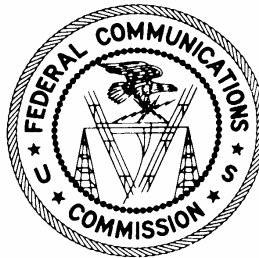


Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2005

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Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States
As of June 30, 2005

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 June 30, 2005:

- Overall, 43.0% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 52.8%, down from 53.5% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 56.9%, up from 54.6% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 18.1%, up from 16.4% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute nearly 200 million telephone numbers.
- In the first half of 2005, carriers returned 5.79 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the second half of 2005, carriers returned 4.49 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of December, 2004, was released in August 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*).

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 78 area codes were assigned to carriers in the United States. Only 36 new codes were added through 1989. But the rate of activation increased dramatically. In the 1990s, 109 new area codes were activated in the United States.⁴ 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

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 June 30, 2005. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through October 4, 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

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 NeuStar, Inc. publishes a database containing information about each area code on its website: <http://www.nanpa.com/npa/allnpas.zip>.

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*.

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 August 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.

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

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 made available for use by 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

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.

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.

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 128,800 NXXs. This is up from the 128,000 NXXs from the previous filing (data for December 31, 2004). As the NANPA calculates that about 133,500 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁶ this round of submissions (data for June 30, 2005) appears to have garnered usable information on over 97% 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 October 4, 2005, the cut-off date for inclusion 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.

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

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that nearly 565 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that nearly 659 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 659 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 90 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 (15% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (45% 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 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 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.

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.

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

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 that 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. For several reasons, aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn. Aside from not measuring numbers ported to another carrier, 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 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.²² Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established an initial

²⁰ Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers or disconnect service.

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 The Commission recently granted authority to the West Virginia, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan, and Missouri commissions to expand pooling to areas outside of the top 100 MSAs. The Commission is also seeking comment on whether it should delegate authority to all states to implement mandatory pooling. *Numbering Resource Optimization*, Order and Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 99-200, FCC 06-14 (released February 24, 2006).

roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers, which was completed in December 2003.²³

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.²⁴ Overall, if whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 14.4%. With pooling, however, utilization was 52.0%, 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, 76.3 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 276.2 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, nearly 200 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 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.²⁵ We have used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.²⁶ 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

²³ 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).

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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).

²⁶ A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long distance calls.

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).²⁷ 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).²⁸ For a variety of reasons, the databases are not 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.²⁹ 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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 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.

²⁹ During permissive dialing, a phone number may be called by using either the old or the new NPA.

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. Cellular/PCS and CLEC utilization rates are generally increasing.

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.

Tables 14 through 16 display information on telephone number porting. All telephone number porting information in this report is derived from the local number portability database, which was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls.³⁰ There are several reasons that the quantity of ported numbers in the database at any given time does not equal the sum of numbers ported in prior months. When consumers who have already ported their telephone numbers do so again, the porting database retains only the most recent porting activity for those numbers. Consumers can also port their numbers back to the original carrier.³¹ When this happens, it is counted as a port even though the number drops out of the porting database.³²

Table 14 shows, on a monthly basis, the quantities 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 mobile carriers. Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database at the end of each quarter.

Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of December 31, 2005, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported.

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.³³ 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.

³⁰ NeuStar, Inc. is the portability administrator. NeuStar operates seven different porting databases. The Commission combines information from these databases into a combined database.

³¹ When a customer who is using a ported number discontinues service entirely, the ported number also goes back to the original carrier.

³² Area code splits can cause a number that was at one time ported from Carrier A to Carrier B to appear to be reported from Carrier A to Carrier B, as the database record must be updated to reflect the new area code. When this happens, the old porting record also disappears from the database.

³³ 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>.

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-public data. The information also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.³⁴

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 October 17, 2005. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through June 30, 2005 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.³⁵ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

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 reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³⁶ These services use large quantities of numbers.³⁷ 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).

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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 June 30, 2005

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	302,725	13,865	7,021	17,799	10,183	221,981	573,576	60,650
Cellular/PCS	197,308	2,574	2,256	10,713	3,295	130,831	346,976	40,073
CLEC	56,932	9,018	4,483	3,060	1,188	238,963	313,644	36,673
Paging	7,999	2,189	2,354	747	130	67,154	80,573	5,892
All Reporting Carriers	564,964	27,647	16,115	32,319	14,795	658,928	1,314,768	128,803 ²
ILEC	52.8%	2.4%	1.2%	3.1%	1.8%	38.7%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	56.9%	0.7%	0.7%	3.1%	0.9%	37.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	18.2%	2.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	76.2%	100.0%	
Paging	9.9%	2.7%	2.9%	0.9%	0.2%	83.3%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	43.0%	2.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.1%	50.1%	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	292,930	13,038	5,718	16,972	9,831	169,405	507,894	54,111
Cellular/PCS	195,887	2,516	2,116	10,576	3,228	126,207	340,530	39,463
CLEC	56,455	9,004	4,324	3,033	1,151	231,865	305,833	35,916
Paging	7,609	1,943	2,164	671	91	65,617	78,095	5,675
All Reporting Carriers	552,881	26,501	14,323	31,253	14,301	593,094	1,232,352	120,849 ²
ILEC	57.7%	2.6%	1.1%	3.3%	1.9%	33.4%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	57.5%	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	0.9%	37.1%	100.0%	
CLEC	18.5%	2.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	75.8%	100.0%	
Paging	9.7%	2.5%	2.8%	0.9%	0.1%	84.0%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	44.9%	2.2%	1.2%	2.5%	1.2%	48.1%	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	9,796	827	1,303	827	352	52,577	65,682	6,562
Cellular/PCS	1,422	59	140	136	67	4,623	6,446	780
CLEC	476	14	159	27	37	7,098	7,811	620
Paging	390	246	190	76	39	1,537	2,478	217
All Reporting Carriers	12,084	1,146	1,792	1,066	494	65,835	82,416	8,163 ²
ILEC	14.9%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	0.5%	80.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	22.1%	0.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%	71.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.3%	0.5%	90.9%	100.0%	
Paging	15.7%	9.9%	7.7%	3.1%	1.6%	62.0%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	14.7%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	0.6%	79.9%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 2005 (97% 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 June 30, 2005

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	7,958	39.1	471	2.3	241	1.2	496	2.4	289	1.4	10,906	53.6	20,362
Alaska	1,137	24.3	22	0.5	14	0.3	48	1.0	38	0.8	3,413	73.0	4,672
Arizona	10,913	54.3	433	2.2	170	0.8	618	3.1	161	0.8	7,801	38.8	20,097
Arkansas	4,101	29.2	766	5.4	86	0.6	253	1.8	185	1.3	8,674	61.7	14,066
California	68,406	44.2	7,955	5.1	919	0.6	3,578	2.3	2,095	1.4	71,712	46.4	154,666
Colorado	10,511	52.8	70	0.4	132	0.7	539	2.7	257	1.3	8,396	42.2	19,905
Connecticut	6,735	44.1	394	2.6	236	1.5	288	1.9	199	1.3	7,431	48.6	15,283
Delaware	2,292	53.2	29	0.7	91	2.1	78	1.8	21	0.5	1,796	41.7	4,308
District of Columbia	3,701	67.3	26	0.5	156	2.8	140	2.6	22	0.4	1,452	26.4	5,497
Florida	34,648	49.8	1,808	2.6	403	0.6	2,688	3.9	1,110	1.6	28,900	41.5	69,556
Georgia	17,265	45.0	1,664	4.3	328	0.9	1,560	4.1	444	1.2	17,080	44.5	38,342
Guam	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Hawaii	2,697	55.4	11	0.2	11	0.2	103	2.1	83	1.7	1,960	40.3	4,866
Idaho	2,454	42.1	20	0.3	39	0.7	116	2.0	68	1.2	3,137	53.8	5,834
Illinois	24,176	41.5	1,207	2.1	1,222	2.1	1,479	2.5	596	1.0	29,633	50.8	58,313
Indiana	9,957	37.8	346	1.3	328	1.2	542	2.1	339	1.3	14,841	56.3	26,354
Iowa	4,849	28.3	118	0.7	182	1.1	224	1.3	136	0.8	11,624	67.8	17,133
Kansas	4,227	26.3	534	3.3	106	0.7	239	1.5	166	1.0	10,807	67.2	16,078
Kentucky	7,125	34.6	500	2.4	144	0.7	362	1.8	243	1.2	12,198	59.3	20,572
Louisiana	7,942	37.3	493	2.3	102	0.5	559	2.6	272	1.3	11,919	56.0	21,287
Maine	2,255	44.5	23	0.5	68	1.3	104	2.1	29	0.6	2,585	51.1	5,064
Maryland	13,108	53.3	78	0.3	421	1.7	514	2.1	138	0.6	10,335	42.0	24,594
Massachusetts	17,206	47.6	200	0.6	715	2.0	713	2.0	215	0.6	17,118	47.3	36,167
Michigan	19,166	38.8	539	1.1	824	1.7	942	1.9	578	1.2	27,351	55.4	49,401
Minnesota	10,270	39.4	197	0.8	484	1.9	514	2.0	165	0.6	14,429	55.4	26,059
Mississippi	4,258	26.5	246	1.5	120	0.8	323	2.0	185	1.1	10,918	68.0	16,051
Missouri	10,088	34.4	344	1.2	743	2.5	618	2.1	263	0.9	17,242	58.8	29,299
Montana	1,362	23.1	12	0.2	54	0.9	70	1.2	28	0.5	4,377	74.1	5,904
Nebraska	3,126	30.3	145	1.4	29	0.3	136	1.3	77	0.7	6,790	65.9	10,302
Nevada	5,402	57.4	390	4.1	48	0.5	259	2.7	117	1.2	3,196	34.0	9,413
New Hampshire	2,997	44.4	13	0.2	79	1.2	91	1.3	33	0.5	3,537	52.4	6,749
New Jersey	18,888	46.8	306	0.8	743	1.8	1,239	3.1	239	0.6	18,909	46.9	40,324
New Mexico	3,091	45.2	29	0.4	29	0.4	154	2.3	62	0.9	3,466	50.7	6,831
New York	37,396	52.1	895	1.2	2,073	2.9	2,083	2.9	366	0.5	29,009	40.4	71,824
North Carolina	15,668	42.8	746	2.0	195	0.5	1,063	2.9	509	1.4	18,412	50.3	36,593
North Dakota	1,011	18.6	39	0.7	22	0.4	40	0.7	27	0.5	4,281	79.0	5,420
Northern Marianas Is	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Ohio	19,635	39.5	633	1.3	687	1.4	1,063	2.1	540	1.1	27,200	54.7	49,758
Oklahoma	5,276	28.8	565	3.1	113	0.6	302	1.6	246	1.3	11,810	64.5	18,312
Oregon	6,526	46.7	66	0.5	89	0.6	348	2.5	179	1.3	6,775	48.5	13,983
Pennsylvania	23,884	43.3	254	0.5	990	1.8	1,137	2.1	312	0.6	28,568	51.8	55,145
Puerto Rico	3,235	62.0	20	0.4	12	0.2	200	3.8	65	1.2	1,687	32.3	5,218
Rhode Island	2,569	53.1	6	0.1	66	1.4	75	1.6	14	0.3	2,112	43.6	4,842
South Carolina	7,293	45.0	404	2.5	96	0.6	526	3.2	278	1.7	7,619	47.0	16,216
South Dakota	1,152	21.4	23	0.4	29	0.5	52	1.0	28	0.5	4,093	76.1	5,376
Tennessee	10,600	42.3	520	2.1	162	0.6	612	2.4	305	1.2	12,861	51.3	25,059
Texas	41,093	42.5	2,577	2.7	864	0.9	2,732	2.8	2,062	2.1	47,446	49.0	96,774
Utah	4,806	44.9	37	0.3	93	0.9	451	4.2	86	0.8	5,219	48.8	10,692
Vermont	2,060	45.1	5	0.1	53	1.2	48	1.0	49	1.1	2,352	51.5	4,566
Virgin Islands	143	46.2	10	3.3	30	9.6	31	10.0	2	0.6	94	30.3	309
Virginia	15,630	54.5	54	0.2	494	1.7	722	2.5	178	0.6	11,612	40.5	28,691
Washington	12,547	45.7	1,133	4.1	317	1.2	670	2.4	367	1.3	12,420	45.2	27,454
West Virginia	2,223	36.9	16	0.3	79	1.3	104	1.7	45	0.7	3,558	59.1	6,025
Wisconsin	8,927	35.2	208	0.8	374	1.5	415	1.6	246	1.0	15,177	59.9	25,347
Wyoming	861	25.0	9	0.2	11	0.3	41	1.2	36	1.0	2,481	72.1	3,439
Totals	564,964	43.0	27,647	2.1	16,115	1.2	32,319	2.5	14,795	1.1	658,928	50.1	1,314,768

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 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 June 30, 2005¹

State/jurisdiction	ILEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	31	22	23	8	84
Alaska	22	9	1	1	33
Arizona	17	16	23	6	62
Arkansas	31	17	17	7	72
California	25	18	52	15	109
Colorado	33	14	21	9	77
Connecticut	4	7	20	5	36
Delaware	1	7	19	5	32
District of Columbia	1	7	20	4	31
Florida	11	22	48	10	91
Georgia	36	23	44	9	112
Guam	0	2	1	0	3
Hawaii	2	5	5	3	15
Idaho	20	18	13	6	57
Illinois	58	22	40	6	126
Indiana	42	17	39	8	106
Iowa	160	18	51	4	233
Kansas	44	18	23	7	92
Kentucky	21	23	39	7	89
Louisiana	21	15	26	8	70
Maine	21	8	13	3	45
Maryland	2	14	33	6	55
Massachusetts	4	10	32	4	50
Michigan	36	18	37	7	98
Minnesota	89	14	51	5	159
Mississippi	19	20	26	5	70
Missouri	47	21	33	11	112
Montana	20	7	15	4	46
Nebraska	49	12	15	4	80
Nevada	11	12	25	8	56
New Hampshire	13	11	14	6	44
New Jersey	3	10	33	6	52
New Mexico	17	14	11	4	46
New York	38	15	47	10	110
North Carolina	28	17	38	6	89
North Dakota	36	9	15	2	62
Northern Marianas	1	2	0	0	2
Ohio	38	21	40	10	109
Oklahoma	43	19	19	9	90
Oregon	29	15	26	4	74
Pennsylvania	33	21	48	8	110
Puerto Rico	1	6	1	0	8
Rhode Island	1	7	13	5	26
South Carolina	23	14	30	4	71
South Dakota	47	6	13	1	67
Tennessee	27	24	33	6	90
Texas	67	36	57	16	175
Utah	17	13	16	4	50
Vermont	8	6	8	4	26
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	17	15	40	6	78
Washington	24	14	33	8	79
West Virginia	6	16	15	6	43
Wisconsin	91	19	30	8	148
Wyoming	17	9	12	3	41
Unduplicated Total	1,305	368	1,195	118	2,981

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 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 June 30, 2005

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	51.0%	0.9%	1.9%	3.4%	0.5%	42.3%	41
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	67.3%	0.5%	2.8%	2.6%	0.4%	26.4%	31
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	46.1%	3.1%	1.8%	2.2%	1.6%	45.2%	34
205	Alabama	Jan-47	46.3%	2.4%	0.4%	2.8%	1.8%	46.4%	42
206	Washington	Jan-47	57.1%	1.7%	3.5%	2.8%	1.5%	33.3%	35
207	Maine	Jan-47	44.5%	0.5%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	51.1%	45
208	Idaho	Jan-47	42.1%	0.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.2%	53.8%	57
209	California	Jan-58	38.6%	6.7%	0.1%	1.9%	1.4%	51.2%	45
210	Texas	Nov-92	57.4%	3.2%	1.2%	3.2%	1.4%	33.7%	35
212	New York	Jan-47	74.1%	0.2%	6.3%	3.8%	0.2%	15.5%	28
213	California	Jan-47	39.7%	4.7%	0.6%	2.5%	2.0%	50.5%	47
214	Texas	Jan-47	54.7%	0.6%	0.7%	3.5%	2.5%	38.0%	47
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	56.2%	0.6%	2.9%	2.4%	0.8%	37.0%	36
216	Ohio	Jan-47	44.1%	1.0%	2.1%	2.8%	0.8%	49.2%	35
217	Illinois	Jan-47	31.8%	0.8%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	61.4%	44
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	22.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	73.5%	66
219	Indiana	Jan-47	41.1%	2.2%	1.6%	2.4%	1.4%	51.3%	37
224	Illinois	Jan-02	33.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	62.6%	23
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	45.0%	2.7%	0.3%	3.4%	1.5%	47.1%	34
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	31.2%	0.8%	0.4%	2.6%	0.8%	64.2%	29
229	Georgia	Aug-00	27.5%	6.0%	0.5%	2.3%	0.9%	62.9%	35
231	Michigan	Jun-99	27.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	69.5%	35
234	Ohio	Oct-00	5.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	94.0%	6
239	Florida	Mar-02	49.0%	1.3%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%	46.0%	28
240	Maryland	Jun-97	42.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.7%	0.3%	54.0%	41
248	Michigan	May-97	46.5%	1.6%	1.2%	2.2%	0.8%	47.6%	36
251	Alabama	Jun-01	39.6%	2.0%	3.1%	2.5%	1.4%	51.3%	40
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	33.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.4%	64.4%	30
253	Washington	Apr-97	47.3%	7.7%	0.5%	2.8%	1.0%	40.8%	34
254	Texas	May-97	29.6%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	3.3%	63.2%	41
256	Alabama	Mar-98	37.3%	2.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.1%	56.8%	43
260	Indiana	Jan-02	35.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	2.0%	59.7%	30
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	34.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%	0.3%	62.1%	36
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	33.5%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	62.9%	35
269	Michigan	Jul-02	37.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.1%	57.8%	40
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	28.8%	3.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	65.4%	51
276	Virginia	Sep-01	29.9%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	67.4%	31
281	Texas	Nov-96	46.4%	3.5%	0.6%	3.3%	1.2%	45.0%	39
301	Maryland	Jan-47	59.6%	0.1%	2.0%	2.1%	0.7%	35.4%	36
302	Delaware	Jan-47	53.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	41.7%	32
303	Colorado	Jan-47	64.9%	0.2%	0.7%	2.8%	1.9%	29.5%	36
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	36.9%	0.3%	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	59.1%	43
305	Florida	Jan-47	55.2%	4.7%	0.4%	5.8%	1.2%	32.8%	41
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	25.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	72.1%	41
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	16.9%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	79.5%	48
309	Illinois	Jan-57	31.8%	8.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	55.5%	51
310	California	Nov-91	54.4%	4.4%	0.5%	2.9%	1.2%	36.6%	48
312	Illinois	Jan-47	45.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%	1.5%	45.1%	40
313	Michigan	Jan-47	44.2%	1.8%	3.4%	3.6%	1.3%	45.7%	32
314	Missouri	Jan-47	52.8%	1.4%	2.3%	3.0%	1.1%	39.4%	33
315	New York	Jan-47	36.8%	0.5%	4.6%	1.8%	0.7%	55.8%	45
316	Kansas	Jan-47	39.9%	2.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.7%	53.4%	30
317	Indiana	Jan-47	48.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.8%	1.0%	44.2%	44
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	29.4%	1.7%	0.2%	2.2%	1.7%	64.8%	37
319	Iowa	Jan-47	35.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.9%	59.1%	57

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2005

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs	
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	24.7%	0.5%	1.0%	2.0%	0.4%	71.4%	58	
321	Florida	Nov-99	52.5%	1.9%	0.6%	3.6%	0.9%	40.4%	41	
323	California	Jun-98	42.9%	3.8%	0.5%	3.0%	1.1%	48.8%	47	
325	Texas	Apr-03	26.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	2.5%	66.8%	36	
330	Ohio	Mar-96	40.2%	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	54.5%	42	
334	Alabama	Jan-95	32.5%	2.6%	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	59.3%	42	
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	45.2%	2.7%	0.4%	2.8%	1.3%	47.6%	51	
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	33.3%	2.0%	0.3%	2.1%	0.6%	61.7%	38	
339	Massachusetts	May-01	18.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	80.0%	13	
340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97	46.2%	3.3%	9.6%	10.0%	0.6%	30.3%	4	
347	New York	Oct-99	46.5%	5.3%	1.1%	4.2%	0.8%	42.1%	30	
351	Massachusetts	May-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							1
352	Florida	Dec-95	42.9%	1.8%	0.2%	2.5%	0.8%	51.8%	33	
360	Washington	Jan-95	42.6%	1.4%	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%	52.4%	53	
361	Texas	Feb-99	33.9%	3.2%	0.6%	2.2%	2.0%	58.2%	33	
386	Florida	Feb-01	43.6%	3.7%	0.3%	3.1%	0.8%	48.5%	39	
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	53.1%	0.1%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%	43.6%	26	
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	36.1%	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%	60.1%	52	
404	Georgia	Jan-47	59.9%	3.5%	0.7%	6.3%	2.5%	27.0%	43	
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	40.8%	3.9%	0.5%	2.2%	1.3%	51.2%	44	
406	Montana	Jan-47	23.1%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	74.1%	46	
407	Florida	Apr-88	51.6%	2.8%	0.6%	4.0%	0.8%	40.1%	41	
408	California	Jan-59	50.5%	4.9%	0.9%	2.7%	0.8%	40.1%	45	
409	Texas	Nov-82	33.1%	6.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.4%	56.3%	36	
410	Maryland	Oct-91	62.0%	0.2%	2.7%	2.6%	0.7%	31.8%	38	
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	44.3%	0.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.8%	50.5%	31	
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	49.9%	0.1%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%	46.6%	33	
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	52.0%	2.0%	2.3%	3.0%	1.0%	39.6%	28	
415	California	Jan-47	44.7%	3.7%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	47.3%	49	
417	Missouri	Jan-50	27.1%	1.9%	5.4%	1.7%	1.1%	62.8%	50	
419	Ohio	Jan-47	32.4%	3.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.8%	59.1%	56	
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	39.8%	1.9%	0.2%	2.3%	1.0%	54.9%	46	
425	Washington	Apr-97	46.4%	6.7%	0.5%	2.9%	1.8%	41.8%	35	
430	Texas	Feb-03	9.6%	47.8%	9.6%	0.0%	4.1%	29.0%	4	
432	Texas	Apr-03	32.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.7%	2.1%	60.0%	30	
434	Virginia	Jun-01	41.1%	0.1%	1.3%	1.8%	0.7%	55.0%	28	
435	Utah	Sep-97	24.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	71.5%	46	
440	Ohio	Aug-97	39.2%	1.3%	1.2%	2.1%	0.4%	55.8%	39	
443	Maryland	Jun-97	39.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	57.1%	36	
469	Texas	Jul-99	38.3%	1.9%	1.6%	2.9%	0.8%	54.4%	34	
478	Georgia	Aug-00	36.4%	5.8%	0.9%	3.4%	1.2%	52.3%	39	
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	34.4%	4.7%	0.8%	2.1%	1.4%	56.6%	36	
480	Arizona	Mar-99	66.3%	0.6%	0.8%	4.0%	0.8%	27.6%	30	
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	28.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	69.6%	44	
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	37.3%	5.9%	0.4%	1.9%	2.0%	52.6%	36	
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	48.4%	2.8%	0.7%	2.5%	1.7%	43.9%	37	
503	Oregon	Jan-47	54.5%	0.4%	0.7%	2.9%	1.6%	39.8%	40	
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	49.6%	4.0%	0.5%	3.6%	1.3%	41.1%	34	
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	45.2%	0.4%	0.4%	2.3%	0.9%	50.7%	46	
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	22.0%	0.1%	3.1%	1.3%	0.3%	73.2%	68	
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	55.4%	0.5%	2.2%	2.3%	0.8%	38.9%	34	
509	Washington	Jan-57	36.8%	5.4%	0.7%	2.1%	1.3%	53.8%	47	
510	California	Sep-91	41.9%	5.0%	0.7%	2.4%	1.2%	48.8%	43	
512	Texas	Jan-47	51.8%	3.5%	1.1%	3.2%	2.3%	38.0%	42	
513	Ohio	Jan-47	54.2%	0.4%	1.0%	2.8%	1.2%	40.5%	34	

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2005

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs	
515	Iowa	Jan-47	45.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	50.6%	48	
516	New York	Jan-51	52.2%	1.0%	2.0%	2.3%	0.7%	41.8%	34	
517	Michigan	Jan-47	41.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	53.3%	48	
518	New York	Jan-47	43.3%	0.3%	2.0%	2.1%	0.7%	51.6%	47	
520	Arizona	Mar-95	51.0%	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%	0.9%	43.2%	39	
530	California	Nov-97	32.0%	8.9%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	56.5%	50	
540	Virginia	Jul-95	48.9%	0.2%	1.8%	2.2%	1.0%	45.8%	45	
541	Oregon	Nov-95	38.6%	0.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	57.4%	55	
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	48.2%	2.4%	0.5%	4.0%	1.3%	43.6%	4	
559	California	Nov-98	36.1%	7.0%	0.2%	1.9%	1.4%	53.5%	35	
561	Florida	May-96	53.8%	4.0%	0.5%	4.7%	1.4%	35.6%	38	
562	California	Jan-97	42.4%	2.6%	0.7%	2.7%	2.0%	49.5%	43	
563	Iowa	Mar-01	30.0%	0.7%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	66.6%	50	
567	Ohio	Jan-02	7.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	91.0%	18	
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	39.8%	0.3%	3.1%	2.8%	0.6%	53.4%	47	
571	Virginia	Mar-00	56.3%	0.2%	0.8%	2.7%	0.2%	39.8%	26	
573	Missouri	Jan-96	27.5%	1.1%	3.5%	1.9%	0.5%	65.5%	44	
574	Indiana	Jan-02	39.5%	0.7%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	55.7%	34	
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	14.8%	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	80.4%	48	
585	New York	Nov-01	54.7%	0.5%	6.0%	1.0%	0.3%	37.5%	28	
586	Michigan	Sep-01	39.4%	0.8%	3.6%	1.7%	0.3%	54.3%	34	
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	29.1%	1.6%	0.7%	2.2%	1.7%	64.7%	44	
602	Arizona	Jan-47	59.0%	1.6%	0.8%	3.7%	0.9%	34.1%	32	
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	44.4%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	52.4%	44	
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	21.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	76.1%	67	
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	24.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	69.7%	39	
607	New York	Jan-54	38.6%	0.5%	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	57.3%	31	
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	37.8%	0.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	56.6%	66	
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	51.3%	0.7%	1.5%	2.5%	0.5%	43.5%	36	
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	56.1%	0.4%	2.4%	2.2%	0.5%	38.3%	44	
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	58.6%	0.7%	3.2%	2.4%	1.3%	33.8%	36	
614	Ohio	Jan-47	48.7%	1.3%	1.9%	2.5%	1.5%	44.2%	36	
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	49.6%	2.6%	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	43.1%	39	
616	Michigan	Jan-47	44.2%	0.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	48.7%	37	
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	58.0%	0.5%	3.1%	3.0%	0.9%	34.6%	37	
618	Illinois	Jan-47	31.2%	0.5%	2.5%	1.6%	1.4%	62.8%	47	
619	California	Jan-82	49.3%	4.6%	0.4%	2.4%	1.5%	41.7%	40	
620	Kansas	Feb-01	14.7%	4.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	78.9%	55	
623	Arizona	Mar-99	60.2%	0.9%	1.5%	4.2%	1.2%	32.0%	27	
626	California	Jun-97	44.0%	4.2%	0.7%	2.3%	1.4%	47.4%	48	
630	Illinois	Aug-96	44.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.8%	0.7%	48.3%	35	
631	New York	Nov-99	44.2%	2.0%	1.6%	2.8%	0.4%	49.0%	36	
636	Missouri	May-99	33.2%	0.6%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	62.4%	30	
641	Iowa	Jul-00	16.7%	0.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	80.5%	61	
646	New York	Jul-99	59.7%	3.3%	1.9%	4.4%	0.7%	30.0%	34	
650	California	Aug-97	38.7%	5.1%	0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	52.8%	39	
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	58.8%	0.9%	2.5%	2.8%	0.7%	34.3%	41	
660	Missouri	Oct-97	12.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	83.1%	47	
661	California	Feb-99	38.6%	8.7%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	48.9%	42	
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	22.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	73.1%	53	
670	Northern Marianas	Jul-97				Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality				2
671	Guam	Jul-97				Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality				3
678	Georgia	Jan-98	40.4%	2.4%	1.3%	3.1%	0.8%	52.0%	54	
682	Texas	Oct-00	28.0%	0.4%	3.9%	2.6%	1.8%	63.3%	17	
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	18.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	79.0%	62	
702	Nevada	Jan-47	61.6%	4.6%	0.7%	3.8%	1.2%	28.1%	37	
703	Virginia	Jan-47	65.6%	0.3%	1.8%	2.4%	0.5%	29.3%	38	
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	48.1%	3.2%	0.5%	4.1%	1.5%	42.5%	46	
706	Georgia	May-92	40.3%	4.8%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	49.9%	67	
707	California	Jan-59	36.5%	6.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.1%	53.8%	46	

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708	Illinois	Nov-89	39.9%	1.1%	2.8%	3.5%	0.7%	52.1%	36
712	Iowa	Jan-47	17.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.7%	0.3%	78.8%	94
713	Texas	Jan-47	56.0%	2.6%	0.8%	3.7%	1.0%	35.8%	38
714	California	Jan-51	50.1%	4.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.6%	41.1%	48
715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	25.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	71.4%	82
716	New York	Jan-47	48.0%	0.5%	2.9%	2.4%	0.8%	45.3%	31
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	52.4%	0.4%	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%	42.7%	36
718	New York	Sep-84	63.6%	1.8%	3.8%	5.8%	0.3%	24.8%	34
719	Colorado	Mar-88	48.1%	0.7%	0.4%	2.8%	0.9%	47.1%	40
720	Colorado	Jun-98	51.5%	0.4%	1.0%	3.4%	1.0%	42.7%	24
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	30.8%	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%	0.5%	65.0%	46
727	Florida	Jul-98	53.7%	0.5%	1.0%	3.5%	3.7%	37.7%	40
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	25.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	70.3%	34
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	48.0%	1.0%	2.3%	3.1%	0.6%	45.1%	37
734	Michigan	Dec-97	44.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	51.6%	37
740	Ohio	Dec-97	28.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	67.5%	48
754	Florida	Aug-01	70.4%	5.0%	0.5%	7.2%	1.2%	15.7%	4
757	Virginia	Jul-96	58.0%	0.1%	1.6%	3.3%	0.6%	36.4%	27
760	California	Mar-97	43.9%	5.8%	0.6%	2.3%	1.5%	45.8%	55
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	50.9%	0.7%	0.8%	2.5%	0.6%	44.5%	41
765	Indiana	Feb-97	28.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	66.6%	57
769	Mississippi	Mar-05	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
770	Georgia	Aug-95	56.1%	4.7%	0.3%	5.3%	0.9%	32.6%	45
772	Florida	Feb-02	46.1%	2.2%	0.9%	3.3%	2.4%	45.3%	29
773	Illinois	Oct-96	49.4%	1.6%	1.7%	4.3%	0.7%	42.3%	37
774	Massachusetts	May-01	21.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	75.9%	27
775	Nevada	Dec-98	52.2%	3.5%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	41.3%	36
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	42.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0.5%	53.5%	35
785	Kansas	Jul-97	19.0%	4.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	74.3%	54
786	Florida	Mar-98	50.4%	2.4%	0.6%	5.0%	1.0%	40.8%	32
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	62.1%	0.4%	0.2%	3.8%	1.3%	32.3%	8
801	Utah	Jan-47	54.6%	0.2%	0.9%	5.5%	0.9%	37.9%	28
802	Vermont	Jan-47	45.1%	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	51.5%	26
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	46.3%	3.8%	0.3%	3.5%	2.0%	44.2%	52
804	Virginia	Jun-73	54.2%	0.2%	2.5%	2.8%	0.4%	39.9%	31
805	California	Jan-57	41.9%	5.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.9%	48.8%	44
806	Texas	Jan-57	26.3%	2.8%	0.4%	1.7%	1.9%	66.9%	46
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	55.4%	0.2%	0.2%	2.1%	1.7%	40.3%	15
810	Michigan	Dec-93	35.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.6%	56.7%	35
812	Indiana	Jan-47	34.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%	60.7%	51
813	Florida	Jan-53	55.0%	0.5%	0.8%	3.4%	3.5%	36.7%	41
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	38.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	58.1%	38
815	Illinois	Jan-47	38.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	55.5%	62
816	Missouri	Jan-47	42.9%	0.8%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	51.8%	42
817	Texas	Jan-53	45.4%	1.8%	0.9%	2.8%	2.3%	46.7%	47
818	California	Jan-84	48.6%	5.2%	0.6%	2.4%	1.4%	41.9%	48
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	39.8%	1.2%	0.4%	2.8%	1.5%	54.4%	43
830	Texas	Jul-97	25.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	69.8%	41
831	California	Jul-98	34.2%	10.7%	0.5%	1.7%	1.9%	51.0%	35
832	Texas	Jan-99	46.8%	1.6%	0.7%	3.6%	0.9%	46.4%	34
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	43.6%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	1.8%	49.5%	44
845	New York	Jun-00	43.7%	1.5%	2.3%	1.9%	0.5%	50.1%	47
847	Illinois	Jan-96	52.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.8%	0.5%	41.3%	36
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	46.2%	0.2%	0.3%	4.0%	0.1%	49.3%	8
850	Florida	Jun-97	42.8%	1.3%	0.4%	3.1%	1.5%	50.9%	47
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	38.6%	0.5%	1.5%	2.3%	0.4%	56.7%	35
857	Massachusetts	May-01	24.6%	0.6%	0.2%	1.9%	0.9%	71.9%	20
858	California	Jun-99	46.8%	3.5%	0.8%	2.2%	2.0%	44.8%	34
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	40.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%	55.0%	45
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	42.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	52.2%	30

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862	New Jersey	Dec-01	37.9%	1.0%	0.3%	4.4%	0.4%	56.1%	15
863	Florida	Sep-99	36.7%	1.1%	0.6%	2.1%	2.2%	57.3%	39
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	45.2%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%	1.3%	47.0%	36
865	Tennessee	Nov-99	49.2%	2.7%	1.1%	2.5%	1.0%	43.5%	31
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	20.3%	5.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	71.2%	47
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	55.1%	2.7%	0.9%	3.9%	1.6%	36.0%	29
903	Texas	Nov-90	32.9%	4.0%	0.8%	2.1%	2.3%	57.8%	57
904	Florida	Jan-65	53.4%	4.2%	0.5%	4.3%	1.5%	36.1%	38
906	Michigan	Jan-61	23.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	2.0%	71.8%	23
907	Alaska	Jan-57	24.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%	73.0%	33
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	38.9%	0.7%	1.3%	2.6%	0.8%	55.7%	38
909	California	Nov-92	50.2%	4.0%	0.9%	2.9%	1.5%	40.6%	43
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	37.2%	1.0%	0.7%	2.6%	1.3%	57.2%	39
912	Georgia	Jan-54	37.4%	4.8%	1.5%	3.7%	0.7%	51.9%	48
913	Kansas	Jan-47	44.9%	1.5%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	49.0%	42
914	New York	Jan-47	44.9%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%	0.7%	49.1%	38
915	Texas	Jan-47	50.3%	2.3%	1.1%	3.3%	6.1%	37.0%	26
916	California	Jan-47	50.9%	4.1%	0.5%	2.6%	1.4%	40.5%	42
917	New York	Jan-92	55.3%	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	0.3%	40.5%	25
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	32.4%	3.6%	0.5%	1.9%	1.4%	60.2%	60
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	47.8%	2.7%	0.8%	2.8%	1.9%	43.8%	43
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	33.2%	0.4%	1.9%	1.3%	0.8%	62.4%	59
925	California	Mar-98	38.0%	5.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.9%	53.3%	37
928	Arizona	Jun-01	35.0%	5.9%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	56.7%	44
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	28.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%	66.7%	42
936	Texas	Feb-00	35.3%	4.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.8%	56.8%	31
937	Ohio	Sep-96	37.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	57.9%	41
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
940	Texas	May-97	28.7%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	5.5%	61.9%	50
941	Florida	May-95	47.8%	1.2%	0.9%	3.0%	2.2%	44.9%	40
947	Michigan	Sep-02	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
949	California	Apr-98	48.8%	3.9%	1.0%	2.4%	1.3%	42.6%	44
951	California	Jul-04	59.2%	4.2%	0.8%	2.9%	1.4%	31.5%	36
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	51.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.4%	0.5%	44.1%	36
954	Florida	Sep-95	50.2%	4.6%	0.6%	4.8%	1.3%	38.5%	41
956	Texas	Jul-97	45.8%	2.9%	0.5%	3.4%	3.3%	44.0%	27
970	Colorado	Apr-95	38.0%	0.3%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	58.2%	51
971	Oregon	Oct-00	34.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	0.4%	61.0%	22
972	Texas	Sep-96	51.2%	1.1%	0.8%	3.2%	2.5%	41.1%	44
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	50.5%	0.7%	2.5%	3.8%	0.7%	41.7%	43
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	41.7%	0.7%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	53.8%	38
979	Texas	Feb-00	28.5%	4.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	61.5%	38
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	46.4%	6.7%	0.2%	6.0%	4.6%	36.0%	13
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	34.1%	1.4%	1.4%	2.3%	1.1%	59.7%	33
989	Michigan	Apr-01	31.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	64.9%	43

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 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	2,241	192	2,066	28	1,262	45	413	8
202	2,858	77	853	21	803	61	208	7
203	2,369	112	2,679	23	1,205	60	335	7
205	1,638	90	1,781	24	1,064	73	554	13
206	2,063	110	1,242	24	1,064	42	257	7
207	1,483	52	1,831	34	720	51	621	8
208	1,643	73	2,159	33	801	42	934	18
209	1,261	59	1,822	25	902	47	626	12
210	1,767	109	1,312	24	1,162	53	116	7
212	5,655	287	1,190	23	56	9	2	4
213	1,163	74	1,055	30	503	31	473	7
214	2,065	162	1,744	33	1,624	74	254	8
215	3,318	131	1,929	25	1,132	64	298	7
216	1,319	78	1,312	18	718	46	611	9
217	1,099	50	2,605	28	630	24	719	13
218	659	27	2,837	54	377	22	554	9
219	737	40	967	19	465	30	378	11
224	131	0	264	15	153	13	270	8
225	853	53	860	18	512	51	360	11
228	400	30	847	14	253	24	378	11
229	644	46	1,514	20	386	40	723	12
231	849	28	2,041	24	349	20	746	8
234	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
239	856	43	728	14	596	29	456	9
240	756	20	1,569	25	792	42	353	12
248	1,960	116	2,503	25	1,127	31	372	7
251	728	37	972	24	468	35	468	12
252	1,056	38	2,302	15	588	36	792	13
253	1,208	75	1,353	24	634	34	122	7
254	650	63	1,708	25	446	24	548	11
256	1,331	72	2,036	23	983	61	1,241	15
260	631	39	983	17	381	13	664	8
262	1,121	50	2,191	23	513	20	391	8
267	815	31	2,723	27	794	65	246	7
269	843	35	1,249	23	441	25	540	12
270	1,273	49	3,270	32	660	50	1,026	13
276	376	17	902	19	171	10	331	10
281	2,262	200	2,654	28	1,051	38	121	7
301	3,307	119	1,835	21	1,101	38	209	10
302	1,650	47	1,407	20	611	31	164	7
303	3,805	188	1,756	22	1,182	29	94	8
304	1,364	50	2,724	21	829	53	768	16
305	2,830	313	998	24	1,069	59	361	9
307	562	29	2,007	29	296	13	462	9
308	309	23	1,853	38	213	10	589	8
309	939	43	2,180	37	562	24	423	11
310	2,966	165	2,017	31	1,667	84	379	7
312	2,389	120	1,401	27	518	50	904	8
313	1,510	115	1,398	21	1,056	90	803	7
314	1,939	128	1,664	19	1,232	54	417	8
315	1,296	70	2,466	31	728	29	438	9
316	579	33	1,046	14	376	17	141	10
317	1,884	123	2,131	31	1,101	49	318	8
318	1,074	68	2,687	24	673	61	1,015	9
319	812	37	1,620	48	441	19	423	7

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	534	46	1,942	43	274	20	384	11
321	847	51	916	26	706	40	195	8
323	1,674	111	2,665	30	1,189	90	276	7
325	426	27	1,045	20	218	11	221	12
330	1,752	106	2,486	25	1,139	43	943	11
334	979	60	1,595	29	651	61	1,140	11
336	1,867	121	2,124	36	1,051	62	689	12
337	928	51	1,642	24	572	44	983	10
339	18	0	169	10	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
340	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
347	202	11	635	23	1,090	105	534	7
351	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
352	1,127	64	1,377	18	781	48	641	9
360	2,126	102	2,926	41	953	41	713	8
361	611	42	1,068	21	458	26	621	10
386	694	54	817	24	476	30	315	10
401	1,828	45	1,584	14	706	29	261	7
402	1,706	60	3,378	39	887	42	838	10
404	2,067	291	711	28	1,741	111	427	9
405	1,290	76	2,064	25	885	42	361	12
406	858	40	3,302	35	501	30	1,001	7
407	1,893	163	1,686	26	1,096	66	231	8
408	2,454	142	1,810	28	1,159	54	503	8
409	605	52	1,119	20	370	24	360	12
410	3,674	149	1,500	25	1,070	48	159	8
412	1,666	94	2,312	21	960	34	409	7
413	1,663	44	1,704	19	461	22	164	10
414	1,252	64	939	14	722	46	346	8
415	2,139	131	2,390	31	961	43	407	8
417	841	50	2,334	32	543	36	798	12
419	1,438	116	2,900	40	937	33	1,069	12
423	1,242	65	1,851	27	847	55	784	16
425	1,613	115	1,759	25	650	26	194	7
430	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
432	412	24	967	18	246	11	190	7
434	682	25	939	15	366	21	427	9
435	557	44	1,615	30	299	13	779	13
440	1,342	82	2,134	23	663	23	495	10
443	1,102	23	2,679	25	1,155	69	539	8
469	422	27	1,174	26	462	40	72	7
478	613	61	838	24	378	31	481	10
479	610	35	1,177	24	461	30	524	6
480	1,934	121	888	18	758	42	215	8
484	1,055	19	3,620	34	546	27	291	9
501	1,103	50	1,535	21	625	41	754	10
502	1,298	65	1,241	22	908	51	511	10
503	2,671	169	2,340	31	1,235	44	256	6
504	1,287	87	990	20	781	65	339	8
505	1,933	92	2,244	28	1,124	60	965	14
507	665	43	2,969	55	421	20	641	10
508	2,966	136	2,392	23	1,134	32	276	7
509	1,344	82	2,200	29	748	36	809	13
510	1,814	109	2,174	26	1,117	58	639	8
512	2,030	128	1,569	27	1,048	44	363	11
513	1,967	88	1,460	22	1,093	67	487	8

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	1,025	45	1,368	35	504	12	282	9
516	1,614	83	1,297	23	1,246	40	529	7
517	1,111	39	1,355	32	569	25	564	12
518	1,432	75	2,137	30	735	30	273	9
520	1,386	60	1,066	24	725	44	510	10
530	1,243	55	2,616	32	695	25	565	13
540	1,460	59	1,181	28	908	50	948	13
541	1,433	84	2,288	36	847	36	1,019	15
551	0	0	0	0	90	7	81	4
559	1,160	62	2,144	21	845	41	378	8
561	1,690	154	919	24	936	55	422	8
562	1,343	89	1,884	27	943	56	376	7
563	425	35	1,261	41	280	11	263	7
567	35	0	615	12	23	1	121	6
570	1,398	127	2,127	33	766	27	656	12
571	159	8	281	18	416	20	109	6
573	832	72	2,637	26	600	26	774	14
574	646	38	878	21	388	16	516	9
580	549	29	3,898	27	375	17	1,141	14
585	1,495	16	1,049	17	588	21	247	8
586	779	38	991	23	609	19	615	7
601	1,307	80	3,285	25	847	84	1,304	15
602	2,250	145	957	19	1,283	75	633	8
603	2,126	60	2,620	27	829	29	782	11
605	704	39	3,180	60	448	14	893	6
606	816	36	2,605	23	333	27	685	14
607	726	21	1,376	20	397	11	248	9
608	1,112	59	1,862	50	683	24	700	12
609	1,722	96	1,832	23	1,295	51	420	7
610	3,064	129	2,139	31	1,114	38	213	8
612	1,196	61	800	24	1,114	32	410	8
614	1,949	105	2,078	25	1,003	37	262	7
615	1,849	95	1,999	25	1,040	57	205	10
616	1,010	53	1,199	20	614	26	345	11
617	3,198	187	2,039	26	1,211	38	367	7
618	1,002	44	2,665	29	683	42	644	14
619	1,590	82	1,383	23	1,315	60	438	7
620	496	38	3,030	37	214	10	783	14
623	731	52	423	16	362	24	128	8
626	1,385	64	1,830	31	1,021	57	264	7
630	2,226	108	2,178	22	1,081	97	1,187	8
631	1,646	126	2,334	26	858	34	268	7
636	798	43	1,632	18	235	9	272	8
641	369	28	2,242	49	247	9	732	11
646	1,027	49	609	27	1,444	133	632	7
650	1,720	85	2,514	24	649	26	339	8
651	1,548	78	1,040	29	561	20	166	8
660	296	35	2,664	30	211	16	601	15
661	1,011	60	1,451	25	752	35	285	8
662	887	50	3,134	36	523	54	1,463	15
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			2
678	1,446	136	3,214	37	1,325	77	318	14
682	69	3	301	12	105	14	92	5
701	618	28	3,224	51	392	12	1,030	9

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	1,951	153	1,024	23	1,239	46	163	7
703	3,752	152	1,767	27	1,283	35	130	7
704	2,388	201	2,186	33	1,250	115	631	9
706	1,697	121	2,054	38	1,086	87	1,127	21
707	1,517	68	2,596	27	831	33	470	12
708	1,471	80	2,028	23	918	132	717	8
712	482	21	2,621	79	258	7	662	14
713	2,962	214	1,804	26	1,126	59	50	7
714	2,201	117	2,006	30	1,577	74	349	7
715	988	34	2,623	62	536	35	1,618	16
716	1,316	59	1,475	20	748	45	306	9
717	1,936	98	1,966	24	1,120	44	299	7
718	4,178	371	1,824	25	733	75	93	7
719	1,268	80	1,181	23	590	29	495	10
720	958	59	978	15	730	52	417	7
724	1,272	115	3,607	31	739	25	521	11
727	1,449	97	1,032	25	792	37	308	8
731	448	24	1,265	19	292	21	629	11
732	2,545	195	2,519	25	1,059	41	340	8
734	1,470	61	2,340	25	984	27	357	8
740	1,110	61	2,990	29	641	23	972	14
754	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
757	2,120	106	1,070	14	1,125	78	618	8
760	1,760	97	2,113	35	1,206	59	467	10
763	1,006	51	1,030	30	280	12	76	8
765	992	57	2,413	40	571	26	1,086	12
769	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
770	3,313	363	1,756	27	1,038	47	96	10
772	566	41	462	15	326	17	297	9
773	1,803	138	1,780	23	1,431	145	748	9
774	80	2	755	19	291	11	569	7
775	1,742	37	1,297	20	432	20	357	12
781	2,362	100	3,069	24	568	17	383	7
785	678	48	3,264	36	344	15	734	14
786	416	23	671	21	859	93	334	8
787	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	1,599	166	747	6
801	2,744	340	2,045	17	1,156	53	427	7
802	1,734	24	2,070	16	296	24	227	6
803	1,636	119	1,320	34	914	74	811	14
804	1,756	84	1,155	17	845	51	493	9
805	1,636	84	1,962	29	1,015	38	629	8
806	754	48	2,426	30	480	30	686	12
808	1,715	60	1,275	7	946	42	308	5
810	700	48	1,440	21	606	20	424	10
812	1,280	62	2,441	33	747	33	1,084	12
813	1,860	121	1,161	27	988	51	378	8
814	1,306	45	2,295	24	645	18	580	12
815	1,564	62	2,950	42	930	36	561	14
816	1,448	104	2,365	24	915	35	333	12
817	2,020	156	2,742	35	1,178	42	143	7
818	2,181	111	1,932	30	1,384	62	332	7
828	1,140	88	1,641	30	654	38	702	10
830	481	42	1,416	24	256	14	471	13
831	697	37	1,183	20	433	18	236	8
832	548	29	1,348	26	1,226	108	387	7

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
843	1,625	124	1,823	32	944	62	870	10
845	1,327	61	1,678	30	644	23	401	12
847	3,126	144	2,734	23	1,225	91	498	8
848	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	104	9	102	5
850	1,362	97	1,910	26	958	69	679	15
856	1,390	89	2,230	24	504	25	162	7
857	31	1	181	13	96	9	191	7
858	1,246	63	1,278	21	459	16	165	7
859	1,075	42	1,735	25	685	39	563	14
860	2,029	71	3,159	18	1,033	41	381	7
862	13	0	13	8	164	20	248	7
863	784	44	1,129	24	473	25	661	9
864	1,271	96	1,391	27	821	48	540	7
865	891	47	921	20	576	27	180	9
870	683	61	2,881	27	567	34	1,398	16
901	1,315	82	814	16	871	73	276	9
903	1,179	89	2,336	35	784	42	923	15
904	1,579	139	1,109	22	1,024	69	388	9
906	418	10	1,272	18	143	13	420	5
907	805	34	3,023	23	330	14	372	9
908	1,339	117	2,526	26	994	33	654	8
909	1,547	91	1,151	25	1,137	61	316	7
910	1,208	86	2,094	26	829	58	908	10
912	831	89	1,088	29	561	48	755	15
913	966	60	1,327	26	529	16	171	10
914	1,398	75	1,566	26	854	26	577	8
915	662	44	533	14	410	24	135	8
916	2,048	103	1,735	25	1,188	63	379	9
917	582	17	284	14	2,879	157	367	7
918	1,249	79	2,863	40	818	41	833	15
919	2,187	136	2,215	29	1,158	62	552	11
920	1,155	47	2,047	38	732	25	952	16
925	1,453	67	2,207	22	687	25	400	8
928	860	28	1,409	25	479	19	708	15
931	616	34	1,772	25	479	27	620	13
936	536	26	965	17	294	16	290	10
937	1,327	75	2,294	26	847	38	778	10
939	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
940	504	38	1,364	33	295	13	319	12
941	894	53	787	23	544	25	409	10
947	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
949	1,527	85	1,390	28	713	24	211	7
951	1,098	55	757	23	1,004	47	272	7
952	1,278	63	1,136	27	227	8	52	7
954	2,154	221	1,518	26	1,195	80	391	8
956	871	65	849	17	677	50	543	8
970	1,214	70	1,920	33	623	26	841	12
971	99	3	310	15	152	10	136	7
972	3,158	206	2,475	32	528	25	92	7
973	2,918	254	2,527	31	1,061	49	234	8
978	2,146	76	3,068	27	711	26	404	7
979	489	31	926	21	296	16	449	10
980	42	4	30	6	76	11	61	7
985	684	40	1,169	18	413	32	651	12
989	1,153	40	2,207	25	509	24	1,083	14

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 2005.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 2005

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	308	9,846	3.13	685	6,319	10.84
Alaska	0	0	NM	8	10	80.00
Arizona	610	11,614	5.25	956	5,737	16.66
Arkansas	359	5,203	6.90	180	3,636	4.95
California	6,313	101,829	6.20	8,244	37,195	22.16
Colorado	569	12,319	4.62	464	4,989	9.30
Connecticut	728	10,880	6.69	658	3,233	20.35
Delaware	257	2,920	8.80	178	830	21.45
District of Columbia	146	3,962	3.69	286	1,100	26.00
Florida	2,853	41,725	6.84	3,606	20,782	17.35
Georgia	855	22,184	3.85	1,210	10,286	11.76
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	54	3,042	1.78	171	1,313	13.02
Idaho	111	2,901	3.83	156	1,515	10.30
Illinois	4,376	35,105	12.47	2,512	15,798	15.90
Indiana	885	14,332	6.17	802	7,092	11.31
Iowa	187	4,297	4.35	353	3,336	10.58
Kansas	343	7,831	4.38	349	2,897	12.05
Kentucky	336	9,735	3.45	549	4,846	11.33
Louisiana	535	11,461	4.67	823	5,492	14.99
Maine	254	2,167	11.72	211	1,269	16.63
Maryland	1,302	16,734	7.78	1,225	5,670	21.60
Massachusetts	2,240	26,355	8.50	1,490	7,314	20.37
Michigan	1,993	26,557	7.50	1,692	13,006	13.01
Minnesota	675	13,155	5.13	606	5,412	11.20
Mississippi	298	6,309	4.72	202	3,529	5.72
Missouri	928	15,099	6.15	835	6,877	12.14
Montana	105	1,881	5.58	16	1,012	1.58
Nebraska	86	2,937	2.93	128	1,857	6.89
Nevada	172	6,232	2.76	541	2,183	24.78
New Hampshire	617	4,365	14.14	220	1,633	13.47
New Jersey	2,404	27,500	8.74	1,838	9,634	19.08
New Mexico	88	2,845	3.09	265	1,811	14.63
New York	4,415	44,489	9.92	5,501	19,177	28.69
North Carolina	1,151	21,984	5.24	1,207	10,322	11.69
North Dakota	8	760	1.05	13	431	3.02
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	1,700	28,454	5.97	1,014	13,108	7.74
Oklahoma	423	9,765	4.33	476	3,826	12.44
Oregon	360	7,663	4.70	602	3,551	16.95
Pennsylvania	3,227	35,534	9.08	2,353	11,597	20.29
Puerto Rico	38	1,310	2.90	381	1,677	22.72
Rhode Island	196	3,231	6.07	173	1,012	17.09
South Carolina	556	8,171	6.80	476	4,706	10.11
South Dakota	7	813	0.86	22	576	3.82
Tennessee	778	13,415	5.80	655	6,724	9.74
Texas	2,783	62,199	4.47	3,570	21,254	16.80
Utah	842	6,396	13.16	232	2,520	9.21
Vermont	143	2,501	5.72	132	528	25.00
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	1,180	16,606	7.11	1,571	8,355	18.80
Washington	843	18,553	4.54	877	6,498	13.50
West Virginia	277	3,050	9.08	154	1,526	10.09
Wisconsin	570	10,532	5.41	346	5,810	5.96
Wyoming	46	1,024	4.49	10	685	1.46
Totals	50,530	759,772	6.7%	51,224	321,496	15.9%

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar.

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 June 30, 2005**

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	89	2,312,176	3,238,000	71.4%	7,050,000	32.8%	38.6%	3,812,000
Cellular/PCS	555	25,751,233	40,958,000	62.9%	83,600,000	30.8%	32.1%	42,642,000
CLEC	882	11,612,210	32,091,000	36.2%	185,500,000	6.3%	29.9%	153,409,000
Total	1,526	39,675,619	76,287,000	52.0%	276,150,000	14.4%	37.6%	199,863,000

¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in pooled blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 2005.

NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

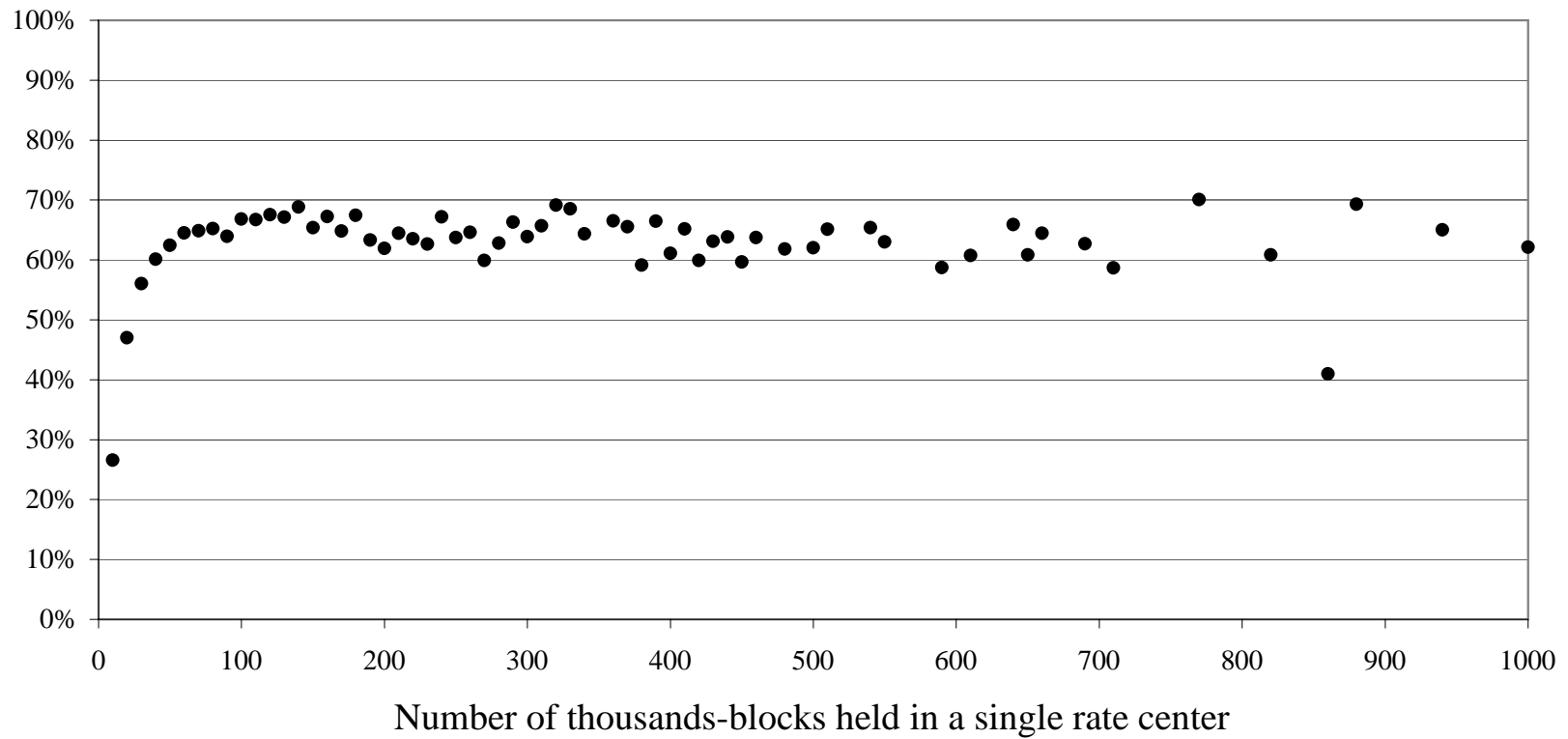
Table 10**Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2005**

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	1,490	790	4	1,069	27	2,741	6,120	505
	24.3%	12.9%	0.1%	17.5%	0.4%	44.8%	100.0%	
900	86	2	6	3	0	592	690	69
	12.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	85.8%	100.0%	

¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.

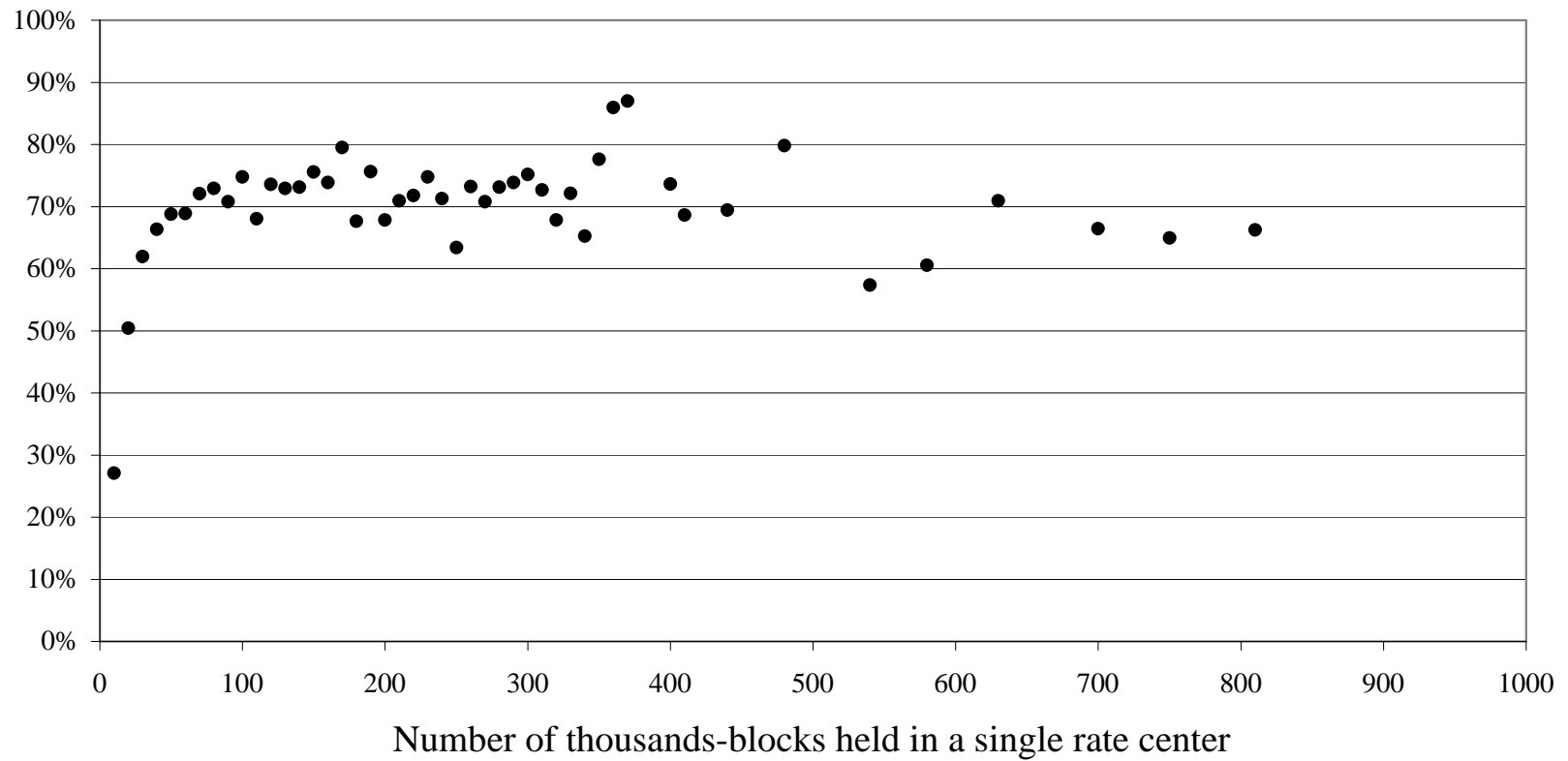
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 4, 2005.

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



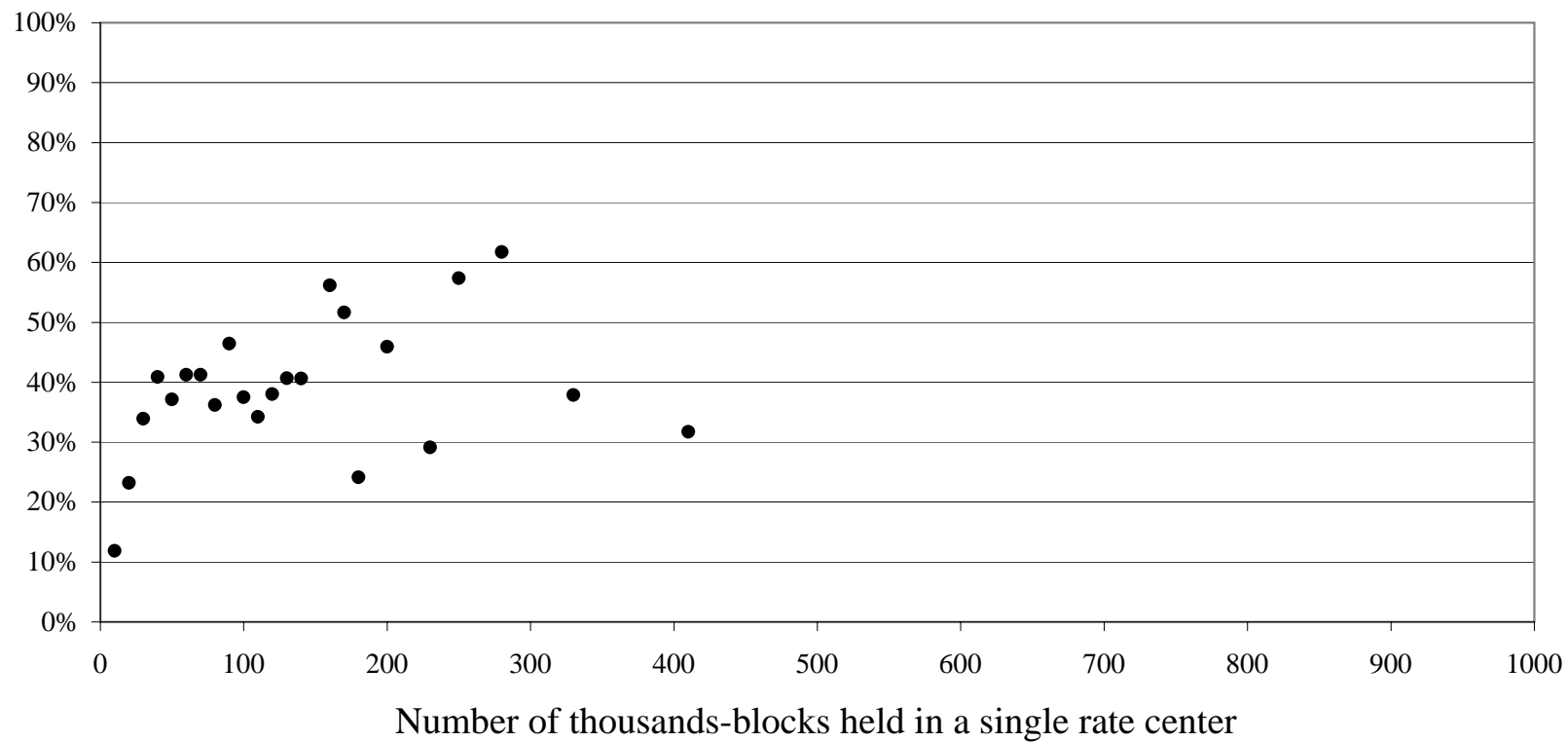
Note: number of thousands-blocks has
been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



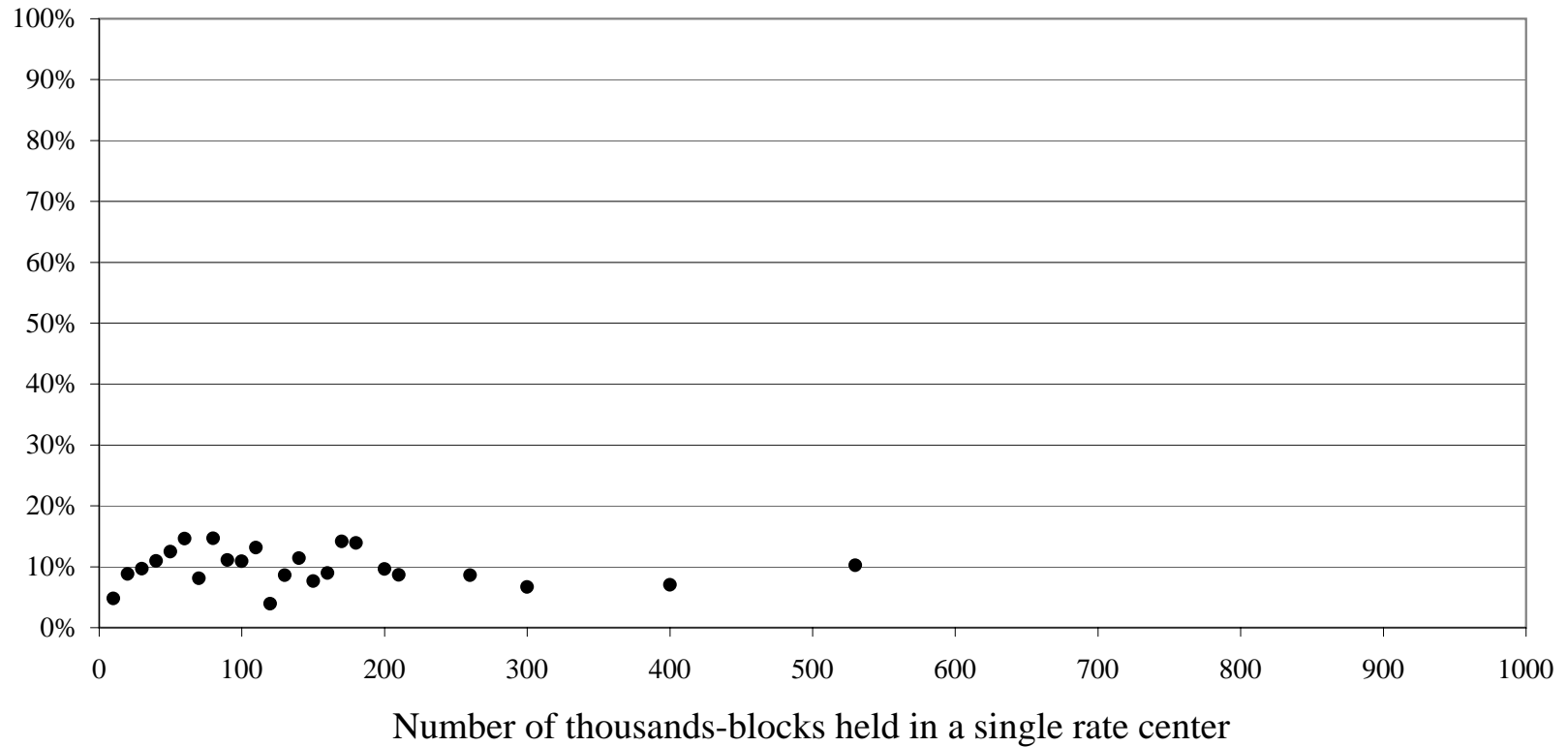
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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	✓	✓	✓	127,295
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		941
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	4,304
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	241
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			326
NANPA		✓		926
LERG			✓	70
Total NXXs in Database.	128,803	133,466	131,910	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of July 1, 2005; the LERG, as of July 1, 2005; NRUF June 30, 2005 database (NRUF forms filed as of October 4, 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	54.5%	53.9%	14.8%	10.9%	42.3%
December 2004	53.5%	54.6%	16.4%	10.3%	42.2%
June 2005	52.8%	56.9%	18.1%	9.9%	43.0%

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
2005 Q2	778	330	448
2005 Q3	716	246	470
2005 Q4	705	203	502

¹See text footnote 2 for full citation.

Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.

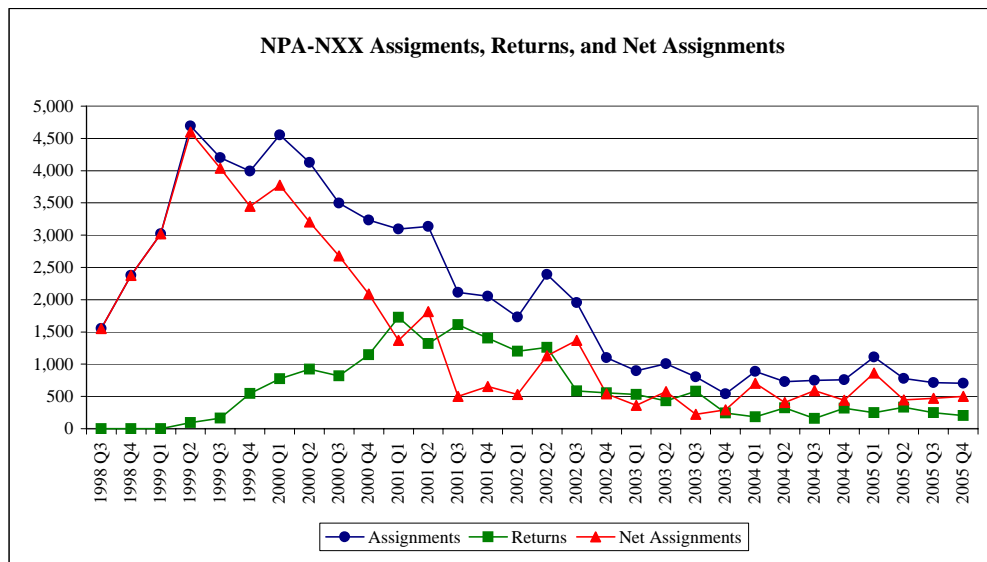


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started¹

Month	Landline to Landline (thousands)	Landline to Mobile (thousands)	Mobile Mobile ² (thousands)	Cellular/PCS to Landline	Total
2003 November ³	561	2	61	1	625
December	638	12	756	1	1,407
2004 January	809	24	713	1	1,547
February	711	65	591	2	1,369
March	776	79	632	1	1,488
April	718	49	613	1	1,381
May	756	73	689	1	1,519
June	789	165	873	2	1,829
July	656	143	806	3	1,608
August ⁴	786	95	824	*	1,705
September	701	43	787	1	1,532
October	899	97	738	1	1,735
November	736	131	736	2	1,605
December	692	86	910	1	1,689
2005 January	698	53	808	2	1,561
February	936	81	735	1	1,753
March	1,257	74	815	2	2,148
April	959	55	797	1	1,812
May	892	56	862	1	1,811
June	1,064	38	1,153	2	2,257
July	1,006	62	982	2	2,052
August	1,203	42	933	2	2,179
September	1,114	31	835	2	1,982
October	991	37	866	2	1,896
November	1,023	29	826	2	1,880
December	1,079	22	1,031	2	2,135
Cumulative Total	22,450	1,644	20,372	39	44,505

* 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 Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger in October 2004.

³ Wireless porting started November 24, 2003. These figures include all ports during the month of November, which for ports from or to a wireless carrier, includes a small number of test ports that happened prior to November 24.

⁴ 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.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 15
Telephone Numbers Remaining in the Porting Database at the End of Each Quarter¹

Year	Quarter	Landline to	Landline to	Mobile to	Mobile to	Total
		Landline	Mobile	Mobile	Landline	
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)		
1999	Second	1,840	*	*	*	1,840
	Third	2,658	*	*	*	2,658
	Fourth	3,854	*	*	*	3,854
2000	First	5,029	*	*	*	5,029
	Second	5,781	*	*	*	5,781
	Third	7,595	*	*	*	7,595
	Fourth	9,146	*	*	*	9,146
2001	First	10,567	*	*	*	10,567
	Second	12,310	*	*	*	12,310
	Third	14,610	*	*	*	14,610
	Fourth	15,519	*	*	*	15,519
2002	First	16,810	*	*	*	16,810
	Second	18,210	*	*	*	18,210
	Third	19,862	*	*	*	19,862
	Fourth	21,449	*	*	*	21,449
2003	First	22,781	*	*	*	22,781
	Second	23,723	*	*	*	23,723
	Third	24,796	*	*	*	24,796
	Fourth	25,869	16	795	2	26,682
2004	First	28,462	173	2,686	3	31,324
	Second	28,371	406	4,635	4	33,417
	Third	29,396	667	6,874	9	36,945
	Fourth	30,607	832	9,041	11	41,491
2005	First	32,399	1,001	10,860	16	44,276
	Second	34,169	1,092	12,956	19	48,236
	Third	36,013	1,201	14,804	23	52,041
	Fourth	37,650	1,245	16,475	29	55,399

* Wireless portability started November 24, 2003. A small number of test ports were conducted before then.

¹ Numbers ported because customer changed carriers. The database contains the date when the telephone number record was last updated. For most telephone numbers, this was the most recent port. For those telephone numbers affected by area code changes, however, the date refers to when the record was updated to reflect the new area code. See the text for a fuller discussion.

² Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 16
Numbers in the Porting Database by Quarter in Which They Were Most Recently Ported¹
December 2005²

Ported During Year	Quarter	Landline to	Landline to	Mobile to	Mobile to
		Landline	Mobile	Mobile	Landline
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)	
1998	First	0 ³	*	*	*
	Second	3	*	*	*
	Third	41	*	*	*
	Fourth	140	*	*	*
1999	First	237	*	*	*
	Second	362	*	*	*
	Third	422	*	*	*
	Fourth	529	*	*	*
2000	First	571	*	*	*
	Second	610	*	*	*
	Third	755	*	*	*
	Fourth	873	*	*	*
2001	First	900	*	*	*
	Second	1,072	*	*	*
	Third	1,119	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,289	*	*	*
2002	First	1,150	*	*	*
	Second	1,297	*	*	*
	Third	1,713	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,711	*	*	*
2003	First	1,282	*	*	*
	Second	1,378	*	*	*
	Third	1,379	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,324	10	568	1
2004	First	1,813	128	1,372	1
	Second	1,796	134	1,615	2
	Third	1,864	210	1,920	6
	Fourth	1,798	237	2,029	3
2005	First	2,267	176	1,941	2
	Second	2,464	121	2,320	2
	Third	2,821	134	2,340	3
	Fourth	2,686	84	2,370	3

* Wireless portability started November 24, 2003. A small number of test ports were conducted before then.

¹ Numbers ported because customer changed carriers.

² 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 database will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier (either because the customer ports the number back to the original carrier or because the customer discontinues service with that number) are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can make a number appear to be ported later than it actually was.

³ Number is between 0 and 499.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2005.*

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
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- 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

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