



2002 Annual Report

To stakeholders in the North American Numbering Plan:

It is with great pleasure that NeuStar, Inc. presents the 2002 North American Numbering Plan Administration (NANPA) Annual Report. This fifth annual report covers NANPA activities from January 1, 2002 – December 31, 2002.

This year's report focuses in detail on the administration of various numbering resources of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). In a sense, this report provides a snapshot of the NANP at the end of 2002. We hope you find this report both interesting and useful. The data included in this report comes from the NANPA website, www.nanpa.com, where you can always find the latest updated information.

NeuStar understands the critical nature of the services that NANPA provides to the FCC, state regulatory commissions, and the telecommunications industry. As the NANPA, NeuStar is committed to providing high quality, neutral, third-party administration of the NANP. Our commitment is demonstrated by our accomplishments in 2002 (highlighted on the following page). I promise you that we will work hard to maintain the trust you have placed in us.

Please do not hesitate to contact any of the NeuStar staff, including me, with any comments, suggestions, observations or concerns. Thank you for the opportunity to serve as the NANPA.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey Ganek
Chairman and CEO
NeuStar, Inc.

NANPA accomplishments in 2002

- Provided in-depth and exhaustive analysis of number resource assignment trends, and strict adherence to the FCC's numbering resource optimization rules and regulations, resulting in an increase of six years in the estimated life of the NANP.
- Delivered consistently high quality service. Nearly 99% of all applications for numbering resources were processed within ten working days, as required.
- Introduced operational improvements in the NPA relief planning process, in particular the extensive use of conference calls rather than face-to-face meetings in order to increase participation in NPA relief planning activities, while significantly reducing costs to the industry, regulatory agencies, and others.
- Returned nearly 2,700 central office codes to the available inventory. These codes were previously unavailable for assignment or ineligible for reclamation.
- Found new code holders for returned or abandoned codes with ported telephone numbers, and, in the process, prevented service disruption to more than 100,000 customers with active telephone numbers.
- Worked closely with states and service providers to implement provisions of the FCC Numbering Resource Optimization orders, including the 65% utilization threshold for growth central office codes and the "safety valve" option.
- Updated the NANPA website with new search capabilities, area code maps with time zones, and a guide to assist visitors in finding information on the site.
- Continued to enhance the utilization and forecast reporting process through the incorporation of additional error-checking capabilities and new data fields to the reporting form, updates to NANPA job aids, new state reports, and ongoing service provider educational efforts.
- Scored an exceptional 4.8 out of 5 on customer surveys measuring our relief planning performance and completed 100% of all tracked relief activities on schedule.
- Trained and counseled NRUF users, resulting in a nearly 70% decrease in erroneous submissions.
- Increased the percentage of central office code applications entered directly by the applicant into the web-based Code Administration System (CAS) from less than 30% at the beginning of 2002 to nearly 50% by year-end.
- Created new reports and enhanced existing reports to assist regulatory authorities with their number resource oversight responsibilities.

Table of contents

- The North American Numbering Plan** 1
 - History 1
 - NANP administration 1
- Code administration** 2
 - Resource report: NPA codes 2
 - Resource report: Central office codes 4
 - Resource report: 500-NXX codes 8
 - Resource report: 900-NXX codes 8
 - Resource report: N11 codes 8
 - Resource report: 555 line numbers 9
 - Resource report: Carrier identification codes 9
 - Resource report: 456-NXX codes 10
 - Resource report: 800-855 numbers 10
 - Resource report: ANI II digits 10
 - Resource report: Non-dialable toll points 10
 - Resource report: Vertical service codes 11
- NPA relief planning** 12
 - Overview 12
 - Relief planning quality measurements 12
 - Customer survey feedback 13
 - Improving the relief planning process 13
- NRUF** 15
 - Overview 15
 - 2002 NRUF exhaust forecasts 15
 - 2002 NRUF metrics 15
- Other NANPA services** 17
 - AOCN enterprise service 17
 - NRUF data entry enterprise service 17
 - Website 17
 - INC participation 18
 - Support for NANP countries other than the US 18
 - Support to the FCC, state commissions, and the NANC .. 19
- Attachments** 21
 - 1 – NPAs sorted by location 21
 - 2 – NPAs by sorted number 24
 - 3 – Non-geographic NPAs in service 27
 - 4 – NPA code inventory 28
 - 5 – Dialing plans 29
 - 6 – NPA exhaust projections 35
 - 7 – NANP exhaust projections 51
 - 8 – Where to find numbering information 53
 - 9 – NANP country contacts 54

North American Numbering Plan

History

AT&T developed the North American Numbering Plan in 1947 to simplify and facilitate direct dialing of long distance calls. North American Numbering Plan telephone numbers are ten-digit numbers consisting of a three-digit Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code, commonly called an area code, followed by a seven-digit local number.

The North American Numbering Plan is an integrated numbering plan serving 19 North American countries that share its resources. Regulatory authorities in each participating country have plenary authority over numbering resources, but all participating countries, implicitly or explicitly, share numbering resources cooperatively. This approach has been successful for more than 50 years.

North American Numbering Plan administration

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 the Communications Industry Services (CIS) division of Lockheed Martin IMS to serve as administrator of the North American Numbering Plan (NANPA). On December 1, 1999, CIS became an independent company called NeuStar, Inc. Although NeuStar's five-year term as NANPA ended on January 31, 2003, NeuStar continues to serve as NANPA pursuant to a letter from the FCC dated January 31, 2003.

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 country. 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. NANPA's responsibilities are defined in the FCC's rules and in the North American Numbering Plan Administration Requirements Document, dated February 20, 1997, which can be downloaded from the FCC Wireline Competition Bureau website, www.fcc.gov/wcb. The Numbering Oversight Working Group (NOWG), a NANC working group, provides continuous oversight of NANPA on behalf of the NANC and evaluates NANPA's performance each year.

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. This last responsibility was added by the FCC on March 31, 2000.

NANPA funding

NANPA work is performed on a fixed-price basis, with upward adjustment possible if workload exceeds certain predefined limits. Payment amounts are based on a schedule of prices included in the Lockheed Martin CIS NANPA bid.

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. In the U.S., which pays most of the cost, NANPA is funded by the telecommunications industry under an arrangement specified in FCC rules.

Code administration

Overview

Contact: Sandy Tokarek, 925-363-8701

Code 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 (area codes);
- Central office codes;
- PCS/N00 codes (500–NXX);
- 900–NXX codes;
- N11 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);
- Non-dialable toll points; and
- Vertical service codes.

Subsequent sections of this report discuss each of these resources in greater detail.

number. NPA codes are in NXX format, where N is any digit from 2 through 9 and X is any digit from 0 through 9. Attachment 4 to this annual report provides a complete inventory of NPA codes summarizing how they are allocated and used.

Most NPA codes designate specific geographic areas; for example, NPA 212 covers the island of Manhattan and NPA 605 covers the state of South Dakota. NPA codes used in this manner are called geographic NPA codes. As of December 31, 2002, 311 geographic NPA codes were in service. Of these codes, 271 serve the U.S. and its territories, 23 serve Canada, and the remaining 17 serve Bermuda and the Caribbean islands participating in the North American Numbering Plan. Attachments 1 and 2 to this annual report are tables of geographic NPA codes currently in use, sorted by location and by number.

Other NPA codes designate special services (for example, toll-free calling) rather than geographic areas. These codes are called non-geographic NPA codes. Normally, NPA codes ending in a repeating digit (for example, 800, 422, 577), called “easily recognizable codes,” are used to identify toll free or other special services. Currently 13 such codes are in use. No new non-geographic NPA codes were assigned in 2002. Attachment 3 lists the non-geographic NPA codes currently in use.

Introduction of a new geographic NPA code is typically complex, and follows a plan and schedule approved by regulatory authorities. The plan is summarized in one or more planning letters on the NANPA website. Once an NPA code is assigned for a geographic area or special service, an implementation period follows. The most visible implementation activities include preparing the network to accept the new NPA code, introducing any required changes to the dialing plan, and informing the public about how the new code is to be used. When implementation is complete, the new NPA code becomes generally dialable, and the new code is said to be “in service.”

Resource report—NPA codes

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

NPA codes, often called “area codes,” are the first three digits of the 10-digit North American Numbering Plan telephone

2002 activities

NANPA assigned three new geographic NPA codes in 2002, and one previously assigned code (575) was returned to the inventory. Nine new NPA codes were introduced in 2002, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: New NPAs introduced in 2002

NPA	In service date	Location	Overlay	Parent	Planning letter(s)
567	1/1/2002	Ohio	Yes	419	249
224	1/5/2002	Illinois	Yes	847	305 157 127
574	1/15/2002	Indiana	No	219	309 296
260	1/15/2002	Indiana	No	219	309 296
479	1/19/2002	Arkansas	No	501	310 302 295
772	2/11/2002	Florida	No	561	311
239	3/11/2002	Florida	No	941	307
269	7/13/2002	Michigan	No	616	324 294
947	9/7/2002	Michigan	Yes	248	320 283 227 209

As of December 31, 2002, 42 previously assigned NPA codes remained to be introduced, as shown in Table 2. The “status” column provides the key to understanding the table. A status of “pending” indicates that the regulatory authority has yet to determine an in-service date for the new code. Typically this means that the new NPA will not be introduced until additional numbers are needed. A status of “suspended” indicates that the regulatory authority has placed the plan for introducing the new code on hold, and that the plan may be cancelled or revised in the future.

Overlays

In an overlay, two or more NPA codes serve all or part of the same geographic area. The term “overlay complex” describes the list of NPA codes included in the overlay. All of the overlays in service today are full-service overlays; that is, numbers in the overlay NPA code(s) are not restricted to any specific service or services. Three new overlays were introduced in 2002. The overlay complexes in service as of December 31, 2002 are listed in Table 3. New overlays introduced in 2002 have an asterisk.

Table 2: Assigned NPA codes not yet in service as of December 31, 2002

NPA	Location	Country	Anticipated in-service date	Parent	Status	Planning letter(s)
227	Maryland	US	TBD	240	Pending	(none issued)
283	Ohio	US	TBD	513	Suspended	316 286 264
325	Texas	US	4/5/2003	915	Scheduled	322
331	Illinois	US	TBD	630	Pending	195
341	California	US	TBD	510	Suspended	206 190
369	California	US	TBD	707	Suspended	238 210
380	Ohio	US	TBD	614	Suspended	317 297 290
385	Utah	US	3/30/2005	801	Scheduled	326 308 248 231
424	California	US	TBD	310	Pending	250 125
430	Texas	US	2/15/2003	903	Scheduled	313
432	Texas	US	4/5/2003	915	Scheduled	322
438	Quebec	Canada	2/14/2004	514	Scheduled	315
442	California	US	TBD	760	Suspended	238 194
445	Pennsylvania	US	TBD	215	Pending	274 267 237
464	Illinois	US	TBD	708	Pending	195
470	Georgia	US	TBD	678	Pending	269
475	Connecticut	US	TBD	203	Pending	255 217
557	Missouri	US	TBD	314	Suspended	303 279 261
564	Washington	US	TBD	360	Suspended	298 239 196
627	California	US	TBD	707	Suspended	238 210
628	California	US	TBD	415	Suspended	206 191
657	California	US	TBD	714	Suspended	206 169
659	Alabama	US	TBD	205	Cancelled	289 284
667	Maryland	US	TBD	443	Pending	299 266
669	California	US	TBD	408	Suspended	206 149
679	Michigan	US	TBD	313	Pending	227 209
689	Florida	US	TBD	407	Suspended	325 323
737	Texas	US	TBD	512	Suspended	276 233
747	California	US	TBD	818	Suspended	(none issued)
752	California	US	TBD	909	Suspended	206 189
764	California	US	TBD	650	Suspended	206 193
822	(toll-free code)	(All)	TBD	800	Pending	214
833	(toll-free code)	(All)	TBD	800	Pending	214
835	Pennsylvania	US	TBD	484	Pending	274 267 237
844	(toll-free code)	(All)	TBD	800	Pending	214
855	(toll-free code)	(All)	TBD	800	Pending	197
872	Illinois	US	TBD	312	Pending	195
935	California	US	TBD	619	Suspended	230 128
951	California	US	TBD	909	Suspended	215 206 189
959	Connecticut	US	TBD	860	Pending	255 217
975	Missouri	US	TBD	816	Suspended	304 280 262
984	North Carolina	US	TBD	919	Suspended	306 271

Table 3: Overlay complexes Overlays introduced in 2002 have an asterisk

Location	Overlay complex
British Columbia	604-778
Colorado	303-720
Florida	305-786
Florida	407-321
Florida	954-754
Georgia	404-770-678
Illinois*	847-224
Maryland	301-240
Maryland	410-443
Massachusetts	508-774
Massachusetts	617-857
Massachusetts	781-339
Massachusetts	978-351
Michigan*	248-947
New Jersey	201-551
New Jersey	732-848
New Jersey	973-862
New York	212-646-917
New York	718-347-917
North Carolina	704-980
Ohio	330-234
Ohio*	419-567
Ontario	416-647
Ontario	905-289
Oregon	503-971
Pennsylvania	215-267
Pennsylvania	412-724-878
Pennsylvania	610-484
Puerto Rico	787-939
Texas	214-469-972
Texas	713-281-832
Texas	817-682
Virginia	703-571

Dialing plans

Each NPA has a basic dialing plan, which indicates the dialing pattern to be used for various types of calls originating in that NPA. In the U.S., dialing plans vary from state to state and from NPA to NPA. Basic dialing plans for U.S. NPAs are listed in Attachment 5 to this annual report.

Key variables in determining a dialing pattern are 1) whether or not the call originates and terminates within the same NPA, 2) whether the call is a local or toll call, and 3) whether the call requires special handling (e.g., credit card, third-party billing, or operator assistance). Some dialing patterns in the U.S. have been largely standardized. Local calls originating and terminating within the same NPA are usually dialed on a seven digit basis, omitting the NPA code, except in overlay areas where the NPA code must be dialed. Toll calls originating in one NPA and terminating in another are usually dialed with a prefix “1” followed by the ten-digit number. Special handling calls are always dialed with a prefix “0” followed by the ten-digit number.

Most of the variations in basic dialing plans involve toll calls originating and terminating within the same NPA (home NPA toll calls) and local calls originating in one NPA and terminating in another NPA (foreign NPA local calls). In states where the prefix “1” is considered to be a toll indicator, home NPA toll calls are usually dialed as “1” followed by the ten-digit number, and foreign NPA local calls are dialed using the ten-digit number without a prefix. In states where the prefix “1” is used to indicate that a ten-digit number will follow, home NPA toll calls are dialed using just the seven-digit number, and foreign NPA local calls are dialed as “1” followed by the ten-digit number.

Dialing patterns within an NPA also may vary according to service provider capabilities. In addition, in many areas where NPA boundaries split local calling areas, state regulatory commissions and service provider tariffs allow seven-digit dialing across NPA boundaries and even across state lines.

Resource report—Central office codes

Contact: Sandy Tokarek, 925-363-8701

Central office codes, also known as prefixes, exchanges, or NXX codes, are digits 4 through 6 of the 10-digit telephone number. The following discussion addresses central office codes within geographic NPA codes.

NANPA administers geographic central office codes in the U.S. and its territories. The Canadian Numbering Administrator performs this function in Canada. In Bermuda and the Caribbean, regulatory authorities are playing an increasingly active role in central office code administration as competition begins to emerge in these countries. Contact information for regulatory and administrative personnel can be found in Attachment 9 to this annual report.

Service providers obtain numbers for their customers by applying for and receiving central office code assignments, each central office code containing 10,000 numbers, for use in the areas they serve. The pooling administrator uses the same process to request codes in order to replenish the supply of available thousands blocks. NANPA central office code administration, with offices located in Concord, California, tracks more than 120,000 assigned central office codes in the U.S. and its territories. NANPA processed more than 33,500 requests in 2002 for additional central office code assignments or changes to existing assignments.

The FCC, in its Number Resource Optimization order series, established detailed criteria for the assignment of initial and growth central office codes in the U.S. and its territories. The process of applying for a central office code assignment based on FCC rules and regulations is specified in guidelines developed by the industry. The latest version of these guidelines can be found at the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) website, at <http://www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm>.

Central office code activity

Central office code monthly application and assignment activities during 2002 are shown in Table 4.

The rows in the Table should be interpreted as follows:

Assignments—Applications that resulted in the assignment of a new central office code.

Changes—Applications that resulted in a change in the information associated with a code assignment, for example, the operating company number (OCN) or switch.

Denials—Applications not meeting the criteria for assignment as prescribed by the FCC and embodied in the central office code assignment guidelines.

Cancellations—Applications canceled or withdrawn by the applicant either because the applicant no longer requires a code or because the applicant has realized that the application contains a major error.

Disconnects—Applications requesting return (disconnection) of an assigned code.

Reservations—Applications requesting and receiving a code reservation.

Central office code administration quality measurements

Central office code administration quality results for 2002 are summarized in Table 5. A detailed description of the quality measurements follows.

The table shows three primary measurements:

- 1. Application processing** — NANPA is required to process central office code applications within ten business days. The table shows the percentage of applications processed within ten days, the number of applications exceeding the ten-day period, and, for those applications requiring more than ten days, the “average number of days late.” The results in the table show uniform high quality processing, with improvement during the year.
- 2. Code rejects** — A code reject occurs when a code assigned by NANPA must be replaced because the code originally assigned cannot be placed into service. This occurs most frequently in areas where tariffs or regulatory directives allow non-standard

dialing arrangements, typically seven-digit dialing of calls across area code boundaries. This practice limits the choice of codes that can be assigned for use in these areas. Code rejects are discussed in more detail later in this report.

- 3. Telephone calls**—Code administrators are required to return telephone calls no later than the end of the next business day. The table shows the percentage of telephone calls returned during the required period along with the “average days late” for calls returned outside of the required period.

NANPA also uses customer satisfaction surveys to assess the quality of service provided by its code administrators. Once during each quarter, each applicant who has filed an application during that quarter is invited to fill out a survey and return it to NeuStar’s Quality Assurance Group.

Results of the survey are shown in the table below. In all, NANPA distributed 707 surveys and received 106 responses. Respondents were requested to rate their satisfaction with code administration on a scale of 1-5, with 5 indicating “very satisfied.” Note that the survey was not conducted during the fourth quarter of 2002 to avoid conflict with the annual NANPA performance survey conducted by the NANC.

Code administration customer satisfaction survey results

	1Q-2002	2Q-2002	3Q-2002
Responses Received	36	34	36
Average Score	4.6	4.6	4.4

Respondents were asked to rate NANPA on courtesy, responsiveness, knowledge of code assignment guidelines, and overall service quality. Overall, 92% of respondents were very satisfied or satisfied with central office code administration services, while only 3% of respondents were less than satisfied or dissatisfied. The remaining 5% did not respond to this question.

NeuStar’s Quality Assurance Group and NeuStar’s senior management meet monthly with NANPA to review service quality results, determine when and why objectives were not met, and ensure that corrective actions are taken promptly.

Challenges in 2002

Central office code administration faced a number of challenges in 2002.

Table 4: Central office code monthly application and assignment activities during 2002

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assignments	491	557	683	896	792	704	576	885	523	623	220	258
Changes	1254	1593	1388	3570	1495	1238	1131	1407	970	1263	661	852
Denials	630	462	587	731	414	320	314	315	332	382	220	241
Cancellations	102	77	110	181	74	79	107	58	72	106	33	45
Disconnects	655	132	412	669	346	245	207	153	227	252	135	171
Reservations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Processed	3132	2821	3180	6047	3121	2586	2335	2788	2125	2626	1269	1567

Disconnected codes with ported numbers—One of NANPA’s difficult challenges in 2002 relates to the disconnect of central office codes assigned to carriers that no longer provide service or plan to discontinue service. In order to discontinue service, carriers must follow the industry-defined process requiring them to file Part 1 disconnect requests for the affected codes 66 days prior to the date on which service will be discontinued. During the 66-day period, NANPA processes the application, the disconnect notice is published in the LERG, and carriers schedule and make the required changes to their switches.

Local number portability has made the process significantly more complex. In areas where local number portability has been implemented, central office codes assigned to carriers discontinuing service often contain numbers that have been ported to other service providers. If numbers have been ported to other carriers, disconnecting the code disables the default routing path, causing some calls to the ported numbers to fail. To avoid this possibility, NANPA developed a new process that was subsequently adopted by INC for inclusion in the guidelines.

In 2002, 321 out of 3,433 central office codes submitted for disconnect were found to contain a total of 105,010 ported telephone numbers. Using the new procedures to process these 321 disconnects, NANPA approached 247 service providers and successfully found new LERG assignees for 305 of the returned codes - a 95% success rate.

Some carriers have deactivated their networks without returning their assigned codes. When it is obvious that codes have been abandoned, NANPA contacts the affected state commissions for direction. In this capacity, NANPA distributed 27 notices to states concerning 53 codes that had a total of 37,035 ported telephone numbers. As a result of NANPA’s efforts, only 16 codes, with a total of only 239 telephone numbers, were disconnected. The remaining codes were successfully assigned to other carriers, preserving telephone service for thousands of customers.

The FCC Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) orders—The FCC’s third NRO order (Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket NO. 96-98 and CC Docket NO. 99-200), released in late December, 2001, confirmed the utilization threshold and formula for service providers to use

in applying for CO codes. On June 30, 2002 the utilization threshold was raised to 65%, as previously ordered by the FCC. Some state commissions continue to use a higher utilization threshold, permissible as long as it does not exceed the FCC’s established ceiling of 75%. NANPA continued to adhere to these state mandated utilization thresholds, where applicable.

The FCC order also provided a “safety valve,” apart from the general waiver process, to allow carriers that do not meet the utilization threshold in a given rate center to obtain additional numbering resources under certain well-defined criteria. NANPA has worked cooperatively with both service providers and the state commissions to ensure this process works efficiently. Information on the effects of the FCC NRO orders can be found on the NANPA website.

Unavailable codes—In 2002, in order to avoid premature NPA relief, NANPA undertook an audit of all CO codes identified in NANPA assignment records as unavailable. Working closely with previous administrators, NANPA attempted to determine why these codes were so marked, and whether or not the codes could be made available for use. Through this effort, NANPA identified 1,815 potentially releasable codes and determined that 1,340 of those codes could be released. In a few instances, the states and NANPA worked together with the service providers to release protected and unavailable codes in an NPA, resulting in another 171 codes made available for assignment. NeuStar undertook this effort in order to increase the efficiency of number usage, in accordance with the FCC’s objectives.

Managing jeopardies—Central office code administration becomes more complex as the supply of available central office codes within an NPA nears exhaust. 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, INC-approved interim procedures allow assignment of 3 codes per month. Standard jeopardy procedures were approved by the INC in 2002. The industry, with the assistance of code administration and relief planning, develops local industry jeopardy procedure options at a meeting convened by NANPA. Once determined, local jeopardy procedures are posted on the NANPA website, www.nanpa.com.

Table 5: Central office code administration quality results for 2002

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Percentage of central office code applications processed within 10 days	99.5%	99.2%	99.4%	94.6%	98.8%	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of applications exceeding 10 days processing	16	22	19	325	38	5	6	3	2	0	0	0
Average days late for applications exceeding 10 days processing	2.3	3.7	1.5	1.3	13.2	1.8	22.3	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of central office codes assigned without rejection	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of code rejects	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percent of administrator phone calls returned by end of next business day	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of administrator calls	1181	1252	1214	1043	840	736	812	932	744	807	460	548
Average days late for phone calls returned late	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0

As shown in the table below, the number of jeopardies has declined each year during the last four years. Numbering optimization efforts, the return of central office codes, as well as special initiatives like NANPA's unavailable code project described previously, have contributed to the decline. In 2002, NANPA received authority to rescind jeopardy and exercised this new authority in nine NPAs.

Year end number of jeopardies managed by NANPA

1999	2000	2001	2002
73	68	52	41

Reclamation — Each central office code assignment has an associated “effective date” when the code will be placed in service. The assignment guidelines require that the code be placed in service no later than six months after the original effective date. The assignee confirms that the code is in service by submitting a Part 4 form to NANPA.

NANPA tracks code assignment effective dates, and, if the Part 4 form is not received within the six-month period following the effective date, the code is considered delinquent and NANPA notifies the appropriate regulatory authorities. The NRO order delegated authority to the states to determine whether or not delinquent codes should be reclaimed. The FCC makes reclamation decisions for those states that decided not to participate in the process. The NANPA website provides detailed information about the reclamation process, including contact information for each participating state and the FCC.

To measure reclamation effectiveness, NANPA monitors the percentage of delinquent codes on which it begins the reclamation process, along with the number of codes recovered each month. NANPA's close monitoring of the Part 4 process and immediate action when the service provider fails to provide the required documentation is evident in the 2002 performance data summarized in Table 6.

The number of codes reclaimed in 2002 is impressive, and helped substantially in the effort to avoid premature exhaust in many NPAs.

The Code Administration System (CAS)

For many years, the process of applying for Central Office code assignment has required the applicant to fill out forms and mail or fax them to NANPA. All that changed on October 22, 2001, when the next generation of the NANPA Code Administration System (CAS) became available for general use.

Code applicants can now submit Part 1s, Months-to-Exhaust (MTE) worksheets, and Part 4s directly into CAS through a secure, web-based system. CAS automatically populates fields on the application forms wherever possible, simplifying data entry. CAS validates many of the fields on the forms, detecting and correcting errors before the forms are submitted. CAS allows applicants to save partially completed forms as templates for later use. CAS tracks submitted forms, allowing applicants to determine the status of their requests. CAS documentation is available through the NANPA website.

Service providers have responded very positively to CAS. In 2002, NANPA surveyed CAS users in order to obtain feedback and suggestions regarding the system, and received 58 responses. Table 7 is a summary of the average responses on a scale of 1 through 5, with 5 being the most positive response.

Clearly, CAS users are finding that the system's automated features meet their needs.

Table 7: Average CAS users responses

	Average responses
Satisfaction with CAS functionality	4.60
CAS reports are accurate	4.76
CAS is easy to use	4.63
CAS report data is complete	4.36
CAS is easy to navigate	4.61
CAS user guide is useful	4.19
CAS reports are useful	4.46
Satisfaction with CAS support	4.28
Overall satisfaction with CAS reports	4.64

Reports

NANPA prepared more than 50 ad-hoc reports during 2002 in addition to distributing the scheduled bi-weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports. Most of these reports were for regulatory authorities or were used internally to assist in the relief planning process.

Improving operations

The 2001 performance review conducted by NOWG identified the following areas for improvement.

Survey CAS users, interpret results, and determine path forward—Although CAS users rated its functionality very highly (4.6 out of 5.0), some valuable enhancements were proposed in the survey cited in Table 7. NeuStar has already implemented some of

Table 6: 2002 performance data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Percentage of applicable codes on which timely reclamation was started	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average days late when reclamation was not started on time	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Codes recovered	166	41	94	159	184	121	54	78	77	97	124	91

these enhancements, and has a worklist for additional enhancements to be made in the future.

Design and implement a program to increase usage of CAS—NANPA designed and instituted an e-mail and fax campaign to increase the number of registered CAS users. These efforts were instrumental in increasing the number of service providers using the CAS. The percentage of Part 1 submissions entered by carriers directly into CAS grew from 30% in the first quarter of 2002 to approximately 50% by year-end.

Code rejects—If, for any reason, a code assignment proves to be unacceptable and cannot be implemented, a “code reject” occurs. Although a code reject could occur for several reasons, the most common cause relates to non-standard local dialing patterns. There are many areas in the U.S. where tariffs or state commission rulings permit seven-digit dialing across area code boundaries. This practice complicates choosing new central office codes to assign in these areas. To avoid dialing problems, the administrator must ensure that any code chosen is not already assigned in the the home area code, the area within the foreign area code to which seven-digit dialing is permitted, or the local calling area for any of the codes within the restricted area of the foreign area code. Given the gravity of this issue, avoiding code rejects has been one of NANPA’s key objectives. In 2002, NANPA was very successful in avoiding code rejects. Of the nearly 7,200 central office code assignments, only four code rejects occurred.

Data differences between CAS, LERG, and NRUF—NANPA has undertaken a study to identify differences between CAS data and Telcordia’s Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG) data and made recommendations on how to resolve these differences where necessary. A comparison of CAS and LERG data as of August 1, 2002, identified 7,496 NXXs in which there were differences in OCN, code assignment status, or rate center. Almost all of the differences involved codes assigned before 1997, when NeuStar became NANPA.

NANPA is resolving these differences by contacting each affected service provider, a labor-intensive process. As of the end of 2002, 936 OCN differences and 69 rate center differences have been corrected. NANPA will continue its efforts in 2003 and look for ways to encourage service providers to notify NANPA of any changes in code assignment information, as industry guidelines require them to do.

Resource report—500-NXX codes

Contact: Nancy Fears, 571-434-5512

NANPA assigns 500-NXX codes to carriers that provide personal communications service (PCS) to customers. The assignment guidelines, which may be downloaded from the ATIS website, <http://www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm>, define personal communications service as:

... a set of capabilities that allows some combination of personal mobility, terminal mobility, and service profile manage-

ment. It enables each personal communication service user to participate in a user-defined set of subscribed services, and to initiate and/or receive calls on the basis of some combination of a personal number, terminal number, and a service profile across multiple networks at any terminal, fixed or mobile, irrespective of geographic location. Service is limited only by terminal and network capabilities and restrictions imposed by the personal communication service provider.

It should be noted that 500 numbers are not portable; the NXX identifies the service provider.

In 2002, NANPA assigned 65 new 500-NXX codes to various carriers or telecommunications service providers, and 13 codes were returned or reclaimed. At year-end, 523 500-NXX codes were assigned. Based on current assignment rates, the remaining 264 assignable codes could exhaust in 48 months (December, 2006).

NANPA continues to provide information concerning assignments, updates, and reclamations to Telcordia Routing Administration (TRA) for inclusion in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).

NANPA also solicits trouble reporting contact information for 500-NXX assignments and forwards the information to the Network Interconnection Interoperability Forum (NIIF) as required.

Resource report—900-NXX codes

Contact: Nancy Fears, 571-434-5512

At the end of 2002, 206 900-NXX codes were assigned to various telecommunications service providers and carriers. One new code was assigned during 2002.

Like 2001, 2002 was an active year for 900-NXX reclamation. Based on 900-NXX utilization data provided in the Number Resource Utilization Forecast (NRUF), 23 900-NXX codes were reclaimed by NeuStar or returned. Nine assigned 900-NXXs were also transferred during the year from bankrupt assignees to companies acquiring assets in bankruptcy proceedings.

NANPA continues to provide information about assignments, updates, and reclamations to TRA for appropriate changes to the LERG. NANPA also solicits trouble reporting contact information for 900-NXX assignments and forwards the information to the NIIF as required.

Resource report—N11 codes

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

N11 codes, listed with their descriptions in Table 8, are the only valid three-digit telephone numbers in the North American Numbering Plan.

The FCC administers N11 codes in the U.S., pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The CRTC administers N11 codes in Canada. It should be noted that 411, 611, and 811, although long used for the purposes indicated in Table 8, have not been formally assigned by the FCC in the U.S. at this time.

There was no N11 assignment activity in 2002.

Table 8: N11 code assignments

N11 Code	Description
211	Community information and referral services (US)
311	Non-emergency police and other governmental services (US)
411	Local directory assistance
511	Traffic and transportation information (US); reserved (Canada)
611	Repair service
711	Telecommunications relay service (TRS)
811	Business office
911	Emergency

Resource report—555 line numbers

Contact: Nancy Fears, 571-434-5512

The intended use for 555 line numbers, in the format 555-XXXX, where X is any digit from 0 through 9, includes the provisioning of information services, but may grow to include a broad range of existing and future services as well. Assignment of 555 line numbers began in August, 1994. NANPA assigns these numbers according to industry-developed assignment guidelines that may be found on the ATIS website at <http://www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm>.

A total of 153 555 line numbers were assigned during 2002. At the end of 2002, 7,443 555 line numbers were assigned for national use, 297 were assigned for non-national use, 116 remained “in dispute,” and 100 were reserved. There remain 2,043 555 line numbers available for assignment.

After review of the 555 line number reclamation policy in 2001, the INC reached consensus that reclamation authority should rest with the appropriate regulatory bodies (the FCC in the U.S. and the CRTC in Canada). No 555 line numbers were reclaimed in 2002, even though the great majority of the assigned numbers are not in service.

Resource report—Carrier identification codes

Contact: Nancy Fears, 571-434-5512

Carrier identification codes (CICs) are four-digit codes used to route and bill telephone traffic. Normally, an entity acquires a CIC assignment by purchasing Feature Group B (FG B) or Feature Group D (FG D) access from an access service provider. In the U.S., the access service provider applies to NANPA for a CIC assignment on behalf of the access purchaser. In Canada, access service providers apply to the Canadian Numbering Administrator,

who verifies that Canadian regulatory requirements have been met and forwards the application to NANPA.

Industry-consensus guidelines for the administration of CICs may be found on the ATIS website, <http://www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm>. The assignment guidelines encourage local exchange carriers (LECs) providing FG B and/or FG D access service, particularly LECs with more than 30 CICs programmed in their switches, to submit semi-annual CIC access/usage reports to NANPA for analysis.

Information contained in these reports serves as the basis for NANPA’s reclamation of unused CICs in an ongoing effort to avoid exhaust of the resource. If no facilities-based LEC reports access for a given CIC, NANPA begins reclamation procedures. A certified letter advises the assignee of record that direct trunk access must be established with a facilities-based LEC within 60 days from the date of the letter, or, alternatively, the assignee of record must have the access service provider supply NANPA with verification that direct trunk access was previously established (this allows a reporting error to be detected before reclamation of a CIC is finalized). At the end of the 60-day period, if the requisite information regarding direct trunk access has not been provided, the CIC is reclaimed.

In some cases, NANPA’s certified reclamation letter is returned as “undeliverable.” In these cases, NANPA advises INC of the inability to contact the assignee, that no direct trunk access is being reported, and that the CIC will be made available for reassignment following the idle period required by the guidelines, unless INC directs otherwise.

Maintaining accurate entity contact information continues to be a challenge for NANPA due to the volume of mergers, acquisitions, and bankruptcies that are occurring in the telecommunications industry. Obtaining documentation on and verification of these activities is often difficult, but crucial to the integrity of information contained in the CIC assignment databases.

FG D CIC activity

There were two significant changes to CIC assignment policy in 2002:

- In the U.S., the FCC directed NANPA to discontinue the guidelines-based requirement for switchless resellers to purchase trunk access prior to obtaining a CIC assignment. Additional information on this issue is available on NANPA’s website.
- To allow more time to identify companies in bankruptcy proceedings, INC lengthened the time period during which a CIC must remain idle between reclamation and reassignment. The extended idle time is intended to minimize the possibility of reassigning a CIC that may appear to be unused, but in fact may be considered as an asset in a pending bankruptcy proceeding.

At the end of 2002, 7,476 FG D CICs remain available for assignment. The average assignment rate in 2002 was 14 codes per

month. At this rate, assuming that the limit of two CICs per entity remains in place in the U.S., the supply of FG D CICs may exhaust in 534 months (44.5 years).

Table 9: Monthly FG D CIC assignments, denials, and reclamations, with yearly totals

Month	Assigned	Reclaimed/ returned codes	Applications denied	Applications withdrawn
January	18	15	6	0
February	15	25	1	0
March	18	3	2	2
April	13	4	1	3
May	17	0	0	0
June	8	35	2	1
July	10	2	5	2
August	9	0	3	0
September	12	0	1	0
October	19	2	4	2
November	15	14	2	1
December	9	2	2	1
Total	163	102	29	12

FG B CIC activity

FG B CICs are currently being assigned in the 0/1XXX and 5XXX ranges with a limit of five FG B CICs per entity. In 2002, a total of 8 FGB CICs were assigned (an average assignment rate of 0.67 codes per month). There is no concern relating to the exhaust of the FG B CIC resource based on this rate of assignment.

Table 10: Monthly FG B CIC assignments, denials, and reclamations, with yearly totals

Month	Assigned	Reclaimed/ returned codes	Applications denied	Applications withdrawn
January	0	3	0	0
February	0	9	0	0
March	0	3	0	0
April	1	4	0	0
May	1	1	0	0
June	1	1	0	0
July	3	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	1
October	1	1	0	0
November	1	1	0	0
December	0	2	0	0
Total	8	25	0	1

Resource report—456-NXX codes

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

The purpose of NPA 456 and its associated NXXs is to enable the routing of inbound international calls for carrier-specific services, particular to that service provider's network, to and between countries served by the NANP.

NANPA assigns 456-NXX codes to carriers under industry-developed guidelines that may be found on the ATIS website at www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm. The guidelines are entitled "International Inbound NPA (Int/NPA/NXX) Assignment Guidelines."

No additional 456-NXX assignments were requested during 2002. A complete list of 456-NXX assignments may be found on the NANPA website, www.nanpa.com.

Resource report—800-855 numbers

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

800-855 numbers are used only for the purpose of accessing public services on the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) intended for the deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired. NANPA assigns these numbers in accordance with industry-developed guidelines that may be found on the ATIS website at www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm.

No 800-855 number assignments were made in 2002.

Resource report—Automatic number identification "II" digits

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

Automatic Number Identification (ANI) "II" digits are digit pairs sent with the originating telephone number. The digit pair identifies the type of originating station; e.g., plain old telephone service (POTS) or hotel/motel.

Requests for the assignment of ANI II digits are referred to the INC for consideration. If the INC approves the request, NANPA makes the assignment. A complete list of ANI II assignments may be found on the NANPA website, www.nanpa.com.

INC did not direct NeuStar to make additional ANI II digit assignments in 2002.

Resource report—Non-dialable toll points

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

Non-dialable toll points are central office codes assigned to individual stations, which typically are located in extremely remote areas where standard telephone service is not available. Even though these arrangements require the assignment of an entire CO code to support only a few stations, they are necessary to support call rating to these remote locations.

Assignment of codes for non-dialable toll points are limited to the 886 and 889 NPAs, and a list of current assignments is maintained

in the Terminating Point Master published by TRA. There are no formal guidelines for the assignment of these codes, and NANPA is not involved in these assignments.

The resolution to INC issue 073, reached in June, 1996, was that within five years (i.e., by June, 2001) all non-dialable toll points would be eliminated from both the 886 and 889 NPAs. Upon confirmation that all of the remaining non-dialable toll points have been eliminated, NANPA will restore NPA codes 886 and 889 to the available inventory.

Resource report—Vertical service codes

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

Vertical Service Codes (VSCs) are customer-dialed codes in the *XX or *2XX dialing format for touch tone and the 11XX or

112XX dialing format for rotary phones. They are used to provide customer access to features and services (e.g., call forwarding, automatic callback, etc.) provided by network service providers such as local exchange carriers, interexchange carriers, or commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) providers.

NANPA assigns VSCs in accordance with industry-developed guidelines that may be found on the ATIS website at www.atis.org/atisc/clc/inc/incdocs.htm.

NANPA received one VSC reservation request in 2002. A complete listing of assigned VSCs is available on the NANPA website, www.nanpa.com.

NPA relief planning

Overview

Contact: Jim Deak, 973-539-8331

NPA relief planning precedes the introduction of new geographic area codes. The relief planning process is described in detail in the document entitled *NPA Code Relief and Notification Guidelines, INC97-0404-016*, which can be found on the ATIS website at www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incdocs.htm.

NANPA plays a key role in NPA relief planning. At least 36 months before the anticipated exhaust of an NPA in the U.S. or its territories, NANPA's relief planners notify the local industry and state regulatory commission of the impending exhaust and convene a preliminary meeting to discuss local dialing arrangements, communities of interest, and other pertinent issues to identify viable methods of relief. Using input from this meeting, relief planners prepare and distribute an initial planning document (IPD) for consideration that outlines several alternative relief plans. NANPA then facilitates an industry meeting, more than one if necessary, to consider the options presented in the IPD and any others that may be proposed. NANPA next prepares a petition describing the options considered and describes the recommended relief option(s) if the industry has reached consensus to do so. The relief planner submits the petition, on behalf of the industry, to the state regulatory commission for approval.

The state commission reviews the proposed plan and often conducts public hearings and invites public comment. When that occurs, the relief planner actively participates and is often called upon to testify about various aspects of the proposed relief plan. After the state commission has approved a plan, which may not be one of the options considered by the industry, NANPA requests assignment of the NPA relief code to implement the plan, then convenes and facilitates the first industry implementation meeting. At this and subsequent implementation meetings, led by a facilitator chosen by the industry, carriers develop detailed plans for the implementation of the new area code according to the plan approved by the state commission. Using decisions made at the initial implementation meeting, the relief planner prepares and publishes a planning letter on the NANPA website. The planning letter announces the method of relief selected, the identity of the new area code, the schedule for relief, the new dialing plan, the test number for the new area code, and, in the case of a split, a list of the prefixes moving to the new area code and those remaining in the area code that is receiving relief.

NANPA's relief planners work closely with central office code administrators. Relief planners schedule and facilitate jeopardy conference calls, and are deeply involved in decisions about the timing of relief activities involving central office codes.

In 2002, NANPA initiated 2 new relief planning projects, a significant decrease from the 11 projects initiated in 2001 and even more so from the 37 projects in 2000. The continuing decrease in the need for relief reflects a number of important factors, includ-

ing positive impacts of number optimization measures ordered by the FCC and the states, a reduction in demand for numbering resources, and the return of a significant number of numbering resources by telecommunications service providers.

In 2002, NANPA relief planners facilitated 79 meetings, most conducted by conference call, and filed 5 relief petitions with state commissions. They supported state commissions by participating (and often testifying) in 5 state-sponsored public meetings and regulatory hearings. To keep the industry informed, NANPA issued 207 notifications using the Document Distribution Service (DDS), the electronic distribution system established by NeuStar in 1999. NANPA published 17 planning letters describing the details of new area code relief projects and other relief-related state regulatory orders.

Relief planning quality measurements

The guidelines prescribe time limitations for the completion of many NANPA relief planning activities. To quantify the timeliness of its relief planning work, NANPA has established objectives for the completion of many additional activities, as shown in Table 11. Overall, in 2002, NANPA completed 100% of the 110 tracked activities on schedule, compared to 98.0% for the year 2001.

In March, 2002, relief planners began measuring the promptness of their responses to voicemail and email messages. Results showed that NANPA relief planners responded to over 99% of

Table 11: Relief planning timeliness

Performance measurement	Events in 2002	Completed on time	Percent completed on time
Initiated NPA relief at least 36 months before exhaust.	2	2	100%
Distributed initial industry meeting notice at least 8 weeks before meeting date.	2	2	100%
Distributed IPD at least 4 weeks before meeting date.	2	2	100%
Distributed meeting minutes on time.	52	52	100%
Held minutes review on time.	27	27	100%
Filed relief-related petitions on time.	5	5	100%
Requested relief NPA assignment within 1 week of regulatory approval.	2	2	100%
Issued press release within 2 weeks after relief NPA code assignment.	1	1	100%
Held implementation meeting within 45 days after relief NPA code assignment.	3	3	100%
Held jeopardy meeting within 30 calendar days after jeopardy declaration.	1	1	100%
Posted planning letter on website within 3 weeks after implementation meeting.	4	4	100%
Posted planning letter on website within 10 business days after regulatory change.	9	9	100%
Totals:	110	110	100%

client voicemail and email messages no later than the end of the next business day.

Customer survey feedback

Participants at relief planning meetings held in 2002 were asked to evaluate NANPA’s performance by completing a survey containing the 11 statements shown in Table 12. Participants indicated their opinion using a 5-point scale, with 5 indicating “strongly agree” and 1 indicating “strongly disagree.” Nearly 100 participants responded and rated their overall satisfaction at an average of 4.89 out of a maximum of 5.00. Table 12 summarizes detailed results. Some respondents included suggestions for improving the meetings, such as ensuring that all carriers are aware of the planning process, providing an advance listing of participants on a conference call, clearly specifying the industry groups participating in the meeting (e.g., CLEC, ILEC, wireless), clarifying the consensus process at the beginning of the meeting, etc. Positive comments included praise for the way in which relief planners facilitated the meetings, particularly when the meetings were held by conference call and heavily attended. Many respondents expressed appreciation because relief meetings are now conducted by conference call, enabling more people to attend.

Table 12: Relief planning meeting satisfaction survey

Statement	Response (average)
Participant received adequate meeting notice.	4.93
NANPA was an effective facilitator.	4.92
Participant had an opportunity to express opinions.	4.91
NANPA conducted the meeting impartially.	4.90
Participant’s overall satisfaction with the conduct of the meeting.	4.89
NANPA provided satisfactory responses to questions & concerns.	4.87
NANPA provided satisfactory information about code assignment history & NPA status.	4.80
NANPA explained relief alternatives effectively.	4.76
Quality of documents and information provided was satisfactory.	4.72
Presented industry with well-developed & reasonable relief alternatives.	4.69
Participant could easily obtain documents from DDS.	4.58
Average of statement responses	4.82

In 2002, NANPA routinely conducted surveys to measure the quality of conference calls (other than relief planning meetings), where most of the industry’s issues are discussed and resolved. During a one-month sampling period in each quarter, meeting participants rated NANPA’s performance in 10 areas (using the same rating scale described previously), such as timely notification, audio quality, facilitation skills, and meeting preparation. The survey covered 24 conference calls, including topics such as jeopardy, minutes review, regulatory filing review, and implementation meetings. Of 309 participants on the conference calls, 50% (154) responded to the survey and rated their overall satisfaction at an average of 4.89 out of a maximum of 5.00. Table 13 summarizes detailed results.

Table 13: Relief planning conference call satisfaction survey

Statement	Response (average)
NANPA conducted the conference call in an impartial manner.	4.96
NANPA provided adequate notice of the conference call.	4.95
Adequate opportunity to express opinions during the call.	4.92
Overall satisfaction with NANPA’s conduct of the conference call.	4.89
NANPA was well prepared for the meeting.	4.86
NANPA was an effective facilitator on the call.	4.86
Quality of documents and information was satisfactory.	4.81
Information provided prior to the call was sufficient.	4.80
Easily able to obtain documents via DDS.	4.76
The conference call facilities (e.g., sound quality) were satisfactory.	4.60
Average of statement responses	4.84

Improving the relief planning process

In response to feedback received from the industry and on their own initiative, NANPA’s relief planners made these improvements in the relief planning process in 2002:

- A “pre-planning” conference call now routinely precedes preparation of each IPD, allowing those with useful local knowledge to contribute to the development of better relief options. Rate center lists are now distributed much earlier in the relief planning process, providing the industry and state regulatory commissions more time to study this information prior to relief planning meetings.
- All meetings are now conducted by conference call to reduce travel costs and to increase attendance, except in unusual circumstances and at the request of the industry.
- At the beginning of each conference call, the NANPA relief planner explains how the consensus process will be applied in a uniform, impartial manner in the event participants choose to leave the call unannounced.
- With some recent decline in demand for CO codes the INC, at NANPA’s suggestion, developed changes to the industry guidelines that permit:
 - The industry to withdraw previously filed, unapproved NPA relief petitions that may no longer be needed. NANPA notified five state regulatory commissions that seven relief plans should be reconsidered due to reduced demand and return of assigned codes. As a result two petitions were withdrawn in 2002.
 - NANPA to rescind jeopardy status when there is no longer any danger that an NPA will exhaust before relief can be provided. In 2002, NANPA rescinded jeopardy in 9 NPAs, thereby simplifying code application processing in these NPAs.
- Relief planners provided a special training session for users of DDS to improve their knowledge of DDS features, focus-

ing on the availability and downloading of relief planning documents.

- A new monthly chart, entitled “Status of NPA Relief Projects with Specific Action and Trigger Points” keeps the industry informed of progress during the relief planning process.
- NANPA developed standard checklists for NPA relief planning meetings and jeopardy review meetings to improve consistency, information transfer, and completeness.
- Future NANPA planning letters for geographic splits or overlays will follow a new standard format improving the appearance and making it easier to find implementation information. NXX split lists will be provided in machine-readable format so that NXX and rate center information can be easily copied and pasted.
- NANPA now coordinates relief planning meetings with national pooling administration to avoid conflicts in meeting dates since the same industry representatives often attend both types of meetings.

Number resource utilization and forecast

Overview

Contact: Beth Sprague, 571-434-5513

In 2000, the FCC's Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) Order directed NANPA to develop a new process for collecting, storing, and maintaining central office code utilization and forecast data. The new process, called Number Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) Reporting, replaces the Central Office Code Utilization Survey (COCUS) model used previously. NRUF includes a more comprehensive vehicle for reporting utilization and forecast data (Form 502) and more frequent data collection, leading to a substantial increase in the amount of data submitted by carriers using spreadsheets, electronic file transfer, or facsimile. Further, state regulatory commissions and the national pooling administrator must be able to access disaggregated resource and forecast data. To ensure compliance, the FCC requires NANPA and the national pooling administrator to withhold numbering resources from carriers that fail to file utilization and forecast reports.

The NRUF system collects, sorts, and stores NRUF data submitted by service providers. Data may be submitted as email attachments (i.e., Excel workbook) or through electronic file transfer (EFT). Between December 2001 and December 2002, NANPA processed more than 11,000 NRUF submissions. NANPA processed every submission within a ten-day timeframe and provided confirmation of receipt within a five-days of receiving each submission. In June 2002, NANPA implemented an internal objective of 24 hours to return phone calls and email inquiries about NRUF submissions and has met this new objective for the last six months of 2002.

In 2002, NANPA improved the NRUF process and the quality and accuracy of data provided to the states and FCC by continuing to enhance the 502 Form and the directions provided to reporting carriers. Based on quality review efforts, NANPA added more error checks to both the Form 502 and the NRUF database system in order to improve the accuracy of the NRUF output.

In 2002, NANPA also acted swiftly to incorporate the Federal Registration Number (FRN) field into the NRUF Form 502 Excel worksheet and FTP file formats in order to allow reporting companies adequate time to incorporate the FRN field into internal Telephone Number Administration systems. NANPA also reorganized the NRUF section of the NANPA website and updated the NRUF geographic and non-geographic job aids to provide training and assistance to reporting carriers well in advance of the February 2003 submission deadline. In addition, NANPA provided frequent notifications to the industry, along with a series of frequently asked questions concerning this new requirement, to ensure that service providers included the FRN in their NRUF submissions.

For state public utility commissions with appropriate confidentiality protections in place, the NRUF system generates NPA

and/or statewide reports containing disaggregated service provider-specific NRUF data for those carriers operating in their respective states. In 2002, NANPA continued to improve the NRUF system used to identify and contact non-reporting carriers by generating additional customized reports for inclusion in the state specific data.

As a result of these initiatives, and NANPA's continuing efforts to educate the industry on NRUF matters, the error rate for service provider NRUF submissions has declined from 80% when the process began in September, 2000 to 10% today. In 2002, NANPA improved the process to encourage and compel carriers to report on all resources assigned to them, and this improvement is reflected in the fact that there were only 9,000 reporting errors in November 2002 as compared to 25,000 reporting errors when the process began in September 2000.

2002 NRUF exhaust forecasts

One of the primary uses for NRUF data is to support forecasts of the exhaust date for each NPA as well as the exhaust date for the entire NANP. Detailed projections may be found in Attachments 6 and 7 to this annual report. To provide consistency in year-over-year NANP exhaust projections, the methodology used to develop the 2002 NPA exhaust projections was very similar to the methodology used in developing the May 2001 NPA exhaust projections. This methodology was reviewed, in detail, with the North American Numbering Council and the FCC. Two important issues impacting the NPA exhaust projections are noted below:

1. With the publication of the national pooling rollout schedule on April 24, 2002, NANPA included the impact of wireline pooling on NPA exhaust. For those NPAs where a specific start date for pooling was not available, NANPA used the mid-point of the quarter as the start date for each NPA marked for pooling in that quarter of the rollout schedule.
2. The NPA exhaust analysis did not reflect the impact of wireless pooling, scheduled to begin in November, 2002. Due to the absence of any actual data indicating the potential impact of wireless pooling on wireless central office code demand, NANPA did not develop and incorporate any generic assumptions concerning wireless pooling into the individual NPA exhaust projections.

NANPA monitors central office code assignment rates in all NPAs and adjusts the projected NPA exhaust date if necessary. Events that may impact the projected exhaust date of an NPA include a reduction in demand, the assignment or return of a large quantity of codes or the implementation of central office code rationing.

2002 NRUF metrics

A summary of the volume of NRUF submissions and associated items for 2002 follows in Table 14.

Table 14: Summary of the volume of NRUF submissions and associated items for 2002

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Number of Form 502 submissions processed	2010	1153	72	26	34	16	1945	707	176	39	21	12
Number of Form 502 corrections processed	66	722	89	122	124	58	671	248	96	97	62	53
Number of Form 502 updates processed	267	38	179	162	110	165	76	641	119	192	138	182
Number of error notifications sent	741	884	26	133	108	89	621	173	127	56	62	44
Number of anomalous notifications sent	N/A	N/A	0	59	394	0	0	60	301	243	0	0
Number of confirmation notifications sent	1485	1857	235	183	141	163	2005	1702	238	242	146	199
Number of phone calls/emails received	618	864	207	140	214	188	738	317	378	230	133	100
Number of State NRUF reports created	0	3	42	8	30	3	2	0	38	4	4	31

Other NANPA services

AOCN enterprise service

Contact: Heidi Wayman, 925-363-8709

Upon request, NANPA will enter data for a service provider's assigned central office codes into the routing and rating database used by the industry to configure the network for the proper routing and rating of calls. This is an enterprise service, i.e., a service for which NANPA is permitted to charge a fee, and a contract between the service provider and NANPA is required. NANPA currently provides this service to 358 service providers.

Although NANPA is required to provide this service, service providers are not required to select NANPA. More than a dozen companies also provide this service, and service providers are free to choose among them, or to enter the data themselves.

Providers of this data entry service are identified by numbers, called Administrative Operating Company Numbers (AOCNs). Over time, the company providing the data input service has come to be called the service provider's "AOCN."

Companies providing AOCN services charge service providers for data entered. NANPA's fees are explained in detail on the NANPA website.

Quality measurements

NANPA's AOCN primary service objective is to complete data entry within five business days of receiving a request. NANPA's performance in 2002, shown in Table 15, reflects outstanding service, ensuring that service providers' code assignment data is input into the appropriate databases to enable the proper rating and routing of calls.

Financial results

A summary of the AOCN enterprise service revenues and direct expenditures is provided in Table 16. Ernst & Young has audited

NANPA's statements of revenues and direct expenditures associated with the AOCN Enterprise Service for the years ended November 30, 1998, 1999, and 2000. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits in Government Auditing Standards. The statements of revenues and direct expenditures were prepared for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the Third Report & Order (FCC Docket No. 92-237). The next audit, to be conducted in 2003, will cover 2001 and 2002.

NRUF data entry enterprise service

Contact: Beth Sprague, 571-434-5513

NANPA is permitted to offer for-fee enterprise services with FCC approval. This service involves entry of NRUF data. NRUF data is submitted twice each year. Normally, respondents submit data through e-mail or by FTP. For a fee, NANPA will accept and input data submitted by mail or by fax. To date, no code holders have used this service and no funds have been expended to provide it.

NANPA website

Contact: Ron Conners, 571-434-5510

The NANPA website, www.nanpa.com, continues to be the primary public source of numbering information. Information previously only available from proprietary products or at significant cost is now available at no charge. All assignments made by NANPA are accessible through the site, except for certain information that the industry deems to be proprietary. Critical data, such as central office code assignment data and CIC assignments, is updated

Table 15: NANPA AOCN performance in 2002

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Percentage of AOCN inputs completed in 5 days	99.8%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of inputs exceeding 5 days	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average days late for inputs exceeding 5 days	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage of AOCN phone calls returned by the end of the next business day	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of AOCN calls	292	261	258	273	299	355	281	242	218	241	225	150

Table 16: NANPA AOCN financial results

AOCN revenues and direct expenditures	1998	1999	2000	2001*	2002*
Revenues	\$35,594	\$635,953	\$1,257,175	\$836,119	\$538,003
Direct expenditures	\$81,664	\$380,550	\$866,486	\$625,765	\$463,256

*Results for 2001 and 2002 are unaudited.

weekly. Other data is updated as often as necessary to remain current.

Substantial improvements to the website made during 2002 include:

- A general search capability allowing site visitors to search on any term of interest.
- A full U.S. area code map with time zones.
- A “guide to the site” on the home page assisting visitors to navigate the website.

One of the most valuable aspects of the site is the ability for anyone to submit questions about numbering and get answers, and many such questions are received by NeuStar every day. Before the NANPA website existed, few people knew where to find this information. Questioners range from high school students working on class projects to number administrators from other countries seeking information about the structure of the NANP. Hot topics for the general public include:

- The proliferation of new area codes – why did it happen and what is being done to stop it?
- Difficulty in determining one’s local calling area. In many places, that information is no longer in telephone directories.
- Wide variances in dialing plans from state to state and place to place.
- Updating databases containing telephone numbers to reflect area code splits.
- Correlating area codes and central office codes with zip codes.
- Various complaints about telephone service.
- Suggested ways to expand the numbering plan.

Responding to these questions is a valuable service provided by NeuStar to the general public.

INC participation

Contact: Beth Sprague, 571-434-5513

NANPA actively participated in INC during 2002, introducing 11 new issues and 34 contributions, as shown in Tables 17 and 18. In 2002, NANPA provided more than a dozen written communications to inform INC of changes in forecasted exhaust projections, gain approval for reclamations, provide updates on NANPA’s interactions with regulatory authorities, and provide other relevant information during the year. In addition, NANPA served as Document Management and Maintenance Workshop co-chair.

Support for NANP countries other than the U.S.

The North American Numbering Plan is unique among the world’s numbering plans in that it serves 19 independent countries. One of NANPA’s most important roles is to coordinate the assignment of numbering resources that must be shared equitably by all of the participating countries. Area codes are the primary shared resource, but there are others. For example, Canada uses carrier identification codes, and Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic have begun to use them. Canada also provides 500 and 900 services, and shares the supply of 500-NXX and 900-NXX codes. NANPA works closely with the national administrators of other participating countries during the resource request and assignment process. Normally, the national administrator receives the requests, ensures that the country’s regulatory requirements are met, and forwards the requests to NANPA. NANPA verifies that industry requirements are met and assigns the resources.

Table 17: NANPA INC issues introduced in 2002 and supporting contributions

Issue number	Supporting contribution number	Issue/contribution title
344	CO/NXX-226	Notification and Timing for Rate Center SP to notify NANPA of timing of rate center consolidation
336	DMM-110	Part 4s for CO Codes sent to PA Add Part 4s returned to Pooling Carrier for CO codes to Section 8.2.2
337	NPA-185	Update references, time periods, terms in NPA Allocation Plan and Assignment Guidelines Update references, time periods, terms in NPA Allocation Plan and Assignment Guidelines
347	CO/NXX-258	Deadline for Submitting Code Requests Last day to submit NXX applications to NANPA Code Administrator
348	NPA-189 NPA-190	Industry Database Changes from Commission Orders Add text to Section 8.0 of the NPA Code Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines Add text to Section 8.0 of the NPA Code Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines and Section 5.0 of the COCAG
351	NPA-187	Withdrawal of NPA Relief Plans Proposed new Section 5.10 for NPA Code Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines
352	CO/NXX-234r	NRUF Reporting of Returns NRUF Guidelines - addition to Section 6
353	LNPA-423	Identification of Pooling Service Providers (SPs) in non-Top 100 MSA Pooling Rate Centers Proposed new Assumption in COCAG, TBPAG, and new text in TBPAG First Implementation Meeting
378	CIC-009	Extend CIC Idle Period Modification to Section 4.2 of CIC Guidelines
391	CIC-011	Make FGD CIC 0911 Unavailable for Assignment Unassignable FG D CIC 0911
392	CIC-012	Elimination of FGD access requirement for Switchless Resellers Exception for Switchless Resellers

Table 18: NANPA 2002 contributions to other issues

Contribution Number	Title-Issue-Status
DMM-99	Add high level audit assumption to the NPA Allocation Plan and Assignment Guidelines --- Issue 313: Audit Guidelines For Numbering Resources --- Time Warner Telecom issue resolved Jul 02
DMM-100	Add high level audit assumption and delete Section 14 Audits from NPA Code Relief Planning and Notification Guidelines --- Issue 313: Audit Guidelines For Numbering Resources ---Time Warner Telecom issue resolved Jul 02
DMM-101	Add high level audits assumption to NRUF Guidelines -- - Issue 313: Audit Guidelines For Numbering Resources --- Time Warner Telecom issue resolved Jul 02
DMM-104	Glossary edits to: NPA Allocation Plan and Assignment Guidelines, NPA Code Relief Planning Guidelines, NRUF Guidelines, CIC Guidelines, 800-855 Guidelines, relative to Audits --- Time Warner Telecom issue resolved Jul 02
DMM-118	Revision of Appendix D, Code Activation and In Service Timeline, Page 4 of 5 – Issue 326: Revision of COCAG Appendix D --- NIIF issue resolved Sep 02
CO/NXX-211r3	MTE Utilization Calculation --- Issue 327: Update MTE in COCAG to reflect utilization calculation --- old NANPA issue resolved Jun 02
CO/NXX-222	Proposed Text – NANPA to “undeclare” Jeopardy --- Issue 331: Undeclaring Jeopardy --- old NANPA issue resolved Mar 02
CO/NXX-233	Proposed clarification – NANPA to “rescind” Jeopardy --- Issue 331: Undeclaring Jeopardy --- old NANPA issue resolved Mar 02
CO/NXX-234	NRUF Guidelines – addition to Section 6 --- Issue 352: NRUF Reporting of Returns ---- old NANPA issue resolved Sep 02
CO/NXX-246	NANPA’s Technical Criteria for Rescinding Jeopardy -- - Issue 331: Undeclaring Jeopardy --- old NANPA issue resolved Mar 02
CO/NXX-247	Communication between NANPA and FCC --- Issue 327: Update MTE in COCAG to reflect utilization calculation --- old NANPA issue resolved Mar 02
CO/NXX-221	Suspend section addition to COCAG (NANPA) --- Issue 311: NANPA Administrative Processes - CO Code Application Review ---Worldcom issue resolved Apr 02
CO/NXX-253	Clarification of utilization calculation in MTE --- Issue 327: Update MTE in COCAG to reflect utilization calculation --- old NANPA issue resolved Mar 02
CO/NXX-254	Overview of Process for Returned Codes w/Ported TNs --- Issue 364: Modifications to Procedures for Codeholder/LERG Assignee Exit --- ATTWS issue not resolved in 2002
CO/NXX-255	Revised Process for Returned Codes w/Ported TNs --- Issue 364: Modifications to Procedures for Codeholder/LERG Assignee Exit --- ATTWS issue not resolved in 2002
CO/NXX-271	Modifications to Appendix 7 and Appendix C --- Issue 364: Modifications to Procedures for Codeholder/LERG Assignee Exit --- ATTWS issue not resolved in 2002
CO/NXX-274	Modifications to address removal of NPAC records --- Issue 364: Modifications to Procedures for Codeholder/LERG Assignee Exit --- ATTWS issue not resolved in 2002
NANPE-250	Updated Annex D --- Issue 22: NANP Format Expansion --- old NANPA issue resolved Jul 02
NANPE-256	2000 Assumption of NANPA’s exhaust analyses --- Issue 22: NANP Format Expansion --- old NANPA issue resolved Jul 02
NANPE-257	2001 Assumptions of NANPA’s exhaust analyses Issue 22: NANP Format Expansion --- old NANPA issue resolved Jul 02
NANPE-258	Revisions to NANPE Reference Document --- Issue 22: NANP Format Expansion --- old NANPA issue resolved Jul 02
LNPA-435	Minimize manual processes and processing time --- Issue 359: Adding Full NXX Request to Part 1A --- Worldcom issue not resolved in 2002

On request, NANPA will assist regulatory authorities in other participating countries in organizing their local number administration services. For example, NANPA continues to provide assistance to ECTEL, a cooperative regulatory initiative among five nations in the Eastern Caribbean. In addition, NANPA provided two training sessions for the incumbent telephone company personnel who administer numbers in many of the Caribbean islands.

NANPA cooperates with regulatory authorities and numbering administrators in the participating countries. In Canada, this includes the Canadian Numbering Administrator, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, and the Canadian Steering Committee on Numbering. In prior years, NANPA has provided assistance to the regulators in Jamaica.

Support to the FCC, state commissions, and the NANC

In 2002, NANPA continued to meet regularly with the FCC, state commissions, and the NANC in support of their need for numbering information.

NANPA communicated regularly with the FCC concerning numbering matters, especially those related to the implementation of the optimization measures directed in the FCC’s numbering resource optimization orders. NANPA provided the FCC monthly reports on central office code assignments and returns, and kept the FCC informed on any matters affecting the assignment trends of other NANP resources such as 500-NXXs. NANPA sought clarification from the FCC on the correct interpretation of the utilization threshold calculation, specifically the treatment of intermediate numbers, to ensure INC guidelines were consistent with regulatory directives. NANPA also spearheaded the effort to develop procedures for the return of central office codes with ported telephone numbers, ensuring the process was consistent with FCC requirements. In addition, in response to FCC directives, NANPA added a new data element called the Federal Registration Number or FRN, to the NRUF reporting form (Form 502) in time for the February 2003 reporting cycle. Finally, NANPA provided testimony before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet of the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce concerning number exhaust and potential solutions.

NANPA also continued to provide the states with numbering data they needed, to include the development of state-specific schedules for providing NRUF data submitted by carriers between reporting cycles. NANPA provided enhanced tools to assist states in identifying carriers that failed to report utilization data. Two new reports were created. The first report identified those central office codes where no utilization data was reported or the carrier reported the utilization data under an Operating Company Number (OCN) different from the OCN to which the code was originally assigned. The second report consolidated carrier contact information from various sources to assist states in following up with service providers. NANPA

continued to work with the states in the reclamation of central office codes that were not placed in service in accordance with industry guidelines. Further, NANPA developed a new report called the Part 3 report, which provided the states a listing on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis of all Part 3s and associated information processed by NANPA for their respective area codes. Finally, NANPA continued to participate in regular meetings with the states to provide updates on its activities and solicit input from the states on any numbering-related matters.

In support of NANC, NANPA provided monthly reports on numbering activities. These reports included updates on NPA and CO code assignments, NPA and NANP exhaust projections, updates on the collection of NRUF submissions from service providers, and information about other NANP number resources (e.g., CICs, 500, 900, 456 and 555 line numbers). NANPA included a new report that provided a status on each NPA relief

activity, to include specific events and milestones associated with relief and the identification of those NPAs projected to exhaust within 12 months in which no relief plan had been approved by the state. NANPA also worked closely with the NANC's Number Expansion and Number Optimization Working Group to gauge the potential impact of various number optimization measures such as individual telephone number pooling, unassigned number porting, transparent numbers, rate center consolidation, and 10-digit dialing on NANPA exhaust. As part of its performance improvement plan, NANPA provided updates to the NANC concerning its progress in addressing operational performance issues. This included initiating an effort to identify and resolve discrepancies between NANPA code assignment records and the LERG. Finally, NANPA continued to manage the NANC-Chair web page, used for posting NANC and subtending working group documentation.

Attachment 1 – Geographic NPAs sorted by location

Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA	Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA
Anguilla		264	US	Arkansas	870
Antigua/Barbuda		268	US	California	209
Bahamas		242	US	California	213
Barbados		246	US	California	310
Bermuda		441	US	California	323
British Virgin Islands		284	US	California	408
Canada	Alberta	403	US	California	415
Canada	Alberta	780	US	California	510
Canada	British Columbia	250	US	California	530
Canada	British Columbia	604	US	California	559
Canada	British Columbia	778	US	California	562
Canada	Manitoba	204	US	California	619
Canada	New Brunswick	506	US	California	626
Canada	Newfoundland	709	US	California	650
Canada	Nova Scotia	902	US	California	661
Canada	Ontario	289	US	California	707
Canada	Ontario	416	US	California	714
Canada	Ontario	519	US	California	760
Canada	Ontario	613	US	California	805
Canada	Ontario	647	US	California	818
Canada	Ontario	705	US	California	831
Canada	Ontario	807	US	California	858
Canada	Ontario	905	US	California	909
Canada	Quebec	418	US	California	916
Canada	Quebec	450	US	California	925
Canada	Quebec	514	US	California	949
Canada	Quebec	819	US	CNMI	670
Canada	Saskatchewan	306	US	Colorado	303
Canada	Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut	867	US	Colorado	719
Cayman Islands		345	US	Colorado	720
Dominica		767	US	Colorado	970
Dominican Republic		809	US	Connecticut	203
Grenada		473	US	Connecticut	860
Jamaica		876	US	Delaware	302
Montserrat		664	US	District of Columbia	202
St. Kitts & Nevis		869	US	Florida	239
St. Lucia		758	US	Florida	305
St. Vincent & Grenadines		784	US	Florida	321
Trinidad & Tobago		868	US	Florida	352
Turks & Caicos Islands		649	US	Florida	386
US	Alabama	205	US	Florida	407
US	Alabama	251	US	Florida	561
US	Alabama	256	US	Florida	727
US	Alabama	334	US	Florida	754
US	Alaska	907	US	Florida	772
US	Arizona	480	US	Florida	786
US	Arizona	520	US	Florida	813
US	Arizona	602	US	Florida	850
US	Arizona	623	US	Florida	863
US	Arizona	928	US	Florida	904
US	Arkansas	479	US	Florida	941
US	Arkansas	501	US	Florida	954

Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA	Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA
US	Georgia	229	US	Massachusetts	774
US	Georgia	404	US	Massachusetts	781
US	Georgia	478	US	Massachusetts	857
US	Georgia	678	US	Massachusetts	978
US	Georgia	706	US	Michigan	231
US	Georgia	770	US	Michigan	248
US	Georgia	912	US	Michigan	269
US	Guam	671	US	Michigan	313
US	Hawaii	808	US	Michigan	517
US	Idaho	208	US	Michigan	586
US	Illinois	217	US	Michigan	616
US	Illinois	224	US	Michigan	734
US	Illinois	309	US	Michigan	810
US	Illinois	312	US	Michigan	906
US	Illinois	618	US	Michigan	947
US	Illinois	630	US	Michigan	989
US	Illinois	708	US	Minnesota	218
US	Illinois	773	US	Minnesota	320
US	Illinois	815	US	Minnesota	507
US	Illinois	847	US	Minnesota	612
US	Indiana	219	US	Minnesota	651
US	Indiana	260	US	Minnesota	763
US	Indiana	317	US	Minnesota	952
US	Indiana	574	US	Mississippi	228
US	Indiana	765	US	Mississippi	601
US	Indiana	812	US	Mississippi	662
US	Iowa	319	US	Missouri	314
US	Iowa	515	US	Missouri	417
US	Iowa	563	US	Missouri	573
US	Iowa	641	US	Missouri	636
US	Iowa	712	US	Missouri	660
US	Kansas	316	US	Missouri	816
US	Kansas	620	US	Montana	406
US	Kansas	785	US	Nebraska	308
US	Kansas	913	US	Nebraska	402
US	Kentucky	270	US	Nevada	702
US	Kentucky	502	US	Nevada	775
US	Kentucky	606	US	New Hampshire	603
US	Kentucky	859	US	New Jersey	201
US	Louisiana	225	US	New Jersey	551
US	Louisiana	318	US	New Jersey	609
US	Louisiana	337	US	New Jersey	732
US	Louisiana	504	US	New Jersey	848
US	Louisiana	985	US	New Jersey	856
US	Maine	207	US	New Jersey	862
US	Maryland	240	US	New Jersey	908
US	Maryland	301	US	New Jersey	973
US	Maryland	410	US	New Mexico	505
US	Maryland	443	US	New York	212
US	Massachusetts	339	US	New York	315
US	Massachusetts	351	US	New York	347
US	Massachusetts	413	US	New York	516
US	Massachusetts	508	US	New York	518
US	Massachusetts	617	US	New York	585

Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA
US	New York	607
US	New York	631
US	New York	646
US	New York	716
US	New York	718
US	New York	845
US	New York	914
US	New York	917
US	North Carolina	252
US	North Carolina	336
US	North Carolina	704
US	North Carolina	828
US	North Carolina	910
US	North Carolina	919
US	North Carolina	980
US	North Dakota	701
US	Ohio	216
US	Ohio	234
US	Ohio	330
US	Ohio	419
US	Ohio	440
US	Ohio	513
US	Ohio	567
US	Ohio	614
US	Ohio	740
US	Ohio	937
US	Oklahoma	405
US	Oklahoma	580
US	Oklahoma	918
US	Oregon	503
US	Oregon	541
US	Oregon	971
US	Pennsylvania	215
US	Pennsylvania	267
US	Pennsylvania	412
US	Pennsylvania	484
US	Pennsylvania	570
US	Pennsylvania	610
US	Pennsylvania	717
US	Pennsylvania	724
US	Pennsylvania	814
US	Pennsylvania	878
US	Puerto Rico	787
US	Puerto Rico	939
US	Rhode Island	401
US	South Carolina	803
US	South Carolina	843
US	South Carolina	864
US	South Dakota	605
US	Tennessee	423

Country	State / Province / Territory	NPA
US	Tennessee	615
US	Tennessee	731
US	Tennessee	865
US	Tennessee	901
US	Tennessee	931
US	Texas	210
US	Texas	214
US	Texas	254
US	Texas	281
US	Texas	361
US	Texas	409
US	Texas	469
US	Texas	512
US	Texas	682
US	Texas	713
US	Texas	806
US	Texas	817
US	Texas	830
US	Texas	832
US	Texas	903
US	Texas	915
US	Texas	936
US	Texas	940
US	Texas	956
US	Texas	972
US	Texas	979
US	US Virgin Islands	340
US	Utah	435
US	Utah	801
US	Vermont	802
US	Virginia	276
US	Virginia	434
US	Virginia	540
US	Virginia	571
US	Virginia	703
US	Virginia	757
US	Virginia	804
US	Washington	206
US	Washington	253
US	Washington	360
US	Washington	425
US	Washington	509
US	West Virginia	304
US	Wisconsin	262
US	Wisconsin	414
US	Wisconsin	608
US	Wisconsin	715
US	Wisconsin	920
US	Wyoming	307

Note: All geographic NPAs were in service as of December 31, 2002

Attachment 2 – Geographic NPAs sorted numerically

NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province	NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province
201	US	New Jersey	309	US	Illinois
202	US	District of Columbia	310	US	California
203	US	Connecticut	312	US	Illinois
204	Canada	Manitoba	313	US	Michigan
205	US	Alabama	314	US	Missouri
206	US	Washington	315	US	New York
207	US	Maine	316	US	Kansas
208	US	Idaho	317	US	Indiana
209	US	California	318	US	Louisiana
210	US	Texas	319	US	Iowa
212	US	New York	320	US	Minnesota
213	US	California	321	US	Florida
214	US	Texas	323	US	California
215	US	Pennsylvania	330	US	Ohio
216	US	Ohio	334	US	Alabama
217	US	Illinois	336	US	North Carolina
218	US	Minnesota	337	US	Louisiana
219	US	Indiana	339	US	Massachusetts
224	US	Illinois	340	US	US Virgin Islands
225	US	Louisiana	345	Cayman Islands	
228	US	Mississippi	347	US	New York
229	US	Georgia	351	US	Massachusetts
231	US	Michigan	352	US	Florida
234	US	Ohio	360	US	Washington
239	US	Florida	361	US	Texas
240	US	Maryland	386	US	Florida
242	Bahamas		401	US	Rhode Island
246	Barbados		402	US	Nebraska
248	US	Michigan	403	Canada	Alberta
250	Canada	British Columbia	404	US	Georgia
251	US	Alabama	405	US	Oklahoma
252	US	North Carolina	406	US	Montana
253	US	Washington	407	US	Florida
254	US	Texas	408	US	California
256	US	Alabama	409	US	Texas
260	US	Indiana	410	US	Maryland
262	US	Wisconsin	412	US	Pennsylvania
264	Anguilla		413	US	Massachusetts
267	US	Pennsylvania	414	US	Wisconsin
268	Antigua/Barbuda		415	US	California
269	US	Michigan	416	Canada	Ontario
270	US	Kentucky	417	US	Missouri
276	US	Virginia	418	Canada	Quebec
281	US	Texas	419	US	Ohio
284	British Virgin Islands		423	US	Tennessee
289	Canada	Ontario	425	US	Washington
301	US	Maryland	434	US	Virginia
302	US	Delaware	435	US	Utah
303	US	Colorado	440	US	Ohio
304	US	West Virginia	441	Bermuda	
305	US	Florida	443	US	Maryland
306	Canada	Saskatchewan	450	Canada	Quebec
307	US	Wyoming	469	US	Texas
308	US	Nebraska	473	Grenada	

NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province
478	US	Georgia
479	US	Arkansas
480	US	Arizona
484	US	Pennsylvania
501	US	Arkansas
502	US	Kentucky
503	US	Oregon
504	US	Louisiana
505	US	New Mexico
506	Canada	New Brunswick
507	US	Minnesota
508	US	Massachusetts
509	US	Washington
510	US	California
512	US	Texas
513	US	Ohio
514	Canada	Quebec
515	US	Iowa
516	US	New York
517	US	Michigan
518	US	New York
519	Canada	Ontario
520	US	Arizona
530	US	California
540	US	Virginia
541	US	Oregon
551	US	New Jersey
559	US	California
561	US	Florida
562	US	California
563	US	Iowa
567	US	Ohio
570	US	Pennsylvania
571	US	Virginia
573	US	Missouri
574	US	Indiana
580	US	Oklahoma
585	US	New York
586	US	Michigan
601	US	Mississippi
602	US	Arizona
603	US	New Hampshire
604	Canada	British Columbia
605	US	South Dakota
606	US	Kentucky
607	US	New York
608	US	Wisconsin
609	US	New Jersey
610	US	Pennsylvania
612	US	Minnesota
613	Canada	Ontario
614	US	Ohio
615	US	Tennessee
616	US	Michigan
617	US	Massachusetts
618	US	Illinois
619	US	California
620	US	Kansas

NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province
623	US	Arizona
626	US	California
630	US	Illinois
631	US	New York
636	US	Missouri
641	US	Iowa
646	US	New York
647	Canada	Ontario
649	Turks & Caicos Islands	
650	US	California
651	US	Minnesota
660	US	Missouri
661	US	California
662	US	Mississippi
664	Montserrat	
670	US	CNMI
671	US	Guam
678	US	Georgia
682	US	Texas
701	US	North Dakota
702	US	Nevada
703	US	Virginia
704	US	North Carolina
705	Canada	Ontario
706	US	Georgia
707	US	California
708	US	Illinois
709	Canada	Newfoundland
712	US	Iowa
713	US	Texas
714	US	California
715	US	Wisconsin
716	US	New York
717	US	Pennsylvania
718	US	New York
719	US	Colorado
720	US	Colorado
724	US	Pennsylvania
727	US	Florida
731	US	Tennessee
732	US	New Jersey
734	US	Michigan
740	US	Ohio
754	US	Florida
757	US	Virginia
758	St. Lucia	
760	US	California
763	US	Minnesota
765	US	Indiana
767	Dominica	
770	US	Georgia
772	US	Florida
773	US	Illinois
774	US	Massachusetts
775	US	Nevada
778	Canada	British Columbia
780	Canada	Alberta
781	US	Massachusetts

NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province
784	St. Vincent & Grenadines	
785	US	Kansas
786	US	Florida
787	US	Puerto Rico
801	US	Utah
802	US	Vermont
803	US	South Carolina
804	US	Virginia
805	US	California
806	US	Texas
807	Canada	Ontario
808	US	Hawaii
809	Dominican Republic	
810	US	Michigan
812	US	Indiana
813	US	Florida
814	US	Pennsylvania
815	US	Illinois
816	US	Missouri
817	US	Texas
818	US	California
819	Canada	Quebec
828	US	North Carolina
830	US	Texas
831	US	California
832	US	Texas
843	US	South Carolina
845	US	New York
847	US	Illinois
848	US	New Jersey
850	US	Florida
856	US	New Jersey
857	US	Massachusetts
858	US	California
859	US	Kentucky
860	US	Connecticut
862	US	New Jersey
863	US	Florida
864	US	South Carolina
865	US	Tennessee
867	Canada	Yukon, NW Terr., Nunavut
868	Trinidad & Tobago	
869	St. Kitts & Nevis	
870	US	Arkansas

NPA	Country	State/Territory/Province
876	Jamaica	
878	US	Pennsylvania
901	US	Tennessee
902	Canada	Nova Scotia
903	US	Texas
904	US	Florida
905	Canada	Ontario
906	US	Michigan
907	US	Alaska
908	US	New Jersey
909	US	California
910	US	North Carolina
912	US	Georgia
913	US	Kansas
914	US	New York
915	US	Texas
916	US	California
917	US	New York
918	US	Oklahoma
919	US	North Carolina
920	US	Wisconsin
925	US	California
928	US	Arizona
931	US	Tennessee
936	US	Texas
937	US	Ohio
939	US	Puerto Rico
940	US	Texas
941	US	Florida
947	US	Michigan
949	US	California
952	US	Minnesota
954	US	Florida
956	US	Texas
970	US	Colorado
971	US	Oregon
972	US	Texas
973	US	New Jersey
978	US	Massachusetts
979	US	Texas
980	US	North Carolina
985	US	Louisiana
989	US	Michigan

Note: All geographic NPAs were in service as of December 31, 2002

Attachment 3—Non-geographic NPAs in service

The following table lists the non-geographic NPAs in service as of December 31, 2002, along with the service for which each is used.

NPA	Service
456	Inbound international
500	Personal communication service
600	Canadian services
700	Interexchange carrier services
710	U.S. government
800	Toll-free
866	Toll-free
877	Toll-free
880	Paid toll-free service
881	Paid toll-free service
882	Paid toll-free service
888	Toll-free
900	Premium services

NPA codes 855, 844, 833, and 822 have been assigned for use as toll-free codes, and will be introduced as needed.

NANPA receives many questions about NPA codes 456, 700, and 880-2. NPA code 456 allows callers to select a carrier for international calls terminating in a NANP country. Carriers implement this service by activating 456 numbers in each country of origin.

NPA code 700 was assigned in 1983 for use by all interexchange carriers. Each carrier has the use of all 7.92 million numbers in the 700 NPA. When a call is made to a 700 number, the local exchange carrier passes the call to the caller's interexchange carrier, selected either through presubscription or override. Note that 700 numbers, unlike other NANP numbers, terminate in different ways, depending on how each interexchange carrier has assigned the numbers.

NPA codes 880-2 are used for "paid toll-free service." This service permits callers in one NANP country to call toll-free numbers in another NANP country by dialing 880 in place of 800, 881 in place of 888, or 882 in place of 877. Although originally intended for calls from the Caribbean to the U.S., paid toll-free service may be established between any of the NANP countries. By dialing these codes, the caller agrees to pay for the international leg of the call, i.e., from the origin to the U.S. point of entry, and the called party pays for the domestic U.S. portion of the call.

The Industry Numbering Committee (INC) has allocated only three codes for paid toll-free service. Currently there are no codes corresponding to 866 or the toll-free codes to follow (855, 844, 833, and 822). Paid toll-free service is intended to be temporary, and should be phased out no later than 2004.

Attachment 4—NPA code inventory

NPA codes are in NXX format, where N is any digit 2-9 and X is any digit 0-9, yielding $8 \times 10 \times 10 = 800$ combinations. Of these, 125 are not assignable or have been set aside by the Industry Numbering Committee for special purposes. These 125 codes are listed below.

N11 (8)	Abbreviated dialing
N9X (80)	Reserved for use during expansion of the NANP
37X and 96X (20)	Reserved by the INC for future use where contiguous blocks of codes are required
555 and 950 (2)	Not used as NPA codes to avoid possible confusion
883, 4, 5, and 887 (4)	Set aside for potential expansion of the 880-2 series of "paid toll-free" codes
521-9 (9)	Set aside temporarily to avoid billing conflicts with Mexican wireless callers roaming in the U.S.
886 and 889 (2)	Non-dialable toll points. (Note that these codes are being cleared and will be made available in the near future.)

Subtracting 125 from 800 leaves 675 assignable NPA codes. Of these, 366 have been assigned. Of these 366, 324 are in service and 42 are awaiting introduction. Of the 324 NPA codes in service, 311 are geographic and 13 are non-geographic.

Of the 675 assignable NPA codes, 309 are currently unassigned. Of these codes, 48 are easily recognizable codes (ERCs) currently allocated for non-geographic use, and 261 are general-purpose codes. Of these 261, 233 are reserved¹ for use as future geographic codes, leaving 28 available, unreserved general-purpose codes. If

¹ These codes have been designated for the relief of NPAs that NRUF predicts will exhaust in the next 20 years. Also included are 20 additional codes reserved for use in Canada at the request of the CRTC.

and when this number decreases below an acceptable level, the INC will identify an alternate source for geographic NPA codes. One possibility would be to designate some of the available ERCs for geographic use.

Of the 48 unassigned ERCs, 11 are reserved,² leaving 37 available.

Reserved codes are listed below.

220	287	387	468	550	635	725	823	924
221	326	389	471	552	638	726	824	926
223	327	420	472	553	639	728	825	929
226	328	421	474	554	640	729	826	930
230	332	426	476	556	642	730	827	932
232	335	427	481	558	644	735	829	934
235	338	428	482	560	645	741	834	938
236	342	429	483	566	652	742	836	942
237	343	431	485	568	653	743	837	943
238	346	436	486	569	654	746	838	945
241	349	437	487	572	655	748	839	946
243	350	439	489	575	656	749	840	948
245	353	446	531	576	658	751	841	953
249	354	447	532	577	663	753	842	957
257	356	448	533	579	668	756	846	974
258	357	449	534	581	672	759	849	976
259	358	451	535	582	673	761	851	981
261	359	452	536	583	674	762	852	982
263	362	453	537	584	675	768	853	983
265	363	454	538	587	676	769	854	986
272	364	457	539	588	677	771	861	
273	365	458	542	589	680	776	871	
274	367	459	543	622	681	779	873	
278	368	460	544	624	683	782	874	
279	381	462	545	625	686	783	875	
280	382	463	546	629	688	789	879	
282	383	465	548	633	721	820	921	
286	384	467	549	634	723	821	923	

² These include five codes reserved for Personal Communications Service (500) expansion and six codes reserved for Canada. Canada has also reserved 699, which is counted as an expansion code.

Attachment 5—Dialing plans

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
Alabama	205	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Alabama	251	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Alabama	256	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Alabama	334	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Alaska	907	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Arizona	480	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arizona	520	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arizona	602	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arizona	623	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arizona	928	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arkansas	479	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arkansas	501	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Arkansas	870	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
California	209	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	213	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	310	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	323	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	408	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	415	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	510	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	530	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	559	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	562	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	619	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	626	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	650	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	661	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	707	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	714	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	760	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	805	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	818	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	831	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	858	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	909	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	916	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	925	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
California	949	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
CNMI	670	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D		
Colorado	303	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Colorado	719	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Colorado	720	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Colorado	970	7D	1+10D	10D/7D	1+10D		
Connecticut	203	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Connecticut	860	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Delaware	302	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		

¹All ECS calls directed to a presubscribed carrier will be dialed as 1+10D. For more details consult Planning Letter 311 on the NANPA website.

²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.³

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.⁴

⁴7D local dialing has been retained along the Oregon coast.

⁵10D local dialing applies to those NXX codes assigned as overlay to 407. All future assignments of NXXs from the 321 NPA are reserved for Brevard County and are 7D.

⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
District of Columbia	202	7D	NA	10D	1+10D		
Florida	239	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	305	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Florida	321	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	5
Florida	352	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	386	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	407	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Florida	561	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		1
Florida	727	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	754	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Florida	772	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		1
Florida	786	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Florida	813	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	850	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	863	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	904	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	941	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Florida	954	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Georgia	229	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Georgia	404	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Georgia	478	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Georgia	678	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Georgia	706	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Georgia	770	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Georgia	912	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Guam	671	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D		
Hawaii	808	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D		
Idaho	208	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Illinois	217	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	224	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Illinois	309	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	312	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	618	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	630	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	708	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	773	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	815	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Illinois	847	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Indiana	219	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Indiana	260	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Indiana	317	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Indiana	574	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Indiana	765	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Indiana	812	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Iowa	319	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Iowa	515	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Iowa	563	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Iowa	641	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Iowa	712	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Kansas	316	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		

¹All ECS calls directed to a presubscribed carrier will be dialed as 1+10D. For more details consult Planning Letter 311 on the NANPA website.

²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.³

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.⁴

⁴7D local dialing has been retained along the Oregon coast.

⁵10D local dialing applies to those NXX codes assigned as overlay to 407. All future assignments of NXXs from the 321 NPA are reserved for Brevard County and are 7D.

⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
Kansas	620	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Kansas	785	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Kansas	913	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Kentucky	270	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Kentucky	502	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Kentucky	606	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Kentucky	859	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Louisiana	225	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Louisiana	318	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Louisiana	337	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Louisiana	504	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Louisiana	985	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Maine	207	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Maryland	240	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Maryland	301	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Maryland	410	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Maryland	443	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	339	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	351	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	413	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Massachusetts	508	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	617	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	774	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	781	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	857	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Massachusetts	978	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Michigan	231	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	248	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Michigan	269	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	313	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	517	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	586	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	616	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	734	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	810	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	906	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Michigan	947	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Michigan	989	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Minnesota	218	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Minnesota	320	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Minnesota	507	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Minnesota	612	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Minnesota	651	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Minnesota	763	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Minnesota	952	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Mississippi	228	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Mississippi	601	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Mississippi	662	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Missouri	314	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Missouri	417	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		

¹All ECS calls directed to a presubscribed carrier will be dialed as 1+10D. For more details consult Planning Letter 311 on the NANPA website.

²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

⁴7D local dialing has been retained along the Oregon coast.

⁵10D local dialing applies to those NXX codes assigned as overlay to 407. All future assignments of NXXs from the 321 NPA are reserved for Brevard County and are 7D.

⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
Missouri	573	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Missouri	636	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Missouri	660	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Missouri	816	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Montana	406	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Nebraska	308	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Nebraska	402	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Nevada	702	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Nevada	775	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
New Hampshire	603	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New Jersey	201	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Jersey	551	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Jersey	609	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New Jersey	732	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Jersey	848	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Jersey	856	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New Jersey	862	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Jersey	908	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New Jersey	973	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
New Mexico	505	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D		
New York	212	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	6
New York	315	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	347	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	6
New York	516	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	518	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	585	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	607	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	631	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	646	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	6
New York	716	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	718	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	6
New York	845	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	914	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
New York	917	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	6
North Carolina	252	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
North Carolina	336	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
North Carolina	704	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
North Carolina	828	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
North Carolina	910	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
North Carolina	919	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
North Carolina	980	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
North Dakota	701	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Ohio	216	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Ohio	234	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Ohio	330	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Ohio	419	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Ohio	440	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Ohio	513	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Ohio	567	10D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	
Ohio	614	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		

¹All ECS calls directed to a presubscribed carrier will be dialed as 1+10D. For more details consult Planning Letter 311 on the NANPA website.

²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.³

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.⁴

⁴7D local dialing has been retained along the Oregon coast.

⁵10D local dialing applies to those NXX codes assigned as overlay to 407. All future assignments of NXXs from the 321 NPA are reserved for Brevard County and are 7D.

⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
Ohio	740	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Ohio	937	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Oklahoma	405	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Oklahoma	580	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Oklahoma	918	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Oregon	503	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	4
Oregon	541	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Oregon	971	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Pennsylvania	215	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	3
Pennsylvania	267	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	3
Pennsylvania	412	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	2
Pennsylvania	484	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	3
Pennsylvania	570	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
Pennsylvania	610	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	3
Pennsylvania	717	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
Pennsylvania	724	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	2
Pennsylvania	814	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
Pennsylvania	878	10D	10D	1+10D	1+10D	Y	2
Puerto Rico	787	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Puerto Rico	939	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Rhode Island	401	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D		
South Carolina	803	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
South Carolina	843	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
South Carolina	864	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
South Dakota	605	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Tennessee	423	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Tennessee	615	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Tennessee	731	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Tennessee	865	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Tennessee	901	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Tennessee	931	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Texas	210	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	214	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	254	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	281	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	361	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	409	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	469	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	512	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	682	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	713	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	806	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	817	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	830	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	832	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	903	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	915	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	936	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	940	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Texas	956	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		

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²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

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⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Location	NPA	Local calls within the same NPA	Toll calls within the same NPA	Local calls to another NPA	Toll calls to another NPA	Overlay	Notes
Texas	972	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Texas	979	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
US Virgin Islands	340	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D		
Utah	435	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Utah	801	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Vermont	802	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Virginia	276	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Virginia	434	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Virginia	540	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Virginia	571	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Virginia	703	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	Y	
Virginia	757	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Virginia	804	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Washington	206	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Washington	253	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Washington	360	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Washington	425	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
Washington	509	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D		
West Virginia	304	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		
Wisconsin	262	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Wisconsin	414	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Wisconsin	608	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Wisconsin	715	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Wisconsin	920	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D		
Wyoming	307	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D		

¹All ECS calls directed to a presubscribed carrier will be dialed as 1+10D. For more details consult Planning Letter 311 on the NANPA website.

²All calls within and between NPAs 412, 724, and 878 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

³All calls within and between NPAs 215, 267, 484, and 610 can be dialed as 10D or 1+10D. Calls to other NPAs must be dialed as 1+10D.”

⁴7D local dialing has been retained along the Oregon coast.

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⁶Mandatory 1 + 10 digit dialing for all calls begins 2/1/03.

Attachment 6—2002 NRUF and NPA exhaust analysis

The tables below show the year and quarter in which each NPA is projected to exhaust, based on analysis performed in 2002. Each forecast is based on NRUF data as it was on April 1, 2002 for the US and January 1, 2002 for Canada. In some cases, identified by dates in the locality column, forecasts have been updated. In most cases, the previous forecast was made on

April 1, 2002. There are two exceptions. First, if the locality field indicates a later date, the previous forecast refers to the April 1, 2002 forecast. Second, if the previous forecast is marked with an asterisk, the previous forecast refers to an intermediate forecast made later in 2001. Forecasts marked “R” are based on rationed assignment limits.

NPA exhaust forecasts sorted by state

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Alabama	205	2007	3Q	2004	3Q	+12	NPA relief rescinded; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Alabama	251	2023	4Q	2011	1Q	+51	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 7/02
Alabama	256	2008	3Q	2007	2Q*	+5	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Alabama	334	2009	2Q	2005	3Q	+15	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Alaska	907	2010	4Q	2006	2Q	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Arizona	480	2016	4Q	2008	2Q	+34	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Arizona	520	2013	2Q	2002	1Q	+45	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Arizona	602	2007	4Q	2006	1Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
Arizona	623	2026	2Q	2020	4Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Arizona	928	2019	3Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/03
Arkansas	479	2023	4Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Arkansas	501	2009	3Q	2002	1Q	+30	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Arkansas	870	2006	3Q	2006	1Q	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
California (10/31/02)	209	2012	4Q	2006	4Q	+24	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	213	2011	3Q	2007	2Q	+17	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
California	R 310	2003	2Q	2003	1Q*	+1	Pooling implemented 3/00
California (10/31/02)	323	2010	2Q	2004	4Q	+22	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	408	2008	1Q	2005	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	415	2008	1Q	2005	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	510	2009	1Q	2004	4Q	+17	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	530	2011	2Q	2006	2Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	559	2013	3Q	2007	2Q	+25	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	562	2015	1Q	2006	3Q	+34	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 11/01
California (10/31/02)	619	2013	3Q	2008	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	626	2014	2Q	2008	2Q	+24	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	650	2011	3Q	2006	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	650	2006	3Q	2005	2Q	+5	NPA relief suspended; pooling implemented 6/01
California	661	2008	4Q	2006	1Q	+11	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
California (10/31/02)	707	2009	1Q	2006	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	714	2006	1Q	2004	2Q	+7	Reflects changes in rationed quantity

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
California (10/31/02)	760	2006	4Q	2005	2Q	+6	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	805	2009	1Q	2004	2Q	+19	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	818	2004	4Q	2004	4Q	+10	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	831	2015	1Q	2008	4Q	+25	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
California	858	2018	2Q	2009	3Q	+35	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
California (10/31/02)	909	2003	2Q	2003	1Q	+1	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	916	2011	1Q	2006	1Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	925	2013	3Q	2007	2Q	+25	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California (10/31/02)	949	2016	3Q	2011	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Canada	204	2009	4Q	2017	4Q	-32	
Canada	250	2009	2Q	2007	4Q	+6	
Canada	306	2021	2Q			NA	
Canada	403	2010	1Q	2008	4Q	+5	
Canada	416/647	2012	3Q	2011	4Q	+3	
Canada	418	2013	1Q	2010	4Q	+9	
Canada	450			2017	4Q	NA	450 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Canada	506					NA	506 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Canada	514	2006	1Q	2005	4Q	+1	
Canada	519	2006	3Q	2006	4Q	-1	
Canada	604	2021	1Q			NA	Previous projection indicated exhaust would not occur before 2021
Canada	613	2013	3Q	2007	4Q	+23	
Canada	705					NA	705 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Canada	709					NA	709 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Canada	778	2021	3Q	2012	4Q	+35	
Canada	780	2013	1Q	2012	4Q	+1	
Canada	807					NA	807 is not projected to exhaust before 2022
Canada	819	2021	2Q	2007	4Q	+54	
Canada	867					NA	867 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Canada	902	2013	2Q			NA	Previous projection indicated exhaust would not occur before 2021
Canada	905/289	2018	1Q	2011	2Q	+27	
CNMI	670	2317	3Q	2307	2Q	+41	
Colorado	303/720	2007	4Q	2006	3Q	+5	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 5/01;
Colorado	719	2015	4Q	2009	3Q	+25	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Colorado	970	2011	3Q	2008	1Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Connecticut	203	2004	3Q	2001	4Q	+11	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented on 2/01
Connecticut	860	2004	1Q	2001	3Q	+10	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 10/00
Delaware	302	2011	3Q	2011	3Q*	+0	Previous forecast reflected the impact of pooling implemented 5/02
District of Columbia	202	2010	1Q	2006	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Florida	239	2017	4Q			NA	New NPA
Florida	R 305-A	2003	4Q	2002	3Q	+3	Florida Keys only; pooling implemented 5/01
Florida	305/786	2008	2Q	2006	4Q	+6	Excludes the Keys; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02; decrease in code demand
Florida	321-A	2021	3Q	2007	4Q*	+55	Brevard County only; NPA relief implemented

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
		Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter		
Florida	321/407	2007	2Q	2004	1Q	+13	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Florida	352	2012	4Q	2008	1Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Florida	386	2020	4Q	2018	4Q	+8	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 7/01
Florida	561	2006	2Q	2002	4Q	+14	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/01
Florida	727	2015	3Q	2008	2Q*	+29	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Florida	772	2026	4Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 9/01
Florida	813	2008	3Q	2006	4Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Florida	850	2008	1Q	2006	1Q*	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Florida	863	2015	3Q	2011	4Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Florida	904	2011	2Q	2009	1Q	+9	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 4/01; decrease in code demand
Florida	941	2011	2Q	2003	3Q	+31	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
Florida	954/754	2019	1Q	2002	4Q	+65	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 1/01
Georgia	229	2024	2Q	2019	3Q	+19	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Georgia	404	2006	1Q	2003	4Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Georgia	470/678/770	2015	2Q	2001	4Q	+54	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Georgia	478	2022	2Q	2022	2Q	+0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Georgia	706	2005	2Q	2003	1Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Georgia	912	2014	3Q	2015	3Q	-4	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Guam	671	2260	3Q	2173	4Q	+347	Decrease in code demand
Hawaii	808	2013	3Q	2008	3Q	+20	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Idaho	208	2009	4Q	2003	3Q	+25	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Illinois	217	2004	2Q	2004	2Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Illinois	224/847	2016	3Q	2016	3Q	0	Pooling implemented 6/98
Illinois	309	2006	1Q	2006	4Q	-3	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Illinois	312	2005	3Q	2002	3Q	+12	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/99
Illinois (10/18/02)	618	2004	2Q	2003	3Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Illinois	630	2003	2Q	2001	3Q	+7	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/99
Illinois	708	2007	4Q	2004	1Q	+15	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/00
Illinois	773	2005	4Q	2003	4Q	+8	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/99
Illinois (10/18/02)	815	2004	2Q	2003	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Indiana	219	2012	3Q	2003	2Q	+37	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Indiana	260	2019	2Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Indiana	317	2006	4Q	2002	3Q	+17	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
Indiana	574	2020	2Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects pooling implemented 1/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Indiana	765	2004	3Q	2004	3Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Indiana	812	2004	4Q	2004	4Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Iowa	319	2028	1Q	2010	1Q	+72	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Iowa	515	2019	1Q	2015	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01
Iowa	563	2031	4Q	2016	1Q	+63	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Iowa	641	2019	2Q	2019	2Q	0	Pooling implemented 8/01
Iowa	712	2018	3Q	2015	2Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Kansas	316	2021	2Q	2012	3Q	+35	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Kansas	620	2008	4Q	2010	3Q	-7	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Kansas	785	2008	1Q	2006	4Q	+5	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Kansas	913	2017	2Q	2009	2Q	+32	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Kentucky	270	2004	4Q	2003	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Kentucky	502	2010	4Q	2006	2Q*	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Kentucky	606	2012	3Q	2009	1Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Kentucky	859	2011	2Q	2007	2Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand
Louisiana	225	2019	4Q	2013	2Q	+26	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Louisiana	318	2009	4Q	2008	1Q*	+7	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Louisiana	337	2011	4Q	2007	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Louisiana	504	2013	3Q	2005	4Q	+31	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Louisiana	985	2016	2Q	2008	4Q	+30	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Maine	207	2008	4Q	2005	3Q	+13	Pooling implemented 6/00; impact of code returns
Maryland	240/301	2007	4Q	2003	3Q	+17	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/01
Maryland	410/443	2004	2Q	2002	3Q	+7	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 9/01;
Massachusetts	339/781	2013	3Q	2008	2Q	+21	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 5/01 and 12/01
Massachusetts	351/978	2013	2Q	2007	3Q	+23	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/01 and 2/02
Massachusetts	413	2009	3Q	2005	1Q*	+18	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01
Massachusetts	508/774	2009	2Q	2007	1Q	+9	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 3/02 and 5/01
Massachusetts	617/857	2016	1Q	2006	3Q	+38	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/02 and 5/01
Michigan	231	2011	4Q	2008	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Michigan	248/947	2025	2Q	2002	1Q	+93	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Michigan	313	2007	2Q	2003	1Q*	+17	Reflects impact of returned codes; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
Michigan	517	2007	4Q	2007	4Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Michigan	586	2016	4Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Michigan	R 616	2003	2Q	2002	4Q*	+2	Reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Michigan	734	2008	1Q	2003	3Q*	+18	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Michigan	810	2012	1Q	2001	4Q	+41	NPA relief implemented; impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Michigan	906	2019	3Q	2008	2Q	+45	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Michigan	989	2008	4Q	2007	4Q	+4	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Minnesota	218	2013	3Q	2009	4Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Minnesota	320	2021	4Q	2024	3Q	-13	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Minnesota	507	2010	1Q	2006	1Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Minnesota	612	2012	1Q	2008	4Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Minnesota	651	2013	3Q	2012	1Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Minnesota	763	2019	4Q	2015	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Minnesota	952	2018	2Q	2013	1Q	+21	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Mississippi	228	2019	4Q	2015	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Mississippi	R 601	2004	2Q	2003	3Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Mississippi	662	2005	4Q	2004	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Missouri	314	2008	1Q	2008	1Q*	0	NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Missouri	417	2009	1Q	2008	3Q	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Missouri	573	2010	1Q	2008	1Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Missouri	636	2017	4Q	2008	1Q	+39	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Missouri	660	2022	3Q	2021	4Q	+3	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Missouri	816	2008	1Q	2004	1Q	+16	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
Montana	406	2008	1Q	2005	4Q	+9	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Nebraska	308	2026	2Q	2033	4Q	-30	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Nebraska (10/18/02)	402	2005	1Q	2004	1Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Nevada	702	2010	4Q	2006	2Q	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Nevada	775	2010	1Q	2006	4Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
New Hampshire (10/18/02)	603	2004	3Q	2004	1Q	+2	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
New Jersey	201/551	2018	4Q	2001	4Q	+68	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 7/01
New Jersey (8/28/02)	609	2006	3Q	2003	2Q	+13	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes
New Jersey	732/848	2017	2Q	2000	4Q	+66	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 2/02 and 12/01
New Jersey (10/18/02)	856	2007	2Q	2006	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
New Jersey (10/8/02)	908	2005	4Q	2003	4Q	+8	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes
New Jersey	973/862	2014	2Q	2001	1Q	+53	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02 and 12/01
New Mexico	505	2006	2Q	2004	4Q*	+6	NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
New York	212/646	2009	4Q	2006	1Q	+15	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01 and 4/01
New York (10/18/02)	315	2006	4Q	2005	4Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
New York	347/718	2010	4Q	2004	1Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 2/01

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
		Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter		
New York	516	2011	1Q	2003	2Q	+31	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 7/00
New York	518	2008	4Q	2005	2Q	+14	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/00
New York	585	2015	3Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
New York	607	2015	3Q	2012	2Q	+13	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 6/01
New York (10/18/02)	631	2007	1Q	2006	2Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
New York	716	2011	2Q	2002	4Q	+34	NPA relief implemented; impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/00
New York	845	2014	4Q	2008	3Q	+25	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 4/01
New York	914	2012	3Q	2008	3Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 4/01
New York	917	2002	4Q	2001	1Q	+5	NPA is capped; pooling implemented 8/01; codes are assigned if they become available
North Carolina	252	2010	1Q	2007	3Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
North Carolina (10/18/02)	336	2006	2Q	2005	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
North Carolina	704/980	2017	4Q	2008	1Q	+39	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 9/01
North Carolina	828	2011	3Q	2006	4Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
North Carolina	910	2008	1Q	2006	3Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
North Carolina	919/984	2032	2Q	2003	4Q*	+114	NPA relief implemented; 919 NPA projected to exhaust 3Q05 due to decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
North Dakota	701	2009	3Q	2007	3Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Ohio	216	2011	1Q	2005	3Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Ohio	330/234	2014	4Q	2012	3Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Ohio	419/567	2014	3Q	2002	3Q	+48	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Ohio	440	2007	2Q	2004	2Q	+12	Forecast reflects impact of Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Ohio	513	2008	3Q	2003	2Q	+21	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Ohio	614	2005	1Q	2002	4Q	+9	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Ohio	740	2006	2Q	2006	4Q	-2	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Ohio	937	2006	1Q	2004	2Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Oklahoma	405	2008	1Q	2004	1Q*	+16	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Oklahoma	580	2008	4Q	2007	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Oklahoma	918	2005	1Q	2003	1Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Oregon	503A	2011	3Q	2011	3Q	0	Coastal Counties only; pooling implemented 12/01
Oregon	503/971	2015	1Q	2008	2Q	+27	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
Oregon	541	2005	4Q	2005	2Q*	+2	Pooling implemented 7/01
Pennsylvania	215/267	2005	1Q	2003	1Q	+8	Impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Pennsylvania	412/724/878	2026	3Q	2002	4Q	+95	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
Pennsylvania	484/610	2004	1Q	2002	4Q	+5	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/01
Pennsylvania (10/18/02)	570	2006	3Q	2005	3Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Pennsylvania (10/18/02)	717	2006	4Q	2005	4Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Pennsylvania (10/25/02)	814	2006	1Q	2005	1Q	+4	Reflects impact returned codes
Puerto Rico	787/939	2015	1Q	2002	2Q	+51	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Rhode Island	401	2009	1Q	2003	1Q	+24	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
South Carolina	803	2009	1Q	2004	2Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
South Carolina	843	2008	1Q	2004	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
South Carolina	864	2010	4Q	2008	3Q*	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
South Dakota	605	2008	3Q	2007	3Q	+4	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Tennessee	423	2007	3Q	2007	1Q*	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Tennessee	615	2007	1Q	2005	1Q*	+8	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects the impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Tennessee	731	2014	4Q	2012	4Q	+8	Decrease in code demand
Tennessee	865	2018	3Q	2014	2Q	+17	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Tennessee	901	2010	2Q	2006	3Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 6/02
Tennessee	931	2012	1Q	2009	2Q	+11	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Texas	210	2020	3Q	2005	4Q	+59	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 10/01
Texas	214/469/972	2007	4Q	2004	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Texas	254	2014	1Q	2014	1Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Texas	281/713/832	2005	1Q	2002	4Q	+9	"Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 12/01, 1/02 and 11/01"
Texas	361	2011	2Q	2008	4Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Texas	409	2018	1Q	2010	1Q	+32	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Texas	512	2006	3Q	2003	4Q	+11	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/00
Texas	682/817	2014	3Q	2008	3Q	+24	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Texas	806	2012	3Q	2012	2Q	+1	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Texas	830	2012	1Q	2012	1Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Texas	903/430	2018	4Q	2003	1Q	+63	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Texas	915	2005	3Q	2004	1Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Texas	936	2020	4Q	2013	4Q	+28	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Texas	940	2017	3Q	2015	1Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Texas	956	2013	1Q	2011	3Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Texas	979	2014	1Q	2010	3Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
US Virgin Islands	340	2103	2Q	2148	4Q	-178	Increase in code demand
Utah	435	2016	4Q	2013	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Utah (10/8/02)	801	2005	3Q	2004	2Q	+5	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Vermont	802	2007	3Q	2005	4Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Virginia	276	2016	1Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 11/01
Virginia	434	2016	1Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 6/01

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Virginia	540	2006	3Q	2002	3Q	+16	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 11/01
Virginia	571/703	2015	3Q	2007	2Q	+33	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Virginia	757	2007	1Q	2003	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
Virginia	804	2009	2Q	2002	2Q	+28	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 6/01
Washington	206	2008	1Q	2006	1Q	+8	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Washington	253	2014	3Q	2006	4Q	+31	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Washington (10/8/02)	360	2004	3Q	2003	3Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes
Washington	425	2012	3Q	2006	1Q	+26	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Washington	509	2006	4Q	2004	1Q	+11	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
West Virginia	304	2004	1Q	2003	2Q	+3	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Wisconsin	262	2008	3Q	2004	3Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Wisconsin	414	2015	3Q	2010	1Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Wisconsin	608	2009	3Q	2006	3Q	+12	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Wisconsin	715	2005	2Q	2005	2Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Wisconsin (10/25/02)	920	2005	1Q	2006	2Q	-5	Reflects increase in code demand

NPA exhaust forecasts sorted by area code

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
New Jersey	201/551	2018	4Q	2001	4Q	+68	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 7/01
District of Columbia	202	2010	1Q	2006	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Connecticut	203	2004	3Q	2001	4Q	+11	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented on 2/01
Canada	204	2009	4Q	2017	4Q	-32	
Alabama	205	2007	3Q	2004	3Q	+12	NPA relief rescinded; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Washington	206	2008	1Q	2006	1Q	+8	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Maine	207	2008	4Q	2005	3Q	+13	Pooling implemented 6/00; impact of code returns
Idaho	208	2009	4Q	2003	3Q	+25	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
California (10/31/02)	209	2012	4Q	2006	4Q	+24	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Texas	210	2020	3Q	2005	4Q	+59	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 10/01
New York	212/646	2009	4Q	2006	1Q	+15	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01 and 4/01
California	213	2011	3Q	2007	2Q	+17	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Texas	214/469/ 972	2007	4Q	2004	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Pennsylvania	215/267	2005	1Q	2003	1Q	+8	Impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Ohio	216	2011	1Q	2005	3Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Illinois	217	2004	2Q	2004	2Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Minnesota	218	2013	3Q	2009	4Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Indiana	219	2012	3Q	2003	2Q	+37	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Illinois	224/847	2016	3Q	2016	3Q	0	Pooling implemented 6/98
Louisiana	225	2019	4Q	2013	2Q	+26	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Mississippi	228	2019	4Q	2015	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Georgia	229	2024	2Q	2019	3Q	+19	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Michigan	231	2011	4Q	2008	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Florida	239	2017	4Q			NA	New NPA
Maryland	240/301	2007	4Q	2003	3Q	+17	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/01
Michigan	248/947	2025	2Q	2002	1Q	+93	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Canada	250	2009	2Q	2007	4Q	+6	
Alabama	251	2023	4Q	2011	1Q	+51	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 7/02
North Carolina	252	2010	1Q	2007	3Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Washington	253	2014	3Q	2006	4Q	+31	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Texas	254	2014	1Q	2014	1Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Alabama	256	2008	3Q	2007	2Q*	+5	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Indiana	260	2019	2Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Wisconsin	262	2008	3Q	2004	3Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Kentucky	270	2004	4Q	2003	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Virginia	276	2016	1Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 11/01
Texas	281/713/ 832	2005	1Q	2002	4Q	+9	"Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 12/01, 1/02 and 11/01"
Delaware	302	2011	3Q	2011	3Q*	0	Previous forecast reflected the impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Colorado	303/720	2007	4Q	2006	3Q	+5	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 5/01;
West Virginia	304	2004	1Q	2003	2Q	+3	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Florida	305/786	2008	2Q	2006	4Q	+6	Excludes the Keys; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02; decrease in code demand
Florida	R 305-A	2003	4Q	2002	3Q	+3	Florida Keys only; pooling implemented 5/01
Canada	306	2021	2Q			NA	
Nebraska	308	2026	2Q	2033	4Q	-30	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Illinois	309	2006	1Q	2006	4Q	-3	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
California	R 310	2003	2Q	2003	1Q*	+1	Pooling implemented 3/00
Illinois	312	2005	3Q	2002	3Q	+12	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/99
Michigan	313	2007	2Q	2003	1Q*	+17	Reflects impact of returned codes; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
Missouri	314	2008	1Q	2008	1Q*	0	NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
New York (10/18/02)	315	2006	4Q	2005	4Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Kansas	316	2021	2Q	2012	3Q	+35	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Indiana	317	2006	4Q	2002	3Q	+17	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
Louisiana	318	2009	4Q	2008	1Q*	+7	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Iowa	319	2028	1Q	2010	1Q	+72	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Minnesota	320	2021	4Q	2024	3Q	-13	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Florida	321/407	2007	2Q	2004	1Q	+13	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Florida	321-A	2021	3Q	2007	4Q*	+55	Brevard County only; NPA relief implemented
California (10/31/02)	323	2010	2Q	2004	4Q	+22	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Ohio	330/234	2014	4Q	2012	3Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Alabama	334	2009	2Q	2005	3Q	+15	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
North Carolina (10/18/02)	336	2006	2Q	2005	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Louisiana	337	2011	4Q	2007	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Massachusetts	339/781	2013	3Q	2008	2Q	+21	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 5/01 and 12/01
US Virgin Islands	340	2103	2Q	2148	4Q	-178	Increase in code demand
New York	347/718	2010	4Q	2004	1Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 2/01
Massachusetts	351/978	2013	2Q	2007	3Q	+23	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/01 and 2/02
Florida	352	2012	4Q	2008	1Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Washington (10/8/02)	360	2004	3Q	2003	3Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Texas	361	2011	2Q	2008	4Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Florida	386	2020	4Q	2018	4Q	+8	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 7/01
Rhode Island	401	2009	1Q	2003	1Q	+24	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Nebraska (10/18/02)	402	2005	1Q	2004	1Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Canada	403	2010	1Q	2008	4Q	+5	
Georgia	404	2006	1Q	2003	4Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Oklahoma	405	2008	1Q	2004	1Q*	+16	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Montana	406	2008	1Q	2005	4Q	+9	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
California (10/31/02)	408	2008	1Q	2005	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Texas	409	2018	1Q	2010	1Q	+32	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Maryland	410/443	2004	2Q	2002	3Q	+7	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 9/01;
Pennsylvania	412/724/ 878	2026	3Q	2002	4Q	+95	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
Massachusetts	413	2009	3Q	2005	1Q*	+18	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01
Wisconsin	414	2015	3Q	2010	1Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
California (10/31/02)	415	2008	1Q	2005	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Canada	416/647	2012	3Q	2011	4Q	+3	
Missouri	417	2009	1Q	2008	3Q	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Canada	418	2013	1Q	2010	4Q	+9	
Ohio	419/567	2014	3Q	2002	3Q	+48	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Tennessee	423	2007	3Q	2007	1Q*	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Washington	425	2012	3Q	2006	1Q	+26	564 multiple overly NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Virginia	434	2016	1Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 6/01
Utah	435	2016	4Q	2013	2Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Ohio	440	2007	2Q	2004	2Q	+12	Forecast reflects impact of Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Canada	450			2017	4Q	NA	450 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Georgia	470/678/ 770	2015	2Q	2001	4Q	+54	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Georgia	478	2022	2Q	2022	2Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Arkansas	479	2023	4Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Arizona	480	2016	4Q	2008	2Q	+34	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Pennsylvania	484/610	2004	1Q	2002	4Q	+5	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/01
Arkansas	501	2009	3Q	2002	1Q	+30	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Kentucky	502	2010	4Q	2006	2Q*	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Oregon	503/971	2015	1Q	2008	2Q	+27	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
Oregon	503A	2011	3Q	2011	3Q	0	Coastal Counties only; pooling implemented 12/01
Louisiana	504	2013	3Q	2005	4Q	+31	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
New Mexico	505	2006	2Q	2004	4Q*	+6	NPA relief suspended; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Canada	506					NA	506 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Minnesota	507	2010	1Q	2006	1Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Massachusetts	508/774	2009	2Q	2007	1Q	+9	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 3/02 and 5/01
Washington	509	2006	4Q	2004	1Q	+11	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
California (10/31/02)	510	2009	1Q	2004	4Q	+17	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Texas	512	2006	3Q	2003	4Q	+11	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/00
Ohio	513	2008	3Q	2003	2Q	+21	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Canada	514	2006	1Q	2005	4Q	+1	
Iowa	515	2019	1Q	2015	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 8/01
New York	516	2011	1Q	2003	2Q	+31	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 7/00
Michigan	517	2007	4Q	2007	4Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
New York	518	2008	4Q	2005	2Q	+14	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/00
Canada	519	2006	3Q	2006	4Q	-1	
Arizona	520	2013	2Q	2002	1Q	+45	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
California (10/31/02)	530	2011	2Q	2006	2Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Virginia	540	2006	3Q	2002	3Q	+16	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 11/01
Oregon	541	2005	4Q	2005	2Q*	+2	Pooling implemented 7/01
California (10/31/02)	559	2013	3Q	2007	2Q	+25	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Florida	561	2006	2Q	2002	4Q	+14	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 9/01
California	562	2015	1Q	2006	3Q	+34	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 11/01
Iowa	563	2031	4Q	2016	1Q	+63	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Pennsylvania (10/18/02)	570	2006	3Q	2005	3Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Virginia	571/703	2015	3Q	2007	2Q	+33	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Missouri	573	2010	1Q	2008	1Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 4/02
Indiana	574	2020	2Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects pooling implemented 1/02
Oklahoma	580	2008	4Q	2007	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
New York	585	2015	3Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Michigan	586	2016	4Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Mississippi	R 601	2004	2Q	2003	3Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Arizona	602	2007	4Q	2006	1Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
New Hampshire (10/18/02)	603	2004	3Q	2004	1Q	+2	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Canada	604	2021	1Q			NA	Previous projection indicated exhaust would not occur before 2021
South Dakota	605	2008	3Q	2007	3Q	+4	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Kentucky	606	2012	3Q	2009	1Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
New York	607	2015	3Q	2012	2Q	+13	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 6/01
Wisconsin	608	2009	3Q	2006	3Q	+12	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
New Jersey (8/28/02)	609	2006	3Q	2003	2Q	+13	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes
Minnesota	612	2012	1Q	2008	4Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Canada	613	2013	3Q	2007	4Q	+23	
Ohio	614	2005	1Q	2002	4Q	+9	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Tennessee	615	2007	1Q	2005	1Q*	+8	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects the impact of pooling implemented 3/02
Michigan	R 616	2003	2Q	2002	4Q*	+2	Reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Massachusetts	617/857	2016	1Q	2006	3Q	+38	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/02 and 5/01
Illinois (10/18/02)	618	2004	2Q	2003	3Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
California (10/31/02)	619	2013	3Q	2008	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Kansas	620	2008	4Q	2010	3Q	-7	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Arizona	623	2026	2Q	2020	4Q	+22	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
California (10/31/02)	626	2014	2Q	2008	2Q	+24	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Illinois	630	2003	2Q	2001	3Q	+7	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 8/99
New York (10/18/02)	631	2007	1Q	2006	2Q	+3	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Missouri	636	2017	4Q	2008	1Q	+39	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Iowa	641	2019	2Q	2019	2Q	0	Pooling implemented 8/01
California (10/31/02)	650	2011	3Q	2006	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
California	650	2006	3Q	2005	2Q	+5	NPA relief suspended; pooling implemented 6/01
Minnesota	651	2013	3Q	2012	1Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Missouri	660	2022	3Q	2021	4Q	+3	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
California	661	2008	4Q	2006	1Q	+11	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Mississippi	662	2005	4Q	2004	2Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
CNMI	670	2317	3Q	2307	2Q	+41	
Guam	671	2260	3Q	2173	4Q	+347	Decrease in code demand
Texas	682/817	2014	3Q	2008	3Q	+24	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
North Dakota	701	2009	3Q	2007	3Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Nevada	702	2010	4Q	2006	2Q	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
North Carolina	704/980	2017	4Q	2008	1Q	+39	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 9/01
Canada	705					NA	705 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Georgia	706	2005	2Q	2003	1Q	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
California (10/31/02)	707	2009	1Q	2006	1Q	+12	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Illinois	708	2007	4Q	2004	1Q	+15	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/00
Canada	709					NA	709 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Iowa	712	2018	3Q	2015	2Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
California (10/31/02)	714	2006	1Q	2004	2Q	+7	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Wisconsin	715	2005	2Q	2005	2Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
New York	716	2011	2Q	2002	4Q	+34	NPA relief implemented; impact of code returns; pooling implemented 4/00
Pennsylvania (10/18/02)	717	2006	4Q	2005	4Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Colorado	719	2015	4Q	2009	3Q	+25	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Florida	727	2015	3Q	2008	2Q*	+29	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Tennessee	731	2014	4Q	2012	4Q	+8	Decrease in code demand
New Jersey	732/848	2017	2Q	2000	4Q	+66	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 2/02 and 12/01
Michigan	734	2008	1Q	2003	3Q*	+18	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
Ohio	740	2006	2Q	2006	4Q	-2	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Virginia	757	2007	1Q	2003	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
California (10/31/02)	760	2006	4Q	2005	2Q	+6	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Minnesota	763	2019	4Q	2015	4Q	+16	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Indiana	765	2004	3Q	2004	3Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Florida	772	2026	4Q			NA	New NPA; pooling implemented 9/01
Illinois	773	2005	4Q	2003	4Q	+8	Decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/99
Nevada	775	2010	1Q	2006	4Q	+13	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Canada	778	2021	3Q	2012	4Q	+35	
Canada	780	2013	1Q	2012	4Q	+1	
Kansas	785	2008	1Q	2006	4Q	+5	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Puerto Rico	787/939	2015	1Q	2002	2Q	+51	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Utah (10/8/02)	801	2005	3Q	2004	2Q	+5	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Vermont	802	2007	3Q	2005	4Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
South Carolina	803	2009	1Q	2004	2Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Virginia	804	2009	2Q	2002	2Q	+28	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 6/01
California (10/31/02)	805	2009	1Q	2004	2Q	+19	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Texas	806	2012	3Q	2012	2Q	+1	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Canada	807					NA	807 is not projected to exhaust before 2022
Hawaii	808	2013	3Q	2008	3Q	+20	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Michigan	810	2012	1Q	2001	4Q	+41	NPA relief implemented; impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 9/02
Indiana	812	2004	4Q	2004	4Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Florida	813	2008	3Q	2006	4Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02
Pennsylvania (10/25/02)	814	2006	1Q	2005	1Q	+4	Reflects impact returned codes
Illinois (10/18/02)	815	2004	2Q	2003	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
Missouri	816	2008	1Q	2004	1Q	+16	NPA relief suspended; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
California	818	2004	4Q	2004	4Q	+10	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Canada	819	2021	2Q	2007	4Q	+54	
North Carolina	828	2011	3Q	2006	4Q	+19	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Texas	830	2012	1Q	2012	1Q	0	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
California	831	2015	1Q	2008	4Q	+25	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
South Carolina	843	2008	1Q	2004	1Q	+16	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
New York	845	2014	4Q	2008	3Q	+25	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 4/01
Florida	850	2008	1Q	2006	1Q*	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
New Jersey (10/18/02)	856	2007	2Q	2006	2Q	+4	Reflects impact of pooling and decrease in code demand
California	858	2018	2Q	2009	3Q	+35	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 12/01
Kentucky	859	2011	2Q	2007	2Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand
Connecticut	860	2004	1Q	2001	3Q	+10	Decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 10/00
Florida	863	2015	3Q	2011	4Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
South Carolina	864	2010	4Q	2008	3Q*	+9	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Tennessee	865	2018	3Q	2014	2Q	+17	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/02
Canada	867					NA	867 is not projected to exhaust prior to 2022
Arkansas	870	2006	3Q	2006	1Q	+2	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Tennessee	901	2010	2Q	2006	3Q	+15	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 6/02
Canada	902	2013	2Q			NA	Previous projection indicated exhaust would not occur before 2021
Texas	903/430	2018	4Q	2003	1Q	+63	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Florida	904	2011	2Q	2009	1Q	+9	NPA relief implemented; pooling implemented 4/01; decrease in code demand
Canada	905/289	2018	1Q	2011	2Q	+27	
Michigan	906	2019	3Q	2008	2Q	+45	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Alaska	907	2010	4Q	2006	2Q	+18	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
New Jersey (10/8/02)	908	2005	4Q	2003	4Q	+8	Reflects impact of pooling and the return of codes
California (10/31/02)	909	2003	2Q	2003	1Q	+1	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
North Carolina	910	2008	1Q	2006	3Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Georgia	912	2014	3Q	2015	3Q	-4	Increase in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 8/03
Kansas	913	2017	2Q	2009	2Q	+32	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
New York	914	2012	3Q	2008	3Q*	+16	Decrease in code demand and impact of returned codes; pooling implemented 4/01
Texas	915	2005	3Q	2004	1Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
California	916	2011	1Q	2006	1Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
New York	917	2002	4Q	2001	1Q	+5	NPA is capped; pooling implemented 8/01; codes are assigned if they become available
Oklahoma	918	2005	1Q	2003	1Q	+8	Forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 5/02
North Carolina	919/984	2032	2Q	2003	4Q*	+114	NPA relief implemented; 919 NPA projected to exhaust 3Q05 due to decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; pooling implemented 10/01
Wisconsin (10/25/02)	920	2005	1Q	2006	2Q	-5	Reflects increase in code demand
California (10/31/02)	925	2013	3Q	2007	2Q	+25	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Arizona	928	2019	3Q			NA	New NPA; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/03
Tennessee	931	2012	1Q	2009	2Q	+11	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
Texas	936	2020	4Q	2013	4Q	+28	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Ohio	937	2006	1Q	2004	2Q	+7	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02

Locality	NPA	Current forecast		Previous forecast		Change (quarters)	Notes
Texas	940	2017	3Q	2015	1Q	+10	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/02
Florida	941	2011	2Q	2003	3Q	+31	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand and impact of code returns; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 2/02
California (10/31/02)	949	2016	3Q	2011	3Q	+20	Reflects changes in rationed quantity
Minnesota	952	2018	2Q	2013	1Q	+21	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Florida	954/754	2019	1Q	2002	4Q	+65	NPA relief implemented; decrease in code demand; pooling implemented 1/01
Texas	956	2013	1Q	2011	3Q	+6	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 5/03
Colorado	970	2011	3Q	2008	1Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 11/03
New Jersey	973/862	2014	2Q	2001	1Q	+53	NPA relief implemented; forecast reflects impact of pooling implemented 1/02 and 12/01
Texas	979	2014	1Q	2010	3Q	+14	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03
Louisiana	985	2016	2Q	2008	4Q	+30	Decrease in code demand; forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 10/02
Michigan	989	2008	4Q	2007	4Q	+4	Forecast reflects impact of pooling planned for 2/03

Attachment 7—2002 NANP exhaust projection

Introduction

Each year, NANPA projects the exhaust of the NANP based upon the utilization and forecast data submitted by carriers via the NRUF process. Similar to the NANPA study conducted in 2000 and 2001, NANPA's 2002 NANP exhaust analysis incorporated the potential impact of thousands-block number pooling as prescribed in FCC's Number Resource Optimization Order (CC Docket No. 99-200), released March 31, 2000, and its subsequent national pooling rollout schedule, released April 24, 2002. Further, NANPA worked with the NANC NANP Expansion/Number Resource Optimization (NENO) Issues Management Group (IMG) to develop base case assumptions used in the study. The assumptions were reviewed and approved by NANC at its May 2002 meeting

The major change in these assumptions, as compared to the assumptions used in the 2000 and 2001 studies, is the elimination of the assumptions concerning the implementation of national number pooling. Previously, since there was no national pooling rollout schedule available, the assumptions attempted to identify what NPAs would be included in the rollout, when they would implement pooling, and the impact of pooling on wireline CO code demand. With the national rollout schedule and the incorporation of the impact of number pooling on CO code demand in the individual NPA exhaust projections, these specific assumptions were removed.

2002 NANP exhaust projection assumptions

The following is a list of assumptions used in the development of the 2002 NANP exhaust projection prepared by NANPA. This study attempts to reflect the impact of the FCC's pooling requirement as specified in the Number Resource Optimization Order (CC Docket No. 99-200), released March 31, 2000, and the subsequent national pooling rollout schedule, released April 24, 2002, which identifies the NPAs where pooling is to be implemented.

1. The NANP exhaust study uses as its basis the CO code demand, which includes carrier forecasts, historical CO code assignments, and other NPA-specific information, calculated for each respective NPA. The monthly CO code demand, as calculated in the NPA exhaust analysis, is straight-lined to determine demand outside the five-year time frame included in NRUF submissions.
2. For NPAs in rationing, a "non-rationed" demand was developed. This demand is applied in the rationed NPA beginning April 1, 2002. Although the NPA may be in rationing for several months beyond April 1, 2002, by applying the "non-rationed" demand on April 1, 2002, any pent-up demand that typically

occurs once an NPA comes out of rationing is accounted for in the projection.

3. CMRS providers are scheduled to implement number pooling November 24, 2002. For purposes of this study, it is assumed that CMRS providers will implement pooling where wireline pooling has been implemented by January 1, 2003. Therefore, the study reflects an additional 10% reduction in the number of CO codes assigned to wireless service providers in each pooling NPA starting 1/1/2003. NOTE: Based on future data availability, more empirical data will be used to provide a more accurate projection of the impact of wireless participation in pooling on code demand
4. A new NPA code will be required when the number of assigned and unavailable CO codes reaches 800 NXXs.
5. It is assumed that each new NPA will require the same number of unassignable codes as the current NPA has. It appears that most of the unassignable codes in the existing NPA are duplicated in the new NPA. There are also times when additional codes in the new NPA are marked unassignable.
6. No assumptions were made with regard to the relief method implemented (i.e., NPA split vs. overlay). However, it was assumed that the selected relief method did not require the duplication of NXX codes.
7. The CO code demand for an exhausting NPA will be continued after relief. By doing so, the demand for both the existing and new NPA codes will be taken into account for the geographic area covered by the original NPA.
8. The total quantity of available NPA codes will be 685 NPAs. This figure is derived as follows: 800 NPAs less NPAs reserved for NANP expansion (80), N11 codes (8), 555 and 950 NPAs (2), toll-free NPAs (13)¹ and non-geographic NPAs (12)².
9. To account for the variability of demand, a sensitivity analysis will be performed to the CO code demand in the pooling NPAs (i.e., demand will be increased and decreased by increments of 10%) to understand the impact on NANP exhaust.

Study methodology

With the publication of the national pooling rollout schedule on April 24, 2002, the impact of wireline pooling on NPA exhaust was incorporated into the individual NPA exhaust projections. For those NPAs where a specific start date for pooling was not available,

¹NPAs 855, 844, 833, 822, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887 and 889

²These include the 6 codes reserved for future PCS expansion (522, 533, 544, 566, 577, 588) and 6 of the codes reserved for Canada (622, 633, 644, 655, 677, 688).

the mid-point of the quarter was used as the start date for each NPA marked for pooling in that quarter of the rollout schedule.

For wireless pooling, the assumed percent reduction in CO code demand was applied to CMRS demand on January 1, 2003 for each NPA in pooling on that date. For NPAs introducing pooling beyond January 1, 2003, the percent reduction in wireless CO code demand was applied on the date in which pooling was planned.

Sensitivity analysis was performed on various assumptions to determine their impact on the results.

Results based upon assumptions

As was discovered in the 2000 and 2001 NANP exhaust analysis, the model is sensitive to the yearly CO code demand rate. Using the monthly CO code demand for each NPA as calculated in the June 2002 NPA Exhaust Analysis, and straight-lining this demand outside the five-year time frame included in NRUF submissions, creates an average yearly demand rate of 10,500 CO codes/year. This yearly demand rate was compared with demand rates in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Although this demand rate was less than the net demand in 1999 and 2000 and the same as the gross demand in 2001, it was still higher than the annualized gross demand for 2002 and significantly higher than the 2001 and 2002 annualized net demand rate. The annual CO code demand is summarized below:

CO code demand

Year	Annual gross CO code demand	Annual net CO code demand
1999	15,300	14,800
2000	16,000	12,500
2001	10,400	4,400
2002 (annualized)	8,200	3,000

In order to provide a NANP exhaust analysis more reflective of the current industry trend in terms of yearly CO code demand, NANPA selected a base case of 8,400 annual CO code demand. This represents a 20% reduction in the annual demand created using the June 2002 NPA Exhaust Analysis. As expressed in last year's study, NANPA believes that, over time, the quantity of returned codes will begin to decrease as the industry adjusts to the optimization measures put in place with the FCC's NRO Order and as the local exchange market begins to stabilize. Further, with the current attention being placed and actions being taken to conserve numbers, maximize number utilization and delay NPA relief, it is envisioned that annual net demand will become more in line with gross demand as carriers only obtain resources when truly needed.

Model based on projected demand

Using an average CO code demand rate of 8,400 codes assigned per year, the projected NANP exhaust date is 2031, assuming the quantity of NPAs available is 685.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis was conducted to understand the relative impacts of certain assumptions on the results. Two aspects in the exhaust analysis were identified that impacted the results of the study. These two items are:

1. The assumed percent reduction in CO code demand to reflect the impact of wireless pooling; and
2. Annual CO code demand.

Percent reduction in wireless CO code demand

Due to the absence of any actual data indicating the potential impact of wireless pooling on CO code demand, NANPA varied the percent reduction in wireless CO code demand. The table below depicts the impact of varying the percent reduction in demand in NPAs that implement pooling using the base model of 8,400 average yearly CO code demand.

Change in wireless CO code demand

% Wireless reduction	Base demand (8,400 codes/yr.)
40	2035
30	2034
20	2033
10	2031

Varying average annual CO code demand

As part of its analysis, NANPA also applied the percent reductions in wireless CO code demand due to number pooling to two other possible annual CO demand rates. For comparison purposes, NANPA performed a sensitivity analysis using 10,500 annual CO code demand, which represented the gross demand in 2001. In addition, NANPA further reduced demand to 7,300 codes per year, which represented a further reduction in demand. The table below summarizes the results.

Sensitivity analysis with various yearly CO code demand

%Wireless reduction	Increased demand (10,500 codes/yr.)	Base demand (8,400 codes/yr.)	Reduced demand (7,300 codes/yr.)
40	2030	2035	2040
30	2029	2034	2038
20	2028	2033	2036
10	2026	2031	2034

Attachment 8—Where to find numbering information

Many key numbering documents are available through the Internet. Here are some useful sites.

www.nanpa.com

nanpa.com is the official NANPA website. Its contents includes:

- 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; and
- U.S. area code maps.

www.cnac.ca

cnac.ca is the Canadian Numbering Administrator's site. It 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

Sections of the FCC's website of particular interest are:

- www.fcc.gov/wcb—the home page of the Wireline Competition Bureau. Orders related to numbering topics, including the NRO orders, can be found here.
- <http://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.

www.crtc.gc.ca

This is the site for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, the Canadian regulator.

www.nanc-chair.org

The home page for the Chair of the NANC. This site contains presentations and reports provided to the NANC on issues currently being addressed by the council.

www.atis.org

This is the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions site. It has several sections of interest for numbering.

www.atis.org/atis/clc/inc/incom.htm is the home page of the Industry Numbering Committee (INC). It lists the various sub-groups active within the INC, and provides access to their meeting records and contributions. Links are provided to:

- INC documents, including all of the assignment guidelines for numbering resources; and
- INC working documents, including documentation on, for example, what alternatives the industry is considering when the supply of 10-digit telephone numbers is depleted.

www.itu.int

This 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 (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/inr/codes.html>). Also of interest is an extensive section on various national numbering plans (<http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/inr/nnp/>).

www.naruc.org

This is the home page of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. NARUC and its committees frequently take positions on numbering issues. Links to all of the state commissions' websites can be found at this site.

Attachment 9 – NANP country contacts

Country	Contact for formal letters and policy issues	Contact for day-to-day regulatory numbering issues	Contact for central office code administration
Anguilla	Hon. Kenneth Harrigan Minister of Infrastructure, Communications and Utilities Post Office Box 60 Coronation Avenue The Valley Anguilla West Indies Phone 264-497-2442 Fax 264-497-3651	Kenn Banks Permanent Secretary MICU Coronation Avenue PO Box 60 The Valley, Anguilla British West Indies Phone 264-497-2442 Fax 264-497-3651 banksmicu@anguillanet.com	
Antigua and Barbuda	Asot Michael Telecommunications Minister Ministry of Public Works and Communications St. John's Street St. John's Antigua West Indies Phone 268-462-3022 Fax 264-497-3651		
Bahamas	Sen. the Hon. James Smith Minister of State Ministry of Finance Cecil Wallace-Whitfield Center P O Box N-3017 Nassau Bahamas Phone 242-327-1530 Fax 242-327-1618 mofgeneral@bahamas.gov.bs	Mr. E. George Moss Executive Director Public Utilities Commission Fourth Terrace, East, Collins Ave. P.O. Box N-4860 Nassau Bahamas Phone 242-322-4437 Fax 242-323-7288 EGMoss@PUCBahamas.gov.bs	John Andrew Halkitis Senior Telecommunications Engineer Public Utilities Commission Fourth Terrace, East, Collins Ave. P.O. Box N-4860 Nassau Bahamas Phone 242-322-4437 Fax 242-323-7288 ahalkitis@ PUCBahamas.gov.bs
Barbados	Chelsea R. Denny Senior Telecommunications Officer Ministry of Industry and International Business The Business Centre Upton, St. Michael Barbados West Indies Phone 246-430-2200 Fax 246-426-0960		
Bermuda	Gregory Swan Director of Telecommunications P.O. Box HM101, HMAX Hamilton Bermuda Phone 441-295-4595 Fax 441-295-1462 bswan@ bdagov.bm	Hiram Edwards Assistant Telecommunications Inspector P.O. Box HM101, HMAX Hamilton Bermuda hedwards@bdagov.bm	
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St. Lucia	Senator Calixte George Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities Union St. Lucia West Indies Phone 758-468-4300 Fax 758-453-2769	Truscott Augustin Chief Public Utilities Officer Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities Union St. Lucia West Indies Phone 758-468-4300 Fax 758-453-2769	Donnie DeFreitas National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission Secretariat PO Box BM690 Castries St. Lucia West Indies ddefreitas@hotmail.com

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Prepared and submitted by:

