State of Florida
Public Service Commission
INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENDA
Tuesday – March 22, 2022
9:30 AM
Room 148 – Betty Easley Conference Center

1. Overview of the North American Numbering Plan Administrator and Area Code Relief – by Linda Hymans, Sr. Manager, Contract Performance and Heidi Wayman, Manager, Data Management (Attachment 1)
2. Legislative Update
3. General Counsel's Report
4. Executive Director's Report
5. Other Matters

BB/aml

OUTSIDE PERSONS WISHING TO ADDRESS THE COMMISSION ON ANY OF THE AGENDAED ITEMS SHOULD CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT (850) 413-6463.

Attachment 1

NANPA

North American Numbering Plan Administrator

Florida Numbering Overview

March 22, 2022

Heidi Wayman

Linda Hymans

North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) Neutrality

The North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) functions are performed under a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) contract.

NANPA is a neutral administrator.

FCC regulations require the NANPA to be a non-governmental entity that is impartial and not aligned with any particular telecommunications industry segment.

- NANPA may not be an affiliate of any telecommunications service provider(s). "Affiliate" is a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under the direct or indirect common control with another person.

NANPA and any affiliate may not issue a majority of its debt to, nor may it derive a majority of its revenues from, any telecommunications service provider.

- "Majority" shall mean greater than 50 percent, and "debt" shall mean stocks, bonds, securities, notes, loans, or any other instrument of indebtedness

NANPA may not to be subject to undue influence by parties with a vested interest in the outcome of numbering administration and activities.

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NANPA Contract

On October 5, 2018, the FCC awarded contract number 273FCC19C0002, a one-year bridge contract for NANPA and PA/p-ANI administration services, to Somos, Inc.

- The NANP Administration System (NAS), Pooling Administration System (PAS), Routing Number Administration System (RNAS) were transitioned with existing personnel seamlessly to Somos, maintaining continuity of service. This contract expired on October 31, 2019.
- On November 1, 2019, the FCC extended the bridge contract for 6-months with two additional 3-month options. The FCC exercised a total of three extensions and the bridge contract expired on November 30, 2020.
- On December 1, 2020, the FCC awarded the permanent contract for the NANPA to SomosGov, Inc. and includes combining the current NANPA, Pooling and Routing Number Administration (RNA or p-ANI) services into one NANPA organization, as well as the Reassigned Numbers Database Administrator (RNDA) functions. This contract is for a base period of five-years, with three additional one-year options.

NANPA Responsibilities

CO Code and Thousands-Block Assignment:

- Receive and process applications for CO Code and Thousands-Block assignments
- Reclaim CO codes and blocks that are not placed into service
- Update information associated with assigned CO Codes and blocks and keep the industry informed as the supply of available CO Codes approaches exhaust

Numbering Plan Area (NPA) relief planning:

- Initiate NPA (also known as area code) relief planning and develop an industry consensus plan for introducing a new area code:
  - Relief planning begins 36 months prior to forecasted exhaust
  - Relief plan filed on behalf of the industry with appropriate state regulatory authorities for their review and approval
  - Upon approval, NANPA initiates first meeting of the industry to begin implementation of approved relief plan
- NANPA works with state regulators on an ongoing basis and monitors CO code assignments and its impact on area code exhaust

Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) Report Processing:

- Semi-annual reporting of utilization and forecast data by all service providers
  - Reporting cycles: February 1 (July 1 - Dec. 31) and August 1 (Jan. 1 - June 30)
- Process NRUF submissions and respond with confirmation/error notifications (sent within 7 calendar days of submission)
  - Initiated upon submission of a Form 502 with an email notification identifying the errors
- Missing Utilization Notifications (sent within 45 days of submission deadline)
  - Notification to service provider that submitted NRUF but failed to report utilization on assigned codes and/or thousands-blocks

Other Resource Administration:

- 5XX-NXX, 900-NXX, N11, Carrier Identification Codes (CICs), ANI II (Automatic Number Identification Information Integers digits), Vertical Service codes

Routing Number/p-ANI Administration:

- Receive and process applications for 211 or 511 non-dialable numbers to provide enhanced 911 location services

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Rules of the Road

NANPA administers NANP resources in accordance with:

- **FCC rules:**
  - 47 CFR 52.15 (CO Code)
  - 47 CFR 52.19 (NPA Relief)
  - 47 CFR 52.20 (Thousands Block Number Pooling)
  - 47 CFR 52.23 (Local Number Portability (LNP))
- **FCC contract**
- **ATIS Industry Numbering Committee (INC) Guidelines:**
  - The purpose of assignment guidelines is to provide a detailed framework for the administration of resources and specify the responsibilities of all parties involved
  - Guidelines are developed by industry subject-matter experts from carriers and number administrators
  - The ATIS consensus process is used to update/modify/enhance the guidelines
    - TBCOCAG (Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) & Central Office Code (NPA-NXX) Administration Guidelines)
    - Location Routing Number Assignment Practices
    - NPA Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines
      - These documents are available for free and can be downloaded from the Industry Numbering Committee (INC) link, https://access.atis.org/apps/group_public/documents.php?view

North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Overview

1947 – First Area Codes assigned by Bellcore

- 86 Area Codes Assigned at inception

1947 – 1995 - Slow and Steady Growth in Area Code Assignments

1996 – Start of Competitive Surge

- 163 area codes assigned by end of 1996
- Telecommunications Act of 1996
- Dawn of Competitive local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)
- Local Number Portability for Wireline Only

1997- 2001 – Area Code Assignment Growth Period

- NANP Exhaust Predicted between 2010 and 2020
- 311 area codes assigned by the end of 2001
- Wireless Local Number Portability added
- First overlay area codes introduced

2002- Present – Thousands-Block Pooling Period

- As of the October 2021 NANP Exhaust Analysis the NANP is projected to exhaust in 2063.
- As of December 31, 2021, there were 450 area codes assigned; 426 are in service and 25 are awaiting implementation. Of the 426 NPA codes in service, 401 are geographic and 25 are non-geographic.
- Interconnected VoIP gain direct access to numbers:
  - SBC-IS granted a temporary waiver of numbering access rules in 2005
  - 6-month Interconnected VoIP trial in 2013
  - Authorization for interconnected VoIP to obtain direct access to numbering resources began in 2016

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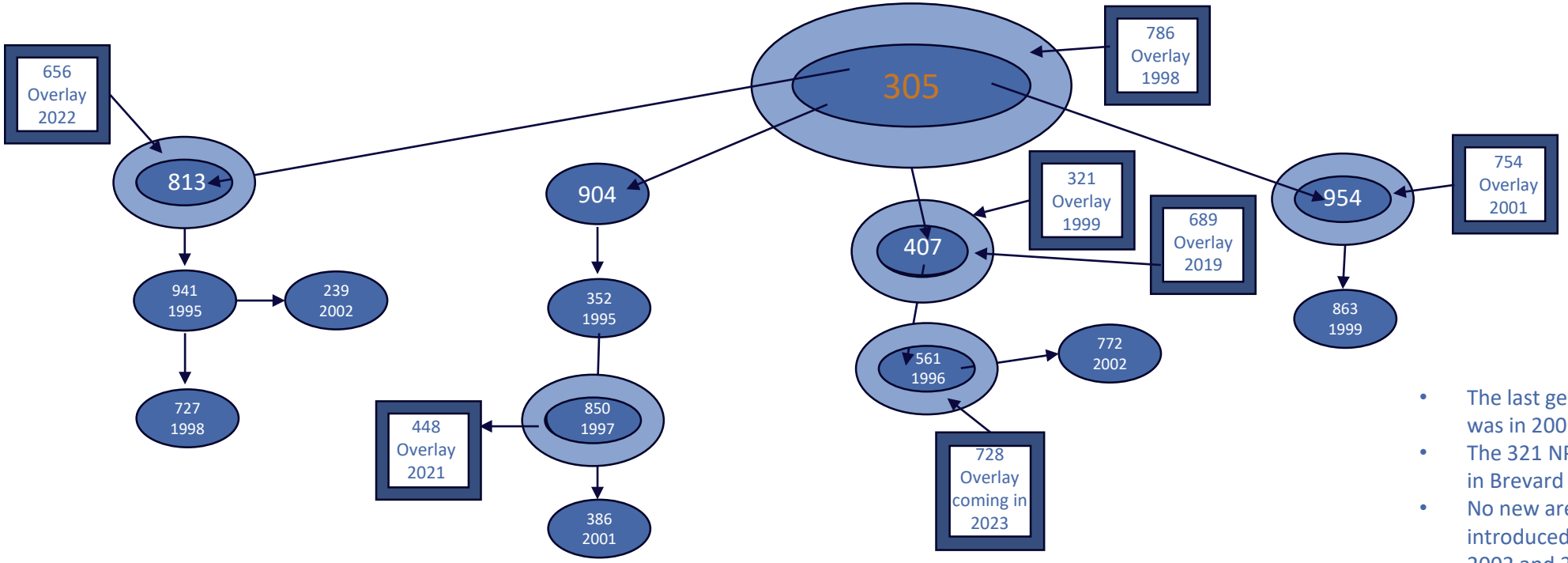
Florida Area Code History

As part of the creation of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP), Florida was assigned the 305 area code in 1947. Within six years, the 813 are code was created from the 305 are code in 1953.

The 305 was split three more times: in 1965 to create the 904, in 1988 to create the 407, and in 1995 to create the 954.



- The last geographic split in Florida was in 2002.
- The 321 NPA was reserved for use in Brevard County only in 2002.
- No new area codes were introduced in Florida between 2002 and 2019.

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Florida Area Code Map

Introduction of Thousands-Block Number Pooling

In March 2000, the FCC acknowledged the distribution of numbers in blocks of 10,000 as one of the major drivers of the potential exhaust of the NANP.

- Thousands-Block number pooling permits a single NPA-NXX to be shared among multiple service providers within the same rate center using the existing number portability infrastructure
- Pooling uses the Location Routing Number (LRN) platform portion of Local Number Portability
- The national rollout of Thousands-Block Number Pooling began in 2002

Participation in thousands-block number pooling is required by all service providers operating in the ***Top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)***, unless exempted by the FCC and in all areas designated as mandatory by a state regulatory mandate as a result of delegated authority, unless exempted by the FCC.

NANPA updates the Top 100 list when new census population figures are released, and the Office of Management and Budgets (OMB) publishes a bulletin.

- MSAs designated at any time to be in the Top 100 remain mandatory even if they drop out due to population changes. There are 63 MSAs no longer in the Top 100 MSA where there is mandatory pooling.
- Exemption from pooling is by carrier not by rate center and should not be confused with an “excluded” rate center
- Service providers may opt into pooling in an EXCLUDED (X) rate center at anytime by simply contacting NANPA to change the status to OPTIONAL (O).
- Once a carrier elects to voluntarily pool it may not change its mind and go back to not pooling in that rate center
- Currently, there is pooling in every state, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

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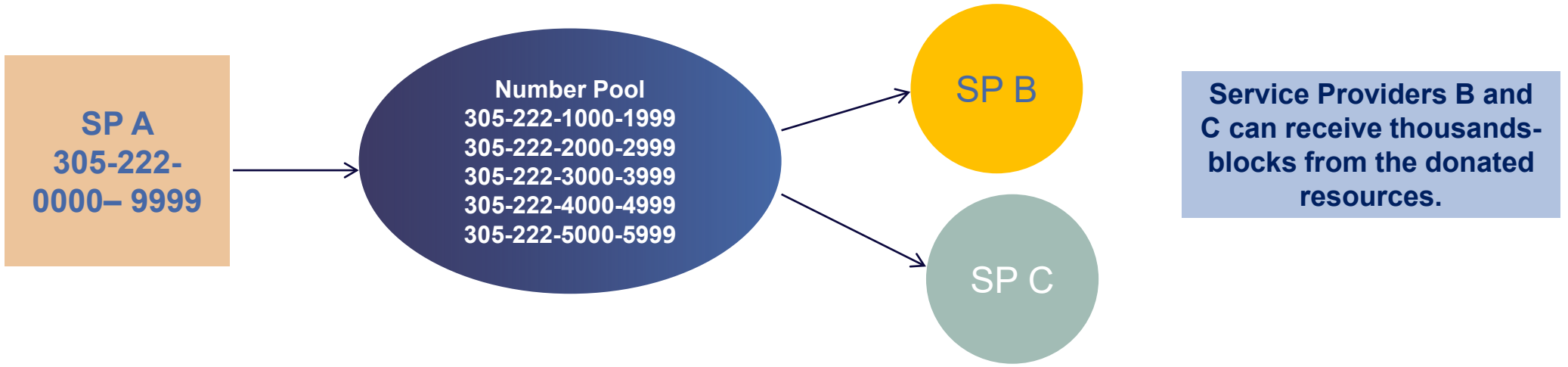
Thousands-Block Pooling – How it works

- Service Provider (SP) ‘A’ is the code holder for the 305-222 CO code.
- Service Provider ‘A’ keeps the 0000 block and returns the 1000 – 9000 blocks to the pool.



Service Providers B and C can receive thousands-blocks from the donated resources.

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Benefits of Thousands-Block Pooling

- Blocks within the same CO/NXX code can be shared by different service providers within the same rate center, providing more efficient number utilization
- Reduces the resource depletion required for a carrier to service a rate center from 10,000 to 1,000 numbers
- Ability to utilize slightly used (10% contaminated, <100 numbers) and unused blocks
- Not customer-affecting
- Used solely or in conjunction with other measures, it can extend the life of an area code

☞ In Florida, thousands-block pooling postponed area code relief for 17 years.

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Florida Thousands-Block Pooling

Florida petitioned for and was granted delegated authority by the FCC to implement thousands-block pooling prior to the national rollout. The national rollout began in 2002, but the Florida PSC implemented pooling between 2000 and 2001.

There are 9 Top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Florida:

- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL MSA is ranked 7 (305/786, 561, 754/954,863)
- Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA is ranked 18 (353, 656/813, 727)
- Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL MSA is ranked 23 (321 Brevard County, 321/407/689, 352, 863)
- Jacksonville, FL MSA is ranked 41 (352 (2 rate centers), 386, 904)
- North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA is ranked 73 (941)
- Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL MSA is ranked 78 (239, 941)
- Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA is ranked 84 (863)
- Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond, FL MSA is ranked 91(321 (1 rate center), 442/386)
- Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL MSA is ranked 98 (321, 772 (1 rate center)

Every NPA in Florida has at least one rate center in an MSA except for 448/850. The 772 NPA has just one rate center in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville MSA.

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Rate Center Status Details

239 NPA: There are 11 rate centers; 7 are FCC-Mandatory (M) and 4 are State Mandatory **(M)**. **LATA 952**

305/786 NPA: There are 4 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory (M). **LATA 460**

321 NPA (Brevard County): There are 5 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory (M). **LATA 458**

321/407/689 NPA: There are 17 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory (M). **LATA 458**

352 NPA: There are 48 rate centers; 17 are FCC-Mandatory (M) and 31 are Optional (O). **LATA 454**

386 NPA: There are 33 rate centers;15 are FCC-Mandatory (M) and 18 are Optional (O). **LATAs 452 and 456**

448/850 NPA: No MSAs. There are 64 rate centers; 63 are Optional (O) and 1 is Excluded (X). **LATAs 448, 450, and 953**

561 NPA: There are 17 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory (M). **LATA 460**

656/813 NPA: There are 8 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory. **LATA 952**

727 NPA: There are 5 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory. **LATA 952**

754/954 NPA: There are 5 rate centers; all are FCC-Mandatory. **LATA 460**

772 NPA: There are 8 rate centers; 1 is FCC-Mandatory (M), 6 are State Mandatory **(M)** and 1 is Optional (O). **LATA 460**

863 NPA: There are 22 rate centers; 12 are FCC-Mandatory (M) and 10 are Optional (O). **LATAs 939 and 952**

904 NPA: There are 19 rate centers; 17 are FCC-Mandatory (M), 1 is State Mandatory **(M)** 1 is Optional (O). **LATA 952**

941 NPA: There are 11 rate centers; 8 are FCC-Mandatory (M) and 3 are State Mandatory **(M)**. **LATAs 939 and 952**

Local Access Transport Areas (LATAs):

A LATA generally represents an area within which a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC) is permitted to offer exchange telecommunications and exchange access services. The RBOCs are generally prohibited from providing services that originate in one LATA and terminate in another. LATAs become important when providers need to open a CO code for a Location Routing Number (LRN) in order to port and pool.

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Are there any other number conservation measures?

There is only one other currently sanctioned number conservation measure: rate center consolidation.

Rate center consolidation removes the boundaries between rate centers to create one rate center. The advantage of rate center consolidation is that instead having to get multiple blocks or codes in that area, service providers would now need only one. This method of conservation only works in areas where there is demand in the rate centers being combined and only affects the exhaust of the NPA if it reduces the number of codes being opened.

Only rate centers within the same state and LATA may be combined. Rate centers can be combined across NPAs.

Other things to consider when consolidating rate centers:

- Changes in local calling scopes
- E911 issues where multiple PSAPs are involved
- Network provisioning and trunking rearrangements

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Opening CO Codes/NXXs

CO codes in pooling rate centers are opened for **Location Routing Numbers (LRNs), pool replenishment** and **dedicated customer** requests.*

A service provider rarely keeps a full CO code but requests a certain number of blocks from the code and the remaining blocks are returned to the pool.

- For an LRN, the requesting SP must be the **code holder (is responsible for routing the code)**
  - There can be only one LRN per CO code
  - A SP is allowed **one LRN per Local Access Transport Area (LATA) and switch or Point of Interconnection (POI)**
  - A way to prevent the opening of a new CO code for an LRN, is to transfer a CO code not currently being used an LRN, when possible
- Pool replenishment is used when there are not enough available blocks in the pool to meet forecasted demand
  - The objective is to maintain sufficient blocks of 1,000 numbers to ensure that all participating service providers' number requirements can be met
  - NANPA must rely on the service providers that can meet both the MTE (Months-to-Exhaust) and utilization (75%) requirements to open a code to add blocks from that code to the pool

NANPA manages the pool replenishment process by determining when a pooling rate center inventory will fall below the aggregated 6-month SP forecasts which establishes that it is necessary for service providers to replenish the pool

- CO codes can be opened for pool replenishment even when there is a sufficient number of blocks available to meet the SP's request if there are not enough blocks in the pool to meet the 6-month forecasted demand
  - Once a CO code is opened, even though blocks are returned to the pool, that NXX is removed from the inventory of available codes and contributes to projected exhaust of the area code
- The quantity of thousands blocks that need to be maintained in the inventory pool is determined by:
  - The anticipated assignment rate of thousands blocks from the inventory pool
  - No more than a six-month inventory level

- Dedicated customer requests must be for a full code, have a customer letter, and cannot be used for any other customers

*There are some companies that are exempt from pooling, such as paging carriers, and can open a full code directly through NANPA.

Typical Application Process and Workflow

When a **Service Provider (SP)** needs numbering resources in a Rate Center they must:

- Establish an **OCN**
- Get set up in Number Portability Administration Center **(NPAC)**
- Register in the NANP Administration System **(NAS)**
- Register in the Pooling Administration System **(PAS)**

There are two types of requests for new resources:

- **Initial CO codes/blocks**
  - The first-time requesting numbers in a rate center
  - Supporting documentation is required for all Initial requests (such as facilities readiness documentation, appropriate authorization, state waiver etc.).
- **Growth CO codes/blocks**
  - Already have resources in the rate center and need more
  - Must meet **Months to Exhaust (MTE)** and utilization threshold to obtain growth codes/blocks
    - ✓ Must demonstrate that existing codes for the rate center will exhaust within 6 months (**MTE**)
    - ✓ Must reach **75% utilization** in the rate center. The utilization level is calculated by dividing assigned numbers by the total numbering resources in the applicant's inventory and multiplying the result by 100. Newly assigned numbers may be excluded.

Regulators may view application forms in NAS and may view both forms and supporting documentation in PAS. Both require a secure login.

Currently CO code requests are processed through NAS, while blocks are processed through PAS. P-ANI requests are processed through the RNAS.

NPA Relief Planning Responsibilities

Area code (NPA) relief planning includes:

- Monitoring CO code assignments and its effect on area code exhaust
- Working with the industry and state regulators on an ongoing basis to ensure enough numbers are available to meet forecasted demand
- Beginning area code relief 36 months, when possible, prior to forecasted exhaust while following the INC “NPA Code Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines”
- Developing an industry consensus plan for introducing a new area code
- Filing the relief plan with appropriate state regulatory authorities for review and approval
- Initiating the first meeting of the industry to begin implementation of approved relief plan upon regulatory approval

NPA Exhaust Forecasting

- Using the CO code demand as a basis and factoring in the thousands-block and NRUF forecasts, NANPA develops an average, monthly CO code demand rate for each area code.
- In addition, NANPA also creates a pool of CO codes (referred to as a growth pool) to offset any potential large request for codes by a single service provider. Doing so may lessen the fluctuations in the exhaust projection that may be caused by a singular event.
- NANPA publishes new area code exhaust projections in April and October of each year.
- If it is necessary to revise an area code exhaust forecast prior to next publication date, NANPA will publish a "Delta" NRUF containing the updated NPA exhaust projection and posts this information to the NANPA website.
    - NANPA published Delta NRUF exhaust projections for the 904, 386 and 352 NPAs on January 4, 2022.
        - The 352 NPA exhaust date changed from third quarter 2026 to first quarter 2026
        - The 386 NPA exhaust date changed from second quarter 2041 to fourth quarter 2039
        - The 904 NPA exhaust date changed from fourth quarter 2024 to third quarter 2024

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Inputs to NPA exhaust analysis

NANPA uses the following inputs to determine exhaust dates:

- Historical CO code monthly assignment data
- Service provider forecasts
- Number of unavailable CO codes
- Number of rate centers in the NPA
- Number of carriers in the NPA
- Total number of codes available for assignment
- Other miscellaneous data (e.g., spikes in requests, NANPA knowledge)

 Simply put, NPA relief is needed when the projected demand exceeds the number of available CO codes.

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Why does Florida have so many NPA relief projects?

CO code assignments are up:

- New technologies using telephone numbers
- Carriers expanding service areas
- New carriers entering the market such as interconnected VoIP providers

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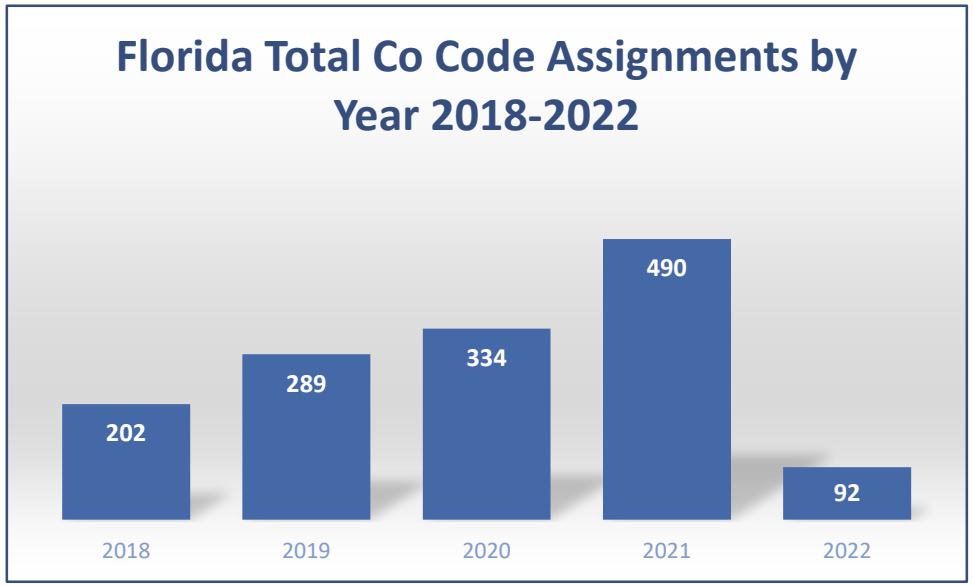
Code Assignment Activity

NPA	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Jan and Feb)
239	9	17	22	26	13
305	1	0	3	9	5
321	4	6	13	24	6
352	13	19	30	42	4
386	5	14	22	31	2
407	23	15	2	1	0
448	N/A	N/A	0	21	1
561	19	27	32	40	6
656	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	4
689	N/A	29	23	53	11
727	10	10	18	22	5
754	3	17	10	30	6
772	4	9	16	15	3
786	26	47	31	42	3
813	19	18	28	30	0
850	36	20	20	16	0
863	8	8	7	24	10
904	7	14	32	28	7
941	10	11	13	19	5
954	5	8	12	8	1
TOTALS	202	289	334	490	92



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The full Code Assignment Activity (CAA) Report is a public monthly report available on the NANPA website.

October 2021 Exhaust Projections and History

NPA	2021.2 FCST		2021.1 FCST		Change	2020.2 FCST		2020.1 FCST		2019.2 FCST		2019.1 FCST		Notes Comments
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	2021.1 to 2021.2	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	
239	2040	2Q	2040	4Q	-2Q	2048	4Q							b,h
352	2026	3Q	2028	3Q	-8Q	2033	3Q	2033	3Q	2037	1Q	2039	3Q	b
386	2041	2Q	2045	3Q	-17Q									b,h
561	2023	3Q	2024	3Q	-4Q	2025	2Q	2026	2Q	2025	2Q	2027	2Q	b
727	2035	3Q	2036	2Q	-3Q	2042	4Q	2044	2Q	2048	4Q	2044	3Q	b
772	2060	1Q	2069	1Q	-36Q									b,h
813	2022	1Q	2022	1Q	N/C	2022	4Q	2023	1Q	2022	3Q	2022	3Q	
863	2050	3Q	2064	2Q	-55Q									b,h
904	2024	4Q	2025	1Q	-1Q	2025	4Q	2029	2Q	2031	2Q	2032	1Q	b
941	2048	1Q	2054	3Q	-26Q									b,h
305/786	2024	1Q	2024	4Q	-3Q	2024	3Q	2023	3Q	2023	4Q	2024	2Q	b
321/407/689	2043	4Q	2070	7Q	-108Q					2045	3Q	2019	3Q	b,h
321A	2049	2Q	2078	3Q	-117Q									b,g,h
448/850	2053	2Q	2021	3Q	127Q	2021	3Q	2021	3Q	2021	3Q	2022	1Q	a,f
754/954	2047	1Q	2052	3Q	-22Q									b,h

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Note b: Increased historical and projected demand.
Note e: NPA is at exhaust. No codes available except for returns.
Note h: NPA Exhaust beyond 30 years is not populated for NRUF reporting cycles prior to 2021.1.

Current Active NPA Relief Projects:

STATE	NPA
Arkansas	870
Arizona	480
California	209
California	707
Colorado	303/720
Florida	305/786
Florida	561
Florida	656/813
Florida	904
Illinois	309
Illinois	708
Maine	207

STATE	NPA
Missouri	314
Missouri	816
North Carolina	910
New York	516
New York	845
Ohio	513
Pennsylvania	484/610
South Carolina	864
Virginia	540
Virginia	757
Virginia	804
Wisconsin	920

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Jeopardy

When the supply of codes in a particular NPA is at risk of exhausting before a new area code or other relief measure can be introduced, NANPA declares “jeopardy” in that NPA. When jeopardy is declared, code allocations are initially set at a rationing amount of 3 codes with a limit of 3 requests per OCN until the final rationing amount is decided and procedures are developed by the Industry.

Once determined, final jeopardy procedures are posted on the NANPA website (www.nationalnanpa.com). Current final jeopardy procedures allow anywhere from five CO codes to be assigned per month to as few as one.

There were four NPAs in jeopardy at the end of 2020: CA 209, DC 202, IL 217 and 618.

There are now 11 NPAs in jeopardy: CA 209 and 707, **FL 305/786 and 561**, IL 618, MO 314, NY 516 and 845, PA 484/610, OH 513, and VA 540.

In the past year, NANPA rescinded jeopardy in four NPAs when CO codes from the new NPA could be assigned: IL 217, DC 202, and **FL 813,** and VA 757.

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NPA Relief Methods

There are generally two types of area code relief: geographic split and overlay:

Geographic Split:

- Provides a single area code for each geographic area and permits seven-digit dialing within an area code
- Requires an area code change for approximately one half of customer's numbers
- Has a permissive dialing period to the new or the old area code

A geographic split could be considered in Florida but there hasn't been an area code split in the U.S. since 2007!

Overlay:

- Overlay provides a second area code within the same geography as the first area code
- Overlay requires 10-digit dialing for all calls within the geographic area
- Overlay will not require existing customers to change area codes
- Overlays are either all-services, concentrated, or boundary elimination

The all-services distributed overlay method is the industry-preferred form of area code relief.

The principal consumer adaptation with an overlay NPA is that 10-digit (or 1+10-digit) local dialing is mandatory.

With the introduction of 10-digit (or 1+ 10-digit) local dialing for the transition of the 988 NXX as an abbreviated dialing code for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 82 NPAs in the U.S are transitioning to 10-digit (or 1+10-digit) local dialing. The Florida 321 (Brevard County), 352, 561 and 941 NPAs are transitioning to 10-digit local dialing because the 988 NXX is assigned as a working NXX in those NPAs. That will leave only the 239, 386, 727, 772, 863, and 904 with 7-digit local dialing.

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988 Transition Timeline and Milestones

Timeline:

- After October 24, 2021, but before July 15, 2022, customers must dial 10-digits (area code + telephone number) for all local calls. On and after this date, local calls dialed with only 7-digits may not be completed, and a recording may inform them that the call cannot be completed as dialed. If they get this recording, they must hang up and dial again using the area code with the 7-digit telephone number.

Milestones include:

- Customer education
- Technical actions taken by the Industry to change from 7 to 10-digit local dialing

Impacts to Florida:

- The 321 (Brevard County), 352, 561 and 941 NPAs are transitioning to 10-digit local dialing

Change to Industry Guidelines and Options for Area code Relief:

✓**Section 5.6.3 was added to the NPA Code Relief Planning & Notification Guidelines.**
"*Where NPA relief is required for a single NPA area that is scheduled to transition to 10-digit dialing or has already transitioned to 10-digit dialing, then the Initial Planning Document, relief planning meeting, and industry consensus to recommend an overlay is not required*."

****This means that the only option for future area code relief in the 321 (Brevard County), 352, and 941 NPAs is an overlay.****
The remaining area codes with 7-digit local dialing are 239, 386, 727, 772, 863 and 904.

Milestone tracking spreadsheets are available on the NANPA website
https://www.nationalnanpa.com/transition_to_10_digit_dialing_for_988/index.html

NANPA

Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) Reporting Process

NRUF is a semi-annual reporting of utilization and forecast data by all service providers

- February 1 (July 1 - Dec. 31) and August 1 (Jan. 1 - June 30) reporting cycles

NANPA:

- Processes NRUF submissions and responds with confirmation/error notifications (sent within 7 calendar days of submission)
- Sends "Missing Utilization" notifications within 45 days of submission deadline
- Notifies service providers that submitted NRUF but failed to report utilization on assigned codes and/or thousands-blocks
- Sends "Anomalous Notifications" within 90 days of submission deadline
- Notifies service providers that failed to submit any Form 502 to NANPA for the applicable cycle
- Provides service provider-specific NRUF data to state commissions and the FCC 45 days after submission deadline or sooner if requested by the regulator
  - States must have appropriate confidentiality protections in place
  - NRUF data available via NANP Administration System (NAS)
- Provides ongoing updates to NRUF data between reporting cycles.

Service providers update information in order to ensure NRUF on file when requesting initial or growth resources

NANPA

Routing Number/p-ANI Administration

What is a p-ANI? P-ANI stands for “pseudo–Automatic Number Identification.” P-ANIs permit wireless providers and VoIP providers to provide enhanced 911 location services, generally using 211 or 511 numbers. Wireless service providers that are unable to obtain non-dialable p-ANIs must use their own dialable numbers as p-ANIs.

For more information on p-ANI administration go to www.nationalpani.com

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NANPA and the States

- NAS and PAS provide on-line access to numerous queries/reports
  - Real-time code and blocks assigned, available and retained reports
  - Rate center status reports
  - View applications
  - Daily application activity reports
  - Monthly Code Assignment Activity Reports
  - Historical data

- Typical interaction with state regulators includes:
  - Questions about number assignment processes
  - Information requests
  - Carrier authorization questions
  - Reclamation of resources
  - VoIP 30-day notifications and state registration requirements

- Numbering overview tailored to the state
- Quarterly NANPA regulatory update virtual meetings

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FCC Orders

- **Pennsylvania Order – September 28, 1998**
- **First NRO – FCC 00-104 – March 17, 2000**
  - Established the framework for number conservation measures
  - Thousands block number pooling framework
    - Sequential numbering
    - Reclamation
    - MTE (Months to Exhaust) and Utilization
    - Reporting (NRUF)
- **Second NRO – FCC 00-429 – December 7, 2000**
  - Utilization threshold
  - Audits
- **Third NRO – FCC 01-362 – December 28, 2001**
  - Safety Valve
  - Declined to require LNP and pooling outside Top-100 MSAs
- **Verizon Forbearance Order – July 16, 2002**
  - Extended the deadline for wireless carriers to provide LNP by one year to November 24, 2003.
  - Number pooling deadline for CMRS carriers will remain November 24, 2002.

Fourth NRO – FCC 03-126 - June 18, 2003

- Carriers must deploy local number portability (LNP) in switches within the 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) for which another carrier has made a specific request for the provision of LNP.
- Delegated authority to the state commissions to require carriers operating in the largest 100 MSAs that have not received a Request for LNP, under certain circumstances and on a case-by-case basis, to implement LNP.
- All carriers, except those exempted, required to participate in number pooling in accordance with the national rollout schedule, regardless of whether they are required to provide LNP, including covered commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) providers not required to deploy LNP until November 24, 2003.
- Exempt rural carrier and Tier III CMRS providers from the pooling requirements if they have not received a request to provide LNP.
- Exempt carriers that are the only service provider receiving numbering resources in a given rate center from pooling .
- Reaffirm that the 100 largest MSAs include those MSAs identified in the 1990 U.S. Census reports as well as those areas included on any subsequent U.S. Census report .
- Declined to expand the list of the 100 largest MSAs to include areas in Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) that would not otherwise be included in the 100 largest MSAs. Delegate to states authority to require carriers to participate in pooling in such areas.

Interconnected VoIP Access to Numbering Resources – FCC 15-70 - June 22, 2015

- Effective in part on November 30, 2015.
- Numbering rule changes effective February 4, 2016.
- Interconnected VoIP providers can start applying for FCC nationwide authorization on February 18, 2016.
- Once authorization is approved, they must provide proof that a notice was sent to the state 30-days in advance of applying for resources.

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What is the Reassigned Numbers Database (RND)?

On December 13, 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) released a Second Report and Order on Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls. In the Reassigned Numbers Database Order, the Commission addressed the problem of unwanted calls to consumers with numbers reassigned from a previous consumer by establishing a single, comprehensive **Reassigned Numbers Database (RND).**

The RND system securely houses ***permanently disconnected*** US geographic and toll-free numbers and the date of the most recent permanent disconnection of each of those numbers. After permanent disconnection, numbers must be aged for 45 days (FCC 18-177 ¶ 15).

Permanent disconnection occurs when:

- a subscriber has permanently relinquished a number, or
- the provider has permanently reversed its assignment of the number to the subscriber (FCC 18-177 ¶ 38)
- The requirement to report **permanent disconnects**, incrementally, each month (including disconnects through at least the 10th of month) began May 2021. The 45-day aging requirement means that a number disconnected on the 10th cannot be reassigned to a new customer, until after the next month's RND refresh.
- The requirement is only to report disconnects. Numbers stay in the RND even after being reassigned. Over 140 million numbers have been collected as of October.

General Availability for RND was on **November 1**

Callers and/or their Agents check the RND to determine whether a telephone number has been permanently disconnected from the consumer they intend to reach, thus allowing them to avoid calling consumers with potentially reassigned numbers who may not wish to receive the call and comply with regulatory requirements.

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Costs for Using the RND

In the RND Order the FCC determined that Database costs would be recovered from users of the Database. On October 1, 2021, the FCC released a notice announcing the Interim Usage Charges for the RND.

The RND will offer six subscription tiers based on per month subscription queries: Extra Small (1K), Small (10K), Medium (500K), Large (2M), Extra Large (10M), and Jumbo (30M). Those wishing to use the RND may sign up for a one-month subscription, a three-month subscription, or a six-month subscription. The RND Administrator (Administrator) expects to offer an annual subscription option in the future, as well.

The interim tiers and usage charges are the same regardless of whether the subscriber is a caller or a caller agent. Caller agents may register for a tier subscription based on the aggregate number of queries needed for all of their clients, potentially allowing caller agents to register for a higher tier (and thus pay a lower charge per query) than their individual clients would use on their own.

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Where can you find more information?

www.reassigned.us

support@reassigned.us

1-833-763-2366