Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF data as of December 31, 2006

Porting and Toll-Free data as of June 30, 2007

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February 2008

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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, 2006:

- Overall, 44.2% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 49.3%, down from 50.2% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 63.3%, up from 60.4% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 21.5%, up from 20.5% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 310 million telephone numbers.

[1] The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2006, was released in January 2007.

[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 2006, carriers returned 3.25 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

- In the first half of 2007, carriers returned 3.65 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

- Utahans port their numbers the most, porting 16.1% of their assigned numbers. Californians and Minnesotans are next, with 14.4% 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, 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 via 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, 2006. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through May 15, 2007.[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, 2007 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 about 134,000 NXXs. This is up from the 133,000 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2006). 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, 2006) appears to have garnered usable information on over 99% 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 May 15, 2007, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 616 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 691 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 691 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 86 million telephone numbers of the NXXs assigned to carriers. The quantity of ILEC assigned numbers is down slightly, reflecting the decreasing number of ILEC lines.[17] The quantity of cellular/PCS assigned numbers is up, reflecting that sector's growth. The quantity of CLEC assigned numbers continues to rise, in part, because of telephone service provided through voice over Internet protocol (VoIP).

Table 2 presents utilization statistics for carriers reporting at the thousands-block level (carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report at the thousands-block level). Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the 10,000 block level.[18] As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas (15% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (46% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

Table 4 shows utilization statistics on a state-by-state basis. As might be expected, states that are relatively rural and have low population densities have a lower percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end-user customers than in more urban, populous states. Again, carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include any of the NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

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[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 Table 1 of the most recent *Local Telephone Competition* report at *http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/comp.html.*

[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.

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 number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

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[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.

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 18.7%. With pooling, however, utilization was 60.2%, 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, 140 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, nearly 450 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 310 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for two specialized nongeographic area codes: 500 and 900. Area code 500 is used for "follow me" service, which, among other things, can be used to route an incoming call to different phone numbers, depending on the time of day. Area code 900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged the normal long distance rates set

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[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] Most recently, the Commission granted authority to the Idaho, Alabama and Wisconsin commissions to expand pooling to areas outside of the top 100 MSAs. *See Numbering Resource Optimization; Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, WC Docket 07-118, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, Order, 22 FCC Rcd 16081 (2007). The Commission also has sought comment on whether it should delegate authority to all states to implement mandatory pooling. *See 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 No. 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 that the carrier actually has in that rate center is then subtracted from the quantity calculated in step 3.

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, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called

[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.

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 of each quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of December 31, 2006, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported.

[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. Commission staff combines information from these databases into a single 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.

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.[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 December 2006, there were 23.5 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.

Additional Information

[33] Paging carriers are not required to port numbers.

[34] The dialing patterns for area codes are listed in the area code database, which can be found at http://www.nanpa.com/area_codes/index.html.

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 March 6, 2007. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through June 30, 2007 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.

Where a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC) has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as ILEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides

[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.

services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

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] Also, VoIP providers generally obtain NANP telephone numbers for their customers by partnering with a local exchange carrier, such as a CLEC, through a commercial arrangement rather than obtaining them directly from a numbering administrator.

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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, 2006

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	298,255	14,069	6,858	14,586	10,930	260,434	605,132	64,832
Cellular/PCS	240,404	2,862	1,304	11,478	3,071	120,485	379,603	47,882
CLEC	71,335	10,871	2,990	3,435	1,078	242,283	331,992	42,348
Paging	6,102	882	490	624	137	68,249	76,484	5,591
All Reporting Carriers	616,096	28,684	11,641	30,123	15,217	691,451	1,393,212	134,241[2]
ILEC	49.3%	2.3%	1.1%	2.4%	1.8%	43.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	63.3%	0.8%	0.3%	3.0%	0.8%	31.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	21.5%	3.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	73.0%	100.0%	
Paging	8.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	89.2%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	44.2%	2.1%	0.8%	2.2%	1.1%	49.6%	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	288,142	13,263	5,732	13,809	10,594	210,621	542,162	58,560
Cellular/PCS	238,603	2,770	1,089	11,314	2,971	114,467	371,214	47,073
CLEC	70,832	10,854	2,824	3,412	1,038	235,262	324,224	41,608
Paging	5,712	660	314	487	98	64,030	71,302	5,101
All Reporting Carriers	603,290	27,548	9,960	29,022	14,702	624,380	1,308,902	126,165[2]
ILEC	53.2%	2.5%	1.1%	2.6%	2.0%	38.9%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	64.3%	0.8%	0.3%	3.1%	0.8%	30.8%	100.0%	
CLEC	21.9%	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	72.6%	100.0%	
Paging	8.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	89.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	46.1%	2.1%	0.8%	2.2%	1.1%	47.7%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	10,113	807	1,126	777	336	49,813	62,970	6,296
Cellular/PCS	1,801	91	215	165	100	6,018	8,389	825
CLEC	503	16	165	23	40	7,021	7,768	775
Paging	390	222	175	136	39	4,220	5,183	490
All Reporting Carriers	12,807	1,136	1,681	1,100	515	67,071	84,310	8,376[2]
ILEC	16.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	79.1%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	21.5%	1.1%	2.6%	2.0%	1.2%	71.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.5%	0.2%	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%	90.4%	100.0%	
Paging	7.5%	4.3%	3.4%	2.6%	0.8%	81.4%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	15.2%	1.4%	2.0%	1.3%	0.6%	79.6%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007 (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. Where an RBOC has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as ILEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2006

State/jurisdiction	Assigned 000s	Assigned %	Intermediate 000s	Intermediate %	Reserved 000s	Reserved %	Aging 000s	Aging %	Administrative 000s	Administrative %	Available[1] 000s	Available[1] %	Total 000s
Alabama	8,674	40.2	509	2.4	307	1.4	488	2.3	287	1.3	11,289	52.4	21,554
Alaska	1,357	25.5	28	0.5	31	0.6	68	1.3	29	0.5	3,806	71.6	5,318
American Samoa	18	90.3	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.7	1	4.0	0	1.3	20
Arizona	12,328	58.6	322	1.5	187	0.9	606	2.9	173	0.8	7,429	35.3	21,044
Arkansas	4,371	31.2	707	5.1	62	0.4	245	1.8	181	1.3	8,422	60.2	13,989
California	75,273	46.8	5,921	3.7	574	0.4	3,744	2.3	2,521	1.6	72,690	45.2	160,721
Colorado	11,278	54.3	46	0.2	113	0.5	528	2.5	268	1.3	8,553	41.2	20,786
Connecticut	7,393	44.9	415	2.5	83	0.5	272	1.7	208	1.3	8,082	49.1	16,454
Delaware	2,511	53.7	39	0.8	81	1.7	97	2.1	21	0.4	1,926	41.2	4,675
District of Columbia	4,078	69.6	22	0.4	136	2.3	170	2.9	24	0.4	1,428	24.4	5,858
Florida	37,712	51.7	1,971	2.7	446	0.6	2,364	3.2	985	1.3	29,487	40.4	72,964
Georgia	18,584	46.8	1,874	4.7	321	0.8	1,064	2.7	586	1.5	17,272	43.5	39,701
Guam	166	29.2	0	0.0	79	13.9	10	1.8	4	0.7	311	54.5	570
Hawaii	2,743	57.1	12	0.2	19	0.4	95	2.0	115	2.4	1,820	37.9	4,802
Idaho	2,711	43.7	23	0.4	51	0.8	121	2.0	79	1.3	3,219	51.9	6,204
Illinois	26,602	41.3	1,106	1.7	352	0.5	1,090	1.7	530	0.8	34,757	53.9	64,437
Indiana	10,645	38.1	480	1.7	140	0.5	463	1.7	293	1.0	15,885	56.9	27,907
Iowa	6,318	33.0	169	0.9	220	1.2	243	1.3	131	0.7	12,075	63.0	19,155
Kansas	4,610	28.0	764	4.6	71	0.4	225	1.4	166	1.0	10,636	64.6	16,472
Kentucky	7,416	34.8	447	2.1	117	0.6	427	2.0	208	1.0	12,675	59.5	21,290
Louisiana	8,418	39.7	523	2.5	118	0.6	635	3.0	253	1.2	11,264	53.1	21,211
Maine	2,487	43.0	29	0.5	80	1.4	134	2.3	36	0.6	3,022	52.2	5,787
Maryland	14,245	53.3	91	0.3	306	1.1	640	2.4	133	0.5	11,312	42.3	26,726
Massachusetts	18,898	46.8	319	0.8	618	1.5	760	1.9	268	0.7	19,551	48.4	40,413
Michigan	19,105	36.2	775	1.5	291	0.6	815	1.5	504	1.0	31,357	59.3	52,847
Minnesota	10,913	40.3	269	1.0	135	0.5	488	1.8	177	0.7	15,118	55.8	27,100
Mississippi	4,587	27.9	292	1.8	126	0.8	319	1.9	261	1.6	10,850	66.0	16,436
Missouri	10,700	36.0	541	1.8	631	2.1	527	1.8	273	0.9	17,072	57.4	29,745
Montana	1,528	24.6	18	0.3	53	0.9	71	1.2	31	0.5	4,509	72.6	6,211
Nebraska	3,224	31.4	149	1.5	43	0.4	134	1.3	76	0.7	6,636	64.7	10,262
Nevada	5,901	60.0	352	3.6	38	0.4	262	2.7	94	1.0	3,182	32.4	9,829
New Hampshire	3,257	44.8	21	0.3	61	0.8	116	1.6	42	0.6	3,775	51.9	7,273
New Jersey	20,385	47.2	406	0.9	540	1.3	883	2.0	212	0.5	20,733	48.0	43,158
New Mexico	3,402	47.1	54	0.8	37	0.5	165	2.3	68	0.9	3,497	48.4	7,224
New York	41,260	52.8	1,258	1.6	1,295	1.7	1,838	2.4	483	0.6	31,982	40.9	78,116
North Carolina	17,110	44.8	943	2.5	188	0.5	925	2.4	478	1.3	18,534	48.5	38,178
North Dakota	1,076	19.5	35	0.6	11	0.2	38	0.7	44	0.8	4,309	78.2	5,513
Northern Marianas Is	61	25.4	0	0.0	7	3.1	5	2.0	0	0.1	165	69.4	238
Ohio	21,334	42.2	810	1.6	218	0.4	929	1.8	536	1.1	26,731	52.9	50,558
Oklahoma	5,813	31.4	543	2.9	58	0.3	298	1.6	227	1.2	11,600	62.6	18,539
Oregon	7,145	46.9	57	0.4	134	0.9	350	2.3	186	1.2	7,358	48.3	15,230
Pennsylvania	25,903	44.8	279	0.5	995	1.7	1,175	2.0	297	0.5	29,228	50.5	57,878
Puerto Rico	4,036	54.7	31	0.4	191	2.6	186	2.5	74	1.0	2,861	38.8	7,379
Rhode Island	2,731	52.7	8	0.2	47	0.9	95	1.8	23	0.5	2,281	44.0	5,185
South Carolina	8,054	47.6	515	3.0	117	0.7	398	2.4	238	1.4	7,595	44.9	16,917
South Dakota	1,245	22.3	27	0.5	45	0.8	55	1.0	46	0.8	4,157	74.6	5,575
Tennessee	11,696	44.4	576	2.2	119	0.5	605	2.3	192	0.7	13,163	50.0	26,351
Texas	45,063	41.6	3,140	2.9	644	0.6	2,513	2.3	2,074	1.9	54,818	50.6	108,252
Utah	5,843	51.4	39	0.3	70	0.6	237	2.1	100	0.9	5,082	44.7	11,372
Vermont	2,162	44.4	9	0.2	53	1.1	56	1.1	41	0.8	2,548	52.3	4,869
Virgin Islands	155	48.3	13	4.2	30	9.3	32	10.0	1	0.5	89	27.8	320
Virginia	16,949	55.0	139	0.5	412	1.3	917	3.0	203	0.7	12,214	39.6	30,834
Washington	13,479	48.9	1,203	4.4	150	0.5	623	2.3	398	1.4	11,696	42.5	27,548
West Virginia	2,527	39.8	30	0.5	95	1.5	147	2.3	67	1.1	3,487	54.9	6,354
Wisconsin	9,648	36.7	323	1.2	283	1.1	377	1.4	233	0.9	15,413	58.7	26,278
Wyoming	966	27.0	9	0.2	13	0.4	55	1.5	39	1.1	2,502	69.8	3,583
Totals	616,096	44.2	28,684	2.1	11,641	0.8	30,123	2.2	15,217	1.1	691,451	49.6	1,393,212

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007.

[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, 2006[1]

State/jurisdiction	ILEC[2]	Cellular/PCS[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	31	19	28	9	87
Alaska	23	11	2	2	38
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	17	14	24	4	59
Arkansas	30	12	15	6	63
California	23	17	53	9	100
Colorado	35	16	23	6	80
Connecticut	1	7	18	4	30
Delaware	3	6	24	5	38
District of Columbia	3	6	22	5	36
Florida	16	21	56	6	97
Georgia	36	19	48	8	111
Guam	1	3	1	0	5
Hawaii	2	7	7	2	18
Idaho	24	19	19	5	66
Illinois	56	20	41	9	124
Indiana	44	20	39	6	108
Iowa	160	19	51	4	234
Kansas	41	17	24	6	88
Kentucky	20	23	35	4	82
Louisiana	22	14	27	7	70
Maine	23	7	18	3	51
Maryland	4	12	37	6	58
Massachusetts	5	8	35	4	51
Michigan	37	19	46	6	107
Minnesota	93	13	58	4	168
Mississippi	19	18	25	7	69
Missouri	44	19	35	7	105
Montana	21	7	14	2	44
Nebraska	48	14	15	3	80
Nevada	11	10	22	5	48
New Hampshire	12	9	19	5	45
New Jersey	5	8	40	5	57
New Mexico	18	16	14	4	52
New York	38	14	46	8	104
North Carolina	28	15	36	5	83
North Dakota	38	10	15	1	64
Northern Marianas Is	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	39	22	47	5	111
Oklahoma	41	19	20	6	86
Oregon	37	13	33	4	86
Pennsylvania	38	21	48	7	113
Puerto Rico	1	6	5	1	13
Rhode Island	1	6	16	4	27
South Carolina	25	13	34	3	75
South Dakota	47	8	15	1	71
Tennessee	28	19	36	6	89
Texas	66	41	63	15	183
Utah	14	14	20	3	50
Vermont	11	7	9	4	31
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	22	15	46	7	88
Washington	29	13	39	7	86
West Virginia	9	17	14	6	45
Wisconsin	89	19	36	7	150
Wyoming	16	14	9	2	41
Unduplicated Total	1,348	365	1,340	90	3,130

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007.

[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. An exception was made for those RBOCs that have acquired a company with CLEC operations within their operating areas. Although the acquired CLEC's numbers have been treated as ILEC numbers throughout this report, the acquired CLEC's OCN was not counted as an ILEC OCN in-region. Where the acquired CLEC operates outside of the acquiring RBOC's operating area, the CLEC's OCN was counted as a CLEC.

[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, 2006

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	50.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.4%	44.4%	42
202	District of Columbia	January-47	69.6%	0.4%	2.3%	2.9%	0.4%	24.4%	36
203	Connecticut	January-47	47.3%	3.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.5%	45.8%	33
205	Alabama	January-47	48.4%	2.5%	0.6%	2.2%	1.9%	44.3%	41
206	Washington	January-47	60.4%	1.9%	0.7%	2.5%	1.6%	32.9%	30
207	Maine	January-47	43.0%	0.5%	1.4%	2.3%	0.6%	52.2%	51
208	Idaho	January-47	43.7%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	51.9%	66
209	California	January-58	41.2%	4.2%	0.3%	2.2%	2.0%	50.1%	38
210	Texas	November-92	57.2%	3.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	34.5%	34
212	New York	January-47	73.5%	0.2%	5.5%	3.2%	1.3%	16.2%	28
213	California	January-47	42.5%	2.1%	0.5%	2.7%	2.0%	50.1%	47
214	Texas	January-47	54.8%	0.9%	0.4%	3.3%	2.3%	38.3%	45
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	56.9%	0.5%	2.8%	1.9%	0.7%	37.3%	37
216	Ohio	January-47	48.4%	1.1%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	46.5%	30
217	Illinois	January-47	31.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	64.1%	46
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.1%	2.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	72.9%	64
219	Indiana	January-47	40.2%	3.2%	0.2%	1.7%	1.1%	53.7%	34
224	Illinois	January-02	29.4%	1.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	66.8%	25
225	Louisiana	August-98	48.5%	2.9%	0.3%	3.2%	1.4%	43.8%	32
228	Mississippi	September-97	33.6%	1.1%	0.9%	2.5%	1.7%	60.2%	30
229	Georgia	August-00	30.9%	7.6%	0.6%	1.9%	0.5%	58.5%	34
231	Michigan	June-99	25.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	71.9%	36
234	Ohio	October-00	7.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	90.6%	11
239	Florida	March-02	54.7%	0.8%	0.5%	3.1%	0.4%	40.5%	26
240	Maryland	June-97	45.5%	0.6%	0.6%	2.0%	0.2%	51.1%	46
248	Michigan	May-97	44.0%	2.4%	0.4%	1.8%	0.7%	50.6%	37
251	Alabama	June-01	40.1%	1.8%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	53.8%	39
252	North Carolina	March-98	34.9%	0.9%	0.2%	2.5%	0.4%	61.1%	30
253	Washington	April-97	49.4%	7.6%	0.5%	2.8%	1.0%	38.7%	32
254	Texas	May-97	29.8%	2.6%	0.3%	2.2%	2.9%	62.3%	42
256	Alabama	March-98	40.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	1.2%	51.7%	45
260	Indiana	January-02	37.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%	58.2%	31
262	Wisconsin	September-99	34.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	62.1%	39
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	37.8%	0.7%	0.7%	2.0%	0.3%	58.6%	37
269	Michigan	July-02	34.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	61.6%	43
270	Kentucky	April-99	29.0%	2.2%	0.4%	1.8%	0.7%	65.8%	50
276	Virginia	September-01	33.1%	0.5%	0.4%	3.2%	0.8%	61.9%	33
281	Texas	November-96	45.4%	3.3%	0.5%	2.6%	1.0%	47.2%	40
301	Maryland	January-47	60.3%	0.2%	1.2%	2.4%	0.6%	35.3%	40
302	Delaware	January-47	53.7%	0.8%	1.7%	2.1%	0.4%	41.2%	38
303	Colorado	January-47	64.6%	0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	1.8%	30.5%	35
304	West Virginia	January-47	39.8%	0.5%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	54.9%	45
305	Florida	January-47	55.9%	4.4%	0.7%	4.6%	1.2%	33.2%	41
307	Wyoming	January-47	27.0%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	69.8%	41
308	Nebraska	January-55	16.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	80.1%	44
309	Illinois	January-57	35.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	60.6%	53
310	California	November-91	57.7%	2.5%	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	35.5%	48
312	Illinois	January-47	46.6%	2.9%	0.6%	1.8%	1.1%	47.0%	35
313	Michigan	January-47	41.2%	2.1%	0.6%	2.5%	1.0%	52.5%	33
314	Missouri	January-47	54.5%	2.6%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	39.0%	30
315	New York	January-47	40.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.7%	0.6%	55.4%	44
316	Kansas	January-47	44.6%	3.9%	0.4%	1.9%	1.5%	47.7%	25
317	Indiana	January-47	48.4%	2.1%	0.4%	2.2%	1.0%	46.0%	42
318	Louisiana	January-57	33.7%	2.1%	0.2%	2.5%	1.8%	59.7%	40
319	Iowa	January-47	38.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.5%	57.1%	59

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2006

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	23.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	72.8%	63
321	Florida	November-99	55.4%	1.7%	0.5%	2.7%	0.8%	38.9%	39
323	California	June-98	45.4%	1.6%	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	48.4%	47
325	Texas	April-03	29.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.3%	64.7%	33
330	Ohio	March-96	43.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%	52.2%	39
334	Alabama	January-95	31.5%	2.8%	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%	61.3%	52
336	North Carolina	December-97	47.6%	2.9%	0.5%	2.4%	1.3%	45.3%	50
337	Louisiana	October-99	35.9%	2.1%	0.3%	2.5%	0.5%	58.7%	37
339	Massachusetts	May-01	22.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	74.6%	16
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	48.3%	4.2%	9.3%	10.0%	0.5%	27.8%	4
347	New York	October-99	54.5%	5.6%	0.6%	2.7%	0.5%	36.1%	31
351	Massachusetts	May-01	16.4%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.1%	80.8%	1
352	Florida	December-95	48.2%	1.4%	0.2%	2.6%	0.7%	46.9%	30
360	Washington	January-95	48.0%	2.0%	0.4%	2.1%	1.4%	46.1%	57
361	Texas	February-99	25.1%	2.5%	0.1%	1.4%	1.4%	69.5%	33
386	Florida	February-01	44.4%	3.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.7%	48.9%	39
401	Rhode Island	January-47	52.7%	0.2%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%	44.0%	27
402	Nebraska	January-47	37.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	58.1%	53
404	Georgia	January-47	60.7%	3.8%	0.5%	2.9%	2.5%	29.6%	40
405	Oklahoma	January-47	43.5%	3.3%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	49.6%	39
406	Montana	January-47	24.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	72.6%	44
407	Florida	April-88	51.5%	2.9%	0.4%	3.6%	0.7%	40.9%	41
408	California	January-59	52.2%	4.5%	0.5%	2.3%	1.1%	39.4%	39
409	Texas	November-82	29.0%	6.6%	0.2%	2.2%	1.2%	60.8%	34
410	Maryland	October-91	60.9%	0.2%	1.9%	2.9%	0.7%	33.4%	39
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	44.8%	0.2%	2.2%	2.1%	0.9%	49.8%	29
413	Massachusetts	January-47	50.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	46.9%	35
414	Wisconsin	January-47	51.4%	2.1%	0.7%	2.5%	1.3%	42.0%	28
415	California	January-47	47.2%	3.2%	0.4%	2.1%	1.3%	45.9%	39
417	Missouri	January-50	29.6%	2.8%	5.6%	1.5%	1.3%	59.2%	50
419	Ohio	January-47	35.7%	4.3%	0.3%	1.6%	1.6%	56.5%	58
423	Tennessee	September-95	42.9%	1.9%	0.3%	2.3%	0.6%	52.0%	45
425	Washington	April-97	49.6%	6.7%	0.6%	2.0%	2.1%	39.0%	31
430	Texas	February-03	8.8%	43.6%	8.7%	0.0%	3.8%	35.1%	5
432	Texas	April-03	32.3%	2.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%	59.6%	28
434	Virginia	June-01	43.2%	0.7%	1.1%	3.6%	0.6%	50.8%	28
435	Utah	September-97	28.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	69.0%	48
440	Ohio	August-97	39.3%	2.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.4%	56.0%	35
443	Maryland	June-97	41.1%	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	55.5%	42
469	Texas	July-99	42.9%	2.6%	0.4%	2.6%	0.7%	50.8%	36
478	Georgia	August-00	40.7%	6.0%	1.1%	2.8%	1.0%	48.3%	37
479	Arkansas	January-02	36.5%	4.4%	0.6%	2.1%	1.0%	55.5%	37
480	Arizona	March-99	69.1%	0.3%	1.2%	3.4%	0.9%	25.1%	26
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	31.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%	65.2%	46
501	Arkansas	January-47	39.6%	5.7%	0.3%	1.8%	2.2%	50.4%	34
502	Kentucky	January-47	45.7%	3.0%	0.4%	2.9%	1.5%	46.5%	36
503	Oregon	January-47	54.6%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.5%	40.6%	49
504	Louisiana	January-47	46.1%	3.9%	0.5%	4.5%	1.2%	43.7%	29
505	New Mexico	January-47	47.1%	0.8%	0.5%	2.3%	0.9%	48.4%	52
507	Minnesota	January-54	22.3%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	75.4%	76
508	Massachusetts	July-88	53.7%	0.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.1%	40.8%	41
509	Washington	January-57	38.7%	5.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.1%	52.3%	52
510	California	September-91	45.1%	4.6%	0.3%	2.2%	1.2%	46.5%	34
512	Texas	January-47	52.6%	2.8%	1.0%	2.7%	2.1%	38.8%	40
513	Ohio	January-47	55.2%	0.3%	0.5%	2.6%	1.2%	40.1%	33
515	Iowa	January-47	48.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	47.2%	50

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
516	New York	January-51	50.7%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	0.6%	43.6%	36
517	Michigan	January-47	37.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	59.1%	54
518	New York	January-47	45.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	50.1%	47
520	Arizona	March-95	56.8%	1.0%	1.0%	2.7%	0.8%	37.7%	36
530	California	November-97	34.5%	7.2%	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%	55.4%	44
540	Virginia	July-95	50.8%	0.2%	1.4%	2.7%	0.9%	44.0%	45
541	Oregon	November-95	38.3%	0.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%	56.8%	60
551	New Jersey	December-01	57.8%	0.8%	0.2%	2.6%	0.2%	38.5%	8
559	California	November-98	39.5%	5.8%	0.2%	2.1%	1.8%	50.7%	30
561	Florida	May-96	54.5%	4.0%	0.6%	3.5%	1.4%	35.9%	38
562	California	January-97	45.5%	1.5%	0.2%	2.7%	3.3%	46.7%	43
563	Iowa	March-01	36.0%	1.1%	0.3%	1.8%	0.5%	60.2%	50
567	Ohio	January-02	10.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	87.6%	28
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	41.1%	0.9%	2.9%	3.3%	0.5%	51.2%	44
571	Virginia	March-00	52.6%	0.2%	0.3%	2.7%	0.5%	43.7%	32
573	Missouri	January-96	28.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.6%	0.5%	66.6%	44
574	Indiana	January-02	38.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.4%	0.9%	57.6%	35
580	Oklahoma	November-97	16.2%	2.2%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	79.2%	49
585	New York	November-01	54.3%	0.9%	4.7%	1.0%	0.4%	38.8%	31
586	Michigan	September-01	36.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%	59.6%	33
601	Mississippi	January-47	30.3%	1.9%	0.7%	2.2%	2.2%	62.7%	46
602	Arizona	January-47	64.0%	0.4%	0.8%	3.3%	0.9%	30.5%	29
603	New Hampshire	January-47	44.8%	0.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	51.9%	45
605	South Dakota	January-47	22.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	74.6%	71
606	Kentucky	January-55	25.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	69.8%	39
607	New York	January-54	39.5%	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	57.2%	28
608	Wisconsin	January-55	39.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	54.8%	70
609	New Jersey	January-57	52.6%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	43.6%	37
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	56.0%	0.3%	2.2%	2.0%	0.5%	39.1%	50
612	Minnesota	January-47	62.1%	0.9%	0.5%	2.7%	1.3%	32.5%	41
614	Ohio	January-47	51.3%	1.6%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	43.5%	31
615	Tennessee	January-54	51.5%	2.6%	0.5%	2.3%	1.0%	42.1%	38
616	Michigan	January-47	43.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%	51.9%	34
617	Massachusetts	January-47	56.8%	0.7%	2.8%	2.4%	0.8%	36.4%	37
618	Illinois	January-47	31.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	64.3%	49
619	California	January-82	51.3%	2.8%	0.4%	2.9%	1.9%	40.8%	36
620	Kansas	February-01	14.6%	6.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	77.5%	54
623	Arizona	March-99	65.2%	0.7%	0.8%	3.3%	1.3%	28.8%	26
626	California	June-97	47.8%	2.1%	0.2%	2.2%	1.4%	46.3%	47
630	Illinois	August-96	44.1%	2.2%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	51.1%	33
631	New York	November-99	43.7%	2.1%	0.9%	2.3%	0.4%	50.6%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	34.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%	61.7%	26
641	Iowa	July-00	26.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	70.6%	59
646	New York	July-99	66.0%	3.9%	0.7%	3.2%	0.5%	25.8%	34
650	California	August-97	40.9%	5.2%	0.4%	1.7%	1.0%	50.7%	35
651	Minnesota	July-98	61.6%	0.9%	0.5%	2.7%	0.9%	33.4%	45
660	Missouri	October-97	13.7%	0.7%	2.6%	1.2%	0.6%	81.2%	45
661	California	February-99	43.5%	4.7%	0.2%	2.7%	1.6%	47.4%	43
662	Mississippi	April-99	23.8%	1.9%	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	71.3%	52
670	Northern Marianas Is	July-97	25.4%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%	0.1%	69.4%	3
671	Guam	July-97	29.2%	0.0%	13.9%	1.8%	0.7%	54.5%	5
678	Georgia	January-98	43.3%	3.2%	1.0%	2.7%	1.0%	48.8%	55
682	Texas	October-00	30.8%	4.2%	0.1%	2.1%	1.6%	61.2%	19
684	American Samoa	October-04	90.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.7%	4.0%	1.3%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	19.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	78.2%	64
702	Nevada	January-47	64.6%	3.7%	0.5%	3.5%	0.8%	26.8%	32
703	Virginia	January-47	64.9%	0.6%	1.2%	2.8%	0.5%	30.0%	41
704	North Carolina	January-47	48.3%	3.5%	0.5%	2.5%	1.3%	43.9%	43
706	Georgia	May-92	41.9%	4.4%	0.5%	2.4%	1.5%	49.4%	71
707	California	January-59	38.9%	5.7%	0.3%	1.8%	1.3%	52.0%	40

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708	Illinois	November-89	38.3%	1.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.7%	57.5%	33
712	Iowa	January-47	19.4%	0.7%	2.8%	0.7%	0.3%	76.1%	98
713	Texas	January-47	54.8%	2.8%	1.1%	3.0%	1.0%	37.3%	37
714	California	January-51	52.6%	2.1%	0.5%	2.6%	1.8%	40.4%	47
715	Wisconsin	January-47	29.2%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	66.6%	83
716	New York	January-47	50.5%	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	0.7%	44.8%	34
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	53.1%	0.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.6%	42.7%	38
718	New York	September-84	61.3%	2.1%	2.0%	3.7%	0.8%	30.1%	34
719	Colorado	March-88	49.1%	0.4%	0.5%	2.9%	0.9%	46.2%	44
720	Colorado	June-98	54.8%	0.1%	0.8%	3.3%	1.0%	40.0%	25
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	33.1%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	0.4%	63.1%	51
727	Florida	July-98	56.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%	3.2%	36.6%	37
731	Tennessee	February-01	28.0%	1.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.6%	68.5%	35
732	New Jersey	June-97	47.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	0.5%	46.9%	38
734	Michigan	December-97	38.4%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%	57.1%	44
740	Ohio	December-97	33.1%	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	63.0%	44
754	Florida	August-01	69.4%	5.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.1%	21.8%	6
757	Virginia	July-96	58.4%	0.4%	1.2%	3.0%	0.6%	36.4%	28
760	California	March-97	47.7%	5.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.8%	42.6%	53
763	Minnesota	February-00	53.8%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	42.1%	44
765	Indiana	February-97	29.3%	1.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	67.4%	58
769	Mississippi	March-07	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	5.4%	92.9%	6
770	Georgia	August-95	54.5%	5.8%	0.8%	3.0%	1.6%	34.2%	44
772	Florida	February-02	49.9%	2.1%	0.7%	2.9%	2.2%	42.2%	36
773	Illinois	October-96	48.1%	1.5%	0.3%	3.0%	0.6%	46.5%	35
774	Massachusetts	May-01	26.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	70.7%	32
775	Nevada	December-98	54.1%	3.4%	0.2%	1.5%	1.1%	39.6%	36
781	Massachusetts	September-97	40.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.9%	0.4%	54.6%	38
785	Kansas	July-97	20.1%	5.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	71.9%	51
786	Florida	March-98	56.0%	1.9%	0.5%	4.0%	0.7%	36.8%	37
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	55.4%	0.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.0%	37.9%	12
801	Utah	January-47	61.9%	0.3%	0.6%	2.5%	1.0%	33.7%	27
802	Vermont	January-47	44.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	52.3%	31
803	South Carolina	January-47	48.1%	4.1%	0.3%	2.4%	1.3%	43.7%	56
804	Virginia	June-73	53.6%	0.5%	2.3%	3.1%	0.8%	39.7%	32
805	California	January-57	44.0%	2.8%	0.2%	2.3%	1.9%	48.8%	46
806	Texas	January-57	25.8%	2.8%	0.2%	1.4%	1.6%	68.2%	47
808	Hawaii	January-57	57.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.0%	2.4%	37.9%	18
810	Michigan	December-93	32.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.6%	2.2%	61.8%	34
812	Indiana	January-47	34.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	59.8%	54
813	Florida	January-53	57.5%	0.6%	1.1%	2.8%	2.8%	35.2%	41
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	41.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	55.5%	39
815	Illinois	January-47	39.2%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	55.9%	65
816	Missouri	January-47	44.8%	2.5%	0.6%	2.5%	1.2%	48.3%	41
817	Texas	January-53	45.0%	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	2.4%	47.2%	43
818	California	January-84	50.5%	2.5%	0.3%	2.6%	1.2%	42.9%	47
828	North Carolina	March-98	42.7%	1.4%	0.2%	2.2%	1.4%	52.1%	38
830	Texas	July-97	21.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	75.9%	41
831	California	July-98	36.9%	10.0%	0.1%	1.9%	2.1%	49.0%	31
832	Texas	January-99	55.6%	2.7%	0.7%	2.9%	1.0%	37.2%	34
843	South Carolina	March-98	46.5%	2.1%	0.5%	2.3%	1.8%	46.8%	43
845	New York	June-00	45.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.6%	49.5%	45
847	Illinois	January-96	51.5%	1.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	43.7%	34
848	New Jersey	December-01	49.8%	0.3%	0.2%	3.5%	0.1%	46.1%	13
850	Florida	June-97	40.0%	4.1%	0.8%	3.2%	0.9%	50.8%	49
856	New Jersey	June-99	39.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%	0.4%	56.6%	35
857	Massachusetts	May-01	28.4%	1.7%	0.9%	2.2%	0.9%	65.8%	26
858	California	June-99	49.3%	3.1%	0.7%	2.0%	2.0%	42.9%	34
859	Kentucky	April-00	42.1%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	53.3%	44
860	Connecticut	August-95	42.5%	2.0%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	52.5%	30

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862	New Jersey	December-01	39.9%	0.7%	0.4%	2.3%	0.4%	56.2%	24
863	Florida	September-99	41.6%	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%	53.0%	40
864	South Carolina	December-95	48.4%	2.9%	1.5%	2.3%	1.1%	43.9%	35
865	Tennessee	November-99	51.2%	3.3%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	41.5%	30
870	Arkansas	April-97	22.0%	5.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	70.3%	41
901	Tennessee	January-47	55.9%	2.8%	0.6%	3.5%	0.7%	36.6%	30
903	Texas	November-90	33.4%	4.6%	0.6%	1.9%	2.3%	57.2%	63
904	Florida	July-65	54.4%	3.5%	0.5%	2.8%	1.5%	37.3%	37
906	Michigan	January-61	15.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%	81.8%	22
907	Alaska	January-57	25.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	71.6%	38
908	New Jersey	November-90	40.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	55.8%	41
909	California	November-92	51.4%	2.6%	0.5%	2.7%	1.4%	41.4%	46
910	North Carolina	November-93	39.6%	1.7%	0.7%	2.7%	1.1%	54.1%	39
912	Georgia	January-54	41.0%	4.2%	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%	48.7%	43
913	Kansas	January-47	48.1%	1.6%	0.4%	2.1%	1.8%	46.0%	37
914	New York	January-47	44.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%	50.3%	40
915	Texas	January-47	51.4%	2.8%	0.3%	2.8%	6.0%	36.6%	28
916	California	January-47	53.7%	2.2%	0.2%	2.8%	1.7%	39.5%	41
917	New York	January-92	53.6%	0.8%	0.3%	2.4%	0.2%	42.6%	26
918	Oklahoma	January-53	35.6%	3.3%	0.3%	1.9%	1.2%	57.6%	58
919	North Carolina	January-54	50.3%	3.3%	0.7%	2.2%	1.7%	41.8%	39
920	Wisconsin	July-97	33.9%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	62.3%	62
925	California	March-98	39.7%	5.4%	0.2%	1.7%	1.2%	51.7%	33
928	Arizona	June-01	37.7%	5.4%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	54.1%	46
931	Tennessee	September-97	30.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	65.9%	46
936	Texas	February-00	29.7%	3.6%	0.1%	1.6%	0.9%	64.0%	35
937	Ohio	September-96	39.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	57.1%	39
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	35.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	61.2%	7
940	Texas	May-97	27.3%	2.1%	0.3%	1.6%	4.5%	64.2%	51
941	Florida	May-95	51.5%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%	1.9%	42.1%	40
947	Michigan	September-02	93.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2
949	California	April-98	53.6%	2.7%	0.7%	2.4%	1.4%	39.2%	42
951	California	July-04	57.7%	2.9%	0.3%	2.7%	1.4%	35.0%	38
952	Minnesota	February-00	51.7%	0.9%	0.6%	2.2%	0.5%	44.2%	42
954	Florida	September-95	51.1%	4.8%	0.5%	3.8%	1.1%	38.6%	39
956	Texas	July-97	43.5%	3.1%	0.4%	2.7%	3.0%	47.2%	33
970	Colorado	April-95	41.6%	0.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.9%	54.8%	50
971	Oregon	October-00	41.2%	1.2%	0.2%	2.9%	0.4%	54.2%	25
972	Texas	September-96	49.5%	1.7%	0.5%	2.4%	2.0%	43.7%	40
973	New Jersey	June-97	50.4%	0.9%	1.7%	2.3%	0.6%	44.1%	41
978	Massachusetts	September-97	42.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%	0.5%	53.5%	41
979	Texas	February-00	26.9%	3.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%	65.3%	40
980	North Carolina	April-01	60.8%	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	3.5%	32.6%	13
985	Louisiana	February-01	38.2%	1.2%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	55.5%	35
989	Michigan	April-01	27.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	69.3%	44

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007 and NeuStar, Inc.

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,375	127	2,472	32	1,419	38	427	6
202	3,056	74	788	25	992	93	248	6
203	2,459	86	3,037	23	1,488	55	345	6
205	1,697	83	1,810	24	1,281	55	547	13
206	2,003	80	1,220	22	1,251	54	206	5
207	1,584	72	2,285	41	859	61	596	7
208	1,702	60	2,353	42	1,003	60	820	19
209	1,282	73	2,139	24	1,074	51	549	10
210	1,762	86	1,393	23	1,514	79	257	7
212	5,665	246	1,261	23	64	5	1	4
213	1,144	71	1,181	35	607	42	360	5
214	2,167	111	1,914	33	1,934	126	291	6
215	3,348	127	2,066	27	1,315	30	290	6
216	1,359	67	1,351	19	868	48	369	7
217	1,079	41	3,126	30	835	34	619	13
218	661	31	3,006	54	441	21	471	9
219	690	32	1,187	18	583	21	352	10
224	183	6	684	18	269	13	343	7
225	868	62	814	19	654	32	334	8
228	371	32	837	14	336	20	293	12
229	643	32	1,408	20	467	35	564	11
231	630	27	2,383	26	439	21	345	8
234	12	0	80	8	2	0	80	3
239	960	67	690	15	761	31	437	8
240	946	37	1,795	32	1,006	49	370	10
248	1,874	96	2,872	28	1,261	33	363	6
251	685	28	1,146	25	571	34	430	10
252	1,060	90	2,364	16	745	39	700	12
253	1,215	82	1,305	24	786	33	156	5
254	604	52	1,883	25	551	32	444	12
256	1,328	64	2,072	26	1,275	101	1,035	14
260	637	23	1,080	19	465	12	572	8
262	1,174	43	2,370	27	626	19	284	7
267	981	62	2,618	31	990	40	437	6
269	727	33	1,527	26	544	23	528	13
270	1,209	77	3,565	32	797	47	894	14
276	369	42	859	19	250	18	295	12
281	2,410	160	3,149	29	1,239	43	185	6
301	3,380	141	1,954	26	1,229	41	149	9
302	1,742	70	1,562	27	744	26	142	6
303	3,810	151	1,897	23	1,366	37	99	7
304	1,431	67	2,801	22	1,073	80	602	17
305	2,741	229	1,178	28	1,204	47	277	8
307	553	23	1,473	25	411	32	1,019	14
308	257	19	1,900	37	242	10	561	7
309	1,312	54	2,912	36	665	24	370	12
310	3,164	145	2,166	37	1,956	83	368	5
312	2,471	74	1,608	23	706	38	756	7
313	1,389	76	1,712	24	1,198	81	847	6
314	1,939	81	1,656	20	1,408	36	340	6
315	1,334	50	2,577	30	969	48	382	9
316	554	20	942	12	509	24	102	8
317	1,901	104	2,362	29	1,345	42	269	8
318	1,040	90	2,106	25	855	49	1,077	11
319	928	39	1,724	48	515	22	388	8

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
320	546	31	2,297	50	323	15	329	10
321	907	33	908	26	822	31	237	8
323	1,789	123	2,903	33	1,486	85	360	6
325	422	18	1,141	18	273	14	159	12
330	1,792	78	2,687	27	1,449	57	594	10
334	982	58	2,018	36	763	59	1,132	13
336	1,839	102	2,169	37	1,279	54	526	11
337	897	72	1,605	24	728	35	876	9
339	43	1	256	11	80	1	154	5
340	68	24	54	1	86	8	35	3
347	502	19	746	25	1,798	95	779	6
351	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1
352	1,148	77	1,241	17	978	39	602	10
360	2,124	85	2,565	46	1,190	59	482	7
361	571	31	1,346	20	562	33	1,032	10
386	691	41	924	26	570	27	308	10
401	1,871	57	1,814	17	833	37	253	6
402	1,708	50	3,447	38	1,009	54	620	12
404	2,124	95	1,028	27	1,997	102	354	8
405	1,332	62	2,097	23	1,077	48	332	11
406	907	36	3,431	35	620	36	1,076	7
407	1,945	155	1,779	29	1,381	73	482	8
408	2,486	104	2,028	28	1,357	61	447	6
409	531	34	1,216	20	461	30	280	10
410	3,645	180	1,749	28	1,171	51	140	7
412	1,704	95	2,483	20	1,085	37	329	6
413	1,772	41	1,902	23	563	24	150	8
414	1,225	57	1,052	16	830	45	229	6
415	2,211	94	2,554	28	1,120	50	309	6
417	822	39	2,171	33	643	37	670	11
419	1,422	79	2,851	46	1,126	35	720	10
423	1,257	74	1,910	30	1,066	51	653	12
424	23	0	292	16	8	2	173	5
425	1,694	63	1,738	23	809	38	135	5
430	0	0	31	3	0	0	3	1
432	393	16	1,016	17	316	14	218	8
434	667	64	947	15	456	32	331	10
435	595	22	1,638	31	393	18	728	14
440	1,384	81	2,434	24	830	26	468	8
443	1,290	62	3,097	31	1,463	74	601	7
469	479	24	1,145	30	598	41	128	6
478	598	41	755	22	460	32	400	11
479	623	27	1,285	24	552	39	431	7
480	2,079	89	889	17	1,028	65	229	7
484	1,224	50	3,787	36	717	33	268	8
501	1,147	35	1,567	20	680	50	596	10
502	1,263	62	1,561	21	1,001	82	489	11
503	2,754	129	2,634	40	1,506	65	269	6
504	1,099	131	1,158	18	914	58	351	6
505	1,954	89	2,411	32	1,420	74	846	16
507	685	26	3,353	64	497	24	619	10
508	3,098	126	2,885	31	1,254	41	222	6
509	1,371	74	2,330	36	925	49	712	12
510	1,853	94	2,189	23	1,293	62	576	6
512	2,171	104	1,862	27	1,296	50	330	9

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
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	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
513	1,982	69	1,641	22	1,265	87	360	7
515	1,304	40	1,479	34	591	19	309	12
516	1,668	82	1,575	26	1,381	42	576	6
517	965	32	1,752	41	664	23	478	10
518	1,454	57	2,195	31	928	43	225	9
520	1,460	51	1,071	25	932	62	389	8
530	1,285	50	2,844	32	832	38	480	10
540	1,491	74	1,307	30	1,074	63	806	11
541	1,451	78	2,688	43	1,036	52	911	13
551	1	0	8	4	131	6	80	4
559	1,177	56	2,375	22	1,052	61	283	6
561	1,699	102	1,063	27	1,108	52	445	7
562	1,422	79	2,052	31	1,125	74	250	5
563	627	33	1,353	41	331	15	210	8
567	64	1	749	20	45	2	134	8
570	1,388	149	2,134	31	939	40	636	11
571	209	7	417	23	496	29	152	6
573	850	55	2,974	28	741	38	685	12
574	632	23	1,101	24	486	16	517	8
580	525	28	3,857	28	497	29	1,133	16
585	1,525	14	1,266	19	779	29	230	10
586	743	36	1,245	24	692	21	574	6
601	1,258	93	3,412	26	1,058	74	1,154	15
602	2,358	105	949	19	1,510	96	495	7
603	2,250	75	2,955	31	972	40	678	9
605	712	34	3,366	62	527	21	788	8
606	688	31	2,336	22	527	38	1,031	15
607	705	24	1,506	18	502	17	213	9
608	1,114	41	1,959	54	836	27	536	11
609	1,793	80	1,983	26	1,432	42	413	6
610	3,073	119	2,308	38	1,225	32	222	7
612	1,208	62	876	31	1,268	47	249	7
614	2,033	72	2,072	22	1,195	33	241	6
615	1,991	90	2,158	27	1,258	57	171	7
616	978	44	1,398	21	731	21	287	10
617	3,261	149	2,418	27	1,346	49	306	6
618	1,002	40	2,920	32	835	30	603	13
619	1,614	106	1,537	26	1,562	72	487	6
620	434	33	3,274	36	319	19	730	15
623	813	34	446	17	479	31	111	7
626	1,554	70	2,020	35	1,187	54	266	5
630	2,270	97	2,537	21	1,336	39	1,247	7
631	1,829	116	2,831	27	1,027	31	290	6
636	843	37	1,746	18	319	15	253	6
641	837	29	2,315	47	286	11	685	11
646	1,322	44	624	28	1,987	115	667	6
650	1,757	74	2,611	24	756	31	267	6
651	1,564	69	1,044	35	684	30	120	7
660	293	33	2,674	30	232	14	433	13
661	1,169	88	1,774	31	946	43	223	6
662	879	45	3,218	36	654	53	1,285	13
670	27	2	114	1	33	3	51	2
671	97	0	222	2	69	10	88	3
678	1,647	130	3,318	39	1,662	73	372	12
682	78	2	355	13	150	13	78	5

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	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
684	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1
701	613	21	3,339	53	463	17	967	10
702	2,006	135	1,132	22	1,564	62	177	6
703	3,810	178	1,953	31	1,481	49	125	6
704	2,450	129	2,667	32	1,526	81	532	7
706	1,740	85	2,279	47	1,312	82	1,044	18
707	1,588	75	2,846	27	974	42	374	9
708	1,512	76	2,460	21	1,070	38	808	7
712	563	21	2,763	82	319	12	700	15
713	2,922	154	2,009	25	1,300	63	82	6
714	2,340	125	2,238	34	1,877	86	403	6
715	981	30	2,652	65	708	35	1,166	16
716	1,359	61	1,542	21	962	42	335	11
717	1,981	78	2,066	25	1,337	51	397	8
718	4,057	263	2,335	27	901	40	98	6
719	1,292	71	1,351	29	720	47	391	10
720	1,000	45	1,008	17	877	69	357	6
724	1,350	119	3,838	38	937	34	392	10
727	1,461	55	1,073	24	953	43	301	8
731	460	20	1,315	22	368	22	610	10
732	2,614	124	2,894	27	1,252	37	330	7
734	1,274	58	2,871	34	1,059	28	347	7
740	1,116	45	2,741	26	837	40	650	15
754	30	0	7	3	109	6	37	3
757	2,224	113	1,376	15	1,401	76	556	7
760	1,874	108	2,364	37	1,492	67	346	10
763	1,039	50	1,018	34	361	10	50	7
765	989	38	2,824	42	720	25	952	12
769	0	0	110	4	1	0	12	2
770	3,165	188	1,954	29	1,162	48	103	10
772	618	34	517	25	410	19	286	8
773	1,846	115	2,110	22	1,757	111	883	8
774	185	5	1,010	25	388	17	506	6
775	1,766	34	1,357	23	536	30	280	10
779	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0
781	2,564	128	3,639	28	656	22	380	6
785	636	32	3,160	35	431	22	641	12
786	533	30	739	28	1,160	77	346	6
787	1,648	12	1,591	5	2,285	169	1,068	6
801	3,358	122	2,088	18	1,455	73	294	6
802	1,768	30	2,269	20	365	25	224	7
803	1,699	71	1,597	40	1,130	72	654	13
804	1,791	112	1,386	19	1,060	53	456	8
805	1,740	103	2,320	33	1,191	52	597	6
806	734	45	2,755	31	561	26	636	13
808	1,647	41	1,321	9	1,075	53	247	7
810	606	50	1,770	23	686	17	380	8
812	1,187	83	2,668	37	938	42	919	13
813	1,905	80	1,206	29	1,212	67	384	8
814	1,325	43	2,349	22	799	30	451	15
815	1,584	56	3,112	46	1,167	36	528	13
816	1,397	82	2,219	25	1,088	57	274	11
817	2,108	117	3,119	34	1,426	52	161	6
818	2,359	131	2,289	34	1,636	75	390	6
828	1,139	62	1,680	27	818	38	582	9

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	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
830	485	22	1,786	24	333	22	478	12
831	706	36	1,316	22	517	27	200	6
832	655	15	1,188	26	1,775	111	380	6
843	1,637	78	1,978	32	1,206	64	654	9
845	1,424	63	1,909	31	806	24	329	10
847	3,155	121	2,939	22	1,365	27	520	7
848	4	0	27	8	118	8	86	5
850	1,284	123	2,111	30	1,104	69	747	15
856	1,437	75	2,368	25	595	23	183	6
857	82	3	308	20	156	16	243	6
858	1,361	53	1,380	25	535	22	172	6
859	1,067	36	1,830	26	806	52	426	14
860	2,056	76	3,554	19	1,311	50	327	7
862	35	2	140	18	260	15	276	6
863	798	41	1,089	27	594	26	558	9
864	1,296	69	1,413	27	1,022	42	433	6
865	885	42	918	20	707	30	160	7
870	693	48	2,945	28	637	45	1,194	11
901	1,318	74	949	18	1,013	72	234	8
903	1,132	74	2,757	36	999	53	687	19
904	1,649	89	1,290	25	1,202	57	428	8
906	226	11	1,502	16	195	9	754	6
907	924	34	3,175	25	432	33	612	11
908	1,375	71	2,728	30	1,151	31	617	7
909	1,668	87	1,505	33	1,396	73	427	6
910	1,240	103	2,211	27	1,057	56	783	9
912	819	63	1,089	28	698	45	626	12
913	1,026	45	1,325	24	662	27	153	9
914	1,525	68	1,866	29	942	26	615	7
915	675	30	579	15	523	33	163	9
916	2,154	102	1,921	30	1,380	80	325	7
917	631	14	354	16	2,811	142	483	6
918	1,295	68	2,919	42	1,003	58	633	13
919	2,217	109	2,220	27	1,420	53	490	9
920	1,180	41	2,332	41	911	37	785	16
925	1,481	66	2,322	22	763	27	368	6
928	882	32	1,527	29	657	34	676	13
931	676	38	2,040	32	603	31	566	10
936	548	19	1,093	21	356	25	264	9
937	1,330	45	2,559	26	1,018	54	467	10
939	2	0	106	2	95	5	62	5
940	505	33	1,763	34	385	21	295	14
941	944	45	805	26	682	25	387	9
947	0	0	20	1	616	0	0	1
949	1,712	83	1,426	31	841	31	191	5
951	1,210	64	1,069	29	1,239	53	365	5
952	1,290	62	1,214	33	293	7	24	6
954	2,132	155	1,647	29	1,438	80	412	6
956	868	54	956	21	876	57	573	9
970	1,313	67	1,950	33	786	38	766	13
971	117	10	326	19	212	13	106	6
972	3,107	152	2,879	29	739	38	106	7
973	3,006	151	2,922	31	1,241	43	268	6
978	2,431	97	3,609	31	845	34	362	6
979	458	27	1,137	22	357	18	265	10
980	82	0	48	8	103	4	51	5
985	688	54	1,157	22	560	28	542	10
989	784	39	2,469	30	631	26	710	12

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2006

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	494	10,211	4.84	1,062	7,060	15.04
Alaska	0	10	0.00	10	21	47.62
Arizona	858	12,185	7.04	1,508	6,658	22.65
Arkansas	447	5,966	7.49	337	3,476	9.70
California	8,763	107,792	8.13	11,078	41,698	26.57
Colorado	960	12,806	7.50	794	5,293	15.00
Connecticut	914	11,842	7.72	917	3,612	25.39
Delaware	372	3,486	10.67	245	933	26.26
District of Columbia	220	4,084	5.39	415	1,348	30.79
Florida	3,854	42,543	9.06	5,315	23,414	22.70
Georgia	1,305	22,055	5.92	1,838	11,095	16.57
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	88	3,070	2.87	269	1,392	19.32
Idaho	186	3,096	6.01	256	1,726	14.83
Illinois	5,659	38,710	14.62	3,353	17,132	19.57
Indiana	1,323	16,132	8.20	1,218	7,579	16.07
Iowa	360	5,593	6.44	552	3,929	14.05
Kansas	433	8,033	5.39	631	3,246	19.44
Kentucky	521	11,300	4.61	866	5,393	16.06
Louisiana	637	10,723	5.94	1,210	6,111	19.80
Maine	397	2,891	13.73	319	1,480	21.55
Maryland	1,783	18,651	9.56	1,667	6,411	26.00
Massachusetts	3,250	31,050	10.47	1,853	7,919	23.40
Michigan	2,857	30,534	9.36	2,781	13,929	19.97
Minnesota	1,012	14,263	7.10	825	5,802	14.22
Mississippi	446	7,585	5.88	402	4,064	9.89
Missouri	1,304	16,966	7.69	1,284	7,054	18.20
Montana	163	2,024	8.05	37	1,165	3.18
Nebraska	133	3,397	3.92	227	2,121	10.70
Nevada	326	6,317	5.16	726	2,581	28.13
New Hampshire	719	5,067	14.19	311	1,702	18.27
New Jersey	3,271	29,771	10.99	2,511	10,607	23.67
New Mexico	158	3,218	4.91	422	2,041	20.68
New York	5,875	49,685	11.82	7,273	22,066	32.96
North Carolina	1,598	22,140	7.22	1,702	10,867	15.66
North Dakota	22	1,030	2.14	54	643	8.40
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	2,335	30,123	7.75	1,887	13,298	14.19
Oklahoma	491	8,505	5.77	769	4,108	18.72
Oregon	593	8,519	6.96	941	3,984	23.62
Pennsylvania	4,330	38,437	11.27	3,336	12,919	25.82
Puerto Rico	76	2,176	3.49	519	3,636	14.27
Rhode Island	260	3,803	6.84	254	1,135	22.38
South Carolina	697	8,564	8.14	745	5,028	14.82
South Dakota	21	1,159	1.81	68	761	8.94
Tennessee	1,266	14,909	8.49	1,146	7,532	15.22
Texas	4,052	60,098	6.74	6,779	25,761	26.31
Utah	1,017	6,952	14.63	400	2,703	14.80
Vermont	182	3,433	5.30	180	606	29.70
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	1,790	18,256	9.80	2,089	9,333	22.38
Washington	1,165	18,192	6.40	1,365	7,037	19.40
West Virginia	313	3,437	9.11	273	1,670	16.35
Wisconsin	973	11,719	8.30	531	6,162	8.62
Wyoming	79	1,095	7.21	20	723	2.77
Totals	70,348	813,603	8.65	75,570	357,964	21.11

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, 2006

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers Assigned to End-users[1]	Total Numbers[1]	Percent Utilized	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
ILEC	191	4,158,018	6,433,000	64.6%	21,660,000	19.2%	45.4%	15,227,000
Cellular/PCS	571	55,969,487	75,103,000	74.5%	128,060,000	43.7%	30.8%	52,957,000
CLEC	1,069	23,938,150	58,209,000	41.1%	300,040,000	8.0%	33.1%	241,831,000
Total	1,831	84,075,646	139,755,000	60.2%	449,770,000	18.7%	41.5%	310,015,000

[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 May 15, 2007.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

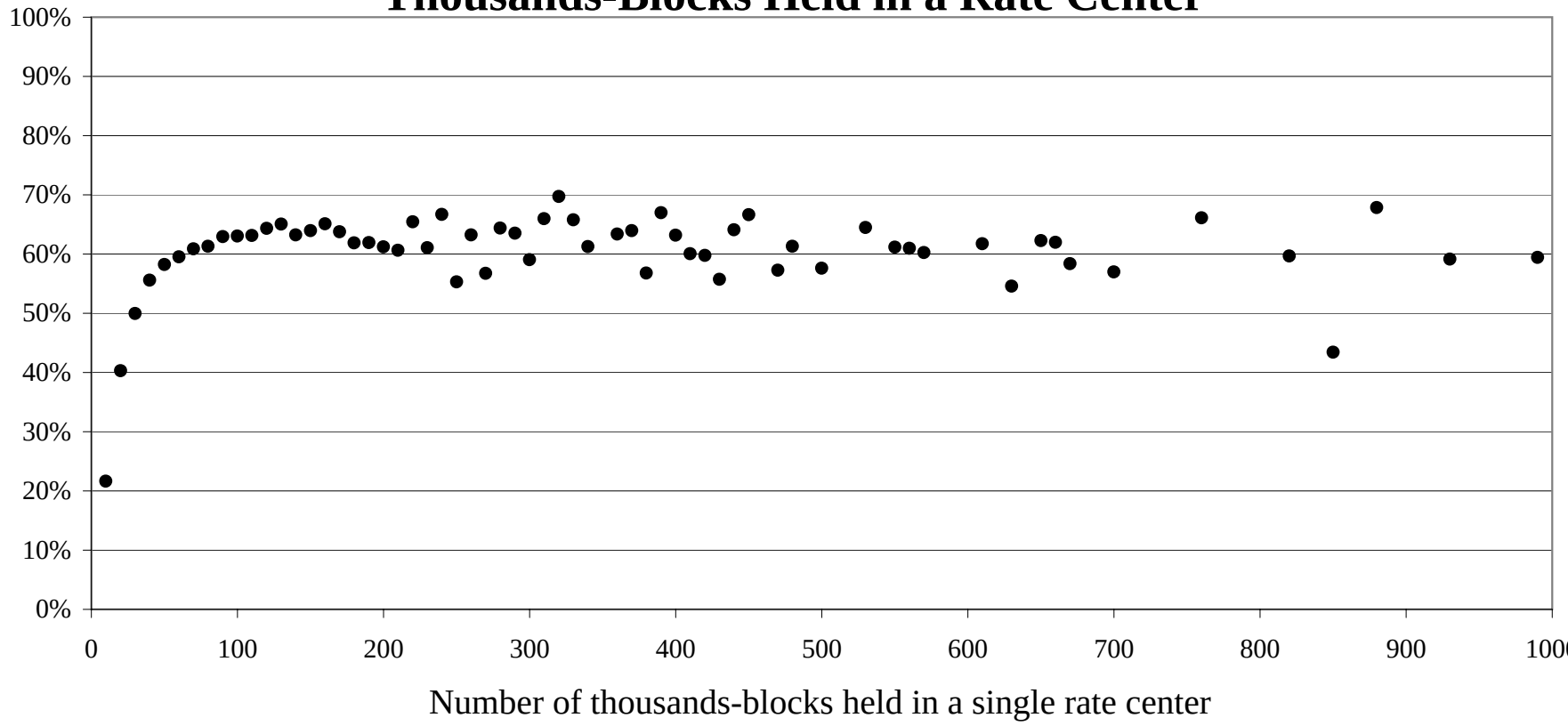
Table 10

Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of December 31, 2006

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	2,024	576	19	1,280	25	2,037	5,960	567
	34.0%	9.7%	0.3%	21.5%	0.4%	34.2%	100.0%	
900	96	20	2	3	0	530	650	65
	14.8%	3.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	81.5%	100.0%	

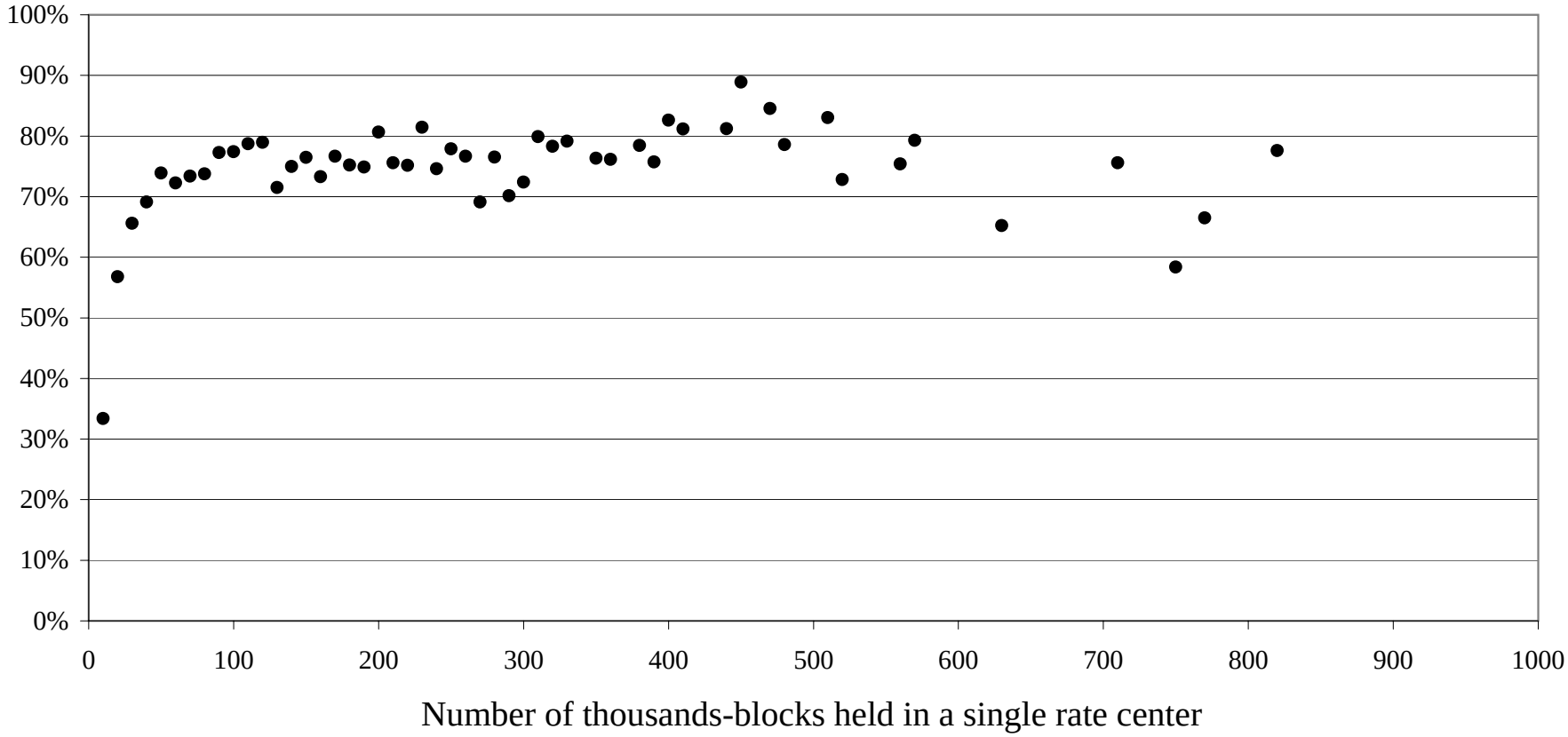
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007.

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



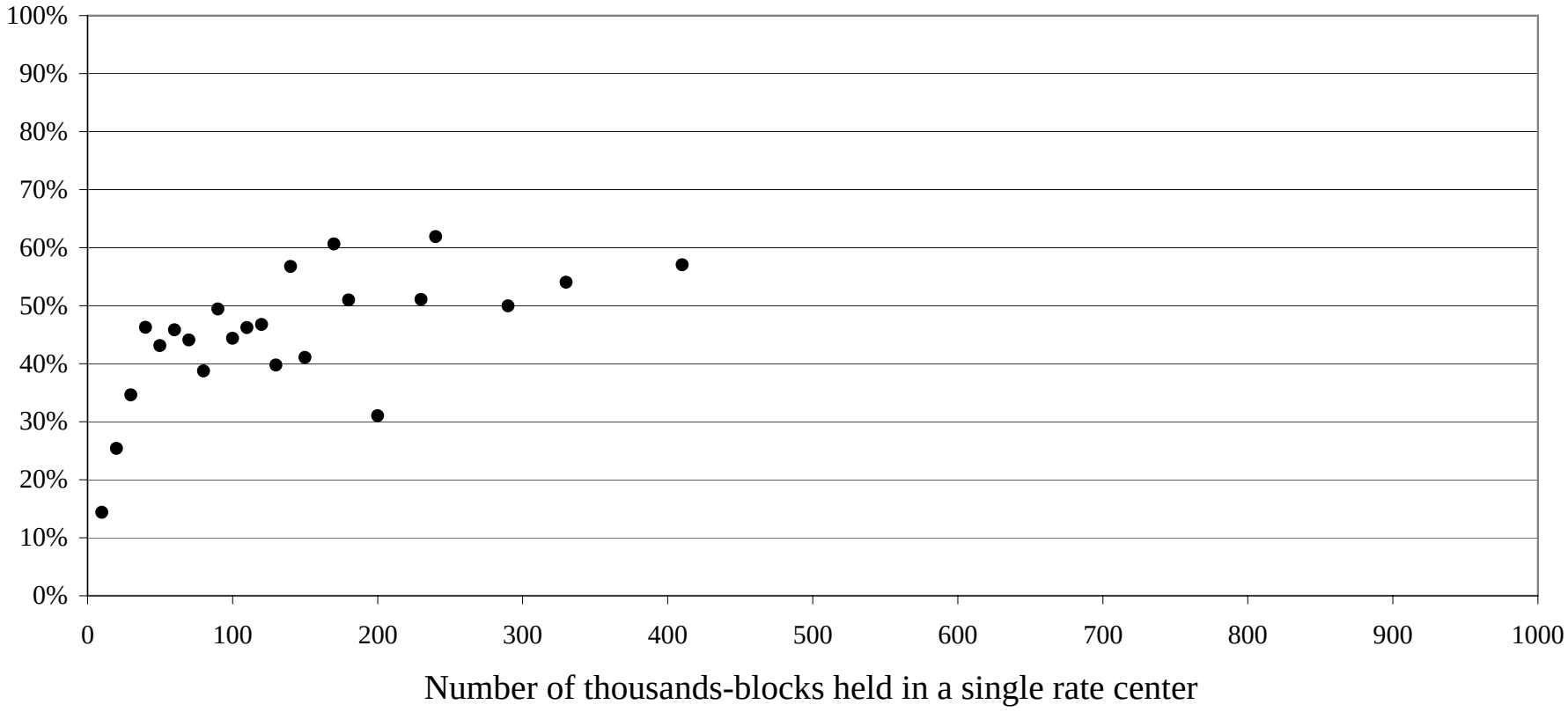
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



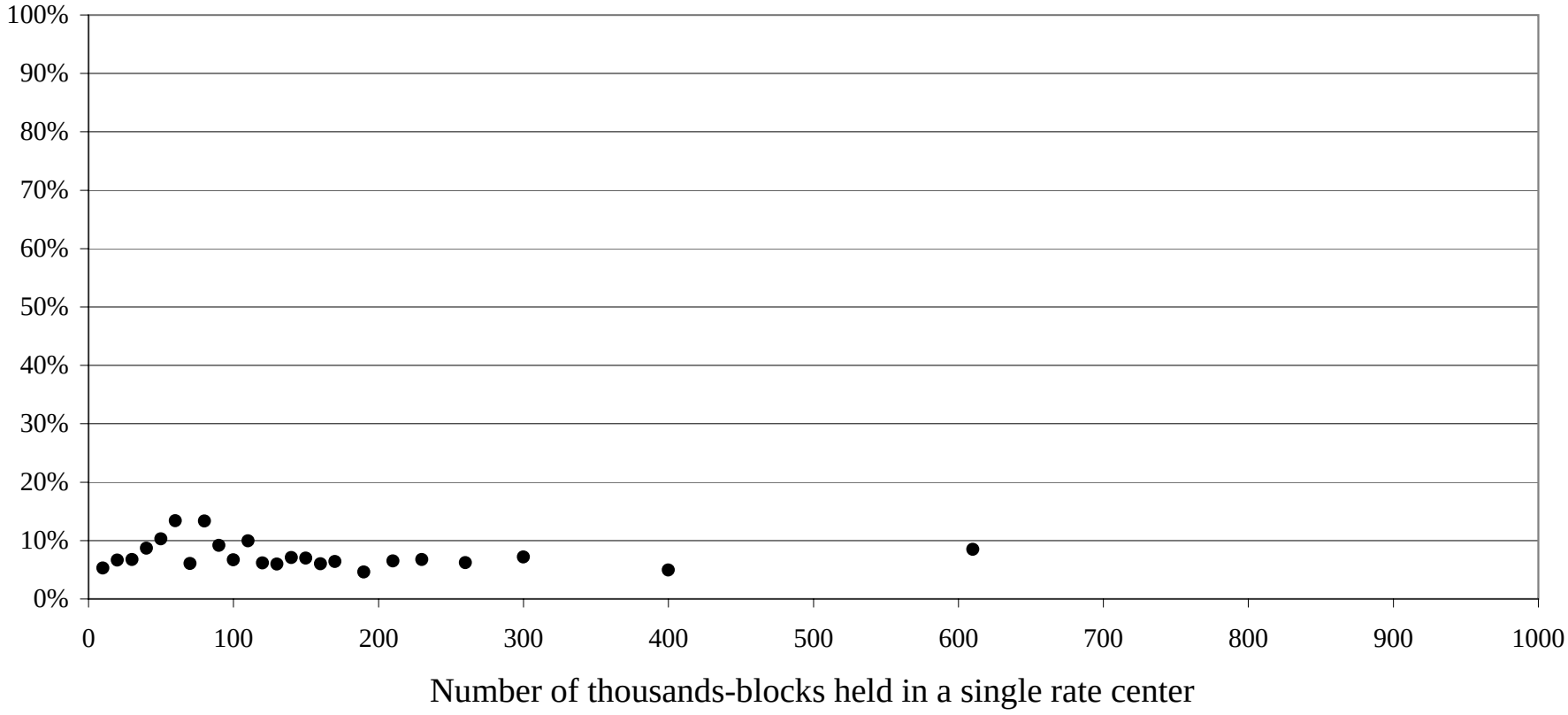
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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	✓	✓	✓	129,981
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		234
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	3,233
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	3,249
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			777
NANPA		✓		1,045
LERG			✓	156
Total NXXs in Database.	134,241	134,493	136,619	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of January 1, 2007; the LERG, as of January 1, 2007; NRUF December 31, 2006 database (NRUF forms filed as of May 15, 2007)

[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%
June 2006	50.2%	60.4%	20.5%	8.1%	43.3%
December 2006	49.3%	63.3%	21.5%	8.0%	44.2%

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

Note: Starting with June 2006 data, where an RBOC has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as ILEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

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 *First NRO Order* [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 *Second NRO Order* [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 *Third NRO Order* [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 *Fourth NRO Order* [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
2006 Q3	883	137	746
2006 Q4	987	188	799
2007 Q1	1,117	170	947
2007 Q2	768	195	573

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

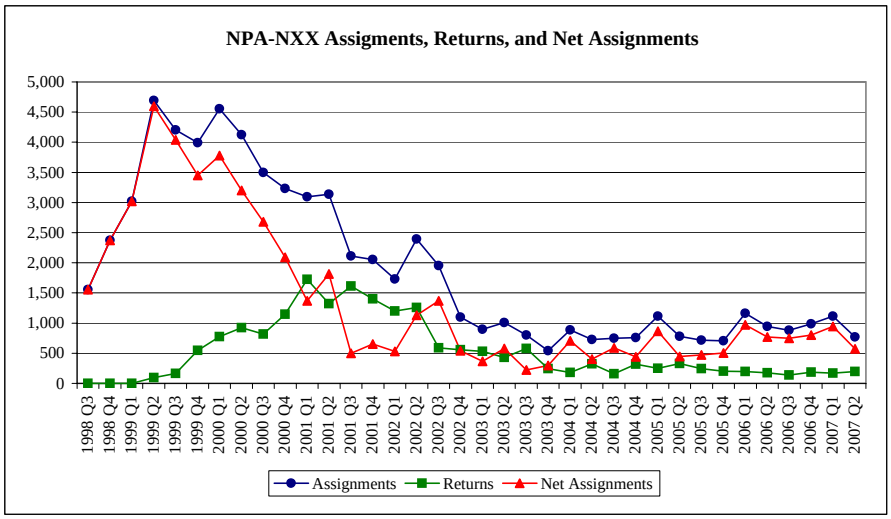


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started[1]

	Month	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
		(thousands)		(thousands)		
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
	July	960	55	866	1	1,883
	August	1,111	61	953	2	2,127
	September	941	36	839	2	1,818
	October	1,049	33	823	2	1,908
	November	907	40	812	3	1,762
2007	December	977	41	993	2	2,013
	January	902	31	1,021	2	1,956
	Februar	864	45	1,049	2	1,960
	March	1,035	40	1,155	2	2,232
	April	926	33	1,112	2	2,072
	May	973	45	1,083	3	2,103
	June	1,026	82	1,095	3	2,207
	Cumulative Total	41,450	2,360	37,157	80	81,046

* 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 Quarter [1]

Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
		(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
	Third	43,743	1,407	20,509	46	65,705
	Fourth	45,149	1,480	21,920	50	68,600
2007	First	46,761	1,541	23,518	50	71,870
	Second	48,396	1,659	25,399	54	75,508

* 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 wireless test ports were conducted before November 24, 2003. The remaining wireless-related ports 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 Ported[1]

June 30, 2007 [2]

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	39	*	*	*
	Fourth	123	*	*	*
1999	First	213	*	*	*
	Second	330	*	*	*
	Third	355	*	*	*
	Fourth	449	*	*	*
2000	First	487	*	*	*
	Second	544	*	*	*
	Third	687	*	*	*
	Fourth	791	*	*	*
2001	First	761	*	*	*
	Second	916	*	*	*
	Third	976	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,136	*	*	*
2002	First	978	*	*	*
	Second	1,099	*	*	*
	Third	1,509	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,438	*	*	*
2003	First	1,061	*	*	*
	Second	1,161	*	*	*
	Third	1,162	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,128	9	433	1
2004	First	1,571	118	990	1
	Second	1,559	111	1,151	3
	Third	1,631	184	1,364	6
	Fourth	1,578	165	1,423	2
2005	First	1,973	151	1,362	2
	Second	2,115	98	1,586	2
	Third	2,408	105	1,823	3
	Fourth	2,218	70	1,919	9
2006	First	3,151	59	1,875	3
	Second	2,612	81	1,950	2
	Third	2,319	137	2,226	3
	Fourth	2,334	106	2,279	5
2007	First	2,672	114	2,425	4
	Second	2,914	149	2,591	5

* 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 wireless test ports were conducted before November 24, 2003. The remaining wireless-related ports 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, 2007
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	350	57	271	**	678
Alaska	135	1	25	**	161
Arizona	1,171	13	569	3	1,755
Arkansas	204	52	91	**	347
California	8,036	49	3,421	6	11,512
Colorado	933	17	503	1	1,453
Connecticut	577	14	286	**	878
Delaware	293	1	62	**	356
District of Columbia	366	3	109	2	480
Florida	2,249	124	1,942	3	4,318
Georgia	1,268	162	780	4	2,215
Guam	0	0	1	0	1
Hawaii	178	2	137	**	318
Idaho	139	8	109	**	256
Illinois	2,350	36	1,220	2	3,608
Indiana	510	46	379	1	936
Iowa	254	7	172	**	434
Kansas	401	95	180	1	677
Kentucky	290	56	246	**	592
Louisiana	433	11	293	**	737
Maine	237	16	80	**	333
Maryland	860	7	523	1	1,390
Massachusetts	2,081	24	659	1	2,764
Michigan	1,567	26	902	1	2,496
Minnesota	1,167	18	489	2	1,676
Mississippi	114	57	121	**	292
Missouri	638	74	418	**	1,130
Montana	60	5	42	**	107
Nebraska	230	12	110	**	352
Nevada	339	5	209	1	554
New Hampshire	275	8	97	**	380
New Jersey	1,319	10	787	1	2,118
New Mexico	102	9	106	**	217
New York	4,403	45	1,850	3	6
North Carolina	991	72	621	1	1,685
North Dakota	61	2	32	**	95
Ohio	1,313	35	912	1	2,260
Oklahoma	362	40	322	2	726
Oregon	560	20	309	1	889
Pennsylvania	2,357	16	1,008	1	3,383
Puerto Rico	*	26	238	*	273
Rhode Island	240	4	99	**	343
South Carolina	401	35	247	**	683
South Dakota	98	3	36	**	136
Tennessee	793	23	466	**	1,283
Texas	3,282	237	1,794	7	5,321
Utah	709	12	264	**	985
Vermont	85	5	21	**	111
Virgin Islands	0	*	*	*	0
Virginia	1,355	19	806	1	2,182
Washington	1,337	22	586	1	1,946
West Virginia	139	4	70	**	213
Wisconsin	757	13	365	1	1,135
Wyoming	20	3	15	*	38
Total	48,396	1,659	25,399	54	75,508

* 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, 2007

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	34	29	32	14	17	15	12	15
Alaska	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4
Arizona	31	27	24	13	15	12	8	13
Arkansas	20	17	11	8	11	8	6	7
California	56	54	40	14	20	15	11	34
Colorado	37	35	26	13	15	15	11	17
Connecticut	30	25	15	7	7	7	7	11
Delaware	23	28	7	6	6	6	6	4
District of Columbia	32	29	10	7	7	6	6	14
Florida	88	78	46	12	15	13	10	26
Georgia	74	68	42	14	16	15	12	32
Guam	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	9	7	6	7	8	7	8	4
Idaho	24	22	16	12	21	16	12	7
Illinois	66	55	34	13	15	13	12	30
Indiana	43	44	34	10	14	14	10	18
Iowa	50	42	14	15	17	15	13	11
Kansas	33	32	32	15	16	16	12	15
Kentucky	44	44	21	18	21	20	13	11
Louisiana	43	35	17	8	14	11	9	14
Maine	18	16	15	8	8	8	8	8
Maryland	53	44	20	9	9	9	8	16
Massachusetts	46	37	27	7	7	7	6	18
Michigan	56	54	39	12	16	16	12	26
Minnesota	78	63	62	12	15	12	13	36
Mississippi	33	34	17	13	15	13	8	5
Missouri	42	36	24	13	15	13	10	17
Montana	19	17	10	5	9	6	5	7
Nebraska	16	18	11	10	14	11	11	5
Nevada	27	22	14	10	12	11	9	15
New Hampshire	26	22	11	8	9	8	8	12
New Jersey	42	36	24	7	6	7	6	18
New Mexico	18	17	9	10	15	12	9	4
New York	83	68	55	10	14	11	10	34
North Carolina	44	47	35	14	14	15	11	26
North Dakota	15	15	26	6	8	7	6	5
Ohio	50	56	41	15	16	15	13	25
Oklahoma	24	24	22	12	16	14	11	10
Oregon	37	38	33	13	14	14	12	18
Pennsylvania	62	56	40	10	14	13	11	24
Puerto Rico	3	4	4	7	8	9	8	3
Rhode Island	20	18	11	7	6	6	6	11
South Carolina	41	40	37	10	12	11	8	24
South Dakota	18	17	8	5	7	5	5	4
Tennessee	50	45	37	13	17	15	15	22
Texas	95	82	70	25	34	31	18	38
Utah	24	21	15	11	13	12	10	9
Vermont	10	11	8	5	7	5	4	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	1
Virginia	55	51	30	12	15	13	11	21
Washington	46	45	34	12	14	12	12	18
West Virginia	20	19	7	10	16	13	7	5
Wisconsin	44	41	33	13	16	13	12	19
Wyoming	9	11	9	7	11	10	7	3
Unduplicated Total	754	726	588	97	149	129	86	347

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, 2006[1]

State	Wireline Ports (thousands)	Wireline Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireline Percent Ported (%)	Wireless Ports (thousands)	Wireless Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireless Percent Ported (%)	Total Ports (thousands)	Total Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Total Percent Ported (%)
Alabama	378	4,692	8.1	228	3,891	5.9	606	8,583	7.1
Alaska	132	924	14.3	25	432	5.9	158	1,356	11.6
American Samoa	NA	0	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	18	NA
Arizona	1,121	7,591	14.8	512	4,605	11.1	1,632	12,196	13.4
Arkansas	214	2,463	8.7	78	1,869	4.2	292	4,331	6.7
California	7,671	44,123	17.4	3,069	30,203	10.2	10,740	74,326	14.4
Colorado	922	7,415	12.4	445	3,749	11.9	1,367	11,165	12.2
Connecticut	555	4,516	12.3	240	2,799	8.6	795	7,314	10.9
Delaware	286	1,742	16.4	52	744	7.0	338	2,486	13.6
District of Columbia	350	3,056	11.5	93	992	9.4	443	4,048	10.9
Florida	2,143	21,444	10.0	1,611	15,687	10.3	3,754	37,131	10.1
Georgia	1,340	10,736	12.5	673	7,759	8.7	2,013	18,495	10.9
Guam	0	97	0.0	1	69	1.2	1	166	0.5
Hawaii	178	1,647	10.8	115	1,075	10.7	293	2,722	10.8
Idaho	137	1,702	8.1	91	1,003	9.1	228	2,705	8.4
Illinois	2,217	16,414	13.5	1,045	10,005	10.4	3,262	26,419	12.3
Indiana	506	6,037	8.4	319	4,538	7.0	825	10,574	7.8
Iowa	246	4,259	5.8	141	2,042	6.9	386	6,302	6.1
Kansas	433	2,650	16.4	156	1,922	8.1	589	4,572	12.9
Kentucky	322	4,227	7.6	207	3,130	6.6	530	7,357	7.2
Louisiana	427	4,592	9.3	249	3,711	6.7	676	8,303	8.1
Maine	188	1,584	11.9	62	859	7.2	250	2,443	10.2
Maryland	789	9,261	8.5	438	4,867	9.0	1,227	14,129	8.7
Massachusetts	1,981	13,436	14.7	552	5,290	10.4	2,533	18,726	13.5
Michigan	1,453	10,195	14.3	748	8,716	8.6	2,202	18,911	11.6
Minnesota	1,137	6,992	16.3	423	3,868	10.9	1,561	10,860	14.4
Mississippi	156	2,508	6.2	103	2,049	5.0	259	4,557	5.7
Missouri	661	6,143	10.8	355	4,431	8.0	1,016	10,574	9.6
Montana	55	907	6.1	37	620	5.9	92	1,528	6.0
Nebraska	236	1,965	12.0	95	1,251	7.6	330	3,216	10.3
Nevada	299	3,772	7.9	185	2,100	8.8	484	5,872	8.2
New Hampshire	267	2,250	11.8	82	972	8.4	349	3,222	10.8
New Jersey	1,216	12,640	9.6	686	7,601	9.0	1,902	20,241	9.4
New Mexico	106	1,954	5.4	92	1,420	6.5	199	3,374	5.9
New York	4,093	24,997	16.4	1,630	15,856	10.3	5,723	40,853	14.0
North Carolina	981	10,027	9.8	529	6,948	7.6	1,511	16,976	8.9
North Dakota	47	613	7.6	28	463	6.1	75	1,076	7.0
Northern Marianas Is	NA	27	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	61	NA
Ohio	1,205	12,493	9.6	788	8,634	9.1	1,993	21,127	9.4
Oklahoma	378	3,152	12.0	301	2,577	11.7	678	5,730	11.8
Oregon	549	4,323	12.7	265	2,754	9.6	813	7,077	11.5
Pennsylvania	2,235	16,374	13.6	861	9,343	9.2	3,096	25,718	12.0
Puerto Rico	20	1,650	1.2	207	2,380	8.7	228	4,030	5.7
Rhode Island	232	1,871	12.4	86	833	10.3	318	2,704	11.7
South Carolina	381	4,632	8.2	213	3,359	6.4	594	7,991	7.4
South Dakota	93	712	13.0	31	527	5.9	124	1,239	10.0
Tennessee	742	6,587	11.3	401	5,015	8.0	1,143	11,601	9.9
Texas	3,269	25,782	12.7	1,538	18,523	8.3	4,807	44,306	10.9
Utah	702	3,953	17.7	235	1,848	12.7	936	5,801	16.1
Vermont	86	1,768	4.9	18	365	5.1	105	2,133	4.9
Virgin Islands	0	68	0.0	*	86	0.0	*	155	0.0
Virginia	1,331	10,560	12.6	745	6,218	12.0	2,077	16,778	12.4
Washington	1,302	8,408	15.5	504	4,960	10.2	1,806	13,368	13.5
West Virginia	132	1,431	9.2	52	1,073	4.8	184	2,504	7.3
Wisconsin	713	5,674	12.6	314	3,910	8.0	1,027	9,584	10.7
Wyoming	18	553	3.3	13	411	3.3	32	964	3.3
Total	46,630	369,591	570.1	21,970	240,404	432.5	68,600	609,994	11.2

[1]Because the latest available NRUF data are as of December 31, 2006, porting data of the same vintage are used.

NA Not applicable. Number portability is not available in American Samoa or Northern Mariana Islands.

* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 15, 2007. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 20
Telephone Numbers Assigned for Toll-Free Service[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free 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	December	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007	June	23,172,014	773,019	23,945,033	7,704,967

[1] 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 demand for 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.

[2] 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[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free 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
	September	7,419,137	279,471	7,698,608	11,392
	December	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007	March	7,559,307	140,686	7,699,993	10,007
	June	7,546,532	153,063	7,699,595	10,405

See Notes to Table 20.

Table 22
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free 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	4,930,939	387,726	5,318,665	2,661,335
	September	4,923,018	282,840	5,205,858	2,774,142
	December	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	March	4,865,839	172,035	5,037,874	2,942,126
	June	4,892,896	211,491	5,104,387	2,875,613

See Notes to Table 20.

Table 23
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free 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	4,227,659	203,501	4,431,160	3,548,840
	September	4,216,739	221,090	4,437,829	3,542,171
	December	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	March	4,160,134	126,236	4,286,370	3,693,630
	June	4,176,830	168,005	4,344,835	3,635,165

See Notes to Table 20.

Table 24
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free 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	5,803,923	205,051	6,008,974	1,971,026
	September	6,078,119	160,737	6,238,856	1,741,144
	December	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	March	6,355,241	207,073	6,562,314	1,417,686
	June	6,555,756	240,460	6,796,216	1,183,784

See Notes to Table 20.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2007)

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	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	478	Georgia	Aug-00	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
256	Alabama	Mar-98	762	Georgia	May-06	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
251	Alabama	Jun-01	671	Guam	Jul-97	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
684	American Somoa	Oct-04	208	Idaho	Jan-47	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
520	Arizona	Mar-95	312	Illinois	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
480	Arizona	Mar-99	618	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
623	Arizona	Mar-99	815	Illinois	Jan-47	417	Missouri	Jan-50	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	573	Missouri	Jan-96	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	708	Illinois	Nov-89	660	Missouri	Oct-97	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	847	Illinois	Jan-96	636	Missouri	May-99	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	630	Illinois	Aug-96	406	Montana	Jan-47	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	224	Illinois	Jan-02	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
916	California	Jan-47	779	Illinois	Mar-07	702	Nevada	Jan-47	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
714	California	Jan-51	219	Indiana	Jan-47	775	Nevada	Dec-98	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
805	California	Jan-57	317	Indiana	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
209	California	Jan-58	812	Indiana	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
408	California	Jan-59	765	Indiana	Feb-97	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
707	California	Jan-59	260	Indiana	Jan-02	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	214	Texas	Jan-47
619	California	Jan-82	574	Indiana	Jan-02	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	512	Texas	Jan-47
818	California	Jan-84	319	Iowa	Jan-47	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	713	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	515	Iowa	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	915	Texas	Jan-47
310	California	Nov-91	712	Iowa	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	817	Texas	Jan-53
909	California	Nov-92	641	Iowa	Jul-00	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	806	Texas	Jan-57
562	California	Jan-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	409	Texas	Nov-82
760	California	Mar-97	316	Kansas	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	903	Texas	Nov-90
626	California	Jun-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	210	Texas	Nov-92
650	California	Aug-97	785	Kansas	Jul-97	212	New York	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
530	California	Nov-97	620	Kansas	Feb-01	315	New York	Jan-47	281	Texas	Nov-96
925	California	Mar-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	518	New York	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	716	New York	Jan-47	940	Texas	May-97
323	California	Jun-98	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	914	New York	Jan-47	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	516	New York	Jan-51	956	Texas	Jul-97
559	California	Nov-98	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	607	New York	Jan-54	832	Texas	Jan-99
661	California	Feb-99	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	718	New York	Sep-84	361	Texas	Feb-99
858	California	Jun-99	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	917	New York	Jan-92	469	Texas	Jul-99
951	California	Jul-04	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	646	New York	Jul-99	936	Texas	Feb-00
424	California	Aug-06	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	347	New York	Oct-99	979	Texas	Feb-00
303	Colorado	Jan-47	207	Maine	Jan-47	631	New York	Nov-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
719	Colorado	Mar-88	301	Maryland	Jan-47	845	New York	Jun-00	430	Texas	Feb-03
970	Colorado	Apr-95	410	Maryland	Oct-91	585	New York	Nov-01	325	Texas	Apr-03
720	Colorado	Jun-98	240	Maryland	Jun-97	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	443	Maryland	Jun-97	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	801	Utah	Jan-47
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	435	Utah	Sep-97
302	Delaware	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	802	Vermont	Jan-47
202	DC	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
305	Florida	Jan-47	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	703	Virginia	Jan-47
813	Florida	Jan-53	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	804	Virginia	Jun-73
904	Florida	Jul-65	339	Massachusetts	May-01	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
407	Florida	Apr-88	351	Massachusetts	May-01	670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	757	Virginia	Jul-96
941	Florida	May-95	774	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
954	Florida	Sep-95	857	Massachusetts	May-01	419	Ohio	Jan-47	434	Virginia	Jun-01
352	Florida	Dec-95	313	Michigan	Jan-47	513	Ohio	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
561	Florida	May-96	517	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	206	Washington	Jan-47
850	Florida	Jun-97	616	Michigan	Jan-47	330	Ohio	Mar-96	509	Washington	Jan-57
786	Florida	Mar-98	906	Michigan	Jan-61	937	Ohio	Sep-96	360	Washington	Jan-95
727	Florida	Jul-98	810	Michigan	Dec-93	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
863	Florida	Sep-99	248	Michigan	May-97	740	Ohio	Dec-97	425	Washington	Apr-97
321	Florida	Nov-99	734	Michigan	Dec-97	234	Ohio	Oct-00	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	567	Ohio	Jan-02	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
754	Florida	Aug-01	989	Michigan	Apr-01	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
772	Florida	Feb-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
239	Florida	Mar-02	269	Michigan	Jul-02	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
404	Georgia	Jan-47	947	Michigan	Sep-02	503	Oregon	Jan-47	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
912	Georgia	Jan-54	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
706	Georgia	May-92	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00			
770	Georgia	Aug-95	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
678	Georgia	Jan-98	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator.

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2007)

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 (1999-2007)

Massachusetts	May-01	617	857
Massachusetts	May-01	781	339
Massachusetts	May-01	978	351
Pennsylvania	May-01	484	835[1]
Pennsylvania	May-01	267	445[2]
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
Illinois	Mar-07	815	779
New Mexico	Oct-07	505	575

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

[1] The NANPA was able to reclaim area code 835. See Planning Letter 344 at NeuStar.com.

[2] The NANPA was able to reclaim area code 445. See Planning Letter 332 at NeuStar.com.

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 2007)

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	10	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 [21]	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, 706 and 770, 10-digit dialing is used.
[8] In area codes 224, 331, 872, 464, 447, 815, 779 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 (NRUF data as of December 31, 2006).*

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

1. Please check the category that best describes you:
   - ____ press
   - ____ current telecommunications carrier
   - ____ potential telecommunications carrier
   - ____ business customer evaluating vendors/service options
   - ____ consultant, law firm, lobbyist
   - ____ other business customer
   - ____ academic/student
   - ____ residential customer
   - ____ FCC employee
   - ____ other federal government employee
   - ____ state or local government employee
   - ____ Other (please specify)

2.

Please rate the report:	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	No opinion
Data accuracy	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Data presentation	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Timeliness of data	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Completeness of data	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Text clarity	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Completeness of text	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)

3.

Overall, how do you rate this report?	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	No opinion
	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)

4. How can this report be improved?

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