

Scenario	Is the Donating Carrier the Code Holder?	Block level LRN assigned at time of donation?	Is the block reassigned after donation?	Fix	Risk	Exposure	Steps required to resolve: TN NOT assigned within Obtaining block holder	Steps required to resolve: TN IS assigned to customer within Obtaining block holder	Considerations
1a	Block donated by CO holder and failed to protect TN	Y	N	N	Code holder triggers intra-port (LISP) to protect the TN.	None	Steps required to resolve: 1. LISP with appropriate LRN		CNA may verify contamination level prior to accepting donation. Timing of LISP and the contamination levels may vary? 1. A carrier files an application to return block on Day 0. 2.CNA lists the block as Available Future (AF) on its website on Day 40 (This gives us time to get report from NPAC on block contamination, etc.) Whats the hold period between returning a block and reassignment at the CNA? 3. On Day 85 the block status will change from AF to Available (AV) on the CNA website.
1b	Block donated by non CO holder and failed to protect TN	N	Y	N	Donating block holder contacts Code Holder to request a port-in (LSPP) to protect the TN.		Steps required to resolve: 1. Donating block holder to contact CO holder for inter-port (LSPP). 2. CO holder initiates release of TN in SOA to donating block holder. 3. Donating block holder activates TN in SOA with appropriate LRN (LSPP). Donating block holder marks TN in IT systems as IN USE/appropriate state.		
1c	Block donated by CO holder and failed to protect TN Block has LRN assigned	Y	Y	N	Code holder triggers intra-port (LISP) to protect the TN.		Steps required to resolve: 1. LISP with appropriate LRN		
2a	Block donated by CO holder and failed to protect TN	Y	N	Y	Donating Code Holder requests a port-in (LSPP) of the TN from the obtaining block holder. Should both Service Providers not come to an agreement - fall back on industry guidelines XXX to determine which SP retains TN.	TN will appear available in the obtaining Service Provider's inventory and may be double-assigned.	Unprotected TN will not receive inbound calls upon block assignment to the obtaining SP (due to block LRN establishment for obtaining SPID in NPAC).	*Donating and obtaining block holder make every effort to resolve with minimal customer impact. In the event the donating and obtaining carrier cannot come to a resolution, industry guidelines/rules are used and the following steps are taken. Steps required to resolve where TN is returned to Donating block holder: 1. Donating block holder to contact obtaining block holder for inter-port (LSPP). 2. Obtaining block holder initiates release of TN in SOA to donating block holder. Obtaining block holder performs telephone number change for active customer. Obtaining block holder is to place TN in a state ensuring it is not placed back into inventory. 3. Donating block holder activates TN in SOA with appropriate LRN through inter-port (LSPP). Donating block holder marks TN in IT systems as IN USE/appropriate state. 4. Obtaining block holder marks TN in IT systems as ported out. Steps required to resolve where TN remains with Obtaining block holder: 1. Donating block holder performs deprovisioning activities for double assigned TN. Donating block holder marks TN in IT systems such that the TN is not placed into inventory and cannot be activated by a customer.	Use Case where Donating block holder retains TN: TBCOCAG/ATIS Guideline 7.1.16 a) Service Provider A has TN active in billing prior to block donation. TN1 is not LISP protected Service Provider B obtains block and activates TN to customer. Double assignment is raised to both SPs TN1 is retained by donating Service Provider A
2b	Block donated by non CO holder and failed to protect TN	N	Y	Y	Donating block holder contacts Obtaining block holder to request a port-in (LSPP). Should both Service Providers not come to an agreement - fall back on industry guidelines XXX to determine which SP retains TN.	Unprotected TN will not receive inbound calls upon block donation (due to block LRN disconnection for donating SPID in NPAC).	Steps required to resolve: 1. Donating block holder to contact obtaining block holder inter-port (LSPP) 2. Obtaining block holder initiates release of TN in SOA to donating block holder. Obtaining block holder marks TN in IT systems such that the TN is not placed into inventory and cannot be activated by a customer. 3. Donating block holder activates TN in SOA with appropriate LRN through inter-port (LSPP). Donating block holder marks TN in IT systems as IN USE/appropriate state. 4. Obtaining block holder marks TN in IT systems as ported out.		Use Case where Obtaining block holder retains TN: TBCOCAG/ATIS Guideline 7.1.16 b) Service Provider A has TN in an inactive state in billing system at the time of block donation Service Provider B obtains block and activates TN to customer. Service Provider A activates TN to a customer in billing system in error Double assignment is raised to both SPs TN1 is retained by obtaining Service Provider B
2c	Block donated by CO holder that has Block LRN assigned at the time of donation and failed to protect TN	Y	Y	Y	Donating code holder contacts Obtaining block holder to request a port-in (LSPP). Should both Service Providers not come to an agreement - fall back on industry guidelines XXX to determine which SP retains TN.	Unprotected TN will not receive inbound calls on the effective date of block donation (due to block LRN disconnection for donating SPID in NPAC).	Is proof of IN USE status or activation date by the service provider required? - NO In case of conflict, timestamps of TN1 activation in SPs billing system may be leveraged. Is CNA involved in this recovery of the TN to track and create urgency to correct bad practice? - NO, related more to BPWG discussions. How do we track this internally? - TBD Regulatory input? - NOT AT THIS TIME Legal input? - - NOT AT THIS TIME		
3a	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block disconnect .	Y	N	NA	None	No risk as pending port does not jeopardize block donation by CO holder where no block level LRN exists as there is no NPAC block disconnection	None	Options Discussed: A: CNA informs CO Holder to resolve pending ports (CO Holder is NSP or OSP) A1: CNA informs NSP and OSP using comprehensive report from NPAC (CO Holder is not NSP or OSP) B: CNA to advise donating/obtaining SP and CNA sets follow up C: CNA to decline donation to donating SP for donating SP to follow up with sanity check prior to resubmitting Part 1a.	
3b	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block disconnect .	N	Y	NA	Option D: CNA to advise donating Service Provider of delay and determines next best block disconnect date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date	Only pending ports involving donating SPID jeopardizes NPAC block disconnection	None		

3c	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block disconnect .	Y	Y	NA	Option D: CNA to advise donating Service Provider of delay and determines next best block disconnect date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date	Only pending ports involving donating SPID jeopardizes NPAC block disconnection	None		D: CNA to advise donating/obtaining SP of delay and determines next best disconnect/create date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date
		Is the Obtaining Carrier the Code Holder?	Block level LRN required at point of block create?	NA					
4a	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block create .	Y	N	NA	None	Owness is on the obtaining block holder (CO Holder) to ensure TNs in pending ports are marked as ported out. No Risk as pending port does not jeopardize block activation by CO holder	None		Possibility of multiple pending ports during the donation process? - out of the SPs control as porting for the block cannot be stopped during donation or obtain process.
4b	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block create .	N	Y	NA	Option D: CNA to advise donating Service Provider of delay and determines next best block create date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date	Owness is on the obtaining block holder to ensure TNs in pending ports are marked as ported out. Obtaining block holder CTN inventory levels for exchange in jeopardy Pending ports with any SPID will jeopardize block create	None		Options Discussed: A: CNA informs CO Holder to resolve pending ports (CO Holder is NSP or OSP) A1: CNA informs NSP and OSP using comprehensive report from NPAC (CO Holder is not NSP or OSP) B: CNA to advise donating/obtaining SP and CNA sets follow up C: CNA to decline donation to donating SP for donating SP to follow up with sanity check prior to resubmitting Part 1a. D: CNA to advise donating/obtaining SP of delay and determines next best disconnect/create date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date
4c	Process to resolve failures received by the CNA as a result of pending port(s) on a block create .	Y	Y	NA	Option D: CNA to advise donating Service Provider of delay and determines next best block create date based on NPAC visibility to pending port due date	Owness is on the obtaining block holder (CO Holder) to ensure TNs in pending ports are marked as ported out. Obtaining block holder CTN inventory levels for exchange in jeopardy	None		