revenue data from the data collection agent and from there determine the contribution factor which we review with working group for review and approval.
- We then file a report of the contribution factor with the FCC for approval.

2 – Invoicing carriers
- The data collection agent (USAC) sends us revenue information they have collected from carriers who file the 499A report.
- Based on the contribution factor and the revenue information, we send out annual invoices to the carriers. Carriers who owe amounts in excess of $1,200 are entitled to pay monthly instead of annually.

3 – Payments from the fund
- The FCC has contracts with various vendors. When we receive an approved invoice from the FCC, we pay the invoice, generally by wire transfer.

4 – Reporting
- We send reports to the FCC on a regular basis regarding the accounting records.

We prepare bi-monthly reports for the NANC meetings. The B&C working group approves these reports before we present to NANC.

Chapter R1
Guidelines for Working Groups

www.fcc.gov/wcb/tapd/Nanc/nancchrt.html
www.fcc.gov/wcb/tapd/Nanc/nancback.html
www.fcc.gov/wcb/tapd/Nanc/nancsumm.html
Attachment: www.nanc-chair.org/docs/principles.html

Chapter R2
List of Resources

The following is a list of websites and the information available.

www.nanpa.com is the official NANPA web site. Its contents include:

- Assignment listings for NANP numbering resources, including area codes, carrier identification codes, N11 codes, and vertical service codes.
- Relief planning information for the U.S. and its territories, including a status chart, planning letters, and press releases.
- Central office code assignment information for the U.S. and its territories.
- Contact information for numbering resources.
- Jeopardy procedures.
- Information for NRUF submissions.
- U.S. area code maps.

www.cnac.ca is the Canadian Numbering Administrator's site. This site is the master reference for Canadian number assignment information and includes Canadian numbering information similar to that provided by www.nanpa.com for the U.S. and its territories.

www.fcc.gov is the FCC's web site. Of particular interest are:

www.fcc.gov/wcb - the home page of the Wireline Competition Bureau. Orders related to numbering topics, including the Number Resource Optimization (NRO) orders, can be found here.

www.fcc.gov/wcb/tapd/Nanc - the home page for the North American Numbering Council (NANC), a federal advisory committee of the FCC that provides analysis and recommendations to the FCC on numbering issues. This site contains their charter, meeting minutes, and membership lists.

wireless.fcc.gov/rules.html - the FCC rules and regulations are codified in Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). This page links to the current edition of the CFR.

www.crtc.gc.ca is the site for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the Canadian regulator.

www.nanc-chair.org is the home page for the Chair of the NANC. It contains presentations and reports provided to the NANC on issues currently being addressed by the council.

www.atis.org is the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) site. It has several sections of interest for numbering. Of particular interest is

the Industry Numbering Committee (INC). All finalized INC documents are available for download, including assignment guidelines for numbering resources. You can access INC documents, including the Central Office Code Administration (COCAG), Thousand Block Pooling Administration (TBPAG) and Carrier Identification Code (CIC) guidelines, with the following link:
www.atis.org/inc/docs.asp

www.itu.int is the home page of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva, the group that sets international standards for telephone numbers. Although much of the information on the site is available to ITU members only, some documents are available to all, including a list of assigned country codes.

www.naruc.org is the home page of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. NARUC has five (5) sitting members on the NANC and its committees frequently take positions on numbering issues. Links to all of the state commissions' web sites can be found at this site.

www.nationalpooling.com is official site for the National Pooling Administrator (PA). Its contents include:

- ☐ New Service Provider Checklist
- ☐ PAS User Registration
- ☐ Help Desk Contact Information
- ☐ PAS User Manuals
- ☐ Pooling Reports such as:
  - o Blocks Assigned and Blocks Available by NPA
  - o Rate Centers by NPA and their pooling status
- ☐ Contact information for Pooling Administration staff
- ☐ Reclamation Procedures
- ☐ Regulatory Contacts for safety valve and other numbering issues
- ☐ PA Tips of the Month

☐ Links to various documents

www.npac.com is the site for the Number Portability Administration Center or NPAC. The NPAC facilitates local number portability, the ability to change your service provider while retaining your number.

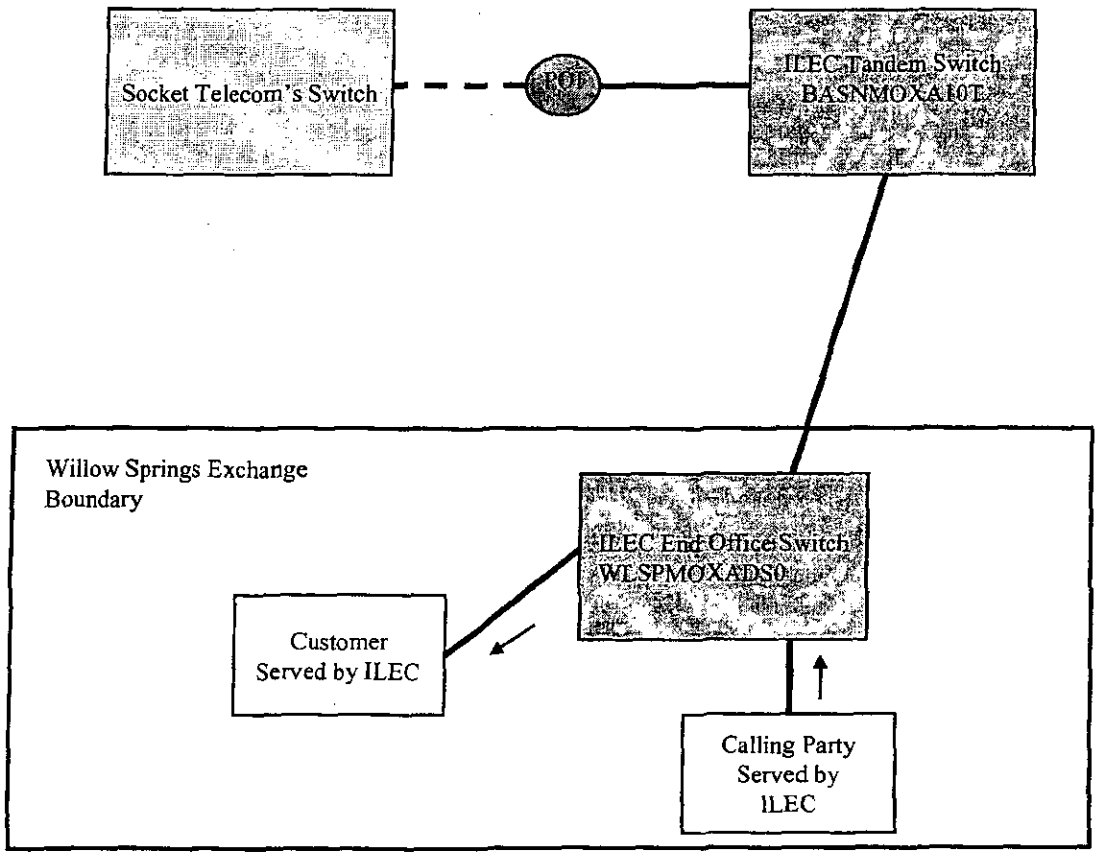
Acronym List

ADFO	Alternate Designated Federal Officer
ANI II	Automatic Number Identification Information Integers
ATIS	Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions
B&C	Billing and Collection
B&C WG	Billing and Collection Working Group
CIC	Carrier Identification Codes
CO	Central Office
COCAG	Central Office Code Administration Guidelines
DFO	Designated Federal Officer
ENUM	Electronic Numbering
ESIF	Emergency Services Interconnection Forum
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FoN	Future of Numbering
FRS	Functional Requirements Specification
GSA	General Services Administration
IIS	Interoperable Interface Specification
IMG	Issue Management Group
INC	Industry Numbering Committee
LNP	Local Number Portability
LNPA	Local Number Portability Administration
LNPA WG	Local Number Portability Administration Working Group
LRN	Location Routing Number
MTE	Months To Exhaust
NANC	North American Numbering Council
NANP	North American Numbering Plan
NANPA	North American Numbering Plan Administrator
NAPM	North American Portability Management
NARUC	National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
NAS	NANP Administration System
NASUCA	National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
NIIF	Network Interconnection Interoperability Forum
NOWG	Numbering Oversight Working Group
NPA	Number Planning Areas (Area Codes)
NPAC	Number Portability Administration Center
NRUF	Number Resource Utilization and Forecast
PA	Pooling Administrator
PAS	Pooling Administration System
PIM	Problems Issue Management
PIP	Performance Improvement Plans

SMS	Service Management System
SMS/SCP	Service Management System Service Control Point
TBPAG	Thousands-Block Pooling Administration Guidelines
USAC	Universal Service Administrative Company
VoIP	Voice over IP
WG	Working Group

Socket Telecom, LCC
LNP Presentation to
LNPA-WG

Scenario 1: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by ILEC



Call Rating/Routing Scenario

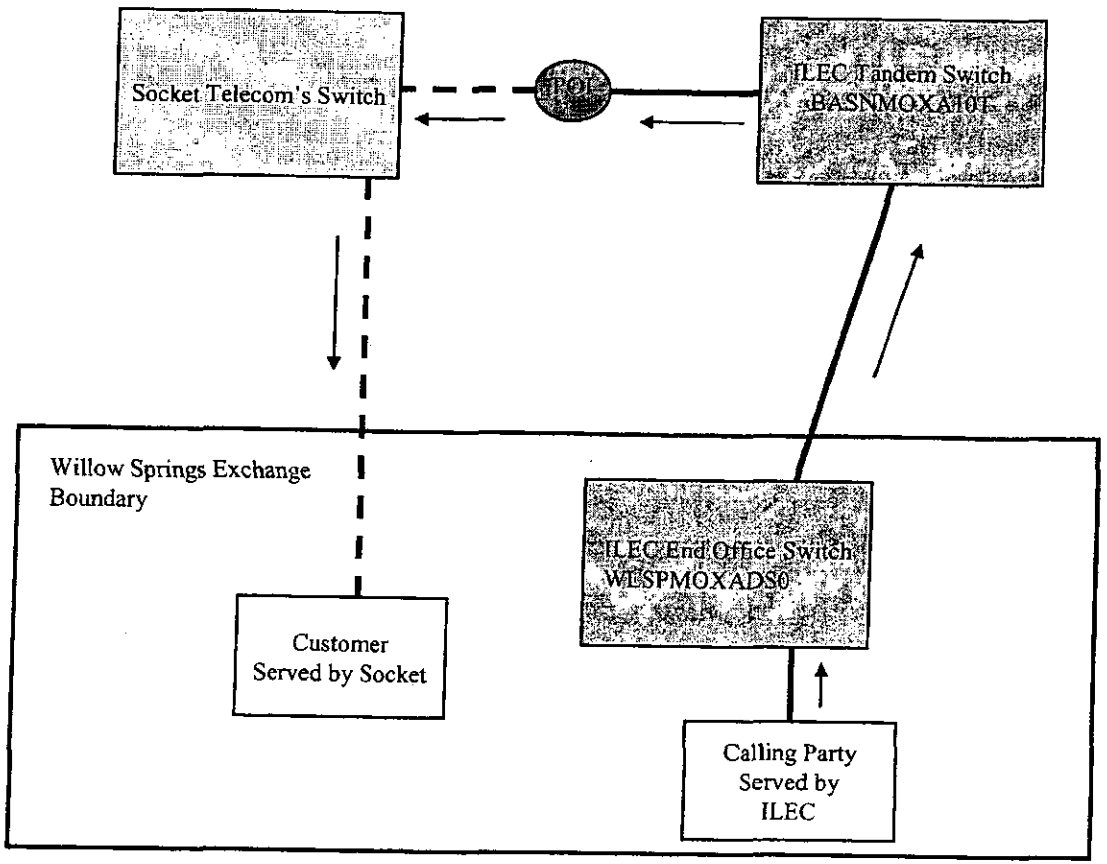
Customer is purchasing DS1 service from ILEC.

Customer is assigned a number from the ILEC that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer.

Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 where it is passed to the the customer.

Scenario 2: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a Socket issued number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA

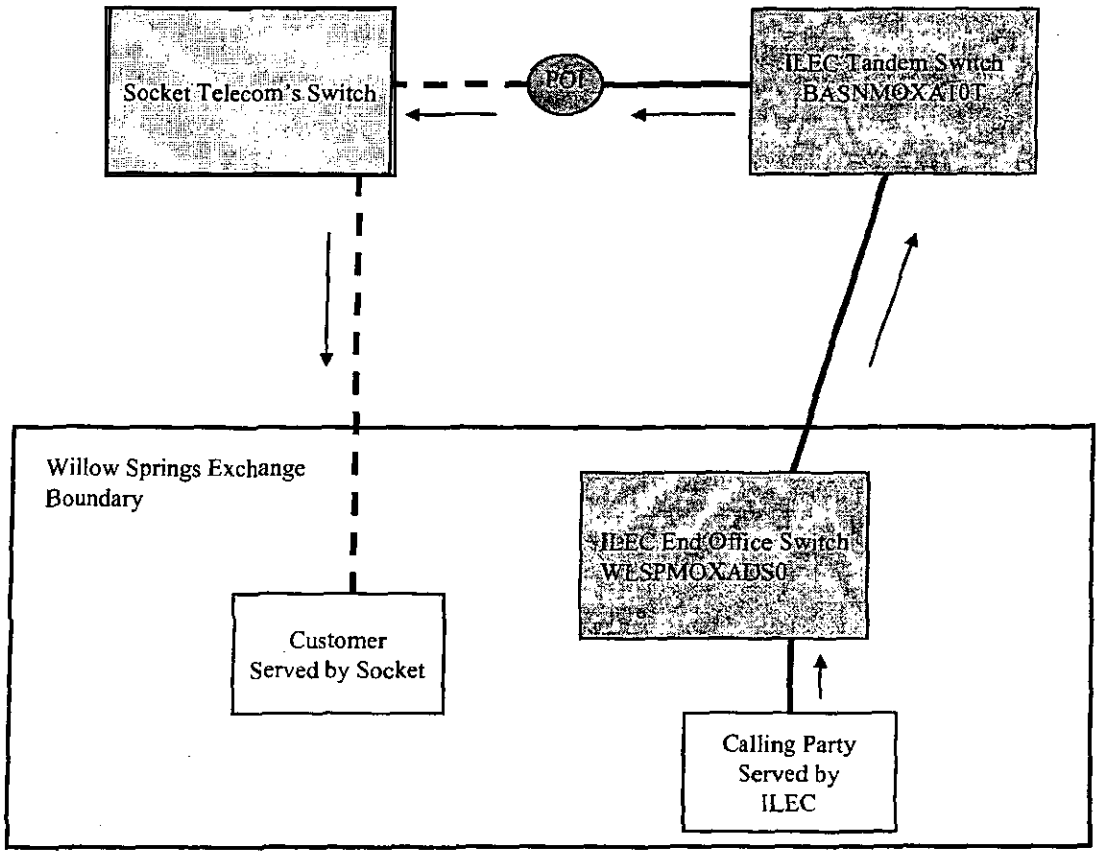


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service via loop facility provided by Socket. Customer is assigned a number from the Socket that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 262-6xxx to call Customer served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Scenario 3: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket via a ported number and Socket provided Loop facilities to WLSPMOXA

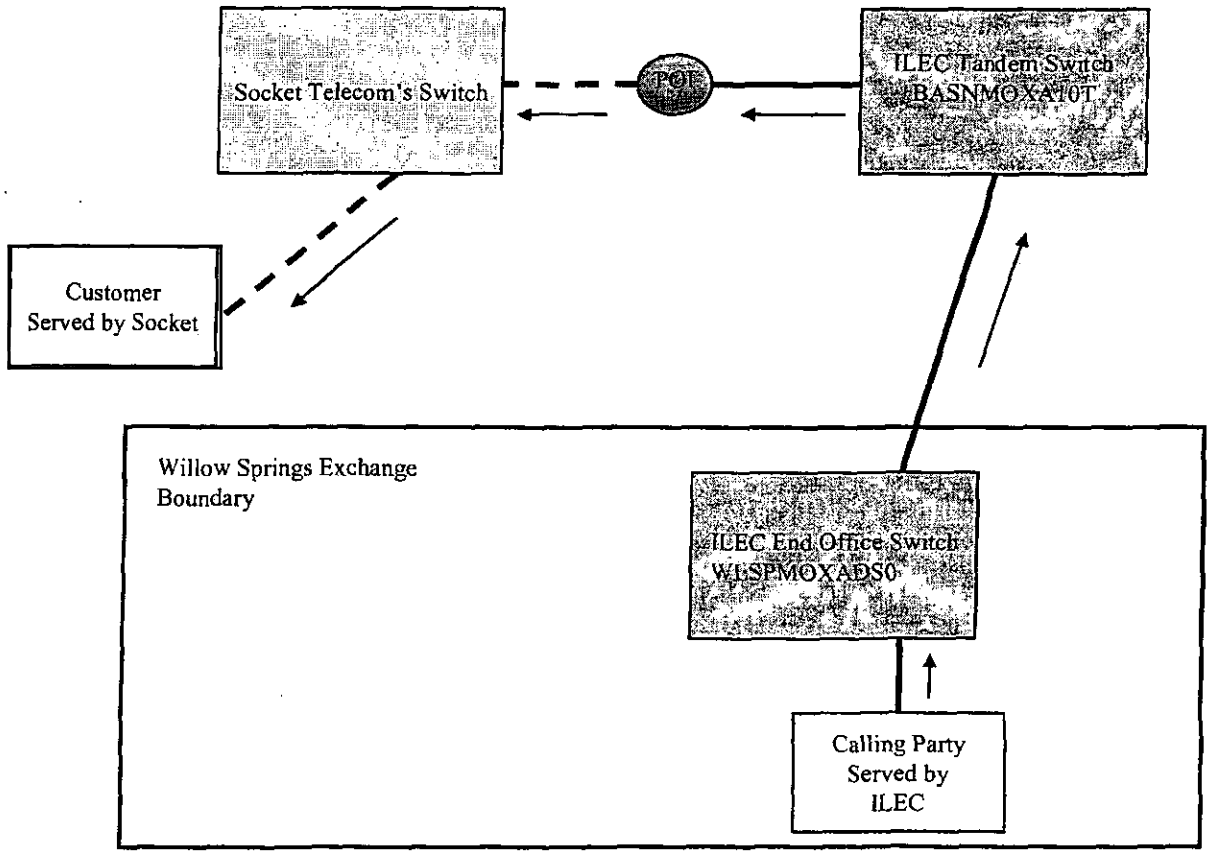


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service via Loop Facility Provided by Socket. Customer Retains its ported number that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer served by Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.

Scenario 4: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by Socket issued number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service

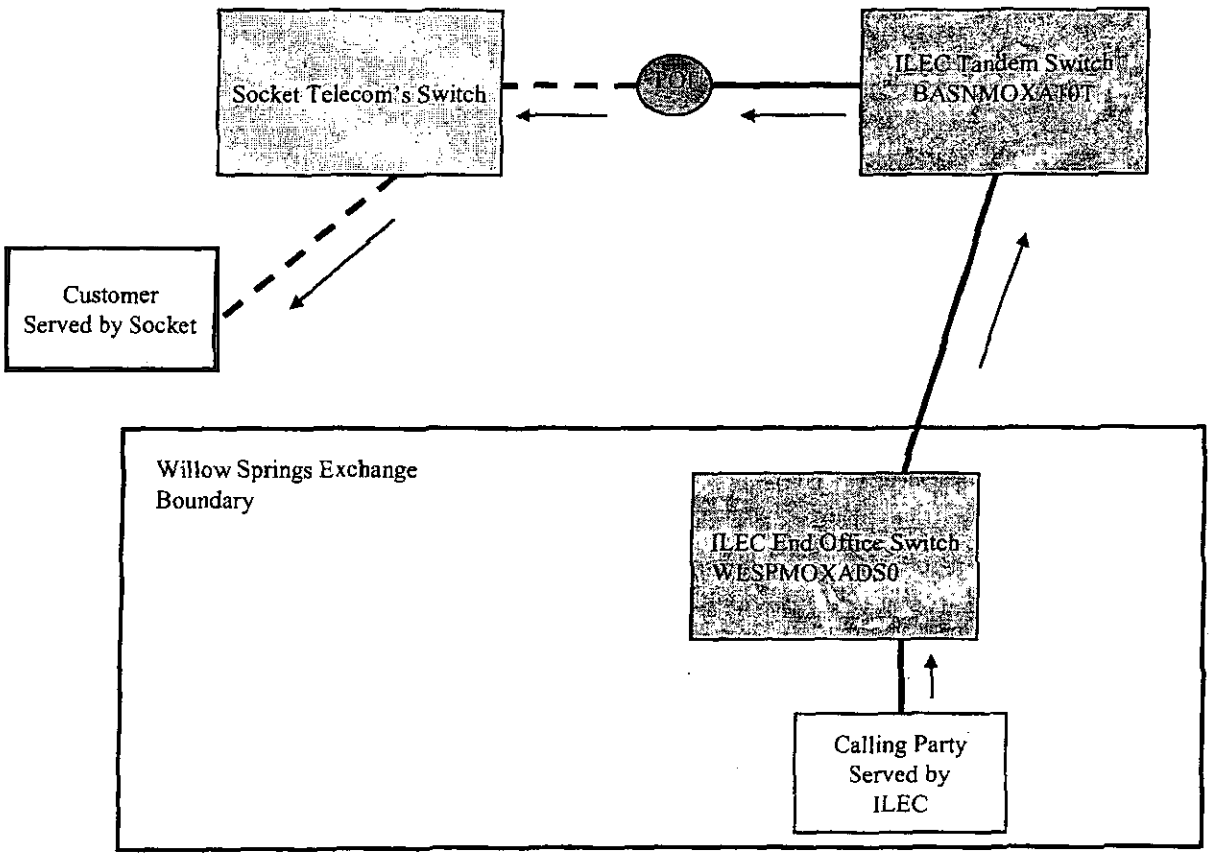


Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service with Foreign Exchange Service provided by Socket. Customer is assigned a number from Socket that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 252-6XXX to call Customer Served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer

Scenario 5: Call Routing/Rating Scenario where Customer is served by a ported number and Socket provides service via a Foreign Exchange service



Call Rating/Routing Scenario

Customer is purchasing DS1 Service with Foreign Exchange Service provided by Socket. Customer retains its ported number that is rated as local to the Willow Springs exchange.

Calling Party Served by ILEC served from WLSPMPXADS0 dials 469-xxxx to call Customer Served By Socket. Call is routed to WLSPMOXADS0 and then to BASNMOXA10T where it is passed to Socket at the POI. Socket then carries the calls from the POI to its switch and then to the Customer.