

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of December 31, 2005

Craig Stroup and John Vu

Industry Analysis and Technology Division
Wireline Competition Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

January 2007



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Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States
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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, 2005:

- Overall, 43.4% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 52.4%, down from 52.8% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 59.1%, up from 56.9% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 19.7%, up from 18.1% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 230 million telephone numbers.

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of June, 2005, was released in May 2006.

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 second half of 2005, carriers returned 4.49 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the first half of 2006, carriers returned 3.69 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- Utahans port their numbers the most, porting 15.4% of their assigned numbers. Delawareans are next, with 13.8% of assigned numbers ported.

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

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 *Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order, 15 FCC Rcd 17005, 17006, n. 9 (2000) (*July 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 *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67.

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, 2005. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through April 18, 2006.⁹

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, 2006 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 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 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.

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 nearly 130,000 NXXs. This is up from the 128,800 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2005). As the NANPA calculates that about 134,500 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁶ this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2005) appears to have garnered usable information on nearly 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 April 18, 2006, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that nearly 582 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that over 669 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 669 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 91 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 (14% 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

¹⁶ The NANPA lists the codes that have been issued 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, 2005 (Table 1)* (2006).

¹⁸ See *First 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 reported in each area code. 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, while there is no information on the number of working telephone lines in each area code, Table 7 provides at least some indication of what these numbers are. For several reasons, however, 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

¹⁹ See *First 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 or disconnect service.

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 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 16.6%. With pooling, however, utilization was 56.2%, more than a three-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 96 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 326 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 230 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

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 Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 2.

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*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order and Fifth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 21 FCC Rcd 1833 (2006).

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.

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 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,

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.

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.

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.

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 porting 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

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

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.

of each quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of June 30, 2006, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported.

Table 17 shows the number of ports in the database on a state-by-state basis, and Table 18 shows the number of carriers involved in porting on a state-by-state basis. Table 19 shows the percentage of assigned numbers that were ported as of December 31, 2005.³³

Tables 20 through 24 show information about toll-free numbers in the North American Numbering Plan. AT&T introduced toll-free service in 1967. The Commission changed procedures for routing toll-free calls on May 1, 1993 to make toll-free numbers "portable." This change enabled customers to switch service providers yet still retain their toll-free numbers. Table 20 shows that, between 1993 and 2000, the quantity of assigned toll-free numbers grew rapidly: growing from 3.9 million in 1993 to 24.2 million in 2000.

New toll-free calling codes were opened to meet the demand. In March 1996, calling code 888 was placed into service. The third toll-free calling code (877) went into effect April 4, 1998, and the fourth toll-free calling code (866) went into effect July 29, 2000. As of June 2006, there were 23.4 million toll-free numbers assigned.

Tables 21 through 24 show the growth of each individual toll-free code: 800, 888, 877, and 866, respectively. In the event that another toll-free code is needed, the 855 code would be opened. Database Service Management, Inc./Team DSMI, a subsidiary of Telcordia Technologies, Inc., maintains the Toll-Free Service Management System for the United States and Canada.

Table 25 shows the current list of area codes, the state or territory they serve, and the month the code was opened. Table 26 shows area code assignments since January 1999, along with the month the code was added, and the code that served the area previously.

Table 27 shows how dialing patterns differ from state to state. For instance, in some states, callers making local calls within an area code are required to dial only the 7-digit phone number. In other states, callers making local calls must dial the ten-digit phone number (area code plus the phone number). Finally, in some states, local callers must dial a "1" before dialing the area code plus the phone number. Each state's public utilities commission (or public service commission) determines the calling pattern for each area code in their state.³⁴ For both local and domestic toll calls, there are two basic types of calls: those within an area code and those between area codes. Table 27 shows the dialing patterns for all four types of calls. The last column of Table 27 indicates whether all toll calls in that state require callers to dial a "1" before the telephone number.

³³ Paging carriers are not required to port numbers.

³⁴ The dialing patterns for area codes are listed in area code planning letters, which are available on the North American Numbering Plan Administrator's web site at www.nanpa.com.

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.³⁵ 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-public data. The information also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.³⁶

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 July 10, 2006. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 31, 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.³⁷ 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.

³⁵ 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>.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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.

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 reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³⁸ These services use large quantities of numbers.³⁹ 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.

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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).

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ 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, 2005

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	299,264	13,735	7,222	15,911	10,840	224,256	571,230	60,683
Cellular/PCS	211,995	2,391	1,506	10,769	3,275	129,061	358,996	42,744
CLEC	62,433	10,761	4,943	3,300	1,201	233,581	316,219	37,622
Paging	8,251	2,195	2,347	845	147	82,214	95,999	6,105
All Reporting Carriers	581,944	29,082	16,017	30,826	15,463	669,112	1,342,443	129,899 ²
ILEC	52.4%	2.4%	1.3%	2.8%	1.9%	39.3%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	59.1%	0.7%	0.4%	3.0%	0.9%	36.0%	100.0%	
CLEC	19.7%	3.4%	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%	73.9%	100.0%	
Paging	8.6%	2.3%	2.4%	0.9%	0.2%	85.6%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	43.4%	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	49.8%	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	290,475	12,992	6,003	15,158	10,504	175,967	511,099	54,701
Cellular/PCS	210,460	2,332	1,308	10,631	3,190	123,423	351,343	42,008
CLEC	61,930	10,753	4,810	3,277	1,166	227,429	309,364	36,967
Paging	7,853	1,975	2,162	771	108	77,762	90,631	5,606
All Reporting Carriers	570,718	28,052	14,283	29,837	14,968	604,581	1,262,437	122,193 ²
ILEC	56.8%	2.5%	1.2%	3.0%	2.1%	34.4%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	59.9%	0.7%	0.4%	3.0%	0.9%	35.1%	100.0%	
CLEC	20.0%	3.5%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	73.5%	100.0%	
Paging	8.7%	2.2%	2.4%	0.9%	0.1%	85.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	45.2%	2.2%	1.1%	2.4%	1.2%	47.9%	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	8,789	744	1,220	753	336	48,289	60,131	6,007
Cellular/PCS	1,535	58	198	139	85	5,638	7,653	740
CLEC	504	8	133	24	35	6,152	6,855	684
Paging	398	220	184	74	39	4,452	5,368	499
All Reporting Carriers	11,226	1,030	1,734	989	495	64,531	80,006	7,922 ²
ILEC	14.6%	1.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%	80.3%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	20.1%	0.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.1%	73.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	7.4%	0.1%	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	89.8%	100.0%	
Paging	7.4%	4.1%	3.4%	1.4%	0.7%	82.9%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	14.0%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	0.6%	80.7%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006 (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 December 31, 2005

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	7,966	40.1	417	2.1	175	0.9	621	3.1	360	1.8	10,349	52.0	19,888
Alaska	1,170	24.0	28	0.6	32	0.7	48	1.0	19	0.4	3,576	73.4	4,873
Arizona	11,417	55.5	439	2.1	174	0.8	547	2.7	157	0.8	7,823	38.1	20,556
Arkansas	4,197	29.3	663	4.6	50	0.3	265	1.9	187	1.3	8,983	62.6	14,346
California	70,572	44.7	7,975	5.1	1,159	0.7	3,408	2.2	2,331	1.5	72,452	45.9	157,898
Colorado	10,740	53.1	79	0.4	185	0.9	565	2.8	252	1.2	8,396	41.5	20,216
Connecticut	6,942	44.1	425	2.7	84	0.5	266	1.7	202	1.3	7,818	49.7	15,735
Delaware	2,228	53.8	24	0.6	85	2.0	77	1.9	23	0.6	1,705	41.2	4,142
District of Columbia	3,791	67.3	26	0.5	151	2.7	131	2.3	27	0.5	1,509	26.8	5,635
Florida	36,137	49.9	1,996	2.8	592	0.8	2,599	3.6	1,064	1.5	29,966	41.4	72,354
Georgia	17,596	45.7	1,522	4.0	322	0.8	1,185	3.1	634	1.6	17,221	44.8	38,480
Guam	184	30.2	0	0.0	83	13.6	7	1.1	4	0.7	331	54.3	610
Hawaii	2,756	55.3	16	0.3	30	0.6	90	1.8	93	1.9	2,000	40.1	4,986
Idaho	2,532	42.2	16	0.3	66	1.1	107	1.8	74	1.2	3,207	53.4	6,002
Illinois	25,268	42.0	915	1.5	1,153	1.9	1,257	2.1	645	1.1	30,955	51.4	60,191
Indiana	10,239	38.6	363	1.4	289	1.1	503	1.9	404	1.5	14,702	55.5	26,500
Iowa	5,295	30.4	122	0.7	203	1.2	260	1.5	136	0.8	11,387	65.4	17,403
Kansas	4,594	26.9	658	3.8	96	0.6	253	1.5	164	1.0	11,345	66.3	17,111
Kentucky	7,150	35.1	429	2.1	147	0.7	471	2.3	220	1.1	11,937	58.6	20,353
Louisiana	8,329	38.5	495	2.3	116	0.5	790	3.6	245	1.1	11,679	53.9	21,654
Maine	2,283	47.6	28	0.6	64	1.3	101	2.1	26	0.5	2,290	47.8	4,792
Maryland	13,441	53.7	69	0.3	389	1.6	514	2.1	142	0.6	10,454	41.8	25,009
Massachusetts	17,527	45.8	343	0.9	992	2.6	749	2.0	217	0.6	18,463	48.2	38,291
Michigan	19,489	39.6	666	1.4	929	1.9	935	1.9	632	1.3	26,614	54.0	49,265
Minnesota	10,510	39.6	266	1.0	444	1.7	571	2.2	168	0.6	14,567	54.9	26,525
Mississippi	4,483	27.1	250	1.5	134	0.8	385	2.3	320	1.9	10,954	66.3	16,526
Missouri	10,273	35.5	424	1.5	820	2.8	593	2.0	263	0.9	16,539	57.2	28,913
Montana	1,405	23.7	12	0.2	84	1.4	66	1.1	29	0.5	4,335	73.1	5,931
Nebraska	3,137	30.5	101	1.0	19	0.2	148	1.4	77	0.8	6,805	66.2	10,288
Nevada	5,613	58.3	376	3.9	65	0.7	260	2.7	93	1.0	3,223	33.5	9,631
New Hampshire	3,100	45.5	17	0.2	68	1.0	89	1.3	34	0.5	3,503	51.4	6,810
New Jersey	19,457	47.5	425	1.0	760	1.9	918	2.2	218	0.5	19,144	46.8	40,923
New Mexico	3,162	45.9	27	0.4	30	0.4	141	2.1	59	0.9	3,471	50.4	6,891
New York	38,561	51.8	1,254	1.7	1,628	2.2	1,768	2.4	490	0.7	30,725	41.3	74,426
North Carolina	16,114	43.8	728	2.0	173	0.5	1,018	2.8	390	1.1	18,385	49.9	36,807
North Dakota	1,026	18.8	43	0.8	19	0.3	45	0.8	29	0.5	4,301	78.7	5,462
Northern Marianas Is	56	21.5	19	7.2	2	0.9	8	3.2	4	1.6	169	65.6	258
Ohio	20,220	41.2	630	1.3	669	1.4	964	2.0	531	1.1	26,121	53.2	49,136
Oklahoma	5,306	28.8	529	2.9	69	0.4	304	1.6	237	1.3	12,005	65.1	18,450
Oregon	6,762	46.5	63	0.4	149	1.0	333	2.3	186	1.3	7,042	48.5	14,535
Pennsylvania	24,429	43.3	367	0.7	895	1.6	1,139	2.0	308	0.5	29,251	51.9	56,389
Puerto Rico	3,550	57.1	1	0.0	26	0.4	226	3.6	70	1.1	2,346	37.7	6,220
Rhode Island	2,697	53.9	8	0.2	71	1.4	93	1.9	16	0.3	2,120	42.3	5,005
South Carolina	7,456	44.9	425	2.6	90	0.5	426	2.6	268	1.6	7,950	47.9	16,613
South Dakota	1,188	21.9	28	0.5	20	0.4	52	1.0	29	0.5	4,116	75.8	5,433
Tennessee	10,881	43.2	514	2.0	123	0.5	607	2.4	208	0.8	12,845	51.0	25,178
Texas	42,180	40.4	3,286	3.1	712	0.7	2,704	2.6	2,107	2.0	53,447	51.2	104,436
Utah	5,412	49.7	31	0.3	131	1.2	229	2.1	78	0.7	5,016	46.0	10,897
Vermont	2,067	44.8	6	0.1	51	1.1	51	1.1	47	1.0	2,392	51.8	4,614
Virgin Islands	76	58.5	0	0.0	0	0.2	9	6.8	1	0.4	44	34.1	129
Virginia	16,095	55.0	63	0.2	475	1.6	740	2.5	194	0.7	11,681	39.9	29,248
Washington	12,826	48.1	1,186	4.5	234	0.9	671	2.5	369	1.4	11,361	42.6	26,648
West Virginia	2,333	40.6	17	0.3	94	1.6	105	1.8	49	0.9	3,151	54.8	5,751
Wisconsin	8,834	35.9	262	1.1	370	1.5	372	1.5	292	1.2	14,477	58.8	24,607
Wyoming	892	25.7	11	0.3	24	0.7	42	1.2	39	1.1	2,465	71.0	3,472
Totals	581,944	43.3	29,082	2.2	16,017	1.2	30,826	2.3	15,463	1.2	669,112	49.8	1,342,443

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006.

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, 2005¹

State/jurisdiction	ILEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	27	22	23	9	81
Alaska	21	11	2	2	36
Arizona	16	15	24	7	62
Arkansas	29	17	18	7	71
California	19	18	53	13	103
Colorado	33	17	21	9	80
Connecticut	3	8	19	5	35
Delaware	1	7	19	6	33
District of Columbia	1	7	20	4	32
Florida	11	23	53	10	97
Georgia	33	23	44	8	108
Guam	1	4	1	0	6
Hawaii	2	5	5	3	15
Idaho	21	20	15	3	59
Illinois	57	21	40	7	125
Indiana	35	18	41	8	102
Iowa	159	18	51	4	232
Kansas	46	19	22	7	94
Kentucky	18	24	36	6	84
Louisiana	22	16	25	7	70
Maine	14	8	13	3	38
Maryland	2	14	33	6	55
Massachusetts	4	9	33	4	50
Michigan	30	18	37	8	93
Minnesota	87	14	52	5	158
Mississippi	16	22	24	6	68
Missouri	42	21	27	11	101
Montana	21	6	11	4	42
Nebraska	49	12	13	4	78
Nevada	13	12	22	8	55
New Hampshire	7	10	16	5	38
New Jersey	3	9	35	6	53
New Mexico	16	15	11	4	46
New York	29	15	46	9	99
North Carolina	26	17	30	5	78
North Dakota	37	9	15	2	63
Northern Marianas	1	3	0	0	4
Ohio	34	23	44	9	110
Oklahoma	42	19	22	8	91
Oregon	33	15	27	3	78
Pennsylvania	35	21	48	8	112
Puerto Rico	1	6	3	1	11
Rhode Island	1	7	13	5	26
South Carolina	19	14	27	3	63
South Dakota	47	6	14	2	69
Tennessee	23	23	32	5	82
Texas	65	39	56	17	177
Utah	14	15	15	4	48
Vermont	6	5	8	4	23
Virgin Islands	0	3	0	0	3
Virginia	14	17	41	7	79
Washington	19	14	33	7	73
West Virginia	8	17	12	7	44
Wisconsin	69	19	30	8	126
Wyoming	16	14	7	3	40
Unduplicated Total	1,205	370	1,184	118	2,876

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006.

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, 2005

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	51.5%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%	0.5%	42.6%	38
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	67.3%	0.5%	2.7%	2.3%	0.5%	26.8%	32
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	45.7%	3.2%	0.5%	1.8%	1.6%	47.1%	33
205	Alabama	Jan-47	47.7%	2.2%	0.4%	3.5%	2.2%	44.0%	37
206	Washington	Jan-47	59.5%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	33.6%	33
207	Maine	Jan-47	47.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	0.5%	47.8%	38
208	Idaho	Jan-47	42.2%	0.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.2%	53.4%	59
209	California	Jan-58	38.8%	5.9%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%	50.9%	44
210	Texas	Nov-92	58.0%	3.7%	0.7%	3.1%	1.3%	33.2%	30
212	New York	Jan-47	73.2%	0.3%	6.0%	3.0%	1.3%	16.3%	30
213	California	Jan-47	39.5%	4.9%	0.5%	2.4%	1.9%	50.8%	48
214	Texas	Jan-47	52.2%	0.9%	0.7%	3.2%	2.4%	40.7%	44
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	54.7%	0.7%	2.8%	2.3%	0.8%	38.8%	37
216	Ohio	Jan-47	45.4%	0.9%	2.2%	2.5%	0.5%	48.5%	34
217	Illinois	Jan-47	33.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	60.9%	42
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	21.7%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	74.1%	65
219	Indiana	Jan-47	41.8%	2.7%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	50.8%	36
224	Illinois	Jan-02	31.0%	1.1%	5.1%	1.8%	0.7%	60.3%	22
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	45.9%	2.7%	0.3%	3.6%	1.5%	46.0%	34
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	32.4%	0.9%	0.4%	4.1%	1.6%	60.6%	31
229	Georgia	Aug-00	29.3%	3.9%	0.5%	2.0%	0.9%	63.4%	33
231	Michigan	Jun-99	29.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	66.7%	32
234	Ohio	Oct-00	6.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	92.5%	9
239	Florida	Mar-02	51.9%	1.4%	0.4%	2.8%	0.4%	43.0%	26
240	Maryland	Jun-97	44.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	0.4%	51.6%	43
248	Michigan	May-97	46.4%	2.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.2%	46.5%	33
251	Alabama	Jun-01	42.5%	1.4%	1.2%	2.9%	1.5%	50.6%	36
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	34.7%	0.3%	0.1%	2.5%	0.4%	62.0%	30
253	Washington	Apr-97	48.7%	8.1%	0.9%	2.8%	0.9%	38.6%	33
254	Texas	May-97	31.4%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	2.9%	61.0%	42
256	Alabama	Mar-98	38.3%	1.9%	0.4%	3.2%	1.6%	54.6%	41
260	Indiana	Jan-02	36.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	2.4%	58.3%	30
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	34.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	0.5%	60.8%	35
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	33.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	62.8%	37
269	Michigan	Jul-02	39.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	55.4%	40
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	28.6%	2.3%	0.4%	2.3%	0.7%	65.8%	45
276	Virginia	Sep-01	32.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.7%	0.5%	64.1%	31
281	Texas	Nov-96	44.9%	3.4%	0.4%	3.0%	1.2%	47.1%	38
301	Maryland	Jan-47	59.6%	0.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	36.1%	40
302	Delaware	Jan-47	53.8%	0.6%	2.0%	1.9%	0.6%	41.2%	33
303	Colorado	Jan-47	63.6%	0.2%	0.8%	2.9%	1.8%	30.7%	34
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	40.6%	0.3%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	54.8%	44
305	Florida	Jan-47	53.8%	4.8%	0.6%	5.1%	1.2%	34.6%	42
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	25.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	71.0%	40
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	17.0%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	79.8%	45
309	Illinois	Jan-57	39.8%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	56.5%	51
310	California	Nov-91	54.6%	4.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.2%	37.1%	50
312	Illinois	Jan-47	45.1%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	1.5%	45.3%	37
313	Michigan	Jan-47	43.7%	1.7%	3.9%	3.4%	1.5%	45.8%	30
314	Missouri	Jan-47	53.9%	1.6%	2.9%	3.0%	1.1%	37.4%	31
315	New York	Jan-47	40.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	54.8%	37
316	Kansas	Jan-47	40.1%	3.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.5%	52.7%	28
317	Indiana	Jan-47	48.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	44.4%	41
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	33.5%	1.8%	0.2%	2.7%	1.6%	60.2%	36
319	Iowa	Jan-47	36.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	1.9%	58.3%	57

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2005

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	25.4%	0.4%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	70.9%	55
321	Florida	Nov-99	52.6%	2.1%	0.5%	3.3%	0.9%	40.7%	41
323	California	Jun-98	43.5%	3.6%	0.6%	2.7%	1.2%	48.4%	49
325	Texas	Apr-03	25.4%	2.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.6%	66.2%	34
330	Ohio	Mar-96	41.1%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	54.1%	41
334	Alabama	Jan-95	31.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.7%	1.9%	59.5%	42
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	45.8%	2.5%	0.4%	2.7%	0.9%	47.8%	47
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	34.7%	1.9%	0.3%	2.5%	0.7%	59.9%	37
339	Massachusetts	May-01	18.8%	2.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	76.6%	15
340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97	58.5%	0.0%	0.2%	6.8%	0.4%	34.1%	3
347	New York	Oct-99	50.2%	6.6%	1.3%	3.8%	0.7%	37.3%	33
351	Massachusetts	May-01	12.8%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	86.0%	1
352	Florida	Dec-95	44.8%	2.1%	0.2%	3.0%	0.7%	49.1%	31
360	Washington	Jan-95	47.1%	1.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.2%	46.9%	51
361	Texas	Feb-99	25.3%	2.7%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	68.7%	34
386	Florida	Feb-01	42.7%	3.8%	0.4%	2.5%	0.8%	49.8%	37
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	53.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	0.3%	42.3%	26
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	36.2%	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	0.7%	60.3%	50
404	Georgia	Jan-47	59.0%	3.4%	0.8%	4.2%	3.0%	29.6%	42
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	39.0%	3.8%	0.4%	2.2%	1.3%	53.3%	41
406	Montana	Jan-47	23.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	73.1%	42
407	Florida	Apr-88	51.4%	3.1%	0.5%	4.0%	0.7%	40.3%	43
408	California	Jan-59	50.8%	5.2%	0.9%	2.6%	1.0%	39.5%	41
409	Texas	Nov-82	29.1%	6.7%	0.4%	2.2%	1.2%	60.4%	34
410	Maryland	Oct-91	61.2%	0.2%	2.4%	2.5%	0.7%	33.0%	37
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	44.1%	0.2%	2.0%	2.2%	0.8%	50.6%	30
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	48.4%	0.1%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	47.9%	35
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	51.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.2%	40.2%	27
415	California	Jan-47	45.3%	3.7%	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%	46.8%	45
417	Missouri	Jan-50	29.7%	1.8%	6.1%	1.7%	1.2%	59.4%	47
419	Ohio	Jan-47	35.3%	3.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	57.0%	54
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	41.2%	1.7%	0.2%	2.3%	0.7%	53.8%	42
424	California	Aug-06	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1
425	Washington	Apr-97	49.1%	7.0%	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%	38.2%	32
430	Texas	Feb-03	9.6%	47.9%	9.6%	0.0%	4.2%	28.7%	4
432	Texas	Apr-03	27.4%	6.9%	1.4%	2.7%	2.1%	59.5%	28
434	Virginia	Jun-01	42.2%	0.1%	1.1%	3.1%	0.6%	52.8%	25
435	Utah	Sep-97	26.5%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	70.5%	45
440	Ohio	Aug-97	40.0%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	0.3%	54.4%	39
443	Maryland	Jun-97	41.8%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.4%	55.0%	37
469	Texas	Jul-99	38.8%	3.2%	1.0%	2.8%	0.7%	53.4%	34
478	Georgia	Aug-00	39.2%	5.7%	0.9%	3.5%	1.3%	49.3%	33
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	34.6%	4.4%	0.6%	2.3%	1.4%	56.7%	35
480	Arizona	Mar-99	66.9%	0.5%	1.3%	3.6%	0.8%	26.8%	31
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	29.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	68.2%	46
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	37.5%	5.3%	0.2%	2.0%	2.0%	53.0%	37
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	49.4%	3.0%	0.5%	3.5%	1.7%	41.9%	34
503	Oregon	Jan-47	54.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.6%	1.6%	40.7%	47
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	45.7%	3.7%	0.7%	6.5%	1.0%	42.4%	30
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	45.9%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	0.9%	50.4%	46
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	22.0%	0.1%	2.9%	2.0%	0.3%	72.8%	72
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	53.0%	0.7%	3.0%	2.2%	0.8%	40.3%	38
509	Washington	Jan-57	37.4%	5.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.3%	52.5%	44
510	California	Sep-91	42.9%	5.3%	0.5%	2.2%	1.5%	47.6%	39
512	Texas	Jan-47	50.9%	2.6%	0.8%	3.3%	2.3%	40.1%	39
513	Ohio	Jan-47	54.0%	0.4%	1.0%	2.8%	1.2%	40.5%	31

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
515	Iowa	Jan-47	51.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.9%	45.1%	46
516	New York	Jan-51	48.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	45.3%	37
517	Michigan	Jan-47	42.7%	0.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	51.8%	45
518	New York	Jan-47	44.4%	0.9%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	51.5%	46
520	Arizona	Mar-95	52.3%	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%	0.7%	42.2%	37
530	California	Nov-97	32.8%	8.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	55.6%	44
540	Virginia	Jul-95	50.1%	0.3%	2.3%	2.5%	1.0%	43.9%	43
541	Oregon	Nov-95	38.4%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	56.9%	55
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	52.6%	3.0%	0.3%	3.4%	1.2%	39.3%	6
559	California	Nov-98	36.4%	6.5%	0.6%	1.9%	1.5%	53.0%	34
561	Florida	May-96	53.9%	4.0%	1.1%	4.1%	1.2%	35.7%	38
562	California	Jan-97	43.3%	2.6%	0.5%	2.5%	2.1%	48.9%	44
563	Iowa	Mar-01	31.4%	0.7%	0.3%	2.2%	0.5%	64.9%	48
567	Ohio	Jan-02	9.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	88.5%	21
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	40.6%	1.1%	2.5%	3.2%	0.5%	52.1%	42
571	Virginia	Mar-00	56.1%	0.4%	0.4%	2.2%	0.4%	40.5%	29
573	Missouri	Jan-96	28.3%	0.7%	3.3%	1.6%	0.5%	65.6%	43
574	Indiana	Jan-02	40.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.0%	55.7%	33
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	14.9%	2.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	80.5%	49
585	New York	Nov-01	55.3%	1.0%	4.6%	1.0%	0.3%	37.7%	27
586	Michigan	Sep-01	38.9%	1.3%	3.8%	1.7%	0.3%	53.9%	31
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	29.1%	1.6%	0.7%	2.2%	2.9%	63.5%	43
602	Arizona	Jan-47	60.2%	1.6%	0.7%	2.8%	0.9%	33.9%	32
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	45.5%	0.2%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	51.4%	38
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	21.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	75.8%	69
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	25.2%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	68.7%	36
607	New York	Jan-54	39.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	57.8%	26
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	38.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	54.8%	53
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	51.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.9%	0.5%	44.2%	37
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	54.9%	0.4%	2.4%	2.2%	0.5%	39.6%	46
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	58.8%	1.1%	3.0%	2.6%	1.2%	33.2%	37
614	Ohio	Jan-47	49.6%	1.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	43.2%	35
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	50.2%	2.6%	0.6%	2.6%	1.2%	42.8%	35
616	Michigan	Jan-47	45.8%	0.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	46.9%	33
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	55.7%	0.6%	3.6%	3.0%	0.8%	36.2%	37
618	Illinois	Jan-47	31.5%	0.5%	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	62.1%	47
619	California	Jan-82	49.4%	4.4%	0.6%	2.5%	1.7%	41.4%	38
620	Kansas	Feb-01	15.9%	4.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	77.7%	56
623	Arizona	Mar-99	61.4%	0.7%	0.8%	3.6%	1.1%	32.3%	28
626	California	Jun-97	45.3%	3.7%	0.6%	2.2%	1.3%	46.9%	49
630	Illinois	Aug-96	44.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	49.0%	34
631	New York	Nov-99	43.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	0.4%	48.5%	35
636	Missouri	May-99	34.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	61.1%	27
641	Iowa	Jul-00	18.0%	0.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	78.9%	61
646	New York	Jul-99	61.3%	4.5%	1.0%	4.6%	0.6%	28.1%	36
650	California	Aug-97	40.0%	5.8%	0.8%	1.7%	1.1%	50.6%	39
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	59.5%	1.3%	2.2%	3.0%	0.7%	33.2%	42
660	Missouri	Oct-97	13.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%	81.9%	48
661	California	Feb-99	38.0%	8.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.3%	49.9%	44
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	22.8%	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	71.8%	49
670	Northern Marianas	Jul-97	21.5%	7.2%	0.9%	3.2%	1.6%	65.6%	4
671	Guam	Jul-97	30.2%	0.0%	13.6%	1.1%	0.7%	54.3%	6
678	Georgia	Jan-98	41.3%	2.8%	1.3%	3.0%	1.2%	50.4%	53
682	Texas	Oct-00	31.1%	4.1%	0.6%	2.7%	1.8%	59.6%	16
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	18.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	78.7%	63
702	Nevada	Jan-47	62.7%	4.3%	0.9%	3.8%	0.8%	27.5%	36
703	Virginia	Jan-47	66.0%	0.3%	1.6%	2.3%	0.5%	29.3%	38
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	48.3%	2.9%	0.5%	3.4%	1.4%	43.5%	42
706	Georgia	May-92	41.7%	4.7%	0.6%	2.5%	1.4%	49.0%	66
707	California	Jan-59	37.2%	6.2%	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	53.1%	45

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708	Illinois	Nov-89	38.8%	1.4%	2.8%	2.1%	0.7%	54.2%	34
712	Iowa	Jan-47	18.9%	0.7%	2.8%	0.9%	0.3%	76.5%	97
713	Texas	Jan-47	53.5%	2.7%	1.1%	3.4%	1.1%	38.3%	34
714	California	Jan-51	49.4%	3.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.7%	41.9%	49
715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	25.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	70.7%	75
716	New York	Jan-47	50.1%	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.7%	45.1%	27
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	52.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.0%	0.7%	43.3%	37
718	New York	Sep-84	62.7%	2.1%	3.2%	3.8%	0.8%	27.3%	33
719	Colorado	Mar-88	47.8%	0.7%	0.7%	3.2%	0.8%	46.8%	46
720	Colorado	Jun-98	52.2%	0.5%	0.9%	3.2%	0.9%	42.2%	24
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	32.3%	1.1%	0.6%	2.2%	0.4%	63.5%	47
727	Florida	Jul-98	54.3%	0.7%	0.9%	2.9%	4.0%	37.2%	39
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	26.3%	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%	70.4%	33
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	48.1%	1.5%	2.7%	2.2%	0.6%	44.9%	35
734	Michigan	Dec-97	44.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	0.6%	49.9%	38
740	Ohio	Dec-97	32.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%	63.6%	51
754	Florida	Aug-01	75.3%	5.4%	0.0%	7.3%	1.5%	10.5%	3
757	Virginia	Jul-96	57.6%	0.1%	1.4%	2.8%	0.6%	37.5%	27
760	California	Mar-97	45.3%	6.2%	0.9%	2.0%	1.7%	44.0%	51
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	52.6%	0.8%	0.7%	2.4%	0.6%	43.0%	40
765	Indiana	Feb-97	29.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	66.0%	53
770	Georgia	Aug-95	54.6%	4.6%	0.5%	3.1%	1.7%	35.5%	41
772	Florida	Feb-02	48.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	0.9%	43.2%	32
773	Illinois	Oct-96	48.7%	1.3%	1.0%	4.0%	0.7%	44.3%	37
774	Massachusetts	May-01	25.1%	0.5%	2.8%	1.0%	0.4%	70.2%	30
775	Nevada	Dec-98	52.6%	3.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%	41.1%	36
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	40.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	0.4%	54.0%	36
785	Kansas	Jul-97	20.2%	4.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	72.7%	52
786	Florida	Mar-98	51.6%	2.6%	0.9%	5.2%	0.9%	38.9%	38
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	57.1%	0.0%	0.4%	3.6%	1.1%	37.8%	11
801	Utah	Jan-47	60.5%	0.3%	1.2%	2.6%	0.9%	34.6%	27
802	Vermont	Jan-47	44.8%	0.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	51.8%	23
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	46.2%	3.8%	0.4%	2.6%	1.7%	45.3%	48
804	Virginia	Jun-73	54.0%	0.2%	2.2%	2.4%	0.7%	40.5%	32
805	California	Jan-57	41.9%	4.7%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	48.8%	44
806	Texas	Jan-57	23.8%	5.4%	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	67.3%	46
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	55.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	1.9%	40.1%	15
810	Michigan	Dec-93	36.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.8%	55.9%	33
812	Indiana	Jan-47	35.1%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	1.9%	58.7%	50
813	Florida	Jan-53	55.3%	0.6%	0.9%	2.9%	3.6%	36.7%	41
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	38.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	58.6%	38
815	Illinois	Jan-47	38.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	55.4%	62
816	Missouri	Jan-47	43.0%	2.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	50.0%	40
817	Texas	Jan-53	44.1%	2.3%	0.9%	2.7%	2.4%	47.7%	42
818	California	Jan-84	48.5%	5.0%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%	41.9%	49
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	41.5%	1.1%	0.3%	2.3%	1.1%	53.6%	35
830	Texas	Jul-97	20.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.9%	75.5%	41
831	California	Jul-98	35.0%	10.1%	0.7%	1.6%	1.9%	50.7%	37
832	Texas	Jan-99	51.3%	2.8%	0.8%	3.9%	0.9%	40.3%	33
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	43.7%	1.7%	0.5%	2.5%	1.9%	49.7%	40
845	New York	Jun-00	44.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%	49.9%	45
847	Illinois	Jan-96	51.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	0.7%	42.2%	35
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	48.8%	4.2%	0.1%	4.1%	0.1%	42.7%	11
850	Florida	Jun-97	41.4%	1.7%	1.0%	3.6%	1.1%	51.2%	47
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	39.1%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	57.0%	36
857	Massachusetts	May-01	22.4%	2.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	72.2%	23
858	California	Jun-99	48.3%	3.6%	0.7%	2.1%	1.9%	43.4%	32
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	40.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.5%	54.9%	45
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	42.4%	2.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	52.4%	30

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862	New Jersey	Dec-01	38.1%	1.5%	0.7%	3.2%	0.3%	56.1%	19
863	Florida	Sep-99	38.1%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	55.0%	41
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	44.7%	2.1%	0.8%	2.6%	1.1%	48.7%	32
865	Tennessee	Nov-99	49.1%	2.8%	0.9%	2.4%	1.0%	43.8%	27
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	20.3%	4.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	72.8%	46
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	54.4%	2.7%	0.8%	3.6%	0.8%	37.8%	28
903	Texas	Nov-90	32.6%	4.1%	0.5%	1.9%	2.3%	58.6%	60
904	Florida	Jul-65	52.8%	4.0%	0.6%	3.7%	1.4%	37.5%	38
906	Michigan	Jan-61	19.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	1.6%	77.0%	22
907	Alaska	Jan-57	24.0%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	73.4%	36
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	41.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%	0.9%	53.3%	35
909	California	Nov-92	49.0%	4.2%	1.1%	2.5%	1.4%	41.7%	45
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	38.7%	1.1%	0.7%	3.1%	0.6%	55.7%	36
912	Georgia	Jan-54	38.6%	3.2%	1.5%	2.9%	1.5%	52.2%	45
913	Kansas	Jan-47	45.2%	1.9%	0.7%	2.5%	1.7%	48.1%	39
914	New York	Jan-47	44.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	49.7%	39
915	Texas	Jan-47	47.1%	4.2%	0.3%	3.3%	5.7%	39.4%	28
916	California	Jan-47	51.9%	3.8%	0.6%	2.4%	1.5%	39.8%	41
917	New York	Jan-92	49.7%	0.5%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%	47.1%	26
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	33.6%	3.0%	0.4%	1.8%	1.3%	59.9%	61
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	48.5%	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	1.6%	44.1%	38
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	34.1%	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	61.3%	56
925	California	Mar-98	38.3%	5.9%	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%	51.9%	37
928	Arizona	Jun-01	36.5%	6.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	55.2%	47
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	30.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	65.4%	39
936	Texas	Feb-00	29.2%	4.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%	64.4%	33
937	Ohio	Sep-96	38.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	56.9%	41
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	56.0%	0.1%	1.6%	6.1%	0.9%	35.2%	5
940	Texas	May-97	26.6%	2.9%	0.2%	1.6%	5.1%	63.5%	51
941	Florida	May-95	48.3%	1.0%	1.1%	2.6%	2.2%	44.7%	40
947	Michigan	Sep-02	67.5%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	1
949	California	Apr-98	50.5%	4.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.5%	40.8%	43
951	California	Jul-04	58.4%	4.1%	0.9%	2.6%	1.3%	32.7%	39
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	52.0%	1.3%	0.5%	2.4%	0.4%	43.3%	36
954	Florida	Sep-95	49.8%	4.9%	0.9%	4.2%	1.0%	39.2%	43
956	Texas	Jul-97	42.5%	2.9%	0.3%	2.8%	2.9%	48.7%	29
970	Colorado	Apr-95	40.5%	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%	55.1%	47
971	Oregon	Oct-00	38.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.9%	0.4%	57.3%	23
972	Texas	Sep-96	49.3%	1.3%	0.6%	2.9%	2.5%	43.4%	42
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	51.1%	0.8%	2.4%	2.8%	0.3%	42.6%	40
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	40.1%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	0.4%	54.6%	40
979	Texas	Feb-00	24.8%	4.0%	0.8%	1.7%	2.0%	66.7%	39
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	47.5%	5.1%	0.1%	3.9%	0.7%	42.7%	15
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	34.8%	1.2%	1.3%	3.0%	1.0%	58.7%	34
989	Michigan	Apr-01	32.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	62.4%	42

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006.

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	2,266	112	2,022	26	1,311	43	408	7
202	2,860	76	827	21	889	53	185	7
203	2,339	97	2,800	22	1,349	51	328	7
205	1,691	129	1,613	20	1,133	79	553	13
206	1,989	86	1,121	22	1,132	44	259	7
207	1,463	52	1,569	27	767	48	590	8
208	1,656	68	2,229	36	870	38	933	20
209	1,273	61	1,913	24	963	47	591	12
210	1,778	109	1,261	19	1,288	57	74	7
212	5,605	230	1,257	25	59	6	1	4
213	1,156	70	1,076	32	538	32	456	7
214	2,077	151	1,829	30	1,719	76	255	7
215	3,282	132	1,992	26	1,215	54	290	7
216	1,333	74	1,307	18	771	38	566	9
217	1,069	44	2,633	28	738	31	669	12
218	647	27	2,981	54	393	22	572	9
219	733	29	980	18	515	24	362	11
224	141	5	334	14	180	14	290	8
225	888	61	859	18	594	56	362	11
228	408	59	814	14	316	32	348	13
229	629	31	1,356	18	413	40	677	12
231	803	29	1,634	20	363	21	701	9
234	8	0	51	6	1	0	80	3
239	913	57	654	12	654	28	444	9
240	790	28	1,552	27	871	38	332	12
248	1,924	112	2,449	22	1,181	34	343	7
251	742	40	990	21	441	41	277	11
252	1,062	84	1,973	15	616	34	847	13
253	1,208	77	1,233	23	689	31	131	7
254	655	57	1,618	25	538	28	586	12
256	1,312	104	1,871	22	1,013	91	1,113	14
260	630	26	997	17	408	12	580	8
262	1,122	47	2,104	22	550	18	341	8
267	842	44	2,726	28	847	57	303	7
269	820	33	982	22	473	23	572	12
270	1,194	95	3,274	27	688	59	946	13
276	373	36	765	17	189	11	356	12
281	2,309	180	2,857	26	1,119	46	87	7
301	3,304	123	1,878	25	1,138	31	208	10
302	1,546	43	1,292	20	653	33	154	7
303	3,772	194	1,818	20	1,257	30	82	8
304	1,392	47	2,340	20	908	57	730	17
305	2,783	253	1,097	25	1,116	63	292	9
307	533	25	1,393	23	356	16	1,060	14
308	308	21	1,844	36	218	8	605	7
309	1,333	41	2,308	36	604	19	406	11
310	3,045	145	2,058	34	1,779	82	401	7
312	2,378	108	1,418	24	599	30	844	8
313	1,455	92	1,433	19	1,133	100	754	7
314	1,931	125	1,528	17	1,306	57	354	8
315	1,274	42	2,266	24	848	41	385	8
316	565	27	1,062	12	424	19	126	10
317	1,895	112	2,180	27	1,176	34	298	9
318	1,083	92	1,996	22	755	57	1,109	10
319	833	40	1,633	48	465	19	404	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	526	33	1,892	40	290	31	369	11
321	877	45	977	26	744	35	189	8
323	1,665	105	2,664	33	1,297	82	279	7
325	388	24	1,029	19	234	10	215	12
330	1,777	87	2,514	24	1,211	39	911	12
334	980	82	1,595	28	535	49	842	11
336	1,894	111	2,081	33	1,106	66	714	12
337	935	63	1,580	23	658	49	981	10
339	25	1	211	11	67	1	162	4
340	0	0	0	0	76	9	44	3
347	241	20	660	26	1,297	98	483	7
351	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	1
352	1,140	85	1,194	15	847	50	636	10
360	2,099	117	2,365	39	1,036	43	609	8
361	584	38	1,078	19	484	30	1,020	12
386	694	41	834	22	515	30	326	10
401	1,912	59	1,566	14	754	33	224	7
402	1,683	75	3,374	37	919	42	839	10
404	2,100	112	934	27	1,790	162	389	9
405	1,295	76	1,988	23	781	38	514	13
406	861	39	3,273	32	542	27	989	6
407	1,967	172	1,695	28	1,189	65	256	8
408	2,415	134	1,746	25	1,225	50	485	8
409	555	47	1,100	18	436	27	312	11
410	3,658	156	1,611	24	1,119	37	153	8
412	1,661	99	2,376	20	1,005	33	359	7
413	1,706	36	1,864	22	495	22	175	9
414	1,215	57	985	13	757	43	303	8
415	2,158	115	2,356	28	1,014	46	381	8
417	829	46	1,959	29	579	34	775	12
419	1,485	91	2,698	38	999	32	937	12
423	1,262	72	1,790	25	906	50	740	15
424	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
425	1,647	107	1,544	22	710	31	169	7
430	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
432	299	24	973	16	266	12	182	7
434	691	54	904	13	390	26	413	9
435	580	27	1,509	27	332	12	786	15
440	1,362	85	2,135	23	711	21	452	10
443	1,166	36	2,656	25	1,249	55	458	8
469	416	30	1,169	26	489	35	66	7
478	610	60	699	19	400	32	427	10
479	605	38	1,194	22	488	33	516	6
480	2,000	111	892	18	848	43	222	8
484	1,101	29	3,619	35	602	24	261	9
501	1,114	52	1,524	22	655	42	781	10
502	1,289	104	1,134	18	943	57	490	11
503	2,697	150	2,434	38	1,329	44	251	6
504	1,203	217	983	17	840	75	381	8
505	1,932	81	2,228	27	1,195	58	959	15
507	673	27	3,101	58	448	74	598	11
508	2,960	127	2,643	27	1,171	41	254	7
509	1,343	85	2,188	28	803	41	779	13
510	1,830	95	2,070	23	1,179	56	628	8
512	2,066	145	1,724	24	1,123	45	349	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
513	1,918	77	1,515	20	1,169	83	428	7
515	1,224	42	1,225	33	537	12	279	9
516	1,624	80	1,403	26	1,289	38	565	7
517	1,128	35	1,318	30	602	23	539	11
518	1,432	56	2,186	30	835	34	259	9
520	1,414	56	1,058	23	787	44	503	9
530	1,271	49	2,649	27	744	28	514	13
540	1,463	64	1,201	26	977	56	838	13
541	1,446	80	2,400	37	912	41	973	15
551	0	0	3	2	106	7	76	4
559	1,169	66	2,269	22	924	46	333	8
561	1,710	123	951	24	1,002	57	405	8
562	1,367	80	1,896	29	1,007	57	366	7
563	446	41	1,264	40	296	12	230	7
567	55	0	635	15	27	1	144	6
570	1,391	143	2,045	29	831	30	628	11
571	174	7	305	20	427	17	105	6
573	851	53	2,705	25	636	33	743	14
574	649	27	898	20	421	15	510	9
580	539	43	3,855	28	398	21	1,209	16
585	1,500	11	1,110	17	687	27	243	8
586	769	37	1,004	20	638	20	603	7
601	1,306	90	3,318	23	949	83	1,242	15
602	2,291	95	970	18	1,361	75	597	8
603	2,179	56	2,654	23	882	32	710	10
605	705	39	3,221	61	478	14	873	6
606	741	34	2,222	18	425	34	953	16
607	698	21	1,366	16	436	12	247	8
608	969	39	1,560	37	715	22	666	12
609	1,753	65	1,877	24	1,358	50	389	7
610	3,025	131	2,206	33	1,148	35	223	8
612	1,196	50	827	25	1,165	50	340	8
614	1,976	93	2,056	23	1,084	34	256	8
615	1,866	97	1,972	21	1,105	57	181	10
616	1,000	48	1,100	18	655	27	346	11
617	3,097	191	2,244	26	1,270	44	327	7
618	976	40	2,710	29	741	58	575	14
619	1,585	85	1,352	22	1,400	62	441	7
620	502	38	3,247	37	362	17	972	16
623	759	46	450	16	402	22	122	8
626	1,440	64	1,805	33	1,080	55	275	7
630	2,225	114	2,252	21	1,200	43	1,216	8
631	1,722	114	2,402	25	918	31	282	7
636	826	41	1,594	15	261	9	265	8
641	409	38	2,230	49	260	18	702	11
646	1,063	70	648	29	1,610	130	576	7
650	1,726	76	2,345	24	685	27	306	8
651	1,553	78	1,036	30	611	30	134	8
660	284	26	2,585	31	221	16	610	15
661	1,031	59	1,657	28	821	34	256	8
662	888	61	3,001	32	565	56	1,422	15
670	22	2	111	1	33	6	58	3
671	92	0	230	2	93	7	101	4
678	1,551	117	3,280	36	1,417	96	272	13
682	71	3	280	10	128	14	81	5

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
701	610	33	3,285	52	416	12	990	9
702	1,999	142	995	22	1,359	60	173	8
703	3,753	145	1,759	27	1,383	30	119	7
704	2,387	154	2,134	30	1,320	108	655	8
706	1,702	79	1,959	39	1,110	93	987	21
707	1,559	75	2,647	26	881	33	425	12
708	1,471	84	2,139	21	984	45	812	8
712	530	26	2,608	81	277	12	655	15
713	2,915	194	1,879	21	1,197	64	85	7
714	2,210	107	2,046	32	1,683	68	379	7
715	894	31	2,349	55	560	35	1,602	16
716	1,321	54	1,443	16	840	34	313	9
717	1,937	78	1,956	25	1,199	40	313	7
718	4,125	249	2,032	25	773	50	103	7
719	1,281	96	1,241	27	630	29	457	12
720	955	54	972	15	769	52	416	7
724	1,301	118	3,510	33	793	23	494	11
727	1,490	71	965	23	848	39	381	9
731	440	20	1,257	19	313	20	643	11
732	2,570	124	2,542	23	1,121	46	333	8
734	1,452	62	2,220	26	1,020	35	315	8
740	1,119	50	2,405	28	683	27	891	17
754	29	0	1	1	109	13	18	2
757	2,150	87	1,235	13	1,226	77	607	8
760	1,791	85	2,066	32	1,305	53	407	10
763	1,012	45	981	29	311	14	69	8
765	986	46	2,440	36	616	29	1,007	12
770	3,268	199	1,928	26	1,081	47	88	9
772	622	29	459	18	354	18	265	9
773	1,797	137	1,833	23	1,535	133	850	9
774	110	4	715	22	330	13	518	7
775	1,748	35	1,319	20	471	21	347	12
781	2,396	119	3,371	25	603	18	366	7
785	667	42	3,258	35	467	21	817	14
786	481	21	722	26	946	108	282	8
787	1,520	44	1,180	4	1,929	172	1,075	6
801	3,182	135	1,867	16	1,254	52	367	7
802	1,717	26	2,102	14	321	25	235	5
803	1,711	79	1,480	31	976	70	769	14
804	1,748	80	1,215	18	926	41	461	9
805	1,683	72	2,056	29	1,076	46	624	8
806	623	52	2,443	30	506	22	714	12
808	1,723	47	1,264	7	998	42	269	5
810	686	48	1,408	19	641	19	411	9
812	1,274	90	2,353	32	809	44	993	12
813	1,926	93	1,100	26	1,072	58	461	9
814	1,311	40	2,328	22	687	19	596	14
815	1,544	58	3,005	43	1,028	36	547	14
816	1,377	98	2,247	22	973	41	270	12
817	2,047	148	2,921	30	1,251	50	107	7
818	2,210	117	1,910	32	1,474	58	330	7
828	1,151	71	1,502	22	704	33	715	11
830	475	40	1,493	23	279	16	477	13
831	731	36	1,232	23	462	19	230	8
832	591	24	1,121	23	1,405	128	371	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	1,509	82	1,757	28	1,012	63	838	10
845	1,365	60	1,725	30	692	21	398	11
847	3,111	144	2,789	22	1,311	34	547	8
848	1	0	15	6	109	9	82	5
850	1,425	131	2,051	26	1,014	79	691	15
856	1,423	65	2,183	25	539	22	171	7
857	33	2	245	16	111	10	217	7
858	1,272	58	1,210	19	485	17	159	7
859	1,069	41	1,789	25	731	43	522	14
860	1,992	72	3,281	17	1,162	41	323	8
862	15	0	28	12	187	17	270	7
863	803	40	1,100	25	516	24	625	10
864	1,278	88	1,481	23	876	40	519	7
865	839	51	898	16	619	22	178	9
870	693	58	3,082	27	591	40	1,421	16
901	1,322	79	840	15	906	68	255	9
903	1,164	78	2,416	34	830	41	918	17
904	1,620	100	1,190	22	1,083	82	382	9
906	410	10	1,268	16	147	19	919	6
907	807	29	3,119	23	360	19	421	11
908	1,373	95	2,288	23	1,042	34	627	8
909	1,570	85	1,251	28	1,237	55	370	7
910	1,281	119	1,975	23	878	51	952	10
912	795	55	1,040	27	597	49	742	15
913	984	59	1,362	24	574	27	163	10
914	1,449	54	1,587	27	883	22	586	8
915	630	46	557	14	431	27	174	10
916	2,106	96	1,725	25	1,255	59	357	9
917	587	16	273	15	2,866	120	428	7
918	1,280	76	2,878	42	869	40	786	14
919	2,188	111	2,114	25	1,209	51	598	10
920	1,152	46	1,882	35	774	25	902	16
925	1,429	64	2,136	22	724	23	366	8
928	862	25	1,388	28	536	19	690	14
931	661	33	1,670	22	511	30	634	13
936	541	26	978	17	315	16	294	11
937	1,319	58	2,345	26	909	46	652	11
939	0	0	0	0	94	10	59	5
940	482	34	1,519	32	311	14	327	14
941	935	46	788	23	585	23	440	10
947	0	0	0	0	203	0	59	1
949	1,561	73	1,305	28	758	24	195	7
951	1,116	55	847	27	1,089	43	302	7
952	1,285	62	1,125	27	251	10	45	7
954	2,146	180	1,550	28	1,281	78	384	8
956	907	57	937	18	737	52	525	8
970	1,221	70	1,714	29	681	26	821	13
971	100	4	302	16	175	10	115	7
972	3,112	193	2,673	29	634	28	50	7
973	2,965	180	2,564	29	1,141	42	236	7
978	2,196	80	3,405	29	760	30	371	7
979	464	24	1,056	21	322	17	433	10
980	36	0	46	9	80	9	58	6
985	703	65	1,226	18	488	38	626	13
989	1,134	40	1,907	24	538	29	1,061	14

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 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	516	9,608	5.37	1,058	5,749	18.40
Alaska	0	0	NM	9	10	90.00
Arizona	749	11,873	6.31	1,343	6,075	22.11
Arkansas	424	5,526	7.67	294	3,861	7.61
California	8,122	103,041	7.88	10,518	38,507	27.31
Colorado	838	12,419	6.75	662	4,989	13.27
Connecticut	857	11,127	7.70	820	3,291	24.92
Delaware	388	2,696	14.39	217	858	25.29
District of Columbia	198	3,944	5.02	387	1,146	33.77
Florida	3,880	41,710	9.30	4,840	21,819	22.18
Georgia	1,277	21,280	6.00	1,642	10,454	15.71
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	70	3,060	2.29	229	1,325	17.28
Idaho	145	2,910	4.98	207	1,590	13.02
Illinois	5,474	35,623	15.37	3,028	16,115	18.79
Indiana	1,397	15,036	9.29	1,068	7,221	14.79
Iowa	330	5,137	6.42	451	3,561	12.66
Kansas	415	8,135	5.10	488	3,524	13.85
Kentucky	536	9,841	5.45	789	4,994	15.80
Louisiana	618	10,568	5.85	1,325	6,067	21.84
Maine	318	2,377	13.38	277	1,338	20.70
Maryland	1,736	16,990	10.22	1,513	5,778	26.19
Massachusetts	3,071	28,235	10.88	1,700	7,470	22.76
Michigan	2,825	25,412	11.12	2,639	13,649	19.33
Minnesota	942	13,407	7.03	720	5,697	12.64
Mississippi	420	6,664	6.30	325	3,799	8.55
Missouri	1,289	15,808	8.15	1,119	6,944	16.11
Montana	135	1,870	7.22	33	1,064	3.10
Nebraska	117	3,022	3.87	181	1,978	9.15
Nevada	276	6,069	4.55	763	2,380	32.06
New Hampshire	647	4,506	14.36	275	1,630	16.87
New Jersey	3,237	27,231	11.89	2,298	9,932	23.14
New Mexico	123	2,884	4.26	364	1,872	19.44
New York	5,549	45,860	12.10	6,641	19,832	33.49
North Carolina	1,502	20,361	7.38	1,502	10,723	14.01
North Dakota	15	769	1.95	29	480	6.04
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	2,237	28,526	7.84	1,450	13,269	10.93
Oklahoma	446	9,719	4.59	698	4,026	17.34
Oregon	483	7,930	6.09	791	3,644	21.71
Pennsylvania	4,439	36,166	12.27	3,052	11,997	25.44
Puerto Rico	59	1,307	4.51	473	2,580	18.33
Rhode Island	274	3,294	8.32	236	1,022	23.09
South Carolina	655	8,548	7.66	634	4,903	12.93
South Dakota	20	1,004	1.99	46	759	6.06
Tennessee	1,282	13,851	9.26	1,028	6,943	14.81
Texas	4,007	63,890	6.27	5,962	22,799	26.15
Utah	921	6,480	14.21	319	2,563	12.45
Vermont	176	2,772	6.35	165	572	28.85
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	1,651	17,071	9.67	1,945	8,745	22.24
Washington	1,002	17,564	5.70	1,294	6,666	19.41
West Virginia	298	2,643	11.28	227	1,524	14.90
Wisconsin	917	10,599	8.65	434	5,929	7.32
Wyoming	60	1,033	5.81	12	702	1.71
Totals	67,363	767,396	8.8%	68,520	334,365	20.5%

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 December 31, 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	87	2,806,305	3,771,000	74.4%	7,640,000	36.7%	37.7%	3,869,000
Cellular/PCS	572	36,043,613	51,840,000	69.5%	100,790,000	35.8%	33.8%	48,950,000
CLEC	911	15,299,546	40,697,000	37.6%	217,640,000	7.0%	30.6%	176,943,000
Total	1,570	54,149,464	96,308,000	56.2%	326,070,000	16.6%	39.6%	229,762,000

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 April 18, 2006.

NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

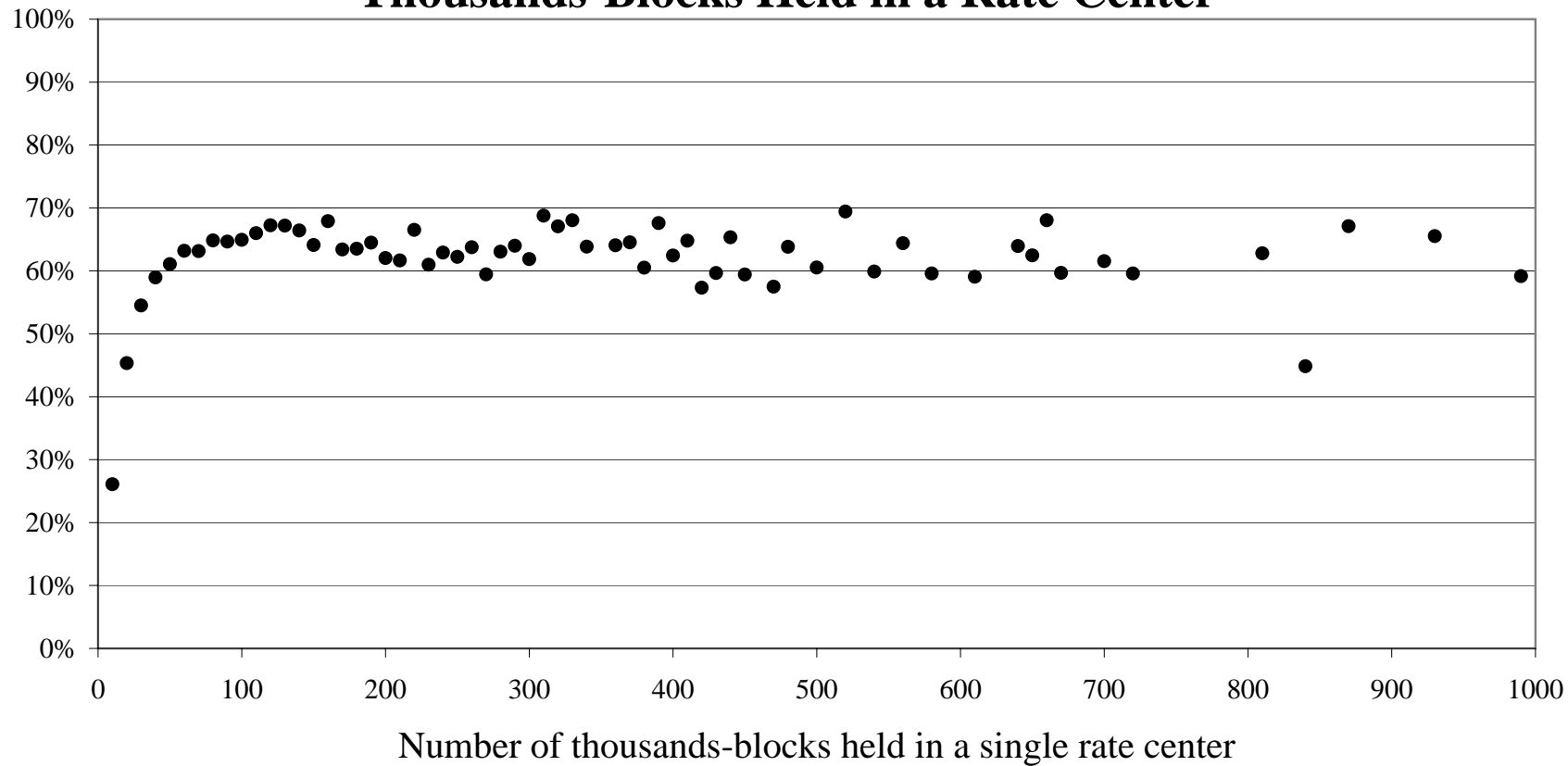
Table 10**Number Utilization for Specialized Nong Geographic Area Codes as of December 31, 2005**

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	1,633	535	7	1,270	23	2,702	6,170	514
	26.5%	8.7%	0.1%	20.6%	0.4%	43.8%	100.0%	
900	336	2	0	0	0	252	590	58
	57.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.6%	100.0%	

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

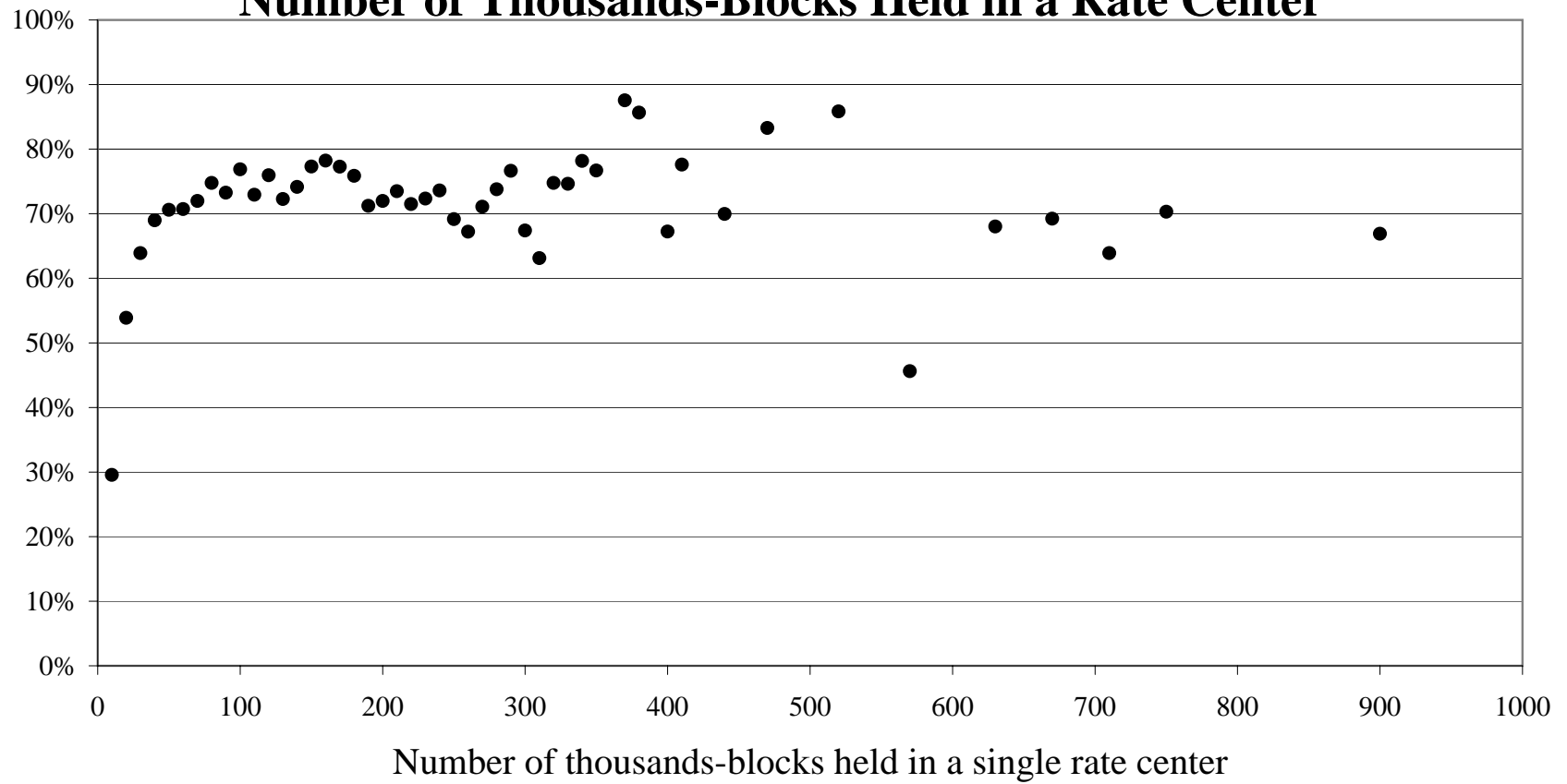
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006.

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



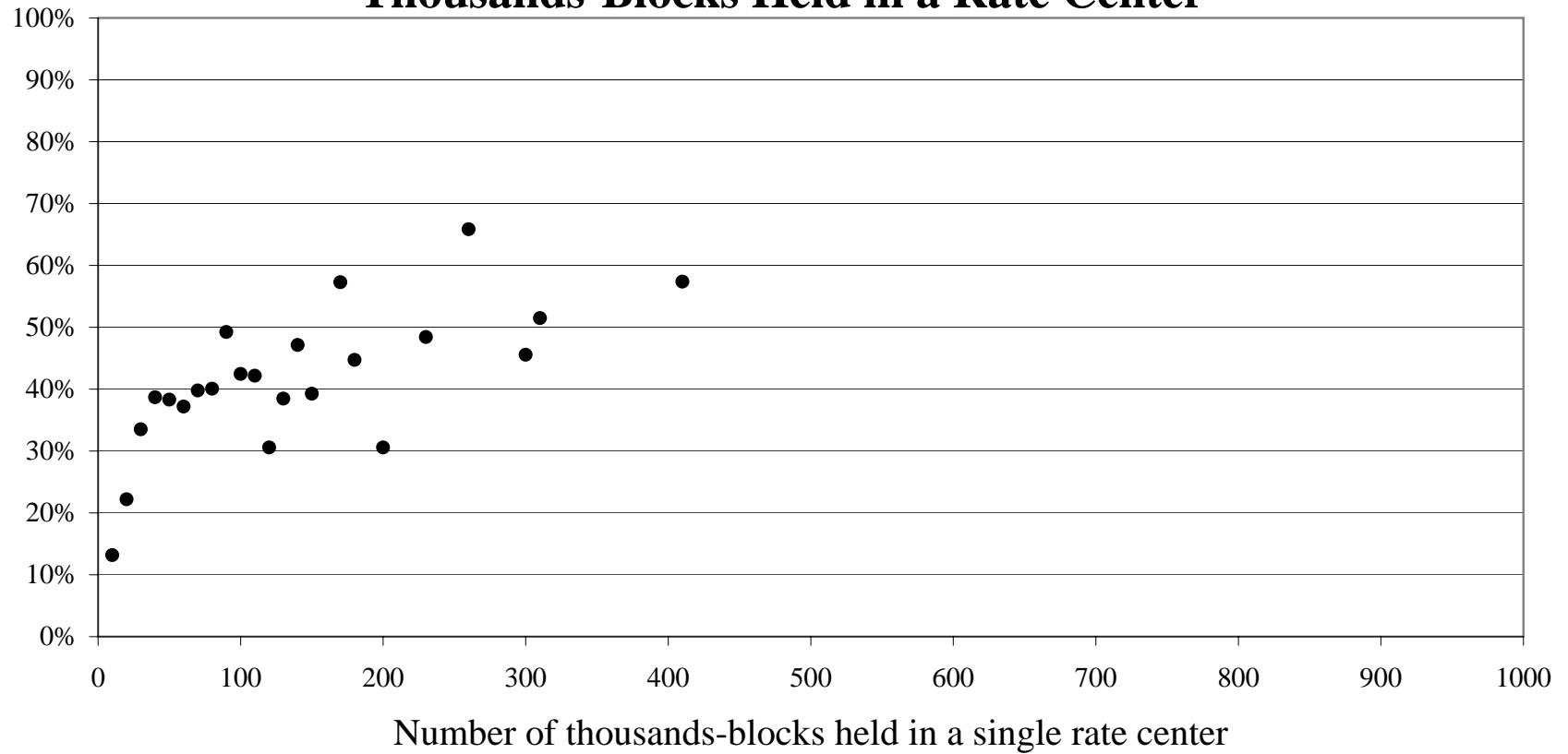
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



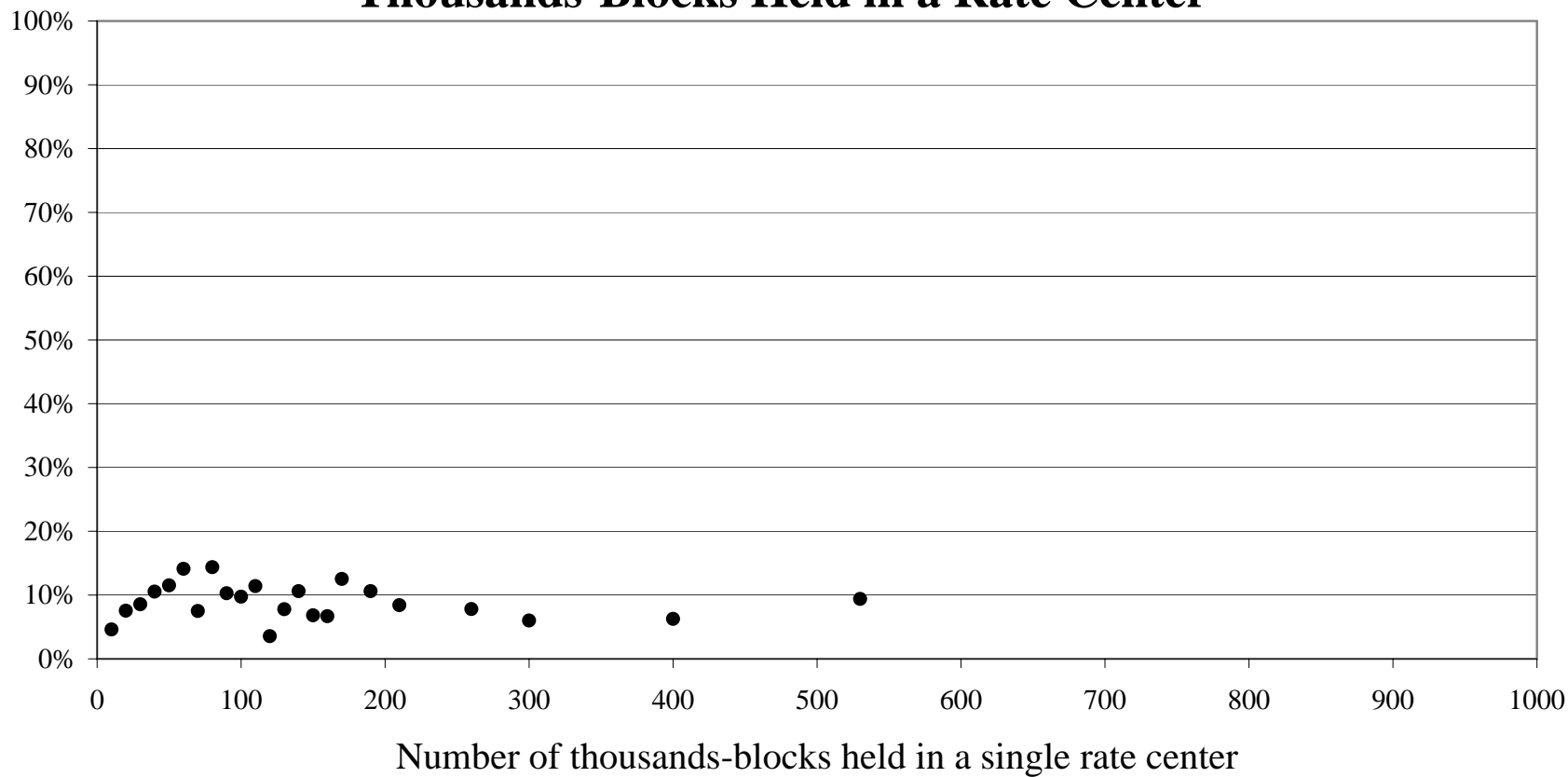
Note: number of thousands-blocks has
been rounded to the nearest ten.

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	✓	✓	✓	128,960
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		388
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	4,345
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	190
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			361
NANPA		✓		800
LERG			✓	80
Total NXXs in Database.	129,899	134,493	133,575	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of July 1, 2006; the LERG, as of July 1, 2006; NRUF December 31, 2005 database (NRUF forms filed as of April 18, 2006).

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%
December 2005	52.4%	59.1%	19.7%	8.6%	43.4%

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
2006 Q1	1,165	194	971
2006 Q2	944	175	769

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

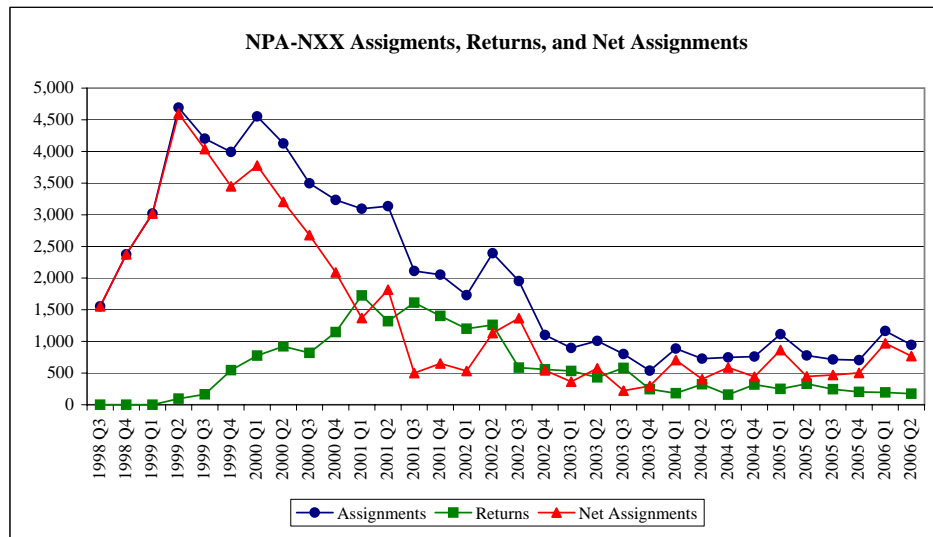


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started¹

Month	Wireline to Wireline (thousands)	Wireline to Wireless (thousands)	Wireless to Wireless ² (thousands)	Wireless to Wireline	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
2006 January	1,242	37	879	4	2,162
February	1,347	22	807	3	2,178
March	1,422	19	876	2	2,319
April	1,095	19	747	2	1,863
May	1,213	46	813	2	2,073
June	1,010	30	862	2	1,904
Cumulative Total	29,779	1,817	25,356	54	57,004

* 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	Wireline to	Wireline to	Wireless to	Wireless to	Total
		Wireline	Wireless	Wireless	Wireline	
		(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	37,608	1,246	16,101	29	54,983
2006	First	40,194	1,272	17,577	34	59,077
	Second	42,130	1,333	19,032	42	62,538

* Wireless portability started November 24, 2003. All ports before then are considered to be wireline to wireline ports, even though some of those ports appear to involve wireless companies. A small, but unknown, number of those ports were test ports; the rest appear to be artifacts of divining the carrier type through the use of the carrier's operating company number.

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
June 30, 2006²

Ported During Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)	
1998	First	0 ³	*	*	*
	Second	3	*	*	*
	Third	40	*	*	*
	Fourth	134	*	*	*
1999	First	225	*	*	*
	Second	348	*	*	*
	Third	390	*	*	*
	Fourth	495	*	*	*
2000	First	538	*	*	*
	Second	586	*	*	*
	Third	729	*	*	*
	Fourth	845	*	*	*
2001	First	830	*	*	*
	Second	1,006	*	*	*
	Third	1,059	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,229	*	*	*
2002	First	1,089	*	*	*
	Second	1,211	*	*	*
	Third	1,629	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,623	*	*	*
2003	First	1,205	*	*	*
	Second	1,271	*	*	*
	Third	1,317	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,255	10	505	1
2004	First	1,732	124	1,180	1
	Second	1,689	123	1,422	2
	Third	1,789	202	1,747	6
	Fourth	1,723	224	1,831	3
2005	First	2,170	168	1,699	2
	Second	2,350	114	1,858	2
	Third	2,683	118	2,143	3
	Fourth	2,494	80	2,219	9
2006	First	3,473	69	2,197	4
	Second	2,985	94	2,230	3

* Wireless portability started November 24, 2003. All ports before then are considered to be wireline to wireline ports, even though some of those ports appear to involve wireless companies. A small, but unknown, number of those ports were test ports; the rest appear to be artifacts of divining the carrier type through the use of the carrier's operating company number.

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.

Table 17
Ports Between Carrier Types, June 30, 2006
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	297	54	197	0 ¹	548
Alaska	*	*	23	*	156
Arizona	1,049	10	439	2	1,500
Arkansas	167	29	72	0 ¹	267
California	7,260	37	2,793	4	10,094
Colorado	872	16	379	1	1,268
Connecticut	480	15	201	0 ¹	696
Delaware	276	1	45	*	321
District of Columbia	335	3	80	1	420
Florida	1,861	106	1,394	2	3,363
Georgia	1,084	139	600	4	1,827
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	161	*	103	*	266
Idaho	122	7	78	0 ¹	207
Illinois	2,039	38	923	1	3,001
Indiana	412	47	271	0 ¹	731
Iowa	225	16	125	0 ¹	367
Kansas	357	45	128	0 ¹	530
Kentucky	244	51	183	0 ¹	479
Louisiana	410	10	218	0 ¹	639
Maine	153	17	58	0 ¹	228
Maryland	693	5	377	0 ¹	1,075
Massachusetts	1,797	22	472	1	2,291
Michigan	1,289	19	613	1	1,922
Minnesota	1,053	16	367	0 ¹	1,436
Mississippi	87	56	92	0 ¹	234
Missouri	552	41	306	0 ¹	900
Montana	35	12	29	1	76
Nebraska	208	9	74	0 ¹	291
Nevada	262	5	165	1	432
New Hampshire	250	8	69	0 ¹	328
New Jersey	1,091	8	602	1	1,703
New Mexico	91	9	78	0 ¹	178
New York	3,760	36	1,425	3	5,223
North Carolina	836	75	453	1	1,366
North Dakota	40	1	23	0 ¹	65
Ohio	1,043	29	682	2	1,756
Oklahoma	314	44	228	2	588
Oregon	483	18	233	0 ¹	735
Pennsylvania	2,127	13	734	1	2,874
Puerto Rico	*	*	205	*	222
Rhode Island	220	4	73	0 ¹	298
South Carolina	314	14	187	0 ¹	515
South Dakota	78	3	26	0 ¹	106
Tennessee	668	24	352	0 ¹	1,044
Texas	2,911	134	1,339	6	4,390
Utah	668	11	202	0 ¹	881
Vermont	76	5	14	0 ¹	95
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,224	14	541	1	1,780
Washington	1,235	21	441	1	1,698
West Virginia	118	*	46	*	169
Wisconsin	658	13	263	1	934
Wyoming	11	*	11	*	25
Total	42,130	1,333	19,032	42	62,538

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.

** Indicates a number between 1 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.

Table 18
Number of Carriers Porting or Receiving Ports as of June 30, 2006

State	Wireline to Wireline Ports		Wireline to Wireless Ports		Wireless to Wireless Ports		Wireless to Wireline Ports	
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving
Alabama	30	25	26	14	17	15	11	14
Alaska	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3
Arizona	29	25	21	12	13	11	8	12
Arkansas	17	15	11	10	11	10	6	5
California	53	49	38	14	19	15	12	30
Colorado	32	30	20	12	16	13	11	14
Connecticut	30	25	15	6	7	7	7	9
Delaware	20	22	7	6	6	6	5	3
District of Columbia	29	27	6	6	6	6	6	14
Florida	76	67	41	11	13	12	9	22
Georgia	66	60	37	14	15	14	12	24
Guam	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	3
Idaho	21	17	14	12	19	15	11	6
Illinois	48	46	31	13	13	13	10	22
Indiana	35	43	30	10	10	12	9	17
Iowa	35	36	14	16	15	14	13	9
Kansas	28	26	27	14	15	14	10	11
Kentucky	37	41	16	16	18	18	11	9
Louisiana	37	30	17	9	14	11	9	12
Maine	15	16	12	8	8	8	7	8
Maryland	49	43	16	9	9	9	8	12
Massachusetts	43	36	24	7	7	7	6	17
Michigan	49	48	32	11	16	13	11	21
Minnesota	59	56	57	12	15	12	13	26
Mississippi	28	31	12	13	14	13	7	4
Missouri	39	33	20	12	14	13	8	15
Montana	13	13	8	6	10	6	6	6
Nebraska	16	16	10	11	13	12	10	4
Nevada	24	22	14	9	11	10	7	15
New Hampshire	25	20	10	8	9	8	8	9
New Jersey	41	34	22	6	6	6	6	13
New Mexico	17	13	7	10	13	12	9	4
New York	71	68	45	10	13	11	9	31
North Carolina	41	45	30	13	14	14	11	23
North Dakota	14	13	24	7	8	9	5	4
Ohio	47	46	38	14	17	15	13	18
Oklahoma	23	23	21	12	16	14	11	11
Oregon	32	34	31	13	13	12	11	16
Pennsylvania	60	49	37	11	14	13	10	19
Puerto Rico	1	2	1	7	8	9	6	2
Rhode Island	18	16	10	6	6	6	6	9
South Carolina	34	34	33	10	13	12	8	18
South Dakota	17	15	7	5	6	5	5	4
Tennessee	45	38	30	14	17	16	15	17
Texas	93	81	65	24	33	31	17	36
Utah	20	18	16	10	13	10	10	8
Vermont	9	9	6	5	6	5	4	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Virginia	54	48	27	13	13	14	11	20
Washington	42	41	33	11	14	12	11	15
West Virginia	18	16	5	12	15	15	6	3
Wisconsin	41	39	33	12	15	12	11	19
Wyoming	9	8	8	7	11	9	7	3
Unduplicated Total	614	652	537	100	144	128	80	299

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

Table 19
Percentage of Numbers Ported, as of December 31, 2005

State	Wireline Ports (thousands)	Wireline Assigned Numbers	Wireline Percent Ported (%)	Wireless Ports (thousands)	Wireless Assigned Numbers*	Wireless Percent Ported (%)	Total Ports (thousands)	Total Assigned Numbers*	Total Percent Ported (%)
Alabama	335	4,725	7.1	163	3,122	5.2	498	7,847	6.4
Alaska	131	807	16.3	19	360	5.2	150	1,166	12.8
Arizona	962	7,326	13.1	369	3,934	9.4	1,331	11,260	11.8
Arkansas	179	2,411	7.4	60	1,734	3.4	239	4,146	5.8
California	5,756	42,371	13.6	2,437	27,087	9.0	8,193	69,458	11.8
Colorado	873	7,229	12.1	322	3,337	9.7	1,195	10,566	11.3
Connecticut	445	4,332	10.3	171	2,510	6.8	616	6,842	9.0
Delaware	266	1,546	17.2	38	653	5.8	303	2,198	13.8
District of Columbia	326	2,860	11.4	68	889	7.7	394	3,749	10.5
Florida	1,739	21,563	8.1	1,158	13,876	8.3	2,897	35,438	8.2
Georgia	1,124	10,654	10.6	517	6,808	7.6	1,641	17,463	9.4
Guam	0	92	0.0	0	93	0.0	0	184	0.0
Hawaii	147	1,723	8.5	86	998	8.6	233	2,721	8.6
Idaho	126	1,656	7.6	62	870	7.2	188	2,526	7.5
Illinois	1,928	16,045	12.0	778	8,920	8.7	2,705	24,965	10.8
Indiana	409	6,167	6.6	223	3,945	5.6	631	10,112	6.2
Iowa	226	3,443	6.6	101	1,835	5.5	327	5,278	6.2
Kansas	358	2,718	13.2	103	1,828	5.7	461	4,546	10.2
Kentucky	267	4,293	6.2	157	2,788	5.6	425	7,081	6.0
Louisiana	410	4,811	8.5	182	3,334	5.5	592	8,145	7.3
Maine	151	1,463	10.3	48	767	6.3	199	2,231	8.9
Maryland	623	8,918	7.0	318	4,377	7.3	941	13,295	7.1
Massachusetts	1,553	12,523	12.4	400	4,808	8.3	1,953	17,330	11.3
Michigan	1,210	11,581	10.5	490	7,591	6.5	1,701	19,172	8.9
Minnesota	1,029	6,892	14.9	309	3,469	8.9	1,338	10,361	12.9
Mississippi	134	2,602	5.2	76	1,830	4.1	210	4,433	4.7
Missouri	557	6,100	9.1	253	3,975	6.4	810	10,076	8.0
Montana	38	861	4.4	24	542	4.4	61	1,402	4.4
Nebraska	201	1,991	10.1	62	1,137	5.5	264	3,127	8.4
Nevada	224	3,747	6.0	138	1,831	7.6	362	5,578	6.5
New Hampshire	242	2,179	11.1	56	882	6.3	297	3,062	9.7
New Jersey	968	12,367	7.8	516	6,914	7.5	1,484	19,281	7.7
New Mexico	89	1,932	4.6	64	1,195	5.4	153	3,127	4.9
New York	3,447	24,007	14.4	1,217	14,033	8.7	4,664	38,040	12.3
North Carolina	816	10,000	8.2	385	5,912	6.5	1,202	15,912	7.6
North Dakota	40	610	6.5	19	416	4.5	59	1,026	5.7
Northern Marianas	0	22	0.0	0	33	0.0	0	56	0.0
Ohio	916	12,352	7.4	576	7,566	7.6	1,492	19,918	7.5
Oklahoma	333	3,114	10.7	212	2,048	10.3	545	5,161	10.6
Oregon	480	4,243	11.3	195	2,416	8.1	675	6,659	10.1
Pennsylvania	2,007	15,852	12.7	621	8,325	7.5	2,627	24,176	10.9
Puerto Rico	13	1,520	0.8	173	2,023	8.6	186	3,543	5.3
Rhode Island	218	1,912	11.4	62	754	8.2	280	2,666	10.5
South Carolina	290	4,498	6.5	153	2,863	5.3	443	7,361	6.0
South Dakota	74	705	10.5	21	478	4.4	95	1,183	8.0
Tennessee	654	6,390	10.2	295	4,359	6.8	948	10,749	8.8
Texas	2,743	25,147	10.9	1,150	16,044	7.2	3,893	41,191	9.5
Utah	658	3,763	17.5	168	1,586	10.6	826	5,349	15.4
Vermont	77	1,717	4.5	11	321	3.3	87	2,037	4.3
Virgin Islands	0	DNR	NA	0	76	0.0	0	76	0.0
Virginia	1,147	10,353	11.1	461	5,518	8.4	1,608	15,871	10.1
Washington	1,184	8,287	14.3	386	4,369	8.8	1,570	12,656	12.4
West Virginia	113	1,392	8.1	37	908	4.1	150	2,301	6.5
Wisconsin	611	5,352	11.4	212	3,357	6.3	823	8,709	9.4
Wyoming	6	533	1.2	9	356	2.5	15	889	1.7
Total	38,854	361,698	10.7	16,130	211,995	7.6	54,983	573,693	9.6

NA: Not applicable; DNR: Did not report.

* Paging Carriers are not required to port numbers.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of April 18, 2006. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 20**Telephone Numbers Assigned for Toll-Free Service (800, 888, 877, 866)**

Year	Month	Working 800 Numbers	Miscellaneous 800 Numbers ¹	Total 800 Numbers	Spare 800 Numbers Still Available
1993	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	December	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	December	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	December	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	December	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	December	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	December	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	December	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	December	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	December	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	December	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	June	22,292,943	1,113,803	23,406,746	8,243,254

Note: For individual month assignments through June 2003, see Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, *Trends in Telephone Service* (August 2003).

* Toll-free (800) service was initially offered by AT&T in 1967. On May 1, 1993, procedures for routing toll-free calls were changed and 800 numbers were made "portable" so customers who switched service providers could retain their numbers. Due to the growth in toll-free numbers, a new toll-free calling code, 888, was added in March 1996, which made it possible to assign about 8 million new toll-free numbers. A third toll-free calling code, 877, was added in April 1998; and a fourth toll-free code, 866, was added in July 2000.

¹ Miscellaneous numbers include those in the 800, 888, 877, and 866 service management systems maintained by Database Service Management, Inc., and categorized as reserved, assigned but not yet activated, recently disconnected, or suspended.

Table 21
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service

Year	Month	Working 800 Numbers	Miscellaneous 800 Numbers ¹	Total 800 Numbers	Spare 800 Numbers Still Available
1993	June	2,589,123	722,006	3,311,129	4,398,871
	September	2,818,262	639,547	3,457,809	4,252,191
	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	March	3,516,620	743,813	4,260,433	3,449,567
	June	3,933,037	792,698	4,725,735	2,984,265
	September	4,506,014	841,381	5,347,395	2,362,605
	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	March	5,528,723	793,771	6,322,494	1,387,506
	June	6,340,534	481,633	6,822,167	887,833
	September	6,503,018	437,215	6,940,233	769,767
	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	March	6,907,098	293,244	7,200,342	509,658
	June	6,986,821	324,899	7,311,720	398,280
	September	7,119,167	310,562	7,429,729	280,271
	December	7,272,819	343,905	7,616,724	93,276
1997	March	7,402,769	305,362	7,708,131	1,869
	June	7,415,591	293,802	7,709,393	607
	September	7,427,717	280,668	7,708,385	1,615
	December	7,429,160	267,429	7,696,589	13,411
1998	March	7,455,240	249,964	7,705,204	4,796
	June	7,480,468	227,041	7,707,509	2,491
	September	7,489,271	219,080	7,708,351	1,649
	December	7,487,529	215,267	7,702,796	7,204
1999	March	7,498,527	204,515	7,703,042	6,958
	June	7,502,118	207,061	7,709,179	821
	September	7,523,302	185,363	7,708,665	1,335
	December	7,505,737	202,416	7,708,153	1,847
2000	March	7,516,391	193,246	7,709,637	363
	June	7,570,082	139,444	7,709,526	474
	September	7,572,091	137,705	7,709,796	204
	December	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	March	7,434,621	264,967	7,699,588	10,412
	June	7,357,279	242,106	7,599,385	110,615
	September	7,383,111	164,881	7,547,992	162,008
	December	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	March	7,181,636	400,955	7,582,591	127,409
	June	7,234,847	282,005	7,516,852	193,148
	September	7,200,821	177,723	7,378,544	331,456
	December	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	March	7,182,120	224,536	7,406,656	303,344
	June	7,171,068	234,576	7,405,644	304,356
	September	7,031,806	222,846	7,254,652	455,348
	December	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	March	7,187,381	234,719	7,422,100	287,900
	June	7,181,216	187,107	7,368,323	341,677
	September	7,262,915	197,252	7,460,167	249,833
	December	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	March	7,267,936	234,679	7,502,615	207,385
	June	7,163,402	425,206	7,588,608	121,392
	September	7,160,678	495,326	7,656,004	53,996
	December	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	March	7,416,046	197,083	7,613,129	96,871
	June	7,330,416	317,525	7,647,941	62,059

See Table 20 notes.

Table 22
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service

Year	Month	Working 800 Numbers	Miscellaneous 800 Numbers ¹	Total 800 Numbers	Spare 800 Numbers Still Available
1996	March	267,874	568,574	836,448	7,143,552
	June	922,849	544,079	1,466,928	6,513,072
	September	1,641,519	590,345	2,231,864	5,748,136
	December	2,255,163	601,766	2,856,929	5,123,071
1997	March	2,857,608	661,164	3,518,772	4,461,228
	June	3,660,984	681,981	4,342,965	3,637,035
	September	4,776,688	774,431	5,551,119	2,428,881
	December	5,551,554	729,020	6,280,574	1,699,426
1998	March	6,167,479	728,415	6,895,894	1,084,106
	June	6,591,764	665,496	7,257,260	722,740
	September	6,898,718	612,254	7,510,972	469,028
	December	7,146,159	515,009	7,661,168	318,832
1999	March	7,278,531	495,904	7,774,435	205,565
	June	7,428,424	231,697	7,660,121	319,879
	September	7,601,867	211,318	7,813,185	166,815
	December	7,643,158	324,405	7,967,563	12,437
2000	March	7,685,423	230,035	7,915,458	64,542
	June	7,789,986	140,658	7,930,644	49,356
	September	7,806,252	173,588	7,979,840	160
	December	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	March	7,616,189	355,451	7,971,640	8,360
	June	7,548,761	270,198	7,818,959	161,041
	September	7,508,100	203,518	7,711,618	268,382
	December	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	March	6,964,624	577,910	7,542,534	437,466
	June	6,629,862	354,771	6,984,633	995,367
	September	6,682,043	92,050	6,774,093	1,205,907
	December	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	March	6,408,723	324,558	6,733,281	1,246,719
	June	6,228,846	251,701	6,480,547	1,499,453
	September	5,818,266	216,862	6,035,128	1,944,872
	December	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	March	5,680,105	133,824	5,813,929	2,166,071
	June	5,640,743	128,141	5,768,884	2,211,116
	September	5,716,957	210,068	5,927,025	2,052,975
	December	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	March	5,465,594	159,097	5,624,691	2,355,309
	June	5,306,927	296,729	5,603,656	2,376,344
	September	5,314,969	221,122	5,536,091	2,443,909
	December	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	March	5,049,966	321,175	5,371,141	2,608,859
	June	4,930,941	387,726	5,318,667	2,661,333

See Table 20 notes.

Table 23
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service

Year	Month	Working 800 Numbers	Miscellaneous 800 Numbers ¹	Total 800 Numbers	Spare 800 Numbers Still Available
1998	June	552,037	209,967	762,004	7,217,996
	September	1,072,046	206,714	1,278,760	6,701,240
	December	1,567,195	235,190	1,802,385	6,177,615
1999	March	2,141,228	329,044	2,470,272	5,509,728
	June	2,899,466	410,026	3,309,492	4,670,508
	September	3,755,361	436,433	4,191,794	3,788,206
	December	4,528,106	575,143	5,103,249	2,876,751
2000	March	5,436,297	598,702	6,034,999	1,945,001
	June	6,317,507	402,858	6,720,365	1,259,635
	September	6,539,180	496,015	7,035,195	944,805
	December	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	March	6,289,079	469,980	6,759,059	1,220,941
	June	6,094,898	715,097	6,809,995	1,170,005
	September	6,163,297	489,084	6,652,381	1,327,619
	December	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	March	6,174,529	340,472	6,515,001	1,464,999
	June	6,016,107	267,320	6,283,427	1,696,573
	September	5,656,158	275,722	5,931,880	2,048,120
	December	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	March	5,132,413	579,240	5,711,653	2,268,347
	June	4,791,792	376,236	5,168,028	2,811,972
	September	4,617,147	170,787	4,787,934	3,192,066
	December	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	March	4,528,716	163,856	4,692,572	3,287,428
	June	4,550,870	146,826	4,697,696	3,282,304
	September	4,537,840	214,197	4,752,037	3,227,963
	December	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	March	4,590,227	139,089	4,729,316	3,250,684
	June	4,498,452	232,477	4,730,929	3,249,071
	September	4,476,657	193,315	4,669,972	3,310,028
	December	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	March	4,387,383	178,974	4,566,357	3,413,643
	June	4,227,661	203,501	4,431,162	3,548,838

See Table 20 notes.

Table 24
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service

Year	Month	Working 800 Numbers	Miscellaneous 800 Numbers ¹	Total 800 Numbers	Spare 800 Numbers Still Available
2000	September	672,250	155,646	827,896	7,152,104
	December	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	March	1,652,602	361,888	2,014,490	5,965,510
	June	1,944,520	362,880	2,307,400	5,672,600
	September	2,256,792	308,801	2,565,593	5,414,407
	December	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	March	2,640,414	321,530	2,961,944	5,018,056
	June	2,864,605	219,232	3,083,837	4,896,163
	September	2,977,379	244,297	3,221,676	4,758,324
	December	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	March	3,461,686	299,700	3,761,386	4,218,614
	June	3,486,674	420,477	3,907,151	4,072,849
	September	3,609,244	265,446	3,874,690	4,105,310
	December	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	March	3,966,922	231,683	4,198,605	3,781,395
	June	4,281,378	263,560	4,544,938	3,435,062
	September	4,476,150	281,577	4,757,727	3,222,273
	December	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	March	5,015,324	267,412	5,282,736	2,697,264
	June	5,047,314	487,471	5,534,785	2,445,215
	September	5,259,730	352,226	5,611,956	2,368,044
	December	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	March	5,613,475	211,021	5,824,496	2,155,504
	June	5,803,925	205,051	6,008,976	1,971,024

See Table 20 notes.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2006)

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened
205	Alabama	Jan-47	229	Georgia	Aug-00	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	478	Georgia	Aug-00	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
256	Alabama	Mar-98	762	Georgia	May-06	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
251	Alabama	Jun-01	671	Guam	Jul-97	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
684	American Samoa	Oct-04	208	Idaho	Jan-47	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
520	Arizona	Mar-95	312	Illinois	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
480	Arizona	Mar-99	618	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
623	Arizona	Mar-99	815	Illinois	Jan-47	417	Missouri	Jan-50	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	573	Missouri	Jan-96	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	708	Illinois	Nov-89	660	Missouri	Oct-97	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	847	Illinois	Jan-96	636	Missouri	May-99	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	630	Illinois	Aug-96	406	Montana	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	224	Illinois	Jan-02	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
916	California	Jan-47	779	Illinois	Mar-07	702	Nevada	Jan-47	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
714	California	Jan-51	219	Indiana	Jan-47	775	Nevada	Dec-98	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
805	California	Jan-57	317	Indiana	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
209	California	Jan-58	812	Indiana	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
408	California	Jan-59	765	Indiana	Feb-97	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	214	Texas	Jan-47
707	California	Jan-59	260	Indiana	Jan-02	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	512	Texas	Jan-47
619	California	Jan-82	574	Indiana	Jan-02	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	713	Texas	Jan-47
818	California	Jan-84	319	Iowa	Jan-47	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	915	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	515	Iowa	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	817	Texas	Jan-53
310	California	Nov-91	712	Iowa	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	806	Texas	Jan-57
909	California	Nov-92	641	Iowa	Jul-00	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	409	Texas	Nov-82
562	California	Jan-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	903	Texas	Nov-90
760	California	Mar-97	316	Kansas	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	210	Texas	Nov-92
626	California	Jun-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	212	New York	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
650	California	Aug-97	785	Kansas	Jul-97	315	New York	Jan-47	281	Texas	Nov-96
530	California	Nov-97	620	Kansas	Feb-01	518	New York	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
925	California	Mar-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	716	New York	Jan-47	940	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	914	New York	Jan-47	830	Texas	Jul-97
323	California	Jun-98	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	516	New York	Jan-51	956	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	607	New York	Jan-54	832	Texas	Jan-99
559	California	Nov-98	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	718	New York	Sep-84	361	Texas	Feb-99
661	California	Feb-99	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	917	New York	Jan-92	469	Texas	Jul-99
858	California	Jun-99	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	646	New York	Jul-99	936	Texas	Feb-00
951	California	Jul-04	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	347	New York	Oct-99	979	Texas	Feb-00
424	California	Aug-06	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	631	New York	Nov-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
303	Colorado	Jan-47	207	Maine	Jan-47	845	New York	Jun-00	430	Texas	Feb-03
719	Colorado	Mar-88	301	Maryland	Jan-47	585	New York	Nov-01	325	Texas	Apr-03
970	Colorado	Apr-95	410	Maryland	Oct-91	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
720	Colorado	Jun-98	240	Maryland	Jun-97	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	801	Utah	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	443	Maryland	Jun-97	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	435	Utah	Sep-97
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	802	Vermont	Jan-47
302	Delaware	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	703	Virginia	Jan-47
305	Florida	Jan-47	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	804	Virginia	Jun-73
813	Florida	Jan-53	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
904	Florida	Jul-65	339	Massachusetts	May-01	670	Northern Marianas Is	Jul-97	757	Virginia	Jul-96
407	Florida	Apr-88	351	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
941	Florida	May-95	774	Massachusetts	May-01	419	Ohio	Jan-47	434	Virginia	Jun-01
954	Florida	Sep-95	857	Massachusetts	May-01	513	Ohio	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
352	Florida	Dec-95	313	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	206	Washington	Jan-47
561	Florida	May-96	517	Michigan	Jan-47	330	Ohio	Mar-96	509	Washington	Jan-57
850	Florida	Jun-97	616	Michigan	Jan-47	937	Ohio	Sep-96	360	Washington	Jan-95
786	Florida	Mar-98	906	Michigan	Jan-61	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
727	Florida	Jul-98	810	Michigan	Dec-93	740	Ohio	Dec-97	425	Washington	Apr-97
863	Florida	Sep-99	248	Michigan	May-97	234	Ohio	Oct-00	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
321	Florida	Nov-99	734	Michigan	Dec-97	567	Ohio	Jan-02	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
754	Florida	Aug-01	989	Michigan	Apr-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
772	Florida	Feb-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
239	Florida	Mar-02	269	Michigan	Jul-02	503	Oregon	Jan-47	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
404	Georgia	Jan-47	947	Michigan	Sep-02	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
912	Georgia	Jan-54	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00			
706	Georgia	May-92	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
770	Georgia	Aug-95	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
678	Georgia	Jan-98	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2006)

Location	Date	Previous Code	Added Code
Texas (Houston)	Jan-99	713	832
California	Feb-99	805	661
Texas	Feb-99	512	361
Arizona	Mar-99	602	480
Arizona	Mar-99	602	623
Kentucky	Apr-99	502	270
Mississippi	Apr-99	601	662
Alberta	May-99	403	780
Missouri	May-99	314	636
Michigan	Jun-99	616	231
Pennsylvania	Jun-99	610	484
California	Jun-99	619	858
New Jersey	Jun-99	609	856
New York (Manhattan)	Jul-99	212	646
Pennsylvania	Jul-99	215	267
Texas (Dallas)	Jul-99	214	469
Florida	Sep-99	941	863
Wisconsin	Sep-99	414	262
New York	Oct-99	718	347
Louisiana	Oct-99	318	337
Florida	Nov-99	407	321
New York	Nov-99	516	631
Tennessee	Nov-99	423	865
Texas	Feb-00	409	936
Texas	Feb-00	409	979
Minnesota	Feb-00	612	763
Minnesota	Feb-00	612	952
Virginia	Mar-00	703	571
Kentucky	Apr-00	606	859
New York	Jun-00	914	845
Iowa	Jul-00	515	641
Georgia	Aug-00	912	229
Georgia	Aug-00	912	478
Oregon	Oct-00	503	971
Texas	Oct-00	817	682
Ohio	Oct-00	330	234
Kansas	Feb-01	316	620
Louisiana	Feb-01	504	985
Tennessee	Feb-01	901	731
Florida	Feb-01	904	386
Ontario	Mar-01	416	647
Iowa	Mar-01	319	563
North Carolina	Apr-01	704	980
Michigan	Apr-01	517	989
Massachusetts	May-01	508	774

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2006)

Location	Date	Previous Code	Added Code
Massachusetts	May-01	617	857
Massachusetts	May-01	781	339
Massachusetts	May-01	978	351
Virginia	Jun-01	804	434
Ontario	Jun-01	905	289
Alabama	Jun-01	334	251
Arizona	Jun-01	520	928
Florida	Aug-01	954	754
Pennsylvania	Aug-01	412	878
Virginia	Sep-01	540	276
Puerto Rico	Sep-01	787	939
Michigan	Sep-01	810	586
British Columbia	Nov-01	604	778
New York	Nov-01	716	585
New Jersey	Dec-01	201	551
New Jersey	Dec-01	732	848
New Jersey	Dec-01	973	862
Ohio	Jan-02	419	567
Illinois	Jan-02	847	224
Indiana	Jan-02	219	260
Indiana	Jan-02	219	574
Arkansas	Jan-02	501	479
Florida	Feb-02	561	772
Florida	Mar-02	941	239
Michigan	Jul-02	616	269
Michigan	Sep-02	248	947
Texas	Feb-03	903	430
Texas	Apr-03	915	325
Texas	Apr-03	915	432
California	Jul-04	909	951
Mississippi	Mar-05	601	769
Dominican Republic	Aug-05	809	829
Georgia	May-06	706	762
California	Aug-06	310	424
Ontario	Oct-06	519	226
Quebec	Nov-06	514	438

Note: For years 1984 - 1998, see Industry Analysis Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, *Trends in Telephone Service* (August 2003).

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), which can be accessed at www.nanpa.com.

Table 27
Number of Digits Necessary to Dial Local and Toll Calls in the US (As of June 2006)

State	Local Calls		Toll Calls		Toll Calls Require Dialing 1 +
	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	
Alabama	7 ¹	10 ²	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Alaska	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Arizona	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Arkansas	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
California	7 ³	1 + 10	7 ³	1 + 10	No
Colorado	7 ⁴	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Connecticut	7 ⁵	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Delaware	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
District of Columbia	7	10	NA	1 + 10	Yes
Florida	7 ⁶	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Georgia	7 ⁷	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Hawaii	7	NA	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Idaho	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Illinois	7 ⁸	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Indiana	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Iowa	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Kansas	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Kentucky	7	10 ⁹	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Louisiana	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Maine	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
Maryland	10	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Massachusetts	10 ¹⁰	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Michigan	7 ¹¹	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Minnesota	7	10 ¹²	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Mississippi	7 ¹³	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Missouri	7 ¹⁴	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Montana	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Nebraska	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Nevada	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New Hampshire	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
New Jersey	10 ¹⁵	1 + 10	10 ¹⁵	1 + 10	No
New Mexico	7	NA	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New York	7 ¹⁶	1 + 10	7 ¹⁶	1 + 10	No
North Carolina	7 ¹⁷	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
North Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Ohio	7 ¹⁸	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oklahoma	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oregon	10 ¹⁹	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Pennsylvania	10 ²⁰	1 + 10 ²¹	10 ²⁰	1 + 10	No
Rhode Island	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
South Carolina	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
South Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Tennessee	7	10 ²²	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Texas	7 ²³	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Utah	7	10 ²⁴	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Vermont	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Virginia	7 ²⁵	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Washington	7 ²⁶	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
West Virginia	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wisconsin	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wyoming	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes

NA - Not Applicable.

Source: NPA database. The database is available at www.nanpa.com/area_codes/index.html.

Notes to Table 27

- ¹ In area code 659, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ² In area code 659, 1+10-digit dialing is used.
- ³ In area codes 424 and 310, 1+10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁴ In area codes 303 and 720, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁵ In area codes 475 and 959, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁶ In area codes 305, 321, 407, 689, 754, 786, and 954, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁷ In area codes 404, 470, 678, 762 and 770, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁸ In area codes 224, 331, 872, 464, 706 and 847, 1+ 10-digit dialing is used.
- ⁹ In area codes 270 and 502, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁰ In area code 413, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ¹¹ In area codes 248, 679 and 947, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹² In area codes 218, 320, and 507, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ¹³ In area codes 601 and 769, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁴ In area codes 557 and 975, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁵ In area codes 609, 856, and 908, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁶ In area codes 212, 347, 646, 718, and 917, 1+10 digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁷ In area codes 704, 980 and 984, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁸ In area codes 234, 283, 330, 380, 419, and 567, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁹ In area code 541, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁰ In area codes 570, 717, and 814, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²¹ In some area codes, local calls to some other area codes may be dialed using 10 digits.
- ²² In area codes 615 and 931, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²³ In area codes 214, 281, 430, 469, 682, 713, 817, 832, 903, and 972, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁴ In area code 435, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁵ In area codes 571 and 703, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁶ In area code 564, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

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

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- current telecommunications carrier
- potential telecommunications carrier
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- consultant, law firm, lobbyist
- other business customer
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- residential customer
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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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