



ATIS-1000641.a.2002(R2012)

Supplement to Calling Name Identification Presentation

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ATIS-1000641.a.2002(R2012), *Supplement to Calling Name Identification Presentation*

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Supplement to Calling Name Identification Presentation

Secretariat

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Abstract

This supplement revises T1.641-1995 (R2000) to address certain regulations that may need to be considered by the service provider based on the FCC's orders that were issued as a result of FCC Docket No. 91-281, "Rules and Policies Regarding Calling Number Identification Service - Caller ID." Refer to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 64, section 64.1601. Such regulations may require the service provider to conceal the name of a caller when the calling party number is to be concealed. In particular, this supplement adds new requirements for a service provider option to link the presentation of Calling Name with the presentation of a private Calling Number.

Foreword

The information contained in this Foreword is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. As such, this Foreword may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the standard.

This supplement was prepared by the T1S1.7 Working Group on Services, Architecture, and Control. It revises T1.641-1995 (R2000) to address certain regulations that may need to be considered by a service provider based on the FCC's orders that were issued as a result of FCC Docket No. 91-281, "Rules and Policies Regarding Calling Number Identification Service - Caller ID." Refer to 47 CFR Part 64, section 64.1601.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard are welcome. They should be sent to the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, T1 Secretariat, 1200 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

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American National Standard
for Telecommunications –

Supplement to Calling Name Identification Presentation

1 Introduction

This supplement to American National Standard for Telecommunications T1.641-1995 (R2000), *Calling Name Identification Presentation*, addresses certain regulatory requirements¹ that may exist regarding Caller Identification services. Such regulations may require the service provider to conceal the name of a caller when the calling party number is to be concealed. In particular, this supplement adds new requirements for a service provider option to link the presentation of Calling Name with the presentation of a private Calling Number. An update to some references is also included.

2 Changes to T1.641-1995 (R2000)

2.1 Add the following references to clause 2 (Normative references):

T1.625-1993 (R 1999), *Integrated services digital network (ISDN) - Calling line presentation and restriction supplementary services*.²

T1.625a-1998 *Integrated services digital network (ISDN) - Calling line presentation and restriction supplementary services, application of standard to wireless PCS applications*.²

2.2 Replace clause 4.1 with the following:

4.1 Description

The Calling Name Identification Presentation service provides Name Information or Redirecting Name Information to the called party. The storage and delivery of the calling party name are network functions. The calling party takes no actions to activate, initiate, or in any manner provide Calling Name Identification Presentation. The called party, when subscribed to Calling Name Identification Presentation, automatically receives the Name Information. Delivery of a Calling Name may be affected by a subscriber of the Calling Name Identification Restriction service. For example, a subscriber of Calling Name Identification Restriction who forces the Calling Name "private" when initiating a call would cause an indication of "private" to be delivered to a Calling Name Identification Presentation subscriber.

Certain regulatory jurisdictions may require the service provider to inhibit the delivery of the caller's name when Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR) applies to a call. In such cases, the Calling Name Identification Presentation subscriber will receive an indication of "private" instead of the caller's name.

¹ Refer to 47 CFR Part 64, section 64.1601, which was modified as a result of FCC Docket No. 91-281, "Rules and Policies Regarding Calling Number Identification Service - Caller ID."

² This document is available from the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, 1200 G Street N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005. <<http://www.atis.org>>

2.3 Replace clause 4.3 with the following:

4.3 Interworking considerations

If SS7 connectivity does not exist between the originating exchange and the terminating exchange, it may not be possible to support Calling Name Identification Presentation.

2.4 Add the following new clause following clause 4.4 (Capabilities for charging):

4.5 Exchange option for control of Calling Name presentation

In order to meet certain regulatory orders, a service provider option on a per-exchange basis shall be provided to inhibit the delivery of the caller's name when CLIR applies to a call.

2.5 Renumber original clause 4.5, "Interaction with Supplementary Services," to clause 4.6.

2.6 Replace original clause 4.5.1 (now 4.6.1) with the following:

4.6.1 Calling Name Identification Restriction

The name of the calling user shall not be presented if the Calling Name presentation status for this call is private [see T1.639-1995 (R2001)].

2.7 Replace original clause 4.5.5 (now 4.6.5) with the following:

4.6.5 ISDN Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)

If the service provider option defined in 4.5 applies, and both CLIR -- see T1.625-1993 (R1999) -- and CNIP are active on a call, then an indication of "private" shall be delivered to the CNIP subscriber. If the service provider option does not apply, then there are no interactions between CLIR and CNIP.

2.8 Replace clause 6.3.2.2 with the following:

6.3.2.2 Procedures at destination local exchange

The network shall invoke Calling Name Identification Presentation procedures as part of the initial call setup procedures for each call that is offered to the subscribed user. If the called user is a Calling Name Identification Presentation User, then the network shall deliver the Name Information. If the called user is not a Calling Name Identification Presentation User, then the network shall not deliver the Name Information.

The network determines whether to deliver a calling party name, a private indication, or an unavailable indication based on the calling party number, the per-call presentation status of the calling party name, and the results of a name query (if it is sent as described in 7.2.2). If the service provider option of 4.5 applies, the calling party number presentation status will also be used to determine if a private indication is delivered, rather than the calling party name.

The destination network shall continue with normal call processing and deliver Name Information in an appropriate DSS1 message if:

- The Name Information is unavailable (for example, calling number is unavailable);
- The Name Information is forced private; or
- The Calling Name is available when the network sends the SETUP message (for example, originating network queries for the Name Information prior to setting up the call).

The network shall deliver Name Information using the stimulus signaling procedures given in 6.3.2.2.1 or the functional signaling procedures given in 6.3.2.2.2. This standard does not define a method for determining whether stimulus or functional signaling procedures are used to deliver Name Information.

The network shall deliver an indication of privacy for the Name Information if any of the following occur:

- The calling user has indicated to the network that the Calling Name presentation status is to be “private” for this one call regardless of the network stored value (note that the network will not launch a name query).
- The calling user did not modify the presentation status of the Calling Name and the results of the name query indicate that the network stored value is “private.”
- The calling user has indicated to the network that their Calling Name presentation status for this one call is to be the opposite of the network stored value and the results of the name query indicate that the network stored value is “public.”
- The service provider option of 4.5 applies and the calling party number presentation status is “private.”

The network shall deliver the Calling Name if it is available and any of the following occur:

- The calling user did not modify the presentation status of the Calling Name and the results of the name query indicate that the network stored value is “public.”
- The calling user has indicated to the network that their Calling Name presentation status for this one call is to be the opposite of the network stored value and the results of the name query indicate that the network stored value is “private.”
- The calling user has indicated to the network that the Calling Name presentation status is to be “public” for this one call regardless of the network stored value and the name query is successful.

The network shall deliver an indication of unavailable for the Name Information as indicated above or if any of the following occur:

- The response timer expires before the network receives a response to the name query.
- The calling user did not modify the presentation status of the Calling Name and the results of the name query do not indicate that the network stored value is “private” or “public.”
- The calling user has indicated to the network that their Calling Name presentation status for this one call is to be the opposite of the network stored value and the results of the name query do not indicate that the network stored value is “private” or “public.”
- The results of the name query indicate that a Calling Name is unavailable.

2.9 Replace clause 6.4.10.1 with the following:

6.4.10.1 Stimulus Signaling Procedures for Redirecting Name Delivery

When a call has been previously forwarded using non-ISDN Call Forwarding (see ANSI T1.611), if the forwarded to user is a Redirecting Name Delivery user, then the network shall deliver the original called Name Information. The original called Name Information is associated with the first redirecting number.

Once the network has determined the status of the Name Information, the network shall send the information coded in the Display text information element. If the forwarded to user is also a Calling Name Identification Presentation User, then the Display text information element will include both the Name Information and the Redirecting Name Information. If the Redirecting Name is available and public, the network shall code the characters from the response to the name query in the Display text information element. If the Redirecting Name is private (that is, either the results of the name query indicate that the network stored value is "private," or the option of 4.5 applies and the first Redirecting Number presentation status is "private"), the network shall code an indication of privacy in the Display text information element. If the call was previously forwarded and the Redirecting Name is unavailable, the network shall code an unavailable indication in the Display text information element.

The network shall send the Display text information element in a SETUP message or in a subsequent INFORMATION message that uses the call reference value from the SETUP message.

The network shall not deliver the Name Information after the call reference has been released or call clearing has been initiated.

2.10 Replace the first paragraph of clause 6.4.10.2 with the following two paragraphs:

6.4.10.2 Functional signaling procedures for Redirecting Name Delivery

When a call has been previously forwarded, if the forwarded to user is a Redirecting Name Delivery user, then the network shall deliver the original called Name Information and last redirecting Name Information, if the call was sequentially forwarded. The original called Name Information is associated with the first redirecting number, and the last redirecting Name Information is associated with the last redirecting number.

If the service provider option of 4.5 applies, the status of original called Name Information will be "private" if the status of the first redirecting number is "private." Also, the status of last redirecting Name Information will be "private" if the status of the last redirecting number is "private."

2.11 Replace clause 7.1.2 with the following:

7.1.2 Terminating exchange

If the called party is subscribed to Calling Name Identification Presentation and a calling party number in the Calling Party Number (CPN) parameter is available in an incoming IAM, the terminating exchange will check for the presence of the GN parameter. If the parameter is not present, the terminating exchange will perform a name query, and use the network stored value from a network database to control the presentation of the name.

If the terminating office receives a GN parameter in the IAM, the type of name field is examined. If type of name is set to "Calling Name," the following procedures are executed. If the type of name is set to "original called name" or "redirecting name," the procedures in 7.3.2 for the interaction with non-ISDN Call Forwarding are executed.

If the availability field is set to "name not available," an indication is sent to the called party of unavailability. If the availability field is set to "name available," the presentation field is examined.

If the presentation field is set to "presentation restricted," an indication is sent to the called party of privacy. If the presentation field is set to "presentation allowed," the characters field is examined. If any characters are present, up to 15 characters will be delivered to the called party. If no characters are present, a TCAP query is initiated. If the presentation field is set to "no indication" or "blocking toggle," the characters field is examined. If any characters are present, this is considered an error condition, and an indication is sent to the called party of unavailability. If no characters are present, a TCAP query is initiated. See the TCAP procedures in 7.2.

If the service provider option of 4.5 applies, the status of the Calling Name Information will be "private" if the status of the Calling Party Number (CPN) is "private."

As a network option, even if characters are present in the GN parameter of the IAM, the terminating office may use the Calling Party Number parameter to query a network database for Name Information to be delivered to the CNIP subscriber.

2.12 Insert the following new clause before clause 7.3.1(Functional signaling procedures for Redirecting Name Delivery):

7.3.1 Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)

If the service provider option defined in 4.5 applies, and CLIR -- see T1.625-1993 (R1999) -- is active on a call, a query is not performed to obtain Name Information. If the service provider option does not apply, then there are no interactions between CLIR and CNIP.

2.13 Replace clause 7.3.3.2 with the following:

7.3.3.2 Terminating exchange

If the terminating exchange receives a GN parameter in the IAM with a type of name field set to "original called name" or "redirecting name," these names shall be delivered to the called party based on their subscription options. As a network option, the terminating exchange may query a network database. The resulting Name Information may be delivered in lieu of the information in the IAM.

If the service provider option of 4.5 applies, queries for original called name or redirecting name shall not be performed if the associated presentation status of the original called number or redirecting number, respectively, is "presentation restricted."

If the terminating exchange is configured to perform name queries, a separate query should be launched for each name requested.³ When the switch formulates the queries, the type of digits field in the Digits parameter in the service key should be coded to "Calling directory number." In addition, as a network option, when the switch formulates the queries, the type of digits field in the Digits parameter in the service key should be coded to indicate which name is being requested. For the calling party's name, the type of digits should be equal to "calling directory number;" for the first forwarding party, equal to "original called number;" and for the last forwarding party, equal to "redirecting number." The responses from the database contain the Generic Name parameter with the type of name field coded appropriately for each name.

There is no specific order in which the queries must be sent, and all the queries should be sent without waiting for responses to earlier queries. The terminating exchange should wait until all the information is available, or until the timeout period has elapsed before delivering the available Name Information.

2.14 Replace clause 8.2 with the following:

8.2 SS7/MF Signaling

If SS7 connectivity does not exist between the originating exchange and the terminating exchange, it may not be possible to support Calling Name Identification Presentation.

³ This is necessary because the calling and redirecting parties may be served by different networks.

2.15 Remove the following reference from Annex A (Bibliography):

T1.625-1993, *Integrated services digital network (ISDN) - Calling line presentation and restriction supplementary services.*

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