

ONS vs. Other Numbering Proposals
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Usable with any Videophone

ONS: Users can call anyone or receive calls using 10-digit numbers with *any* equipment, purchased or acquired *anywhere*.

Other proposals: Closed systems restrict what equipment can be used with 10-digit numbers for outgoing and incoming calls; Only devices acquired or approved by providers can be used with numbers.

Full E9-1-1 Service

ONS: Callers can use any provider for automatic emergency call routing in compliance with FCC rules on interoperability and emergency call handling.

Other proposals: Automatic routing to emergency authorities only by default provider (provider that gave out equipment and number).

Consumer Choice

ONS: Users first get their phone number, and then choose their relay provider:
Competition is removed from numbering.

Other proposals: Providers are in control of the numbers: numbers are tied to devices given out by these providers.

Easy Transition to SIP

ONS: Lowest common denominator between H.323 and SIP facilitates migration to SIP; easy to add new fields with one database

Other proposals: Migration is subject to the practices of 10-15 different providers.

Uncomplicated Point-to-Point Calls

ONS: Routing of point-to-point video calls occurs independently of VRS providers.

Other proposals: All calls (relay or point-to-point) are routed through the consumer's default provider. Added costs for each call to ping a provider's database; could enable tracking of calls by a provider even when the provider's services are not being used.

Fair and Effective Costs

ONS: A single system that feeds into the central database. Costs are shared by all providers based on the number of minutes each handles – levels the playing field.

Other proposals: Multiple systems that duplicate functions contribute to added costs; smaller providers burdened.

Timing

ONS: Can be operational very quickly (within 6 months) because it is based on existing VoIP infrastructure. VoIP network, numbering resources and VPC (E9-1-1) system is common and used by all providers

Other proposals:

Neustar:

NPAC changes will take 18 to 24 months.

Each provider has to select VoIP provider and procure numbering resources

Each provider procures VPC (E9-1-1) capability

Each provider has to develop and test Session Border Controllers for SIP to H.323 and H.323 to SIP translation

Joint Proposal:

Specifying, development and testing provider address database system

Specifying, development and testing of the joint address database system

Each provider selects VoIP provider and procures numbering resources

Each provider procures VPC (E9-1-1) capability

Porting

ONS: Full porting when a consumer changes a provider: consumer can use new provider's CAs and interpreters.

Other proposals: New provider's CAs and interpreters handle calls, but original provider that gave out user's phone number/equipment continues to route all of the user's calls (call routing is connected to the user's device)

NG 9-1-1 – Future Emergency Access System

ONS: Facilitates compliance with NG-9-1-1: one system will make the necessary changes.

Other proposals: 10-15 systems must make changes needed for migration to NG 9-1-1.

Optimal Availability of Numbers

ONS: Only the central entity acquires telephone numbers – no competition.

Other proposals: 10-15 providers will have to compete for 10 digit numbers.