



ATIS-0300121

ATIS Standard on -

**Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC)
Reference Document**

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ATIS-0300121, Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) Reference Document

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Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) Reference Document

Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions

Approved August 21, 2025

Abstract

This reference document offers guidance for regulatory bodies, service providers, and industry vendors to evaluate and implement Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) initiatives.

Foreword

The Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) serves the public through improved understanding between carriers, customers, and manufacturers. The Industry Numbering Committee provides an open forum to address and resolve industry-wide issues associated with planning, administration, allocation, assignment, and use of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) numbering resources within the NANP area.

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

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1 Introduction

Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) refers to the merging of multiple rate centers requiring more than the minimum 90-day implementation timeframe per the incumbent service provider(s). It is a strategic measure intended to improve the efficiency of numbering resource utilization across the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). LSRCC offers a strategy for extending the life of existing Numbering Plan Areas (NPAs, aka area codes)¹ particularly by minimizing the demand for central office (CO) codes needed for pool replenishment or Location Routing Numbers (LRNs). Consolidating rate centers - especially in areas with low population and/or low utilization - can unlock significant efficiencies, allowing service providers to maximize use of assigned numbering resources and delay the introduction of new area codes. This document provides guidance for regulatory bodies, service providers, and industry groups on the policy considerations, implementation challenges, and long-term benefits of LSRCC.

The North American Numbering Council (NANC), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and state regulatory bodies have acknowledged that the vast quantity of rate centers contributes significantly to number exhaust. LSRCC offers a path to bolster conservation efforts, align regulatory policy with modern usage trends, and improve administrative flexibility in number management.

2 Purpose

This reference document offers guidance for regulatory bodies, service providers, and industry vendors to evaluate and implement LSRCC initiatives. The best practices and coordinated planning strategies within this document support efforts to enhance numbering resource efficiency and extend the life of area codes.

3 Historical Context and Precedent

The concept of consolidating rate centers to improve numbering efficiency has a well-established history in the North American telecommunications landscape. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, regulatory bodies and industry stakeholders recognized that an excessive number of rate centers - many serving small or sparsely populated areas - posed a challenge to number conservation efforts. Initial efforts, such as the implementation of thousands-block pooling and local number portability (LNP), stretched the life of existing numbering resources.

Federal and state regulatory bodies have recognized the potential benefits of rate center consolidation. The FCC's 2000 Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) Order encouraged states to pursue consolidation where appropriate to delay area code exhaust².

Formal consideration of LSRCC began with studies by the NANC and its working groups. Notably, the 2002 NANP Expansion/Number Optimization Issue Management Group (*NENO IMG*) report³ explored rate center

¹ NPA represents a single NPA or an NPA complex.

² FCC 00-429, Numbering Resource Optimization, Second Report and Order, released December 2000.

³ https://nanc-chair.org/docs/Nov/NENO_Report_110702.doc.

consolidation as a viable alternative to NANP expansion. Though technically feasible, implementation was considered administratively complex, and industry support was varied due to concerns about local calling areas and consumer impacts.

In September 2014, ATIS INC published a white paper, Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation Considerations in the Transition from the PSTN to All-IP⁴. INC noted that rate centers may lose relevance from a routing and rating perspective as the network transitions to all IP, but consideration must be given to the significance that rate centers have in carriers' networks and operational support systems. In addition, the white paper includes other positive impacts of LSRCC such as fewer local calling areas and hence simpler calling plans for customers. The paper also provides negative impacts of LSRCC such as the potential need for tariff changes, 911 system upgrades, and possible carrier revenue loss. Further, it states "If number conservation is a concern and the primary driver for considering large scale rate center consolidations, a first step would be to mandate thousands-block pooling in all rate centers. Although this could require some carriers to update their operational support systems and/or equipment to support thousands-block pooling, it would allow for consistency, efficiency, and competitive neutrality across all rate centers in numbering allocations, and would be less impactful to the industry as a whole when compared to large scale rate center consolidation." Much of the information in this white paper remains relevant in 2025.

Rate center consolidation was included as a key conservation strategy in the 2023 NANC Numbering Administration Oversight Working Group (NAOWG) Report and Recommendation on the Feasibility of Individual Telephone Number (ITN) Pooling Trials and Alternative Means for Conserving Numbering Resources⁵. With NPA exhaust looming in several states and the historical groundwork laid by previous efforts, LSRCC should be considered.

Numerous successful rate center consolidations have been completed across the United States. Examples can be found at <https://www.nanpa.com/reports/co-code-reports> and includes data going back to 2005.

4 Policy Objectives and Benefits

Rate center consolidation reduces the need for NPA relief by enabling service providers to assign numbers that may otherwise be stranded thus improving utilization in some thousands-blocks and allowing for the donation of other thousands-blocks, thereby slowing the pace of NPA exhaust. This is particularly critical in high-demand and/or rural areas.

Rate Center consolidation also supports efficient assignment of numbering resources, which improves utilization and forecasting. LSRCC may facilitate ease of entry by reducing the cost and number of resources required to do business in the impacted area(s).

From an administrative standpoint, consolidating rate centers may simplify switch provisioning, interconnection arrangements, and tariff management. These efficiencies may reduce operational burdens on service providers and regulatory bodies alike.

5 Stakeholders and Roles

- Regulatory Bodies – approve and oversee implementation
 - State Commissions⁶
 - FCC
- Industry Forums – develop technical and policy guidance
 - Industry Numbering Committee (INC)

⁴ https://atis.org/01_legal/docs/INC/ATIS%20INC%20RCC.pdf.

⁵ <https://www.fcc.gov/files/finalnaowgnancitnapprovedreport02282023>.

⁶ In deregulated states, the decision to consolidate rate centers may be at the discretion of the incumbent service provider and may require concurrence from the appropriate regulatory body.

- Service Providers – implement changes in networks and systems
- Vendors/Administrators – data updates (routing, rating, and administrative)
 - iconectiv TRA (Common Interest Group on Routing & Rating (CIGRR))
 - North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)

6 Impacts of Consolidation

The impacts of LSRCC are wide-ranging and can be broadly categorized into regulatory, operational, and consumer-facing. From a regulatory perspective, consolidation directly supports federal and state objectives to preserve numbering resources and reduce the frequency of NPA relief efforts. It allows SPs to better forecast demand and manage inventories across broader geographic regions and the NANPA to plan relief efforts. As noted in the NANC ITN Report, "Efforts to realign or reduce the number of rate centers may delay the need for NPA relief and reduce administrative complexity⁷."

LSRCC can streamline service provider's processes such as interconnection, switch provisioning, and local calling configurations. However, it also requires careful planning with coordinated updates to stakeholder and other vendor systems and databases, to ensure that call routing and billing remain accurate.

The consumer impact of LSRCC is often highly localized, depending on how providers adapt to revised local calling areas. In certain cases, local calls may be reclassified as toll or vice versa and, therefore, dialing patterns may change. Though many modern service plans feature flat-rate or nationwide calling, these changes still require clear communication and advance notice to prevent confusion.

Ultimately, while the technical and administrative shifts involved in LSRCC may require investment and planning, the long-term benefits - including extended area code life, improved number utilization, and reduced regulatory burden - present a case for advancing consolidation efforts through deliberate and cooperative industry action.

7 Pre-Implementation Planning

All stakeholders should strive to approach LSRCC projects as collaborative efforts, leveraging best practices and incorporating feedback from prior consolidation experiences to strengthen planning and execution.

Before initiating an LSRCC, state regulatory bodies⁸ should take deliberate preparatory steps to ensure alignment, minimize disruption, and preserve competitive neutrality. This may include holding an industry meeting/webinar, opening a docket, and notifying the NANPA and TRA. These efforts will support smoother implementation for all stakeholders⁹.

Expanding thousands-block pooling mandates¹⁰ before embarking on rate center consolidation can promote better number utilization without immediate disruption to local calling areas. This step provides a transitional conservation benefit and helps identify rate centers where consolidation may yield the most value. State regulatory bodies must petition the FCC to obtain delegated authority to expand thousands-block number pooling in areas that are currently not mandatory.

⁷ <https://www.fcc.gov/files/finalnaowgnancitnapprovedreport02282023>.

⁸ In deregulated states, the decision to consolidate rate centers may be at the discretion of the incumbent service provider and may require concurrence from the appropriate regulatory body.

⁹ The state regulatory body should advise a SP and the NANPA if revised documentation (e.g. 30-day notification, state certifications, etc.) will be required.

¹⁰ North American Numbering Council Report and Recommendation on the Feasibility of Individual Telephone Number Pooling Trials and Alternative Means for Conserving Numbering Resources – January 2023.

All service providers should operate under a consistent framework, regardless of their underlying technology.

As part of this early coordination phase, it is also essential to notify the NANPA and TRA. Their involvement ensures that the NANP Administration System (NAS), as well as Business Integrated Routing and Rating Database System (BIRRDs) updates, are aligned with the proposed consolidation effort. Engaging these entities early allows sufficient lead time for industry system modifications, industry notices, and the synchronization of critical operational timelines. The industry-wide awareness facilitated by these entities helps maintain routing integrity and call completion.

It is essential to avoid consolidating rate centers that result in a rate center spanning across more than one Local Access and Transport Area (LATA). LATAs serve as boundaries for call routing and interconnection, and changes that impact multiple LATAs can introduce significant operational complications. Consolidating across LATAs can lead to routing conflicts, require new or modified interconnection agreements, and complicate billing and rating systems. Moreover, such changes can have substantial implications for the NPAC, which relies on LATA boundaries to manage and route ported numbers effectively. Altering these relationships increases the risk of database inconsistencies and misrouted traffic. Legacy systems/switching equipment are technically unable to consolidate rate centers across LATA boundaries; therefore, consolidation should remain within a single LATA boundary.

Similarly, it is essential to avoid consolidating rate centers that result in a rate center spanning across more than one NPA. NPAs serve as boundaries for call routing and interconnection, and changes that impact multiple NPAs can introduce significant operational complications. Consolidating across NPAs can lead to routing conflicts, require new or modified interconnection agreements, and complicate billing and rating systems. Altering these relationships increases the risk of database inconsistencies and misrouted traffic. It is highly recommended that consolidations remain within single NPA boundaries to avoid service disruptions and reduce administrative and technical burdens on all stakeholders.

It is also important to schedule consolidations during timeframes that minimize operational risk. Specifically, implementation of LSRCC should be avoided during the North American Numbering Plan Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) Report FCC Form 502 filing cycles. These periods require concentrated administrative focus and can increase the risk of conflicting updates. Similarly, major holidays and year-end periods often coincide with network change and supporting entity moratoriums, which limit the ability to make routing or database changes. Planning LSRCC activity outside of these timeframes ensures the availability of technical and operational support from all parties involved.

To ensure all stakeholders can implement the LSRCC, State regulatory bodies should coordinate and avoid pursuing initiatives independently or simultaneously without national coordination. Overlapping implementations in multiple states will strain shared industry resources, may introduce confusion for SPs operating in multiple jurisdictions, and increase the risk of routing and billing errors or implementation delays. National-level collaboration and communication will ensure that consolidation activities are staggered appropriately, with ample lead time and industry awareness.

7.1 Pre-Implementation Checklist

The following checklist outlines the major pre-implementation tasks required for successful LSRCC, grouped by stakeholder type to promote clear roles and accountability.

For Regulatory Bodies¹¹

- Verify the potential rate centers being considered for LSRCC do not cross LATA or NPA boundaries.

¹¹ In deregulated states, the decision to consolidate rate centers may be at the discretion of the incumbent service provider and may require concurrence from the appropriate regulatory body.

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- Determine if revised documentation (e.g., 30-day notification, state certifications, etc.) will be required and notify impacted service providers and the NANPA.
- Consider avoiding NRUF FCC Form 502 filing periods, holidays, and service provider/vendor moratorium windows when setting an Effective Date for the consolidation.
- Collaborate with other state commissions on the Effective Date to prevent overlapping LSRCC initiatives.
- Consider hosting (or delegate) an informational webinar or industry call to brief stakeholders, including the NANPA and TRA, on timelines and expectations.
- Notify all stakeholders including the NANPA and TRA with formal regulatory filings, orders, or an Initial Industry Notification (Annex B).
- Provide all stakeholders including the NANPA and TRA with the effective date and rate center information of the consolidation as soon as feasible to ensure broad industry notification occurs in a timely manner.

For Service Providers¹²

- Determine whether any rate centers proposed for consolidation result in a new Rate Center spanning multiple LATAs; if so, notify the appropriate regulatory body to exclude them to avoid routing and number portability complications.
- Determine whether any rate centers proposed for consolidation result in a new Rate Center spanning multiple NPAs¹³; if so, notify the appropriate regulatory body to exclude them to avoid routing complication.
- Verify sufficient trunking capacity exists to support any new routing arrangements; if not sufficient, notify the appropriate regulatory body of the capacity limitations and any additional time needed.

For Database Administrators

- NANPA
 - Send an NNS providing details of the LSRCC to the industry when official notification is received.
 - Inform TRA of the LSRCC when official notification is received.
- TRA
 - Send a notification providing details of the LSRCC to all BIRRDs Users and all LERG Routing Guide and TPM Data Source customers.

8 Implementation Considerations

Successful implementation of LSRCC requires careful planning and coordination among all stakeholders to ensure service continuity and regulatory compliance.

A thorough evaluation by each involved SP is essential. This includes confirming that switch translations, trunking arrangements, interconnection agreements, and rate center mappings are updated in advance. The SP shall revise documentation (e.g., 30-day notification, state certifications, etc.) when notified by a state regulatory body. SPs may need to conduct internal testing or system modifications to support the new rate center alignment, particularly where changes to routing or local calling areas are expected.

Customer impacts should also be closely considered during implementation planning. Consolidation may affect local versus toll calling areas, and SPs should proactively communicate any dialing pattern or billing changes to consumers.

Successful implementation also involves early engagement with public safety entities where required. Test call verification and post-consolidation monitoring contribute to a smooth transition and help identify any discrepancies in routing or service delivery.

¹² In deregulated states, the incumbent service provider should make the considerations outlined for regulatory bodies and the consolidation may require concurrence from the appropriate regulatory body.

¹³ NPA represents a single NPA or an NPA complex.

The NANPA shall issue an NNS as of the Effective Date of the change(s), identifying the Central Office (CO) Code(s) (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Block(s) (NPA-NXX-X) affected, and provide a list of Rate Centers that shall require updates to the Thousands-Block Forecasts and NRUF Forecasts. SPs are not required to submit Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) and Central Office Code (NPA-NXX) Application - Part 1 to the NANPA for these types of changes. However, SPs operating in the impacted area(s) shall submit updates to the Thousands-Block Forecasts and NRUF Forecasts in the consolidated rate center(s) on or after the Effective Date of the change.

8.1 Implementation Checklist

The following checklist outlines the major implementation tasks required for successful LSRCC, grouped by stakeholder type to promote clear roles and accountability.

For Regulatory Bodies

- Notify all affected service providers and stakeholders of any changes (implementation date, rate center scope, etc.) to the LSRCC with formal regulatory filings or orders.
- Provide the NANPA with any changes (implementation date, rate center scope, etc.) to the LSRCC as soon as possible so a NANP Notification System (NNS) notice may be sent to notify the industry.
- Provide TRA with any changes (implementation date, rate center scope, etc.) to the LSRCC as soon as possible so that TRA can notify the industry at large which includes all BIRRDS Users and all LERG Routing Guide and TPM Data Source customers.

For Service Providers

- Update internal back-office systems (e.g., billing, CRM, OSS) to reflect new rate center alignments.
- Ensure switch translations and routing tables are updated for new rate center boundaries.
- Add trunking capacity where needed to support potential new routing arrangements.
- Validate interconnection agreements and update impacted local calling scope definitions.
- Update customer-facing materials (e.g., terms of service, dialing instructions).
- Notify impacted customers of any changes to local calling, dialing, and/or billing.
- Coordinate any required LRN changes or migrations as needed.
- Engage in testing for porting, routing, and service delivery (including emergency services) post-consolidation.

For Database Administrators

- NANPA
 - Update NAS and the NANPA website to reflect rate center consolidation.
 - Issue a NNS as of the Effective Date of the change(s), identifying the Central Office (CO) Code(s) (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Block(s) (NPA-NXX-X) affected, and include a list of Rate Centers that shall require updates to the Thousands-Block Forecasts and NRUF Forecasts.
- TRA
 - Update BIRRDS and data products (i.e., LERG™ Routing Guide and TPM™ Data Source) to reflect rate center consolidation.

9 Glossary

BIRRDS	The iconectiv® Business Integrated Routing and Rating Database System is a centrally maintained database into which Service Providers (SP) or their agents (AOCNs) enter data that supports the routing and rating of calls. Data reflects all North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) assignments and is closely aligned with many of the processes and data elements addressed in these guidelines. BIRRDS output includes the LERG™ Routing Guide and the TPM™ Data Source.
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Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX)	Also be referred to as CO Codes (see 47 CFR. §52.7(c)). The sub-Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code in a Telephone Number (TN), i.e., digits D-E-F of a 10-digit North American Numbering Plan (NANP) area address. The second three digits (NXX) of a 10-digit telephone number in the form NPA-NXX-XXXX, where N is a number from 2 to 9 and X is a number from 0 to 9 (e.g., 740 is the CO Code (NXX) in (201) 740-xxxx).
Conservation	Consideration given to the efficient and effective use of finite Numbering Resources in order to minimize the cost and need to expand its availability in the introduction of new services, capabilities, and features.
Donation	The process by which Service Providers (SP) are required to contribute Telephone Numbers (TN) to a Thousands-Block Number Pool (47 CFR § 52.7(i)). In the context of these guidelines, SPs shall use the Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) disconnect process to donate/disconnect Thousands-Blocks to the Industry Inventory Pool.
FCC Form 502, North American Numbering Plan Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) Report	The North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) gathers forecast and utilization information to monitor and project exhaust in individual Numbering Plan Areas (NPA)/area codes as well as in the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) overall. This semi-annual report includes number utilization information as well as a five (5) year forecast of demand by year. Thousands-Block Number Pooling Service Providers (SP) report at the Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) level per Rate Center. Non-pooling SPs report at the Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) level per Rate Center. For more detailed information, see the North American Numbering Plan Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reporting (NRUF) Guidelines.
LATA (Local Access and Transport Area)	<p>Defines an area within which Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILEC) directly addressed by the 1984 Modified Final Judgement (MFJ) are permitted to carry traffic. Cross-LATA traffic, except in isolated waived cases, is carried by interexchange carriers. Although LATA restrictions do not apply to Service Providers (SP) not addressed by the MFJ, due to interconnection and other influencing factors, LATA restrictions impact all carriers to a degree.</p> <p>A LATA is a 3-digit value. Some LATA descriptions note a 5-digit value where, in Florida only, the last two (2) digits represent Equal Access Exchange Areas (EAEAs) defined by the Florida utility commission. Many LATAs exist in multiple Numbering Plan Area (NPA) codes and many NPA codes exist in multiple LATAs. LATAs generally align with state boundaries except in a few areas (e.g., NY, CT, IL, OR and the area between MD, VA, and WV).</p>
LERG™ Routing Guide	The iconectiv® LERG™ Routing Guide is an output from the BIRRDs database. It is used by Service Providers (SP) and other carriers as a common means to reflect and exchange current and planned Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) assignments along with associated routing data. Data is provided for all SPs in the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). It is generated monthly in its entirety, with daily change activity also available. See "Telecom Routing Administration (TRA)" definition.
Local Number Portability (LNP)	The ability of users of telecommunications services to retain, at the same location, existing telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one Telecommunications Carrier to another. Also referred to as Number Portability (47 CFR §52.21 (m)) or Service Provider (SP) Portability (47 CFR §52.21 (s)).
Location Routing Number (LRN)	A 10-digit (NPA-NXX-XXXX) number Assigned to a Switching Entity/Point of Interconnection (POI) by a CO Code Holder to a Switching Entity/POI for routing LNP Ported Telephone Numbers (TN) in a Local Number Portability (LNP) environment
NANP (North American Numbering Plan)	<p>A numbering architecture in which every station in the NANP area is identified by a unique ten-digit address consisting of a three-digit Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code, a three-digit Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) of the form NXX, and a four-digit line number of the form XXXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents the digits 0-9.</p> <p>It is the basic numbering scheme for the telecommunications networks located in Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks & Caicos Islands, Trinidad & Tobago, and the United States (including American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) [See also 47 CFR § 52.5 (d)].</p>

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<p>NANPA (North American Numbering Plan Administrator)</p>	<p>The Administrator responsible for the neutral administration of North American Numbering Plan (NANP) Numbering Resources, subject to directives from regulatory bodies in the NANP member countries (See 47 CFR § 52.7 (e)).</p> <p>The NANPA is an impartial non-governmental entity that is not aligned with any particular telecommunications industry segment.¹⁴ Under contract to the FCC, NANPA's responsibilities include assignment of NANP resources, and, in the United States (US) and its territories, coordination of Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code relief planning and collection of utilization and forecast data. See 47 CFR § 52.13. The Pooling Administrator and Routing Number Administrator are under the NANPA contract.</p>
<p>Numbering Plan Area (NPA)</p>	<p>The is the 3-digit code that occupies the A, B, and C positions in the 10-digit North American Numbering Plan (NANP) format that applies throughout the NANP area, also called Area Code. NPAs are of the form NXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9. In the NANP, NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic.</p> <p>Geographic NPAs are NPAs which correspond to discrete geographic areas within the NANP area.</p> <p>Non-geographic NPAs are NPAs that do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead Assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format, e.g., 800, 900.</p>
<p>Numbering Resources</p>	<p>For the purpose of these guidelines, this term refers to both Central Office (CO) Codes (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Blocks (NPA-NXX-X). See Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X).</p>
<p>Rate Center</p>	<p>A uniquely defined point (Vertical & Horizontal Coordinates) located within an Exchange Area from which mileage measurements are determined. These measurements can be used with the tariffs in the message rating processes. See "Exchange Area" definition. A Rate Center is used for Numbering Resource applications and reports to associate Telephone Numbers (TN) with a geographic area, as defined by the relevant regulatory body.</p>
<p>Service Provider (SP)</p>	<p>A Telecommunications Carrier or other entity that receives Numbering Resources from the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) or from a Telecommunications Carrier for the purpose of providing or establishing telecommunications service. For the purposes of these guidelines, the term SP includes an interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) SP. (see 47 CFR §52.5 (e)).</p>
<p>Telecom Routing Administration (TRA)</p>	<p>The iconectiv® product organization that manages the BIRRDs and its associated output (e.g., LERG™ Routing Guide, TPM™ Data Source).</p> <p>Contact Information: 732-699-6700 tra@iconectiv.com</p>
<p>Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X)</p>	<p>A range of one thousand Telephone Numbers (TN) within a Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) beginning with X000 and ending with X999, where X is a value from 0 to 9.</p>
<p>Thousands-Block Forecast Report (Appendix 3)</p>	<p>All Thousands-Block Number Pooling Service Providers (SP) shall provide a Thousands-Block Forecast Report - Appendix 3 to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), on a semi-annual basis, by Rate Center for all Number Resource requirements in Thousands-Block Number Pooling Rate Centers, including full Central Office (CO) Codes (NPA-NXX) as well as Thousands-Blocks (NPA-NXX-X). The Appendix 3 is based on a 12-month interval. The semi-annual Thousands-Block Forecast Report deadline dates are on or before February 1 for the period ending December 31 and on or before August 1 for the period ending June 30. The NANPA gathers forecast information to monitor and project exhaust in individual Industry Inventory Pools based on the forecasts received and to compile the forecast demand of all SPs participating in each Industry Inventory Pool for semi-annual reporting to North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA).</p>

¹⁴ Administration of the North American Numbering Plan, Report and Order, CC Docket No. 92-237, 11 FCC Rcd 2588, 2608 (1995) (NANP Order).

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Thousands-Block Number Pooling	A process by which the 10,000 numbers in a Central Office (CO) Code (NPA-NXX) are separated into 10 sequential Thousands-Blocks (NPA-NXX-X) of 1,000 numbers each, and all 10 thousand Telephone Numbers (TN) within each CO Code continue to be associated with the same Rate Center designation (i.e., V&H coordinates), but can be distributed among multiple Service Providers (SP) at the Thousands-Block level (47 CFR § 52.20 (a)).
TPM™ Data Source	The iconectiv® TPM Data Source is an output of the BIRRDs database. It is used by Service Providers (SP) in support of systems used in rating of telephone calls. It contains relevant rating data associated with all active and to be active (Assigned to become effective in the future) Central Office (CO) Codes (NPA-NXX) and Thousands-Blocks (NPA-NXX-X) in the North American Numbering Plan (NANP). Relevant data includes Rate Center names, time zone, daylight savings indicator, Operating Company Number (OCN), and Rate Center Vertical & Horizontal coordinates. It is generated monthly in its entirety.

10 Annex

10.1 Annex A: Initial Industry Notification

Below is a suggested template for service providers and state regulatory bodies to inform all stakeholders of an upcoming Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) initiative.

SUBJECT: Initial Industry Notification: Upcoming Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC) – [State – LATA – NPA/NPA Complex]

DATE: [Insert Date]

FROM: [Issuing Authority –State Regulatory Body or incumbent service provider]

TO: NANPA, TRA, All Telecommunications Service Providers, Industry Stakeholders, Consumer Advocates, and Interested Parties¹⁵

Purpose of Notice:

This notice is to inform all relevant stakeholders of an upcoming **Large-Scale Rate Center Consolidation (LSRCC)** initiative planned for the [insert geographic region or NPA(s)]. This consolidation effort is intended to improve the efficiency of numbering resource utilization and extend the life of existing area codes.

Scope of Consolidation:

The consolidation will affect the following rate centers:

- [List impacted rate centers, NPA(s) and associated LATAs]
-

Key Dates (if available):

- **Initial Notification:** [Insert Date]
 - **Industry Informational Call:** [Insert Date, Time, and Dial-In Details]
 - **Projected Implementation Date:** [Insert Target Date]
-

Coordination and Next Steps:

To support a smooth transition, all stakeholders are expected to review the Pre-Implementation Checklist ATIS-0300121 prior to the Industry informational call.

Contact Information:

For questions, please contact:

- [State Regulatory Body Contact] or
 - [Incumbent Service Provider Contact]
-

¹⁵ In deregulated states, the incumbent service provider should notify the state regulatory body.