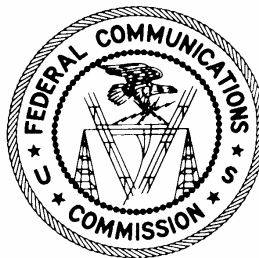


Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of December 31, 2004

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Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States As of December 31, 2004

Executive Summary

This is the Federal Communications Commission's report on numbering resource utilization in the United States.¹ In this report, we summarize an ongoing systematic collection of comprehensive data on the utilization of telephone numbers within the United States. The underlying information was acquired from carriers holding numbering resources and was analyzed as part of our ongoing assessment of the efficacy of numbering resource optimization measures prescribed by the Commission's Numbering Resource Optimization (NRO) Orders.²

Findings

As of December 31, 2004:

- Overall, 42.2% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 53.5%, down from 60.3% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 54.6%, up from 53.6% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 16.4%, up from 14.9% six months before.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute nearly 153 million telephone numbers.

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2004, was released in March 2005.

² See *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 15 FCC Rcd 7574 (2000) (*First NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, Second Report and Order, Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 16 FCC Rcd 306 (2000) (*Second NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration in CC Docket No. 96-98 and CC Docket No. 99-200, 17 FCC Rcd 252 (2001) (*Third NRO Order*); *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, 95-116, Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 99-200 and CC Docket No. 95-116, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, 18 FCC Rcd 12472 (2003) (*Fourth NRO Order*).

- In the first half of 2004, carriers returned 5.1 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the second half of 2004, carriers returned 4.8 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

Background

The United States uses ten-digit telephone numbers, which are organized in accordance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).³ The NANP divides the country into separate geographic areas called numbering plan areas (NPAs), more commonly called area codes. Calls between these areas are generally dialed using the three-digit area code, followed by a seven-digit local telephone number.

When the NANP was established in 1947, only 86 area codes were assigned to carriers in the United States.⁴ Only 61 new codes were added during the next 50 years. But the rate of activation increased dramatically. In the 1990s, 108 new area codes were activated in the United States. Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes is diminishing, and because a premature exhaust of area codes imposes significant costs on consumers, the Commission has taken a number of steps to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently. Among other things, the Commission requires carriers to submit data on numbering resource utilization and forecasts twice a year. The information is submitted using FCC Form 502, which is known as the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.⁵ Carriers controlling numbering resources for the purpose of providing services to their customers are required to file their NRUF forms with the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)⁶ by February 1 and August 1 of each year.⁷

³ The North American Numbering Plan is used in the United States and its territories, and in Canada, Bermuda, and many Caribbean nations, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas not in the Caribbean, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The data contained in this report are all limited to the United States and its overseas territories.

⁴ “Nationwide Numbering Plan and Dialing Procedures – Efficient Code Utilization and Conservation Program,” memorandum from AT&T Assistant Vice President of Engineering (R. H. Kaschner) to commercial managers, page 1 (Mar. 25, 1974).

⁵ See *March 2000 NRO Order*. FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded from www.fcc.gov/formpage.html.

⁶ The current NANPA is NeuStar, Inc.

⁷ *July 2000 NRO Order*.

The administrator compiles the information submitted into a database and provides that database to the Commission.⁸ The information in this report presents number utilization as of December 31, 2004. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through March 29, 2005.⁹

Historically, local telephone companies received geographic numbers in blocks of 10,000. These blocks of 10,000 numbers are often called NXXs, or central office codes, and are identifiable as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.¹⁰ One of the recent efforts to improve the efficiency with which numbers are used is “thousands-block number pooling,” where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers. Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to a pooling administrator, which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.¹¹ This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their telephone number usage at the thousands-block level so that the Commission can evaluate the efficacy of telephone number pooling. Carriers that meet the statutory definition of “rural telephone company”¹² and operate in non-pooling areas are required to submit their number usage at the NXX level.

In this report, we present utilization data for four types of carriers:¹³

- Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs)
- Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)
- Cellular/PCS Carriers
- Paging Carriers

⁸ The NANPA’s database is continually updated because not all carriers file by the prescribed date, and because carriers sometimes file updated information throughout the year.

⁹ Not all carriers filed their NRUF forms by the February 1, 2005 deadline.

¹⁰ A ten-thousands block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

¹¹ The current pooling administrator is NeuStar, Inc., which is also the NANPA. *See Federal Communications Commission’s Common Carrier Bureau Selects NeuStar, Inc. as National Thousands-Block Number Pooling Administrator*, Press Release (rel. June 18, 2001).

¹² 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

¹³ Carriers classified themselves in a variety of ways on their NRUF forms. With one exception, each carrier type was aggregated into one of these four categories for the purposes of this report. The exception involves carriers calling themselves interexchange carriers. These carriers reported data for area codes 500 and 900, which are summarized in Table 10 of this report. Therefore, there was no need to classify interexchange carriers as one of the four carrier types listed above. Also, carriers may provide multiple types of services, and may be doing so under a single operating company number. Where this occurs, this may cause a problem because carriers must indicate only their primary line of business on FCC Form 502. Thus, for example, there is some potential that some numbers are classified as cellular but are really used for paging. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be minor.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

- assigned
- intermediate
- reserved
- aging
- administrative
- available

An assigned number is one that is in use by an end-user customer. Intermediate numbers are those that one carrier has assigned to another carrier (or to a non-carrier) so that the numbers may then be assigned to an end user. Reserved numbers are those that are being held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use by the carrier for a period of time after the end user that last used them discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.¹⁴

Some carriers receive telephone numbers from other carriers. When this occurs, the carrier that received its numbers from another carrier (as opposed to directly from the NANPA) is required to report utilization data for those numbers, and to mark those numbers as having been received from other carriers.¹⁵

The vast majority of numbering resources reported were part of geographic area codes. That is, the numbers were part of area codes that are associated with specific regions of the United States or another country. For instance, area code 406 is associated with Montana, and area code 506 is associated with New Brunswick, Canada. Carriers are also required to report on utilization of some non-geographic area codes, such as 500 numbers and 900 numbers (which are described later in this report).

Carriers use other types of non-geographic numbering resources as well: millions of numbers are used to provide toll-free services using non-geographic area codes such as 800, 888, 877 and 866. These numbering resources are managed separately; they are neither surveyed on FCC Form 502, nor is their utilization presented in this report.

¹⁴ For precise definitions of these categories, *see* 47 C.F.R. § 52.15.

¹⁵ This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or ten-thousands block). Carriers receiving numbers from another carrier are required to report utilization data for those numbers on a different page (of FCC Form 502) than the page that carriers use to report numbers received directly from the NANPA. Not all carriers that received numbers from other carriers filed on the correct page, however, so within the database it can appear that more than one carrier has reported data for the same block of numbers. Carriers that receive numbers from other carriers are also required to report on any telephone numbers received from the NANPA.

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the total quantity of telephone numbers reported by the carriers and the number of 10,000 blocks (or NXXs) that were reported. Table 1 also shows the quantity of telephone numbers that carriers reported for each of the six categories described above. The percentages for each of the six categories are provided as well.

Carriers have reported usage data on over 128,000 NXXs. This is up from the 125,000 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2004). As the NANPA calculates that about 132,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁶ this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2004) appears to have garnered usable information on over 96% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by March 29, 2005, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that nearly 550 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that more than 665 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 665 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 86 million telephone numbers of the NXXs assigned to carriers. The quantity of ILEC assigned numbers is down slightly, reflecting the decreasing number of ILEC lines.¹⁷ The quantity of cellular/PCS assigned numbers is up, reflecting that sector's growth.

Table 2 presents utilization statistics for carriers reporting at the thousands-block level (carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report at the thousands-block level). Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the 10,000 block level.¹⁸ As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas (16% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (44% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

Table 4 shows utilization statistics on a state-by-state basis. As might be expected, states that are relatively rural and have low population densities have a lower percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end-user customers than in more urban, populous states. Again, carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of

¹⁶ The NANPA lists the codes that have been assigned on their web site:
http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html.

¹⁷ See Industry Analysis Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, *Local Telephone Competition: Status as of December, 2004 (Table 1)* (2005).

¹⁸ See *March 2000 NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7604-05, para. 71. A small number of rural carriers may operate in areas with pooling. As all carriers in pooling areas are required to report at the thousands-block level, rural carriers in pooling areas, if any, should be included in Table 2 rather than Table 3.

available numbers does not include any of the NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

Table 5 shows the number of carriers reporting telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the operating company number (OCN) level.¹⁹ Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs per state in which they operate. The number of carriers in each state is determined by counting the number of OCNs reported in each state.

Table 6 shows utilization statistics on an area code-by-area code basis. The table also shows the total number of OCNs that reported in each area code. Wherever a small number of carriers report data for an area code, the information is withheld to prevent release of proprietary data. Again, carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include any of the NXXs in the state that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging and available numbers for wireline carriers (ILECs and CLECs), and for cellular/PCS carriers (wireless carriers). This information is presented on an area code-by-area code basis. The information in Table 7 is useful for at least two reasons. First, there is no information on the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area code cannot be perfectly divined from this information. Although cellular/PCS carriers typically assign one geographic telephone number to each subscriber, wireline carriers sometimes do not. Some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines. This is common when the customer has a PBX. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as from a help line, want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines served in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information available for examining churn.²⁰ After a customer disconnects from a carrier's network and chooses not to port the number to another carrier, that carrier will hold a number out of circulation ("age" the number) for up to ninety days if the customer was a residential subscriber, and up to one year if the customer was a business subscriber. Therefore, the quantity of aging numbers gives some indication of the number of customers that have disconnected from the carrier's network in the previous three months to a year. Aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn, because not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. In particular, where carriers cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA or the pooling administrator because of area code rationing, and the carriers have no other available numbers to assign to end users, carriers may assign end users telephone numbers that have not been aged for the full time that the states have prescribed. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem by making more numbering resources

¹⁹ See *March 2000 NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7594, para. 41. Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

²⁰ Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers.

available.) Moreover, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, wireline carriers do not always issue one telephone number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. A thousands-block is potentially poolable when 90% or more of the numbers are classified as available for assignment. Pooling is required in the top 100 MSAs.²¹ Pooling also is occurring in other areas where a state commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling. Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established an initial roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers, which was completed in December 2003.²²

Table 8 shows the number of thousands-blocks that carriers have received from the Pooling Administrator. Table 8 also shows the total number of thousands-blocks in rate centers where pooling exists, and shows the percentage of those thousands blocks that are pooled. Wireless carriers are listed separately from CLECs and ILECs because wireless carriers started porting on November 24, 2003.

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling. Table 9 shows the utilization of the thousands-blocks that were distributed by the Pooling Administrator, and the utilization rate that would have resulted had whole NXXs been issued.²³ Overall, if whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 12.9%. With pooling, however, utilization was 49.7%, nearly a four-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 53.4 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 206.4 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, 153 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for two specialized nongeographic area codes: 500 and 900. Area code 500 is used for “follow me” service, which, among other things, can be used to

²¹ The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. See *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 95-116, Fourth Report and Order in CC Docket No. 99-200 and CC Docket No. 95-116, and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, FCC 03-126 (rel. June 18, 2003) (Fourth Report and Order).

²² See *The Common Carrier Bureau Announces The First Quarter Schedule For National Thousands-Block Number Pooling*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Public Notice, 17 FCC Rcd 103 (2001). See also *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7347 (2002).

²³ Calculating the utilization rate had whole NXXs been issued was a 4-step process: 1) the number of thousands-blocks that a carrier held in a rate center was determined; 2) that number was rounded up to the next ten, which is the number of thousands-blocks the carrier would have received if it had received whole NXXs; 3) the number in step 2 was multiplied by 1,000 to calculate the total quantity of telephone numbers the carrier would have had in the rate center; 4) the number of telephone numbers in that rate center that the carrier assigned to end users was then divided by the quantity of telephone numbers calculated in step 3.

route an incoming call to different phone numbers, depending on the time of day. Area code 900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged the normal long distance rates set by the caller's long distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call's recipient.

Figures 1 through 4 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks that the carriers hold within a local geographic area.²⁴ We have used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.²⁵ Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one thousands block (each thousands block contains one thousand numbers) to provide service. In these densely populated areas, carriers should generally be able to achieve higher utilization rates than carriers serving less densely populated areas, where one thousands block (or in many rural areas, a whole NXX) may be used to serve just a few customers.

Figure 1 shows average ILEC utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center held by a carrier. The points in the figures were calculated using a three-step process. First, thousands-blocks were grouped depending on the number of thousands-blocks held by a carrier within a rate center. Second, the number of thousands-blocks held in a rate center was rounded to the nearest ten, to help protect the confidentiality of the data. Third, the average utilization rates were calculated for each of the groups (i.e., from the group of 10 thousands-blocks per rate center through the group of 1,000 thousands-blocks per rate center).²⁶ For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released. Figures 2 through 4 show the same information for Cellular/PCS carriers, CLECs, and paging carriers.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: NANPA's NRUF database, NANPA's NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).²⁷ For a variety of reasons, the databases are not

²⁴ For the purposes of these figures, the utilization rate is defined as the number of telephone numbers assigned to end-user customers divided by 1,000 (the number of telephone numbers in the thousands block).

²⁵ A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long distance calls.

²⁶ In order to prevent disclosure of proprietary information, we have grouped some individual data points into clusters so that the specific utilization data for individual carriers cannot be divined by comparing the individual plot points with other data sources.

²⁷ The NANPA's assignment information can be found online: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html. The analysis in Table 11 examines only those

identical. Timing is a large factor in the differences. For instance, during an area code split, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called permissive dialing.²⁸ After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should remove the old NPA-NXXs from its systems. During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Further, some carriers may not remove the old NPA-NXXs from their systems promptly after permissive dialing ends, and may therefore report utilization data on both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Also, carriers sometimes delay updating the LERG after an NPA-NXX has been removed from their switch or when the carrier has given the NPA-NXX back to the NANPA. Thus, the NRUF database, the LERG and the NANPA assignment database may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. The only clear trend is that the utilization rate for paging continues to drop because the paging market is shrinking.

Table 13 shows, on a quarterly basis, the number of NXX assignments made by the NANPA, the number of NXXs that have been returned to the NANPA, and the number of net NXX assignments to carriers. The table shows that fewer NXXs generally are being issued each quarter, and that carriers continue to return unneeded NPA-NXXs to the NANPA for reassignment.

Table 14 shows the quantity of telephone numbers that have been ported since wireless pooling started on November 24, 2003. The table shows that most porting activity is intramodal, that is between two landline carriers or between two cellular/PCS carriers. Also, because landline porting started in 1998, there are many more landline to landline ports than there are cellular/PCS to cellular/PCS ports. In recent months, however, there was more monthly porting volume between cellular/PCS carriers than between landline carriers.

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.²⁹ The first set of additional information lists the more than 3,000 filers. The list includes the service provider's name, its parent name, and its OCN.

The second set of information shows, by carrier type and by rate center, the number of assigned telephone numbers and the number of thousands blocks reported in that rate center. Some information has been redacted (asterisked out), to prevent the potential release of non-

codes that NANPA marked "assigned" (i.e., this study does not examine those codes marked "protected", "reserved", "unassignable", or "vacant"). The LERG is published monthly by Telcordia Technologies.

²⁸ During permissive dialing, a phone number may be called by using either the old or the new NPA.

²⁹ This report and additional numbering information can be found at <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html>. All of the Industry Analysis & Technology Division's reports are available on the web, and are conveniently categorized. See <http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats>.

public data. The information also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.³⁰

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of April 28, 2005. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 31, 2004 were used in creating the tables for this report.

Technical Details

The following material provides technical details on the data and procedures used in this analysis. With respect to Tables 1 through 3, the reader should note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.³¹ This occurs when multiple carriers report data for the same numbering resource. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an ILEC to another carrier, these numbers were classified as “assigned” because those numbers could not be used elsewhere in the ILEC’s own system. According to the Commission’s standardized definitions, however, these numbers are classified as “intermediate” numbers. It appears that some large carriers have not reported these numbers as intermediate numbers. Because, in many instances, we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we had to create filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

For ease of comparison, Figures 1 through 4 plot utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. Some ILECs and Cellular/PCS carriers reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. For both types of carriers, however, the average utilization rates in these instances (where the carrier has more than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center) were the same as the instances where the carrier has just fewer than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center. Therefore, the figures show only the data where the carriers reported up to 1,000 thousands-blocks within a rate center. This allows a linear scale to be used.

In some instances, we observed that some CLECs had a large number of thousands-blocks in a single rate center. Although most CLECs do not have enough end-user lines in a rate center to warrant having so many thousands-blocks in that rate center, there are at least two

³⁰ The rate center’s V&H coordinates from the LERG were used to determine in which MSA/PMSA the rate center resided. If the rate center is not in an MSA/PMSA, then the MSA/PMSA variable is left blank.

³¹ In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 report on the number of unique NPA-NXXs that were reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³² These services use large quantities of numbers.³³ Second, some CLECs are operating in areas undergoing area code splits, where the area code will change for many of its thousands-blocks. When this happens, a CLEC may maintain two thousands-blocks (one using the old area code, and another using the new area code) in its systems for a period of time so that callers can adapt to the new area code.

* * * *

We invite users of this information to provide suggestions for improved data collection and analysis by using the attached customer response form, e-mailing comments to craig.stroup@fcc.gov, john.vu@fcc.gov, or calling the Industry Analysis and Technology Division at (202) 418-0940 (for TTY, call (202) 418-0484).

³² Unified messaging services allow end users to receive multiple types of messages (such as voice mail and faxes) at one phone number. Typically, these messages are then digitized and e-mailed to the end user. Because the end user does not need to answer the call personally, the messages can be sent to any phone number in the United States. Thus, unified messaging service providers can operate efficiently by obtaining a large number of thousands blocks in a single rate center.

³³ Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are instructed to report numbers as “intermediate” until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether any of those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center, yet still classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2004

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	305,132	14,208	7,127	17,148	10,048	216,851	570,514	60,391
Cellular/PCS	183,998	3,912	1,424	9,218	3,108	135,212	336,872	37,809
CLEC	51,112	7,168	4,087	2,425	1,185	245,871	311,849	35,566
Paging	8,469	2,210	2,359	688	140	68,384	82,250	6,188
All Reporting Carriers	548,712	27,498	14,998	29,479	14,480	666,318	1,301,485	128,097 ²
ILEC	53.5%	2.5%	1.2%	3.0%	1.8%	38.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	54.6%	1.2%	0.4%	2.7%	0.9%	40.1%	100.0%	
CLEC	16.4%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	78.8%	100.0%	
Paging	10.3%	2.7%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	83.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	42.2%	2.1%	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	51.2%	100.0%	

Table 2
Detail of Number Utilization: Non-rural Carriers (Reported at the Thousands-block Level)

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	294,565	13,250	5,896	16,316	9,683	162,526	502,237	53,604
Cellular/PCS	181,758	3,749	1,257	9,040	3,017	128,689	327,511	36,899
CLEC	50,627	7,167	3,909	2,393	1,152	239,929	305,176	34,921
Paging	8,096	1,965	2,210	627	102	67,025	80,024	5,994
All Reporting Carriers	535,046	26,131	13,273	28,376	13,954	598,169	1,214,948	119,692 ²
ILEC	58.7%	2.6%	1.2%	3.2%	1.9%	32.4%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	55.5%	1.1%	0.4%	2.8%	0.9%	39.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	16.6%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	78.6%	100.0%	
Paging	10.1%	2.5%	2.8%	0.8%	0.1%	83.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	44.0%	2.2%	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%	49.2%	100.0%	

Table 3
Detail of Number Utilization: Rural Carriers (Reported at the NXX Level)

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	10,567	958	1,231	832	365	54,324	68,277	6,822
Cellular/PCS	2,240	164	167	178	90	6,523	9,362	916
CLEC	485	1	178	33	33	5,943	6,673	663
Paging	373	244	149	61	38	1,360	2,225	194
All Reporting Carriers	13,666	1,367	1,725	1,103	526	68,149	86,537	8,581 ²
ILEC	15.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	79.6%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	23.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	69.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	7.3%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%	0.5%	89.1%	100.0%	
Paging	16.8%	11.0%	6.7%	2.7%	1.7%	61.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	15.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%	78.8%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005 (96% of NXXs reported).

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and are therefore available for assignment to customers.

Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

² Unduplicated total.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2004

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	7,733	38.5	503	2.5	213	1.1	605	3.0	262	1.3	10,744	53.6	20,060
Alaska	1,081	24.5	19	0.4	15	0.3	54	1.2	17	0.4	3,216	73.1	4,403
Arizona	10,528	53.3	455	2.3	189	1.0	626	3.2	162	0.8	7,782	39.4	19,741
Arkansas	3,769	26.7	765	5.4	88	0.6	245	1.7	316	2.2	8,915	63.2	14,098
California	66,419	43.6	7,558	5.0	1,019	0.7	3,204	2.1	2,104	1.4	72,048	47.3	152,351
Colorado	10,290	52.4	95	0.5	119	0.6	580	2.9	257	1.3	8,307	42.3	19,647
Connecticut	6,717	43.2	386	2.5	126	0.8	247	1.6	252	1.6	7,826	50.3	15,553
Delaware	2,199	53.0	39	1.0	88	2.1	99	2.4	19	0.5	1,705	41.1	4,150
District of Columbia	3,560	66.6	22	0.4	154	2.9	158	3.0	22	0.4	1,427	26.7	5,343
Florida	33,561	49.4	1,706	2.5	504	0.7	2,315	3.4	1,025	1.5	28,819	42.4	67,930
Georgia	16,689	44.3	1,597	4.2	304	0.8	1,435	3.8	434	1.2	17,238	45.7	37,697
Guam	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Hawaii	2,616	57.3	25	0.5	14	0.3	99	2.2	73	1.6	1,741	38.1	4,568
Idaho	2,391	40.6	26	0.4	70	1.2	108	1.8	67	1.1	3,230	54.8	5,892
Illinois	23,822	40.8	1,122	1.9	875	1.5	1,033	1.8	573	1.0	30,912	53.0	58,337
Indiana	9,570	36.5	405	1.5	322	1.2	433	1.7	276	1.1	15,228	58.0	26,235
Iowa	4,819	28.8	142	0.9	174	1.0	249	1.5	136	0.8	11,220	67.0	16,740
Kansas	4,337	26.2	609	3.7	118	0.7	237	1.4	271	1.6	11,011	66.4	16,583
Kentucky	6,774	33.6	578	2.9	128	0.6	374	1.9	128	0.6	12,179	60.4	20,161
Louisiana	7,770	37.0	482	2.3	149	0.7	587	2.8	195	0.9	11,809	56.3	20,993
Maine	2,218	42.7	37	0.7	64	1.2	86	1.7	27	0.5	2,759	53.1	5,192
Maryland	12,739	51.5	81	0.3	391	1.6	557	2.2	136	0.6	10,855	43.8	24,759
Massachusetts	16,609	47.0	126	0.4	706	2.0	714	2.0	208	0.6	16,976	48.0	35,338
Michigan	18,452	36.4	600	1.2	920	1.8	815	1.6	500	1.0	29,342	58.0	50,629
Minnesota	10,164	39.9	172	0.7	339	1.3	477	1.9	152	0.6	14,149	55.6	25,452
Mississippi	4,139	27.2	254	1.7	129	0.8	335	2.2	172	1.1	10,178	66.9	15,207
Missouri	9,769	34.3	481	1.7	756	2.7	604	2.1	398	1.4	16,478	57.8	28,485
Montana	1,301	23.2	37	0.7	39	0.7	68	1.2	27	0.5	4,130	73.7	5,601
Nebraska	3,082	30.2	157	1.5	24	0.2	128	1.3	74	0.7	6,754	66.1	10,220
Nevada	5,194	57.1	399	4.4	39	0.4	221	2.4	118	1.3	3,127	34.4	9,097
New Hampshire	2,785	42.9	17	0.3	67	1.0	93	1.4	30	0.5	3,506	54.0	6,498
New Jersey	18,297	45.4	253	0.6	690	1.7	1,077	2.7	227	0.6	19,724	49.0	40,268
New Mexico	2,936	43.6	52	0.8	26	0.4	170	2.5	54	0.8	3,496	51.9	6,735
New York	36,191	51.6	813	1.2	1,643	2.3	1,831	2.6	487	0.7	29,166	41.6	70,132
North Carolina	15,064	42.4	788	2.2	147	0.4	888	2.5	378	1.1	18,292	51.4	35,556
North Dakota	973	18.9	39	0.8	20	0.4	39	0.8	26	0.5	4,062	78.7	5,159
Northern Marianas Is.	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Ohio	19,061	38.7	526	1.1	745	1.5	860	1.7	441	0.9	27,564	56.0	49,198
Oklahoma	5,150	27.8	564	3.0	101	0.5	264	1.4	353	1.9	12,092	65.3	18,525
Oregon	6,376	45.0	188	1.3	74	0.5	331	2.3	176	1.2	7,008	49.5	14,153
Pennsylvania	23,081	42.1	295	0.5	938	1.7	955	1.7	310	0.6	29,230	53.3	54,809
Puerto Rico	3,617	57.5	15	0.2	24	0.4	275	4.4	68	1.1	2,292	36.4	6,292
Rhode Island	2,491	53.7	7	0.1	67	1.4	81	1.7	14	0.3	1,974	42.6	4,634
South Carolina	6,939	43.6	444	2.8	74	0.5	442	2.8	275	1.7	7,758	48.7	15,932
South Dakota	1,117	21.1	28	0.5	29	0.5	52	1.0	27	0.5	4,037	76.3	5,290
Tennessee	10,263	41.3	539	2.2	152	0.6	681	2.7	202	0.8	13,013	52.4	24,850
Texas	40,000	40.8	2,468	2.5	891	0.9	2,535	2.6	1,966	2.0	50,299	51.2	98,160
Utah	4,802	46.4	61	0.6	67	0.6	260	2.5	88	0.9	5,082	49.1	10,360
Vermont	2,000	44.1	6	0.1	52	1.1	34	0.8	39	0.9	2,399	52.9	4,531
Virgin Islands	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Virginia	15,137	53.6	107	0.4	477	1.7	718	2.5	187	0.7	11,636	41.2	28,262
Washington	12,133	46.7	1,144	4.4	147	0.6	634	2.4	362	1.4	11,567	44.5	25,987
West Virginia	2,224	35.7	35	0.6	89	1.4	102	1.6	46	0.7	3,726	59.9	6,222
Wisconsin	8,648	34.0	186	0.7	364	1.4	382	1.5	279	1.1	15,607	61.3	25,466
Wyoming	842	25.1	13	0.4	12	0.3	42	1.2	35	1.1	2,405	71.8	3,349
Totals	548,712	42.2	27,498	2.1	14,998	1.2	29,479	2.3	14,480	1.1	666,318	51.2	1,301,485

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and are therefore available for assignment to customers. Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2004¹

State/jurisdiction	ILEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Unduplicated Total
Alabama	32	26	23	7	88
Alaska	18	9	2	1	30
Arizona	15	18	23	7	63
Arkansas	31	17	17	7	72
California	22	19	52	13	106
Colorado	33	19	22	8	81
Connecticut	3	8	22	5	38
Delaware	1	8	16	5	30
District of Columbia	1	8	20	5	34
Florida	15	24	47	10	96
Georgia	35	25	43	8	111
Guam	0	3	1	1	4
Hawaii	2	7	4	2	15
Idaho	21	20	15	5	61
Illinois	59	23	42	7	131
Indiana	43	18	34	9	104
Iowa	155	19	48	4	226
Kansas	45	19	22	7	93
Kentucky	21	23	34	7	85
Louisiana	21	17	26	7	71
Maine	23	10	15	2	50
Maryland	2	15	32	6	55
Massachusetts	3	12	29	5	49
Michigan	35	22	37	9	103
Minnesota	87	19	47	5	158
Mississippi	18	22	25	4	69
Missouri	45	23	33	9	110
Montana	19	9	14	4	46
Nebraska	49	14	13	4	80
Nevada	11	13	22	7	53
New Hampshire	13	13	15	7	48
New Jersey	2	11	33	7	53
New Mexico	17	15	12	5	49
New York	36	17	41	12	106
North Carolina	28	18	35	5	86
North Dakota	34	11	16	2	63
Northern Marianas Islands	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	37	23	36	11	107
Oklahoma	45	22	19	8	94
Oregon	32	17	30	5	84
Pennsylvania	33	22	47	9	111
Puerto Rico	1	7	1	1	10
Rhode Island	1	7	14	5	27
South Carolina	21	16	29	4	70
South Dakota	46	8	12	2	68
Tennessee	26	26	33	5	90
Texas	65	37	63	18	183
Utah	8	7	10	4	51
Vermont	1	2	0	0	29
Virgin Islands	12	17	18	4	3
Virginia	15	19	38	7	79
Washington	25	17	38	9	88
West Virginia	7	18	17	5	47
Wisconsin	90	21	30	8	149
Wyoming	15	13	9	3	40
Unduplicated Total	1,285	374	1,185	106	2,950

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.

¹ Company numbers determined by counting operating company numbers (OCNs). Carriers typically obtain at least one OCN per state in which they do business. Thus, carriers with multiple OCNs are counted multiple times.

² Carriers occasionally misclassify the type of service that they provide. For instance, the CLEC operations of ILECs are occasionally classified as ILEC operations.

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2004

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	48.8%	0.5%	1.6%	2.8%	0.5%	45.7%	44
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	66.6%	0.4%	2.9%	3.0%	0.4%	26.7%	34
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	45.3%	3.0%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	47.2%	37
205	Alabama	Jan-47	45.3%	2.9%	0.3%	3.5%	1.5%	46.4%	44
206	Washington	Jan-47	60.0%	1.4%	0.4%	3.4%	1.6%	33.2%	40
207	Maine	Jan-47	42.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	53.1%	50
208	Idaho	Jan-47	40.6%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	54.8%	61
209	California	Jan-58	37.3%	6.0%	0.6%	1.8%	1.3%	52.9%	45
210	Texas	Nov-92	56.5%	3.6%	0.6%	3.1%	1.2%	35.0%	34
212	New York	Jan-47	72.8%	0.2%	6.0%	3.6%	1.3%	16.2%	27
213	California	Jan-47	39.0%	5.7%	0.9%	2.3%	2.4%	49.7%	44
214	Texas	Jan-47	53.9%	0.4%	0.7%	3.2%	1.7%	40.1%	48
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	53.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.0%	0.8%	40.5%	34
216	Ohio	Jan-47	42.3%	0.8%	2.1%	2.4%	0.9%	51.5%	36
217	Illinois	Jan-47	32.6%	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%	1.2%	62.1%	46
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	23.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	73.9%	65
219	Indiana	Jan-47	40.5%	2.4%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	52.8%	38
224	Illinois	Jan-02	36.8%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.3%	59.3%	20
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	45.6%	2.4%	0.3%	3.2%	1.1%	47.4%	36
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	31.1%	0.6%	0.6%	2.6%	0.7%	64.4%	29
229	Georgia	Aug-00	27.0%	6.1%	0.5%	2.1%	0.6%	63.7%	39
231	Michigan	Jun-99	25.9%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	71.1%	35
234	Ohio	Oct-00	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	98.2%	7
239	Florida	Mar-02	47.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	0.4%	47.8%	29
240	Maryland	Jun-97	38.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	58.1%	42
248	Michigan	May-97	43.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	50.7%	40
251	Alabama	Jun-01	40.6%	1.8%	1.4%	3.3%	1.4%	51.6%	40
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	33.1%	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	64.7%	28
253	Washington	Apr-97	48.5%	8.1%	0.5%	2.8%	1.0%	39.0%	36
254	Texas	May-97	29.1%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	3.0%	63.6%	42
256	Alabama	Mar-98	36.2%	2.5%	0.9%	3.0%	1.1%	56.3%	46
260	Indiana	Jan-02	34.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.7%	2.2%	59.9%	32
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	32.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	63.7%	40
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	32.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	64.5%	35
269	Michigan	Jul-02	36.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%	58.9%	41
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	28.4%	3.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	65.5%	50
276	Virginia	Sep-01	32.4%	0.1%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	64.8%	28
281	Texas	Nov-96	44.3%	3.3%	0.7%	3.1%	1.1%	47.6%	41
301	Maryland	Jan-47	58.7%	0.1%	1.5%	2.6%	0.7%	36.4%	37
302	Delaware	Jan-47	53.0%	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%	0.5%	41.1%	30
303	Colorado	Jan-47	64.6%	0.3%	0.6%	3.1%	1.9%	29.5%	38
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	35.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	0.7%	59.9%	47
305	Florida	Jan-47	56.1%	4.4%	0.6%	5.3%	1.3%	32.3%	44
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	25.1%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	1.1%	71.8%	40
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	17.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	79.4%	47
309	Illinois	Jan-57	32.1%	9.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	55.7%	52
310	California	Nov-91	54.0%	4.7%	0.7%	2.5%	1.2%	36.9%	45
312	Illinois	Jan-47	44.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	48.4%	42
313	Michigan	Jan-47	42.3%	1.6%	3.6%	2.9%	0.9%	48.7%	34
314	Missouri	Jan-47	51.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	1.4%	39.4%	32
315	New York	Jan-47	39.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.7%	56.7%	46
316	Kansas	Jan-47	38.2%	3.5%	0.5%	2.1%	2.4%	53.3%	29
317	Indiana	Jan-47	48.2%	2.0%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%	45.2%	43
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	29.8%	1.6%	0.2%	2.3%	0.7%	65.4%	38
319	Iowa	Jan-47	34.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.6%	60.3%	59
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	26.5%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	70.4%	59
321	Florida	Nov-99	50.7%	1.8%	0.6%	3.1%	0.9%	42.9%	42
323	California	Jun-98	42.0%	3.7%	0.5%	2.6%	1.2%	50.0%	44

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2004

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs	
325	Texas	Apr-03	26.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	2.5%	66.4%	37	
330	Ohio	Mar-96	39.3%	0.5%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	56.0%	39	
334	Alabama	Jan-95	32.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%	1.2%	59.7%	46	
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	44.2%	3.1%	0.3%	2.5%	1.1%	48.8%	48	
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	32.4%	2.4%	0.3%	2.1%	1.0%	61.9%	39	
339	Massachusetts	May-01	17.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	80.7%	12	
340	US Virgin Islands	Jun-97	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							3
347	New York	Oct-99	43.1%	5.3%	0.5%	3.6%	0.9%	46.6%	26	
351	Massachusetts	May-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							1
352	Florida	Dec-95	42.2%	1.9%	0.2%	2.0%	0.8%	52.9%	33	
360	Washington	Jan-95	44.2%	1.8%	0.5%	2.0%	1.3%	50.1%	58	
361	Texas	Feb-99	29.8%	2.5%	0.5%	1.9%	1.7%	63.7%	35	
386	Florida	Feb-01	42.3%	3.4%	0.3%	2.4%	0.7%	50.9%	40	
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	53.7%	0.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.3%	42.6%	27	
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	35.7%	1.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	60.5%	53	
404	Georgia	Jan-47	59.1%	3.3%	0.7%	6.0%	2.3%	28.6%	42	
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	40.2%	4.0%	0.4%	2.0%	1.9%	51.5%	43	
406	Montana	Jan-47	23.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	73.7%	46	
407	Florida	Apr-88	51.0%	3.0%	0.7%	3.8%	0.9%	40.6%	44	
408	California	Jan-59	50.2%	4.8%	0.7%	2.4%	1.2%	40.7%	44	
409	Texas	Nov-82	31.8%	7.4%	0.4%	2.4%	1.3%	56.6%	35	
410	Maryland	Oct-91	62.2%	0.2%	2.4%	3.0%	0.7%	31.5%	39	
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	42.1%	0.2%	2.0%	1.7%	0.8%	53.1%	32	
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	51.7%	0.1%	1.5%	1.4%	0.3%	44.9%	33	
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	49.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	1.3%	42.5%	29	
415	California	Jan-47	45.0%	3.3%	0.5%	2.2%	0.9%	48.1%	46	
417	Missouri	Jan-50	30.7%	1.4%	5.5%	2.5%	2.0%	57.8%	51	
419	Ohio	Jan-47	32.1%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	61.4%	56	
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	39.6%	1.9%	0.3%	2.3%	0.7%	55.2%	44	
425	Washington	Apr-97	47.2%	7.0%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	41.1%	36	
430	Texas	Feb-03	9.6%	47.8%	9.6%	0.0%	4.1%	29.0%	4	
432	Texas	Apr-03	33.3%	0.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	59.9%	32	
434	Virginia	Jun-01	40.2%	0.2%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	56.1%	27	
435	Utah	Sep-97	24.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	71.9%	48	
440	Ohio	Aug-97	37.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.4%	58.3%	39	
443	Maryland	Jun-97	36.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	0.4%	60.7%	37	
469	Texas	Jul-99	32.7%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	61.1%	38	
478	Georgia	Aug-00	37.0%	6.1%	0.9%	2.9%	1.4%	51.7%	38	
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	33.2%	4.8%	0.8%	2.0%	2.4%	56.8%	34	
480	Arizona	Mar-99	65.4%	0.7%	1.1%	3.9%	0.8%	28.1%	33	
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	27.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	70.1%	45	
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	31.7%	5.8%	0.5%	1.9%	2.8%	57.4%	34	
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	44.4%	2.7%	0.4%	3.0%	1.0%	48.5%	36	
503	Oregon	Jan-47	53.1%	1.6%	0.5%	2.8%	1.6%	40.4%	47	
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	48.9%	3.7%	0.3%	4.4%	1.2%	41.5%	32	
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	43.6%	0.8%	0.4%	2.5%	0.8%	51.9%	49	
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	22.9%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	74.9%	66	
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	54.0%	0.3%	2.2%	2.2%	0.8%	40.6%	40	
509	Washington	Jan-57	36.0%	5.5%	0.8%	2.0%	1.2%	54.5%	50	
510	California	Sep-91	41.8%	4.8%	0.4%	2.2%	1.3%	49.5%	41	
512	Texas	Jan-47	50.3%	2.8%	1.3%	3.1%	2.3%	40.2%	42	
513	Ohio	Jan-47	54.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.9%	1.2%	40.0%	37	
515	Iowa	Jan-47	44.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	50.9%	51	
516	New York	Jan-51	50.2%	0.9%	1.8%	2.0%	0.7%	44.4%	36	
517	Michigan	Jan-47	35.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	60.1%	50	
518	New York	Jan-47	44.3%	0.4%	2.8%	1.8%	0.7%	50.0%	46	
520	Arizona	Mar-95	50.3%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	0.8%	43.8%	40	
530	California	Nov-97	31.0%	8.2%	0.3%	1.2%	1.2%	58.1%	50	

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
540	Virginia	Jul-95	47.4%	1.2%	1.4%	2.2%	1.0%	46.8%	45
541	Oregon	Nov-95	36.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.9%	1.0%	58.7%	62
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	49.4%	2.7%	0.3%	3.0%	1.4%	43.3%	5
559	California	Nov-98	34.5%	6.6%	0.3%	1.8%	1.6%	55.2%	32
561	Florida	May-96	54.5%	3.6%	0.6%	4.3%	1.3%	35.6%	40
562	California	Jan-97	42.0%	2.3%	0.7%	2.6%	2.0%	50.4%	44
563	Iowa	Mar-01	29.9%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	66.1%	51
567	Ohio	Jan-02	6.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	92.7%	16
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	39.3%	0.4%	2.3%	2.8%	0.5%	54.7%	47
571	Virginia	Mar-00	56.4%	0.2%	0.7%	3.1%	0.3%	39.4%	24
573	Missouri	Jan-96	27.2%	0.9%	3.6%	1.7%	1.1%	65.6%	42
574	Indiana	Jan-02	38.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	0.9%	57.4%	35
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	14.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%	80.5%	52
585	New York	Nov-01	58.3%	0.6%	4.5%	1.0%	0.3%	35.2%	29
586	Michigan	Sep-01	37.9%	0.6%	3.8%	1.6%	0.2%	55.8%	35
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	30.0%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	1.8%	63.2%	43
602	Arizona	Jan-47	58.0%	1.7%	0.7%	4.0%	0.9%	34.7%	36
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	42.9%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	54.0%	48
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	21.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	76.3%	68
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	24.0%	2.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	70.3%	37
607	New York	Jan-54	39.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	57.9%	31
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	36.5%	0.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	58.2%	65
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	49.2%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	0.5%	45.3%	39
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	51.4%	0.5%	2.1%	2.0%	0.5%	43.5%	49
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	57.9%	1.0%	3.1%	2.8%	1.1%	34.1%	38
614	Ohio	Jan-47	48.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.7%	46.0%	36
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	45.8%	2.7%	0.7%	2.9%	1.0%	46.9%	42
616	Michigan	Jan-47	43.0%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	50.4%	42
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	56.4%	0.3%	3.4%	2.8%	0.8%	36.3%	37
618	Illinois	Jan-47	31.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	62.8%	49
619	California	Jan-82	49.0%	5.0%	0.5%	2.5%	1.4%	41.6%	37
620	Kansas	Feb-01	14.8%	5.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	76.8%	55
623	Arizona	Mar-99	57.9%	1.1%	0.6%	4.3%	1.2%	34.8%	29
626	California	Jun-97	44.1%	4.2%	0.8%	2.4%	1.7%	46.8%	44
630	Illinois	Aug-96	43.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	0.7%	51.3%	39
631	New York	Nov-99	42.8%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	0.4%	51.0%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	31.7%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	0.6%	64.2%	31
641	Iowa	Jul-00	17.8%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	78.8%	60
646	New York	Jul-99	58.3%	3.1%	1.3%	4.2%	0.7%	32.4%	33
650	California	Aug-97	38.5%	4.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%	53.6%	40
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	58.9%	0.7%	2.4%	2.6%	0.8%	34.7%	42
660	Missouri	Oct-97	13.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	81.2%	45
661	California	Feb-99	35.9%	8.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%	52.0%	40
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	22.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.7%	0.6%	72.2%	48
670	Northern Marianas Island	Jul-97	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
671	Guam	Jul-97	49.8%	3.6%	0.0%	7.2%	1.4%	38.0%	4
678	Georgia	Jan-98	38.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.8%	0.8%	55.4%	55
682	Texas	Oct-00	25.3%	0.1%	1.1%	2.4%	2.1%	69.0%	17
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	18.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	78.7%	63
702	Nevada	Jan-47	61.4%	4.9%	0.6%	3.3%	1.2%	28.6%	34
703	Virginia	Jan-47	64.6%	0.2%	2.2%	3.0%	0.5%	29.4%	39
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	46.9%	3.5%	0.5%	3.3%	1.4%	44.3%	46
706	Georgia	May-92	39.5%	4.9%	0.8%	2.8%	1.0%	50.9%	68
707	California	Jan-59	36.1%	5.5%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	55.6%	47
708	Illinois	Nov-89	38.2%	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	56.3%	39
712	Iowa	Jan-47	19.8%	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%	76.3%	89
713	Texas	Jan-47	55.9%	2.6%	1.1%	3.6%	0.9%	35.8%	40
714	California	Jan-51	49.8%	3.9%	0.5%	2.4%	1.5%	42.0%	46

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715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	25.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	71.5%	81
716	New York	Jan-47	49.8%	0.5%	1.8%	2.1%	1.0%	44.8%	31
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	51.7%	0.4%	1.6%	2.3%	0.7%	43.3%	38
718	New York	Sep-84	60.4%	1.7%	3.1%	4.3%	0.8%	29.6%	35
719	Colorado	Mar-88	47.0%	0.8%	0.7%	3.0%	0.9%	47.5%	47
720	Colorado	Jun-98	50.6%	0.4%	0.5%	3.8%	1.1%	43.6%	24
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	31.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.4%	65.7%	48
727	Florida	Jul-98	52.8%	0.4%	0.8%	3.0%	3.1%	39.9%	39
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	25.2%	1.3%	0.2%	1.6%	0.6%	71.1%	33
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	46.9%	0.8%	2.3%	2.7%	0.6%	46.7%	41
734	Michigan	Dec-97	39.6%	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	54.1%	41
740	Ohio	Dec-97	27.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	68.2%	48
754	Florida	Aug-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
757	Virginia	Jul-96	55.9%	0.2%	1.4%	2.8%	0.6%	39.2%	32
760	California	Mar-97	43.1%	5.1%	0.7%	2.1%	1.6%	47.5%	52
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	50.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.6%	0.6%	44.6%	40
765	Indiana	Feb-97	26.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	68.5%	60
770	Georgia	Aug-95	55.9%	4.5%	0.3%	5.0%	1.0%	33.2%	44
772	Florida	Feb-02	48.9%	2.1%	0.9%	3.1%	2.6%	42.5%	31
773	Illinois	Oct-96	47.2%	1.4%	1.0%	3.3%	0.7%	46.3%	41
774	Massachusetts	May-01	21.8%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	74.7%	27
775	Nevada	Dec-98	51.8%	3.8%	0.3%	1.3%	1.4%	41.4%	37
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	41.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.4%	54.6%	35
785	Kansas	Jul-97	20.6%	3.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	72.6%	54
786	Florida	Mar-98	47.7%	1.8%	0.9%	4.3%	1.0%	44.2%	33
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	57.5%	0.2%	0.4%	4.4%	1.1%	36.4%	10
801	Utah	Jan-47	56.2%	0.4%	0.6%	3.2%	0.9%	38.6%	28
802	Vermont	Jan-47	44.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	52.9%	29
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	44.7%	4.3%	0.4%	2.8%	1.9%	46.0%	57
804	Virginia	Jun-73	53.2%	0.2%	2.4%	2.6%	0.7%	40.8%	36
805	California	Jan-57	41.3%	4.7%	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	49.8%	43
806	Texas	Jan-57	26.4%	2.8%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	67.3%	48
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	57.3%	0.5%	0.3%	2.2%	1.6%	38.1%	15
810	Michigan	Dec-93	35.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	2.4%	57.7%	38
812	Indiana	Jan-47	31.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	63.6%	46
813	Florida	Jan-53	56.1%	0.5%	0.9%	2.9%	3.2%	36.4%	42
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	39.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	56.7%	38
815	Illinois	Jan-47	37.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	57.4%	61
816	Missouri	Jan-47	40.4%	2.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.5%	52.2%	44
817	Texas	Jan-53	41.0%	1.6%	1.1%	2.7%	1.5%	52.2%	50
818	California	Jan-84	48.2%	5.4%	0.6%	2.2%	1.3%	42.3%	44
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	40.0%	1.2%	0.3%	2.7%	1.2%	54.6%	40
830	Texas	Jul-97	24.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%	70.6%	40
831	California	Jul-98	33.7%	10.2%	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	49.3%	35
832	Texas	Jan-99	42.7%	1.0%	0.9%	3.2%	0.9%	51.4%	35
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	41.6%	1.9%	0.4%	2.9%	2.0%	51.1%	41
845	New York	Jun-00	43.9%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.6%	49.5%	47
847	Illinois	Jan-96	51.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	43.8%	40
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	40.4%	0.1%	0.2%	4.0%	0.1%	55.3%	9
850	Florida	Jun-97	41.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	1.4%	51.6%	47
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	38.2%	0.4%	1.5%	2.3%	0.4%	57.3%	37
857	Massachusetts	May-01	20.8%	0.6%	0.3%	2.0%	1.0%	75.4%	19
858	California	Jun-99	47.2%	3.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%	44.7%	33
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	39.6%	2.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.5%	55.4%	44
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	41.0%	1.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	53.6%	32
862	New Jersey	Dec-01	32.2%	0.7%	0.1%	2.9%	0.1%	64.0%	17
863	Florida	Sep-99	33.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	60.1%	36
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	44.6%	2.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.2%	49.0%	38

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865	Tennessee	Nov-99	49.0%	2.6%	1.2%	2.7%	1.0%	43.6%	32
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	19.6%	5.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	71.1%	46
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	54.5%	2.6%	1.1%	4.7%	0.8%	36.3%	30
903	Texas	Nov-90	33.2%	3.5%	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%	59.0%	60
904	Florida	Jan-65	52.4%	4.2%	0.4%	4.0%	1.5%	37.5%	40
906	Michigan	Jan-61	19.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	77.6%	22
907	Alaska	Jan-57	24.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	73.1%	30
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	37.5%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	58.0%	42
909	California	Nov-92	49.1%	3.6%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%	42.3%	42
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	37.2%	1.0%	0.3%	2.0%	0.9%	58.6%	42
912	Georgia	Jan-54	36.4%	5.1%	1.7%	3.4%	0.7%	52.8%	45
913	Kansas	Jan-47	44.1%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%	49.7%	42
914	New York	Jan-47	43.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	51.4%	40
915	Texas	Jan-47	45.2%	2.6%	0.4%	2.8%	10.7%	38.3%	31
916	California	Jan-47	50.2%	3.9%	0.3%	2.3%	1.3%	42.1%	40
917	New York	Jan-92	53.8%	0.6%	0.4%	2.9%	0.3%	41.9%	28
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	31.2%	3.4%	0.4%	1.7%	1.8%	61.5%	62
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	48.0%	2.6%	0.6%	2.6%	1.4%	44.8%	43
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	31.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	64.1%	62
925	California	Mar-98	38.1%	5.4%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	53.6%	38
928	Arizona	Jun-01	34.1%	6.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%	56.3%	45
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	28.6%	1.6%	0.3%	2.0%	0.7%	66.9%	45
936	Texas	Feb-00	34.6%	4.9%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	57.2%	33
937	Ohio	Sep-96	36.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	58.3%	41
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	57.5%	0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	0.8%	36.3%	4
940	Texas	May-97	26.0%	1.4%	0.5%	1.6%	4.9%	65.7%	55
941	Florida	May-95	46.8%	1.1%	0.9%	2.5%	1.8%	46.9%	40
947	Michigan	Sep-02	48.0%	3.7%	1.0%	2.1%	1.2%	44.0%	42
949	California	Apr-98	57.8%	4.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.1%	32.3%	35
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	51.4%	1.1%	0.5%	2.2%	0.4%	44.4%	37
954	Florida	Sep-95	51.9%	3.8%	0.7%	4.3%	1.3%	38.0%	43
956	Texas	Jul-97	44.0%	2.8%	0.9%	3.2%	3.2%	46.0%	30
970	Colorado	Apr-95	38.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	0.8%	58.0%	52
971	Oregon	Oct-00	30.7%	1.4%	0.3%	1.5%	0.5%	65.7%	27
972	Texas	Sep-96	49.4%	1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	2.5%	43.3%	47
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	49.7%	0.4%	2.1%	3.3%	0.7%	43.7%	43
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	40.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	0.5%	55.0%	39
979	Texas	Feb-00	26.7%	3.7%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	64.5%	39
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	37.7%	12.1%	0.2%	2.8%	0.7%	46.5%	13
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	32.7%	1.5%	3.2%	2.3%	0.9%	59.5%	35
989	Michigan	Apr-01	30.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	65.4%	46

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,224	157	2,327	29	1,195	42	434	9
202	2,780	118	826	21	735	39	232	8
203	2,343	94	2,865	25	1,204	46	390	8
205	1,684	148	1,719	23	963	58	613	16
206	1,996	125	1,082	27	1,016	45	264	9
207	1,478	60	1,981	38	683	25	654	10
208	1,632	70	2,215	36	749	38	971	20
209	1,251	55	1,882	24	833	45	647	13
210	1,753	107	1,331	23	1,046	47	89	8
212	5,566	269	1,241	21	51	7	7	5
213	1,126	69	1,010	27	474	28	483	8
214	2,054	140	1,841	34	1,561	78	286	8
215	3,282	124	2,255	21	1,004	33	336	8
216	1,290	63	1,428	19	630	41	593	10
217	1,096	41	2,498	27	644	21	721	15
218	652	30	2,807	54	395	22	554	9
219	724	42	942	17	436	18	412	13
224	113	0	172	13	135	11	228	7
225	896	63	823	19	468	34	367	12
228	400	34	783	13	236	21	396	13
229	645	45	1,471	21	346	32	750	15
231	794	29	2,069	22	325	14	743	10
234	2	0	52	4	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
239	856	33	781	13	536	23	465	11
240	713	17	1,779	25	728	35	346	13
248	1,949	89	2,715	26	1,025	30	420	8
251	726	64	919	24	417	29	442	13
252	1,082	38	2,259	14	533	29	809	12
253	1,183	71	1,224	24	599	30	96	9
254	679	53	1,694	25	399	24	559	12
256	1,343	122	1,984	24	883	64	1,242	18
260	626	37	942	17	349	12	668	10
262	1,099	45	2,195	25	474	18	414	9
267	725	7	2,649	26	762	47	247	8
269	821	37	1,286	23	414	22	556	13
270	1,274	60	3,179	30	582	39	1,010	15
276	370	15	721	15	157	8	333	12
281	2,251	189	2,989	29	1,004	42	82	8
301	3,300	153	1,960	21	1,058	37	228	11
302	1,627	77	1,314	17	547	22	194	8
303	3,791	196	1,741	21	1,115	38	115	11
304	1,391	53	2,846	24	812	48	808	18
305	2,889	286	946	26	1,015	55	406	10
307	530	27	1,372	24	309	15	1,022	13
308	311	21	1,820	37	203	8	566	8
309	951	33	2,034	36	525	18	445	12
310	2,898	136	1,994	28	1,569	75	341	8
312	2,412	72	1,566	26	503	22	924	9
313	1,506	83	1,495	21	958	81	902	8
314	1,870	111	1,658	19	1,160	51	385	8
315	1,258	54	2,314	30	738	28	414	11
316	564	34	1,027	12	341	17	140	11
317	1,932	100	2,054	28	990	28	370	9
318	1,097	89	2,543	24	637	44	1,121	11
319	773	41	1,638	47	420	19	425	10

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
320	567	26	1,795	42	264	17	398	13
321	832	47	1,024	26	638	27	150	9
323	1,655	106	2,690	27	1,083	63	221	8
325	433	23	1,023	22	197	9	225	12
330	1,743	77	2,521	22	1,059	36	994	12
334	985	65	1,558	29	617	51	1,139	14
336	1,863	114	2,081	32	941	45	768	14
337	910	61	1,575	25	498	30	955	11
339	16	0	145	9	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
340	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
347	108	8	630	19	869	72	426	7
351	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
352	1,126	47	1,349	16	696	38	671	11
360	2,083	94	2,506	43	882	42	733	11
361	652	42	1,111	22	421	28	1,036	11
386	708	44	848	23	417	21	341	12
401	1,799	49	1,438	15	664	30	261	7
402	1,707	60	3,409	38	850	39	828	12
404	2,112	287	743	26	1,638	96	532	10
405	1,280	67	2,083	24	828	39	376	13
406	829	32	3,070	33	468	36	986	9
407	1,884	165	1,694	28	974	46	187	9
408	2,445	114	1,803	27	1,096	52	513	9
409	579	48	1,128	19	335	23	347	13
410	3,660	184	1,547	24	1,033	43	147	9
412	1,652	67	2,493	20	921	35	421	9
413	1,637	38	1,520	18	423	19	162	11
414	1,228	54	973	13	684	43	380	9
415	2,171	109	2,380	28	914	41	423	9
417	1,000	90	1,972	33	499	30	778	13
419	1,474	67	2,991	37	863	31	1,123	14
423	1,256	76	1,754	23	774	40	831	18
425	1,619	82	1,665	24	605	26	194	9
430	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
432	447	22	942	18	221	10	203	8
434	676	28	971	14	338	16	437	10
435	537	21	1,404	28	270	13	846	17
440	1,305	44	2,235	23	612	23	525	11
443	1,055	20	2,930	24	1,035	56	502	9
469	390	18	1,372	29	404	36	105	8
478	625	50	752	19	341	25	499	14
479	600	33	1,172	22	425	30	521	6
480	1,906	115	883	18	681	40	200	10
484	944	20	3,349	32	504	19	302	12
501	905	49	1,803	21	588	41	753	9
502	1,262	100	1,558	19	828	41	494	12
503	2,669	158	2,397	35	1,174	45	274	9
504	1,303	136	904	18	720	49	356	9
505	1,890	104	2,307	29	1,012	64	931	15
507	676	27	2,882	52	405	20	645	11
508	2,895	121	2,521	26	1,079	39	284	9
509	1,325	76	2,228	31	697	36	780	15
510	1,831	92	2,212	24	1,062	59	607	9
512	2,035	120	1,670	26	985	46	394	12
513	2,021	97	1,383	22	1,035	65	508	10

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
515	1,014	45	1,363	36	479	13	283	11
516	1,587	73	1,356	23	1,198	40	535	8
517	1,084	35	1,951	32	532	20	558	14
518	1,371	60	1,950	27	727	25	256	11
520	1,375	61	1,052	23	669	40	529	12
530	1,245	46	2,694	30	632	24	574	14
540	1,454	63	1,237	25	839	42	921	16
541	1,439	78	2,499	40	782	34	957	17
551	0	0	0	0	82	5	72	5
559	1,138	57	2,226	18	773	40	390	9
561	1,659	135	870	26	854	46	402	8
562	1,351	88	1,904	28	880	50	394	8
563	429	41	1,247	40	264	11	249	9
567	29	0	598	9	18	1	107	7
570	1,397	124	2,203	32	759	30	609	12
571	134	5	237	16	401	24	110	6
573	830	59	2,538	22	537	28	765	16
574	650	31	908	20	357	13	542	11
580	565	26	4,035	29	353	18	1,161	17
585	1,497	12	996	17	631	22	182	9
586	795	33	1,069	22	578	19	623	8
601	1,317	110	2,805	24	777	64	1,372	15
602	2,226	166	933	20	1,212	71	644	10
603	1,970	67	2,590	28	771	25	806	13
605	698	36	3,150	58	414	16	865	8
606	750	42	2,253	21	329	18	905	14
607	721	21	1,327	18	378	11	253	11
608	1,088	49	1,892	47	645	23	722	13
609	1,695	103	1,902	23	1,192	41	466	9
610	3,034	129	2,810	33	1,067	35	243	10
612	1,181	72	795	22	1,077	37	438	12
614	1,920	72	2,103	23	933	28	279	8
615	1,830	129	2,319	27	955	51	245	11
616	991	44	1,241	23	573	22	352	13
617	3,119	172	2,218	24	1,153	45	356	8
618	1,000	42	2,591	30	640	48	639	15
619	1,556	82	1,319	20	1,245	58	437	8
620	462	40	3,197	38	315	15	849	13
623	710	52	456	16	329	25	131	9
626	1,383	65	1,744	27	965	62	285	8
630	2,188	86	2,326	23	1,071	33	1,188	9
631	1,654	119	2,464	25	793	31	271	7
636	783	38	1,686	19	209	7	267	8
641	403	34	2,111	47	235	8	703	12
646	905	56	664	25	1,209	98	509	8
650	1,726	73	2,524	24	614	26	342	9
651	1,555	68	1,037	28	525	21	160	10
660	300	29	2,387	28	195	15	584	15
661	992	52	1,664	23	683	29	278	9
662	891	63	2,779	30	477	41	1,501	16
670	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
671	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
678	1,365	130	3,299	37	1,193	58	381	15
682	69	2	302	12	81	12	106	5
701	600	24	3,036	50	373	14	997	11

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
702	1,915	120	1,078	21	1,129	44	102	8
703	3,674	187	1,793	26	1,195	38	114	8
704	2,325	177	2,179	31	1,135	68	725	11
706	1,682	118	2,091	37	998	74	1,115	24
707	1,517	54	2,636	25	780	33	488	14
708	1,413	70	2,121	23	902	41	814	9
712	557	25	2,401	74	238	9	655	14
713	2,961	211	1,842	27	1,044	55	90	8
714	2,174	106	1,997	28	1,478	68	352	8
715	980	35	2,603	61	500	36	1,597	17
716	1,255	52	1,352	18	741	31	291	10
717	1,864	91	1,989	24	1,053	41	272	9
718	4,144	294	2,209	25	633	47	129	8
719	1,280	88	1,228	27	556	32	505	13
720	929	60	1,010	15	710	63	397	8
724	1,288	55	3,445	31	678	24	524	13
727	1,445	79	1,108	23	729	30	300	9
731	451	29	1,217	18	261	15	645	12
732	2,530	166	2,529	26	968	37	380	10
734	1,496	50	2,496	26	764	24	383	10
740	1,081	61	2,987	27	584	25	977	15
754	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
757	2,107	103	1,229	15	1,067	56	616	11
760	1,753	84	2,178	33	1,099	53	488	11
763	999	49	1,016	28	258	14	74	9
765	986	48	2,507	40	501	18	1,156	14
770	3,340	347	1,778	26	950	38	146	11
772	572	35	434	16	308	14	220	10
773	1,809	130	1,915	24	1,346	92	748	10
774	66	2	508	18	251	11	580	8
775	1,709	34	1,245	19	401	20	376	13
781	2,319	119	3,123	22	533	19	394	8
785	701	42	3,147	35	422	17	789	15
786	392	21	564	22	737	71	449	8
787	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	1,938	197	1,102	7
801	2,867	169	1,996	15	1,079	55	472	9
802	1,693	25	2,092	18	278	10	246	7
803	1,678	106	1,402	38	821	52	876	15
804	1,716	82	1,214	19	800	42	487	12
805	1,627	78	1,979	27	958	38	638	9
806	739	45	2,339	30	448	28	658	13
808	1,690	57	1,225	6	895	41	275	7
810	734	42	1,520	21	577	18	423	12
812	1,243	51	2,558	29	627	21	1,134	12
813	1,859	99	1,101	27	899	39	341	9
814	1,296	47	2,076	20	611	18	564	15
815	1,540	56	2,896	40	895	33	574	15
816	1,347	96	2,341	25	850	36	362	13
817	1,925	139	3,268	37	1,108	59	143	7
818	2,130	103	1,909	26	1,301	53	306	8
828	1,150	88	1,572	26	590	30	695	12
830	474	39	1,527	23	258	16	445	13
831	703	31	1,111	18	404	19	230	9
832	474	26	1,451	26	1,104	93	421	7
843	1,541	120	1,766	28	818	43	906	11

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
845	1,329	75	1,629	28	597	20	385	14
847	3,098	115	2,784	24	1,226	31	588	9
848	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	95	9	112	6
850	1,410	90	1,940	24	884	56	729	17
856	1,374	88	2,208	25	464	21	177	7
857	8	0	160	12	90	9	193	7
858	1,269	52	1,256	20	433	17	168	7
859	1,040	44	1,661	22	629	27	549	15
860	2,035	66	3,364	19	1,028	36	391	8
862	11	0	19	8	140	14	282	9
863	694	36	1,173	20	415	18	654	10
864	1,243	83	1,388	26	760	35	577	10
865	890	60	888	19	537	18	196	11
870	690	60	2,813	27	508	30	1,445	16
901	1,299	123	747	16	810	60	340	10
903	1,197	72	2,293	34	708	36	906	18
904	1,552	124	1,109	22	926	62	394	11
906	415	11	1,259	16	140	9	913	6
907	758	32	2,807	20	321	22	391	9
908	1,334	99	2,660	27	943	29	672	10
909	1,520	89	1,122	25	1,036	58	417	7
910	1,195	66	2,008	27	757	41	949	12
912	814	81	1,089	26	491	41	719	16
913	990	52	1,343	25	493	18	187	11
914	1,373	64	1,714	25	826	24	570	10
915	642	35	582	15	353	24	142	10
916	2,036	90	1,774	23	1,107	56	401	10
917	579	27	426	15	2,902	165	313	8
918	1,253	70	2,980	42	757	39	856	15
919	2,166	134	2,139	27	1,072	42	602	13
920	1,140	41	2,093	39	683	28	973	18
925	1,471	55	2,188	22	652	27	399	9
928	834	28	1,339	24	429	18	708	17
931	654	48	1,671	26	424	26	697	15
936	537	23	990	19	274	16	279	11
937	1,325	62	2,179	24	769	35	831	12
939	0	0	0	0	92	6	58	4
940	521	34	1,627	35	277	14	346	15
941	903	44	834	21	497	19	418	12
949	1,511	68	1,429	26	672	25	226	8
951	1,043	45	782	23	925	42	234	8
952	1,269	56	1,125	27	205	8	51	8
954	2,234	200	1,392	27	1,096	62	412	9
956	895	57	895	18	602	51	541	10
970	1,192	72	1,716	31	587	26	951	17
971	88	2	348	18	130	9	118	9
972	3,183	186	2,706	32	447	22	68	8
973	2,898	210	2,694	29	990	47	192	9
978	2,095	86	3,110	26	662	24	418	8
979	507	26	1,117	22	273	14	481	11
980	42	4	30	5	50	3	84	8
985	694	53	1,159	18	364	20	659	14
989	1,136	40	2,155	25	476	18	1,102	17

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.

Table 8
Thousands-blocks Assigned through Pooling as of December 31, 2004

State	ILECs and CLECs			Cellular/PCS		
	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported ¹	Percent of total blocks that are pooled	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported ¹	Percent of total blocks that are pooled
Alabama	143	9,158	1.6%	358	5,867	6.1%
Alaska	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	316	11,182	2.8	491	5,341	9.2
Arkansas	299	4,977	6.0	78	3,441	2.3
California	2,512	92,719	2.7	5,272	34,945	15.1
Colorado	277	11,371	2.4	221	4,612	4.8
Connecticut	485	10,823	4.5	444	3,115	14.3
Delaware	196	3,079	6.4	112	792	14.1
District of Columbia	97	3,882	2.5	158	1,006	15.7
Florida	1,380	39,340	3.5	1,718	19,108	9.0
Georgia	432	20,107	2.1	713	9,403	7.6
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	24	2,985	0.8	93	1,230	7.6
Idaho	73	2,777	2.6	87	1,544	5.6
Illinois	3,020	32,225	9.4	1,726	15,031	11.5
Indiana	347	12,492	2.8	448	6,357	7.0
Iowa	61	3,477	1.8	202	2,779	7.3
Kansas	133	5,286	2.5	127	2,080	6.1
Kentucky	185	8,662	2.1	260	4,473	5.8
Louisiana	253	9,621	2.6	324	4,931	6.6
Maine	189	2,050	9.2	154	1,153	13.4
Maryland	877	17,464	5.0	655	5,315	12.3
Massachusetts	1,028	25,962	4.0	984	7,026	14.0
Michigan	959	27,460	3.5	913	12,445	7.3
Minnesota	454	11,967	3.8	363	4,635	7.8
Mississippi	85	5,028	1.7	75	2,747	2.7
Missouri	582	12,980	4.5	474	6,263	7.6
Montana	25	1,337	1.9	10	732	1.4
Nebraska	48	2,682	1.8	79	1,585	5.0
Nevada	62	4,824	1.3	220	1,873	11.7
New Hampshire	471	4,182	11.3	157	1,593	9.9
New Jersey	1,148	26,906	4.3	1,228	9,191	13.4
New Mexico	73	2,827	2.6	162	1,655	9.8
New York	2,540	43,280	5.9	3,660	17,410	21.0
North Carolina	587	18,870	3.1	632	9,499	6.7
North Dakota	6	786	0.8	4	342	1.2
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	898	26,284	3.4	502	12,375	4.1
Oklahoma	254	7,900	3.2	267	3,693	7.2
Oregon	197	7,632	2.6	374	3,375	11.1
Pennsylvania	2,086	32,604	6.4	1,393	10,761	12.9
Puerto Rico	14	1,306	1.1	240	2,649	9.1
Rhode Island	116	3,294	3.5	115	963	11.9
South Carolina	194	7,918	2.5	284	4,537	6.3
South Dakota	3	480	0.6	2	236	0.8
Tennessee	423	11,902	3.6	329	5,965	5.5
Texas	1,553	52,533	3.0	1,706	19,656	8.7
Utah	568	5,914	9.6	127	2,418	5.3
Vermont	127	2,854	4.4	87	501	17.4
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	768	16,252	4.7	914	7,856	11.6
Washington	318	16,719	1.9	485	6,192	7.8
West Virginia	228	3,381	6.7	89	1,451	6.1
Wisconsin	254	9,621	2.6	202	5,589	3.6
Wyoming	3	210	1.4	5	140	3.6
Totals	27,371	699,572	3.9%	29,723	297,876	10.0%

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar. Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 28, 2004.

¹ Includes only those thousands-blocks in rate centers with pooling.

NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9
Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of December 31, 2004

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers			Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
		Assigned to End-users ¹	Total Numbers ¹	Percent Utilized				
ILEC	97	1,967,132	2,979,000	66.0%	6,150,000	32.0%	34.0%	3,171,000
Cellular/PCS	242	17,156,663	29,343,000	58.5%	65,280,000	26.3%	32.2%	35,937,000
CLEC	841	7,410,178	21,036,000	35.2%	134,960,000	5.5%	29.7%	113,924,000
Total	1,180	26,533,973	53,358,000	49.7%	206,390,000	12.9%	36.9%	153,032,000

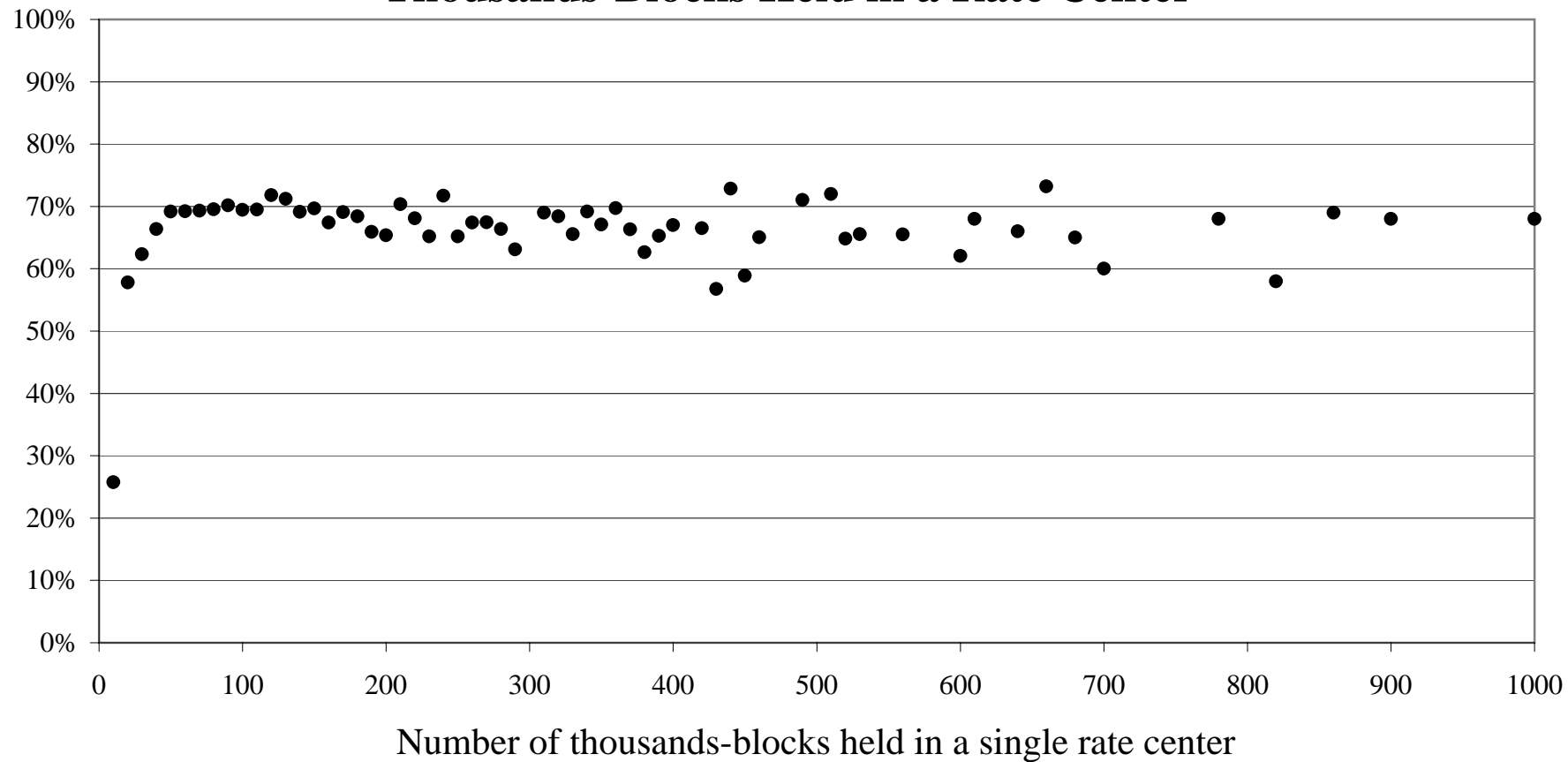
¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeo-graphic Area Codes as of December 31, 2004

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
500	1,868	620	11	730	34	1,517	4,780	475
	39.1%	13.0%	0.2%	15.3%	0.7%	31.7%	100.0%	
900	96	2	0	61	0	640	800	79
	12.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%	

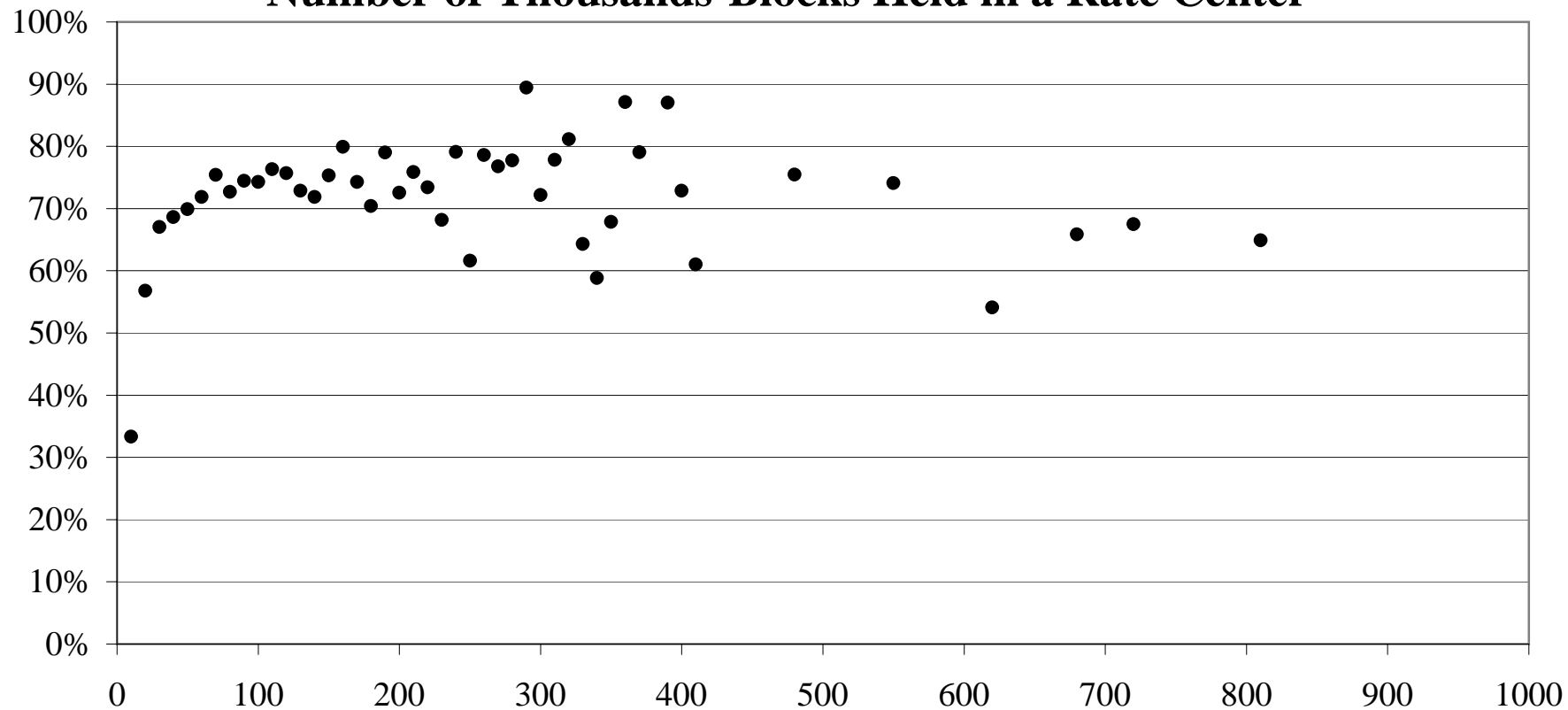
¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 29, 2005.

Figure 1
ILECs: Average Utilization Rates by Number of
Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Note: number of thousands-blocks has
been rounded to the nearest ten.

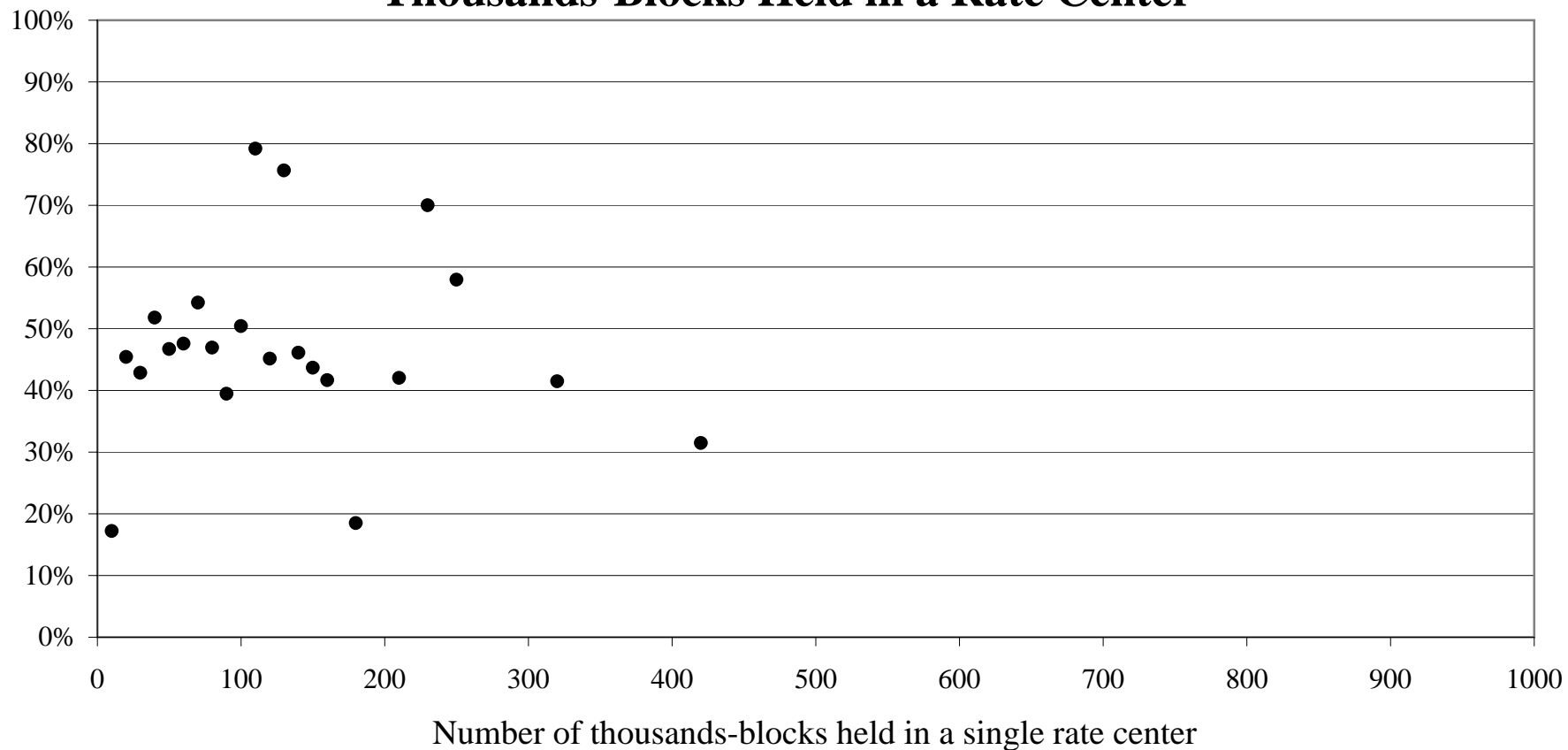
Figure 2
Cellular/PCs Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by
Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Number of thousands-blocks held in a single rate center

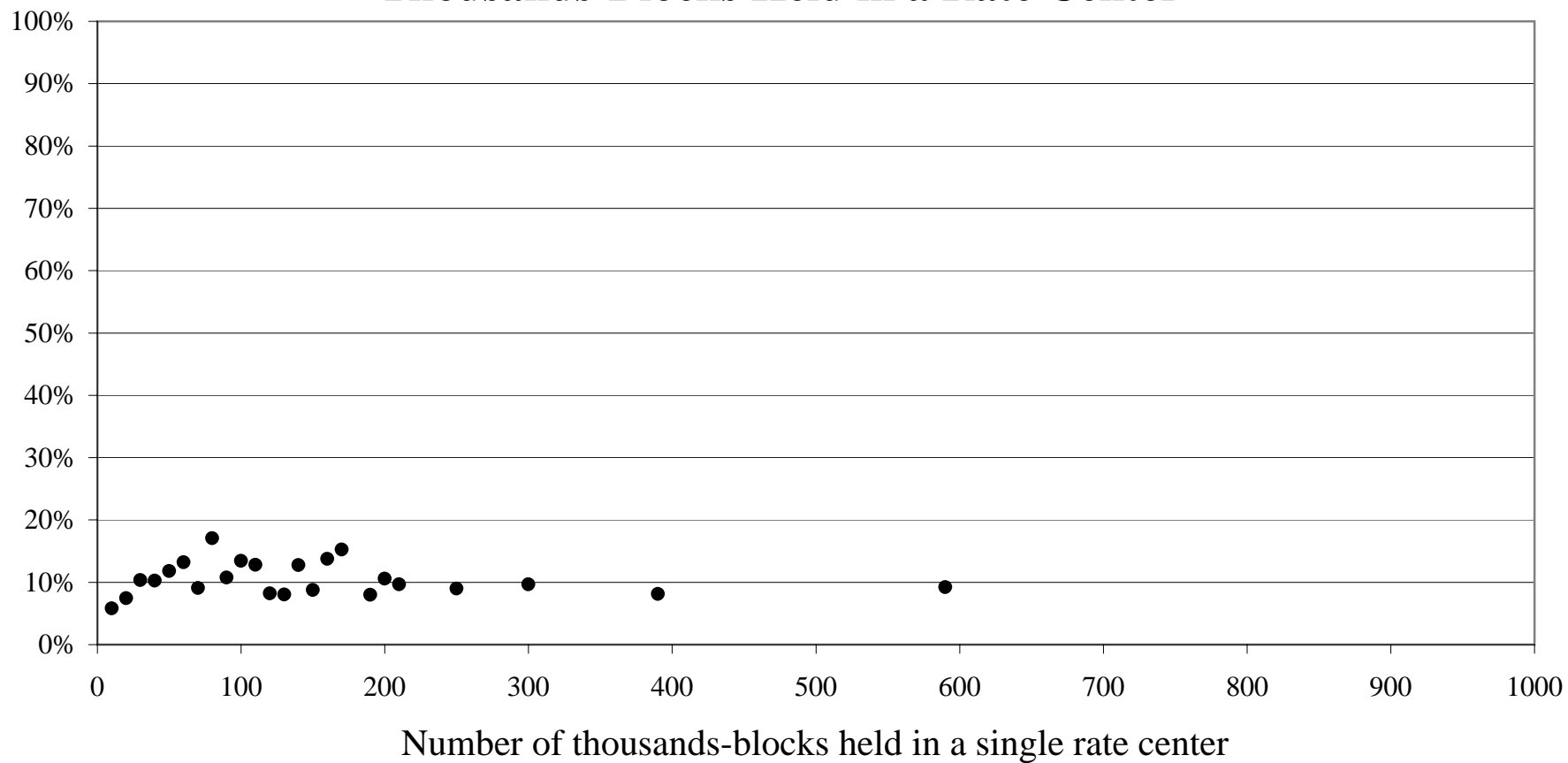
Note: number of thousands-blocks
has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Figure 3
CLECs: Average Utilization Rates by Number of
Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Note: number of thousands-blocks has
been rounded to the nearest ten.

Figure 4
Paging Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by Number of
Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Note: number of thousands-blocks has
been rounded to the nearest ten.

Table 11
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments

NPA-NXXs that Appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	125,439
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		1,976
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	3,850
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	263
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			419
NANPA		✓		986
LERG			✓	89
Total NXXs in Database.	128,097	132,251	130,345	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of December 31, 2004; the LERG, as of January 1, 2005; NRUF December 31, 2004 database (NRUF forms filed as of March 29, 2005).

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and therefore available for assignment to customers.

Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

Table 12
Utilization over Time

Carrier Type	ILEC	Cellular/PCS	CLEC	Paging	Overall
December 2000	52.1%	46.2%	9.8%	26.3%	40.1%
June 2001	52.1%	45.3%	10.9%	24.8%	39.6%
December 2001	52.5%	47.2%	11.4%	20.2%	39.7%
June 2002	52.2%	47.5%	10.4%	17.6%	39.2%
December 2002	52.2%	47.8%	10.6%	17.0%	39.2%
June 2003	53.2%	49.0%	10.7%	14.3%	39.9%
December 2003	52.6%	50.6%	10.6%	13.0%	39.5%
June 2004	54.3%	53.6%	14.9%	11.2%	42.1%
December 2004	53.5%	54.6%	16.4%	10.3%	42.2%

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with NeuStar, Inc.

Table 13
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns and Net Assignments

Quarter	NPA-NXXs Assigned	NPA-NXXs Returned	Net Assignments
1998 Q3	1,554	0	1,554
1998 Q4	2,375	0	2,375
1999 Q1	3,019	0	3,019
1999 Q2	4,693	95	4,598
1999 Q3	4,202	164	4,038
1999 Q4	3,993	545	3,448
2000 Q1	4,552	775	3,777
FCC Issued <i>First NRO Order</i> ¹			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
FCC Issued <i>Second NRO Order</i> ¹			
2001 Q1	3,095	1,725	1,370
2001 Q2	3,136	1,320	1,816
2001 Q3	2,112	1,611	501
2001 Q4	2,055	1,402	653
FCC Issued <i>Third NRO Order</i> ¹			
2002 Q1	1,731	1,199	532
2002 Q2	2,392	1,260	1,132
2002 Q3	1,954	587	1,367
2002 Q4	1,101	558	543
2003 Q1	897	533	364
2003 Q2	1,007	431	576
FCC Issued <i>Fourth NRO Order</i> ¹			
2003 Q3	802	580	222
2003 Q4	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706
2004 Q2	728	323	405
2004 Q3	748	160	588
2004 Q4	761	319	442
2005 Q1	1,113	249	864

¹See text footnote 2 for full citation.
Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.

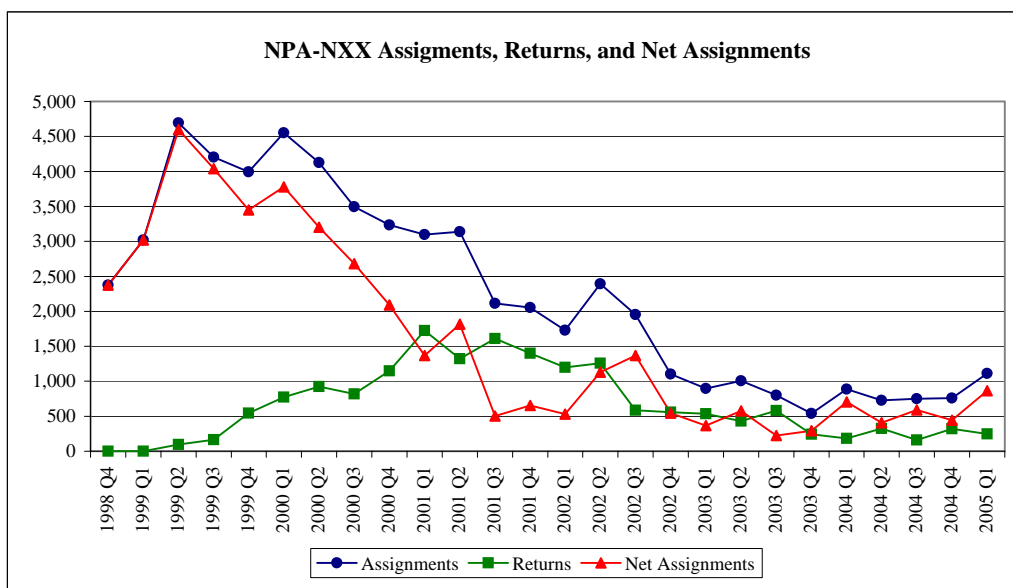


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started¹

Month	Landline to Landline	Landline to Cellular/PCS	Cellular/PCS to Cellular/PCS	Cellular/PCS to Landline	Total
In database as of					
2003 November 30 ²	25,530,000	6,000	61,000	1,000	25,598,000
2004 December	561,000	13,000	796,000	2,000	1,372,000
January	809,000	24,000	713,000	1,000	1,547,000
February	711,000	65,000	591,000	2,000	1,369,000
March	776,000	79,000	632,000	1,000	1,488,000
April	718,000	49,000	613,000	1,000	1,381,000
May	756,000	73,000	689,000	1,000	1,519,000
June	789,000	165,000	873,000	2,000	1,829,000
July	656,000	143,000	806,000	3,000	1,608,000
August ³	786,000	95,000	824,000	*	1,705,000
September	701,000	43,000	787,000	1,000	1,532,000
October	899,000	97,000	738,000 ⁵	1,000	1,735,000
November	736,000	131,000	736,000 ⁵	2,000	1,605,000
December	692,000	86,000	910,000 ⁵	1,000	1,689,000
2005 January	698,000	53,000	808,000 ⁵	2,000	1,561,000
February	936,000	81,000	735,000 ⁵	1,000	1,753,000
March	1,257,000	74,000	815,000 ⁵	2,000	2,148,000
April	936,000	81,000	735,000 ⁵	1,000	1,753,000
In database as of					
April 30 ⁴	32,975,000	1,040,000	11,311,780 ⁵	16,000	34,031,000

* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

¹ Monthly figures include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

² Includes 25.3 million landline to landline ports, 3,000 landline to Cellular/PCS ports, 60,000 Cellular/PCS to Cellular/PCS ports, and less than 1,000 Cellular/PCS to landline ports in the database prior to November 2003. Wireless portability started November 24, 2003.

³ Due to a data problem, does not include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

⁴ For the below reasons, the "in database as of" numbers are not equal to the sum of the numbers above them. The local number portability database was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls. As such, it retains only the most recent porting activity for any given number. So if a consumer ports a number from Carrier A to Carrier B, and later the consumer then ports the number from Carrier B to Carrier C, the "in database as of" numbers will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier, either through a customer porting back to the original carrier, or discontinuing service with that number, are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can cause a number that was at one time ported from Carrier A to Carrier B to again be ported from Carrier A to Carrier B, as the database record must be updated to reflect the new area code. When this happens the old number disappears from the database.

⁵ Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger.

Source: Raw data from NeuStar, Inc. Rollups performed by Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, FCC.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of December 31, 2004.*

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis and Technology Division of the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau.

1. Please check the category that best describes you:

- press
- current telecommunications carrier
- potential telecommunications carrier
- business customer evaluating vendors/service options
- consultant, law firm, lobbyist
- other business customer
- academic/student
- residential customer
- FCC employee
- other federal government employee
- state or local government employee
- Other (please specify)

2. Please rate the report: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion

Data accuracy	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Data presentation	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Timeliness of data	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Completeness of data	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Text clarity	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
Completeness of text	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)

3. Overall, how do you rate this report? Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion

	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)	(<input type="checkbox"/>)
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4. How can this report be improved?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?

Name:

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To discuss the information in this report, contact: 202-418-0940 or for users of TTY equipment, call 202-418-0484		
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