Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF data as of June 30, 2007

Porting and Toll-Free data as of December 31, 2007

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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 June 30, 2007:

- Overall, 46.7% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) was 50.8%, up from 49.3% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 64.8%, up from 63.3% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 25.4%, up from 21.5% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 328 million telephone numbers.

[1] The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2006, was released in February 2008.

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

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

- In the second half of 2007, carriers returned 3.84 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

- Utahans port their numbers the most, porting 16.9% of their assigned numbers. Californians and New Yorkers are next, with 15.2% 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]

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[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 June 30, 2007. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through December 31, 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 136,000 NXXs. This is up from the 134,000 NXXs from the previous filing (data for December 31, 2006). As the NANPA calculates that about 139,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,[16] this round of submissions (data for June 30, 2007) appears to have garnered usable information on over 97.9% 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 December 31, 2007, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 627 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 629 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 629 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 87 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 (16% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (49% 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 19.7%. With pooling, however, utilization was 60.5%, 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, 158 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, nearly 486 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 328 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 utilization rate for incumbent local exchange carriers is slowly declining and cellular/PCS and CLEC utilization rates are generally increasing. The utilization rate for paging continues to drop because the paging market is shrinking.

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

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, 2007, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported.

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[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 31, 2007, there were 23.9 million toll-free numbers assigned.

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.[35] The first set of additional information lists the more than 3,000 filers. The list includes the service provider's name, its parent name, and its OCN.

The second set of information shows, by carrier type and by rate center, the number of assigned telephone numbers and the number of thousands blocks reported in that rate center. Some information has been redacted (asterisked out), to prevent the potential release of non-public data. The information also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.[36]

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of January 23, 2008. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 31, 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

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[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.

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.

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).

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[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 those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center, yet classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of June 30, 2007

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	296,478	14,158	6,681	13,224	9,825	243,194	583,560	66,031
Cellular/PCS	250,004	2,615	1,297	13,912	3,484	114,643	385,956	49,961
CLEC	74,109	11,872	3,056	4,023	1,130	197,727	291,917	43,982
Paging	6,186	679	686	632	181	73,828	82,193	6,038
All Reporting Carriers	626,777	29,324	11,721	31,791	14,621	629,393	1,343,626	136,428[2]
ILEC	50.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	41.7%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	64.8%	0.7%	0.3%	3.6%	0.9%	29.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	25.4%	4.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	67.7%	100.0%	
Paging	7.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	89.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	46.7%	2.2%	0.9%	2.4%	1.1%	46.8%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	285,709	13,336	5,293	12,536	9,475	193,540	519,890	59,689
Cellular/PCS	248,196	2,534	1,100	13,778	3,399	108,249	377,256	49,118
CLEC	73,543	11,810	2,894	3,997	1,078	190,140	283,461	43,193
Paging	5,827	657	539	533	110	69,657	77,323	5,594
All Reporting Carriers	613,275	28,337	9,827	30,844	14,062	561,585	1,257,930	128,296[2]
ILEC	55.0%	2.6%	1.0%	2.4%	1.8%	37.2%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	65.8%	0.7%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%	28.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	25.9%	4.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	67.1%	100.0%	
Paging	7.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	90.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	48.8%	2.3%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	44.6%	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	10,769	822	1,388	687	350	49,654	63,670	6,366
Cellular/PCS	1,808	81	197	135	85	6,394	8,700	859
CLEC	566	62	162	27	52	7,588	8,456	843
Paging	360	22	147	99	71	4,171	4,870	444
All Reporting Carriers	13,502	987	1,894	948	558	67,807	85,696	8,492[2]
ILEC	16.9%	1.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	78.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	20.8%	0.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.0%	73.5%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.7%	0.7%	1.9%	0.3%	0.6%	89.7%	100.0%	
Paging	7.4%	0.5%	3.0%	2.0%	1.5%	85.7%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	15.8%	1.2%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%	79.1%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31**,** 2007 (98% 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 June 30, 2007

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	8,833	41.7	560	2.6	245	1.2	520	2.5	240	1.1	10,780	50.9	21,178
Alaska	1,403	25.7	11	0.2	42	0.8	67	1.2	22	0.4	3,905	71.7	5,449
American Samoa	19	63.5	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.7	2	7.6	6	21.3	30
Arizona	12,569	61.5	353	1.7	155	0.8	608	3.0	186	0.9	6,552	32.1	20,424
Arkansas	4,532	32.6	680	4.9	96	0.7	265	1.9	166	1.2	8,162	58.7	13,901
California	76,737	49.9	5,551	3.6	791	0.5	3,703	2.4	2,419	1.6	64,720	42.0	153,921
Colorado	11,459	57.3	63	0.3	127	0.6	569	2.8	294	1.5	7,494	37.5	20,006
Connecticut	7,474	50.4	340	2.3	98	0.7	290	2.0	228	1.5	6,402	43.2	14,831
Delaware	2,540	57.4	23	0.5	75	1.7	113	2.6	28	0.6	1,648	37.2	4,427
District of Columbia	4,132	72.7	26	0.5	136	2.4	137	2.4	31	0.5	1,219	21.5	5,681
Florida	38,742	54.5	2,002	2.8	404	0.6	2,729	3.8	976	1.4	26,235	36.9	71,088
Georgia	18,949	48.9	1,931	5.0	305	0.8	1,219	3.1	376	1.0	15,966	41.2	38,747
Guam	188	30.3	0	0.0	78	12.7	8	1.3	6	1.0	339	54.7	620
Hawaii	2,782	56.3	12	0.2	23	0.5	100	2.0	165	3.3	1,856	37.6	4,938
Idaho	2,760	44.5	22	0.3	53	0.9	135	2.2	78	1.3	3,156	50.9	6,203
Illinois	27,055	45.6	1,117	1.9	609	1.0	1,146	1.9	545	0.9	28,912	48.7	59,384
Indiana	10,727	39.9	492	1.8	133	0.5	544	2.0	290	1.1	14,689	54.7	26,875
Iowa	7,200	35.6	257	1.3	131	0.6	256	1.3	135	0.7	12,253	60.6	20,232
Kansas	4,779	29.2	725	4.4	85	0.5	230	1.4	167	1.0	10,397	63.5	16,382
Kentucky	7,581	36.8	478	2.3	124	0.6	475	2.3	137	0.7	11,787	57.3	20,583
Louisiana	8,565	42.7	521	2.6	131	0.7	558	2.8	220	1.1	10,061	50.2	20,056
Maine	2,510	47.1	32	0.6	70	1.3	111	2.1	38	0.7	2,567	48.2	5,328
Maryland	14,393	56.8	76	0.3	275	1.1	575	2.3	152	0.6	9,868	38.9	25,337
Massachusetts	19,076	50.7	297	0.8	648	1.7	690	1.8	259	0.7	16,687	44.3	37,656
Michigan	19,033	37.6	740	1.5	266	0.5	936	1.8	483	1.0	29,162	57.6	50,620
Minnesota	11,193	41.4	237	0.9	262	1.0	508	1.9	190	0.7	14,664	54.2	27,053
Mississippi	4,718	29.9	305	1.9	132	0.8	369	2.3	122	0.8	10,130	64.2	15,776
Missouri	10,897	38.0	550	1.9	300	1.0	594	2.1	225	0.8	16,082	56.1	28,648
Montana	1,570	25.3	16	0.3	41	0.7	81	1.3	35	0.6	4,470	71.9	6,212
Nebraska	3,295	32.2	158	1.5	41	0.4	136	1.3	75	0.7	6,544	63.9	10,248
Nevada	5,158	52.7	1,204	12.3	34	0.3	301	3.1	90	0.9	3,002	30.7	9,789
New Hampshire	3,294	48.9	25	0.4	60	0.9	95	1.4	41	0.6	3,226	47.8	6,742
New Jersey	20,615	51.5	336	0.8	503	1.3	869	2.2	253	0.6	17,492	43.7	40,068
New Mexico	3,483	47.4	57	0.8	32	0.4	164	2.2	88	1.2	3,519	47.9	7,342
New York	41,852	55.8	1,167	1.6	1,296	1.7	2,050	2.7	532	0.7	28,168	37.5	75,065
North Carolina	17,467	47.3	1,110	3.0	198	0.5	1,019	2.8	426	1.2	16,702	45.2	36,922
North Dakota	1,096	19.9	35	0.6	14	0.3	45	0.8	37	0.7	4,278	77.7	5,505
Northern Marianas Is	50	20.6	1	0.4	26	10.7	2	0.8	1	0.2	161	67.2	240
Ohio	21,620	43.7	1,011	2.0	221	0.4	952	1.9	461	0.9	25,223	51.0	49,488
Oklahoma	6,001	33.0	563	3.1	92	0.5	317	1.7	202	1.1	11,015	60.6	18,191
Oregon	7,247	49.8	107	0.7	120	0.8	351	2.4	190	1.3	6,530	44.9	14,546
Pennsylvania	26,397	47.7	240	0.4	984	1.8	1,301	2.4	359	0.6	26,012	47.0	55,292
Puerto Rico	3,643	49.7	61	0.8	79	1.1	282	3.9	87	1.2	3,173	43.3	7,324
Rhode Island	2,745	56.5	5	0.1	62	1.3	99	2.0	19	0.4	1,930	39.7	4,860
South Carolina	8,189	48.8	576	3.4	125	0.7	467	2.8	254	1.5	7,165	42.7	16,776
South Dakota	1,288	22.6	29	0.5	24	0.4	57	1.0	41	0.7	4,269	74.8	5,708
Tennessee	12,021	46.9	679	2.7	180	0.7	715	2.8	236	0.9	11,793	46.0	25,624
Texas	46,382	44.5	2,748	2.6	752	0.7	2,615	2.5	1,911	1.8	49,770	47.8	104,178
Utah	5,851	53.5	119	1.1	69	0.6	243	2.2	112	1.0	4,550	41.6	10,943
Vermont	2,188	46.5	10	0.2	55	1.2	45	1.0	48	1.0	2,364	50.2	4,710
Virgin Islands	159	49.8	15	4.5	29	9.2	38	11.8	2	0.5	77	24.2	320
Virginia	17,252	57.8	142	0.5	393	1.3	867	2.9	216	0.7	10,969	36.8	29,838
Washington	13,752	52.5	1,160	4.4	141	0.5	637	2.4	413	1.6	10,111	38.6	26,213
West Virginia	2,591	40.5	55	0.9	82	1.3	121	1.9	72	1.1	3,478	54.4	6,399
Wisconsin	9,738	37.3	286	1.1	261	1.0	407	1.6	202	0.8	15,219	58.3	26,114
Wyoming	989	27.5	8	0.2	13	0.4	62	1.7	41	1.1	2,486	69.1	3,598
Totals	626,777	46.6	29,324	2.2	11,721	0.9	31,791	2.4	14,621	1.1	629,393	46.8	1,343,626

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 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 June 30, 2007 [1]

State/jurisdiction	ILEC[2]	Cellular/PCS[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	30	17	24	9	80
Alaska	23	13	2	2	40
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	16	14	27	5	62
Arkansas	31	10	15	6	62
California	24	17	55	11	105
Colorado	32	16	29	6	83
Connecticut	1	6	19	4	30
Delaware	3	5	25	6	39
District of Columbia	3	5	23	5	36
Florida	14	19	52	8	91
Georgia	35	16	43	8	102
Guam	1	3	2	0	6
Hawaii	2	6	8	3	19
Idaho	24	18	18	5	64
Illinois	57	16	45	8	124
Indiana	43	19	42	6	109
Iowa	157	18	55	3	233
Kansas	46	17	28	6	97
Kentucky	19	21	37	6	83
Louisiana	21	12	23	7	63
Maine	23	7	16	4	50
Maryland	4	10	38	7	59
Massachusetts	5	7	31	4	47
Michigan	36	19	45	5	104
Minnesota	95	13	60	3	171
Mississippi	18	14	24	8	64
Missouri	44	17	39	7	107
Montana	20	7	14	0	41
Nebraska	48	13	16	2	79
Nevada	12	9	25	6	52
New Hampshire	12	9	20	4	45
New Jersey	5	6	42	5	56
New Mexico	18	14	15	4	51
New York	38	13	47	10	107
North Carolina	25	15	35	4	78
North Dakota	36	9	15	2	62
Northern Marianas Is	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	38	20	53	5	114
Oklahoma	44	18	20	7	89
Oregon	36	12	33	4	84
Pennsylvania	38	22	49	8	116
Puerto Rico	1	7	5	1	14
Rhode Island	1	5	14	3	23
South Carolina	24	12	35	3	74
South Dakota	47	9	17	1	74
Tennessee	25	19	36	6	86
Texas	66	35	66	14	179
Utah	15	14	22	3	53
Vermont	11	5	10	4	30
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	21	13	43	6	82
Washington	29	12	41	8	88
West Virginia	9	14	15	7	44
Wisconsin	90	18	37	7	150
Wyoming	16	13	12	1	42
Unduplicated Total	1,348	351	1,369	90	3,143

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 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 June 30, 2007

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	56.1%	1.0%	1.3%	2.4%	0.5%	38.8%	43
202	District of Columbia	January-47	72.7%	0.5%	2.4%	2.4%	0.5%	21.5%	36
203	Connecticut	January-47	53.0%	3.0%	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%	39.4%	31
205	Alabama	January-47	49.9%	2.8%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%	42.2%	39
206	Washington	January-47	64.9%	1.8%	0.5%	2.6%	1.8%	28.4%	33
207	Maine	January-47	47.1%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	0.7%	48.2%	50
208	Idaho	January-47	44.5%	0.3%	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%	50.9%	64
209	California	January-58	43.0%	4.0%	0.5%	1.9%	1.7%	48.8%	41
210	Texas	November-92	63.3%	3.4%	0.9%	3.1%	1.2%	28.2%	34
212	New York	January-47	74.8%	0.2%	5.5%	3.5%	1.4%	14.5%	30
213	California	January-47	44.3%	2.0%	0.9%	3.0%	2.0%	47.8%	49
214	Texas	January-47	59.2%	0.9%	0.7%	3.1%	2.1%	34.0%	48
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.0%	0.3%	2.7%	2.3%	0.9%	33.8%	35
216	Ohio	January-47	48.5%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	0.9%	46.2%	31
217	Illinois	January-47	33.7%	1.6%	5.7%	1.3%	1.1%	56.6%	45
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	72.3%	67
219	Indiana	January-47	43.5%	3.2%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	49.8%	33
224	Illinois	January-02	38.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.8%	0.9%	56.6%	27
225	Louisiana	August-98	52.2%	3.2%	0.3%	3.3%	1.6%	39.4%	31
228	Mississippi	September-97	34.9%	1.1%	0.5%	2.5%	1.0%	59.9%	27
229	Georgia	August-00	31.5%	7.7%	0.8%	2.2%	0.4%	57.4%	33
231	Michigan	June-99	26.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	71.0%	36
234	Ohio	October-00	11.2%	3.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	84.6%	12
239	Florida	March-02	57.4%	0.9%	0.3%	4.0%	0.5%	37.0%	27
240	Maryland	June-97	53.0%	0.6%	0.5%	2.6%	0.4%	42.9%	44
248	Michigan	May-97	47.7%	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%	0.8%	47.1%	36
251	Alabama	June-01	41.8%	2.2%	1.3%	2.3%	0.8%	51.6%	35
252	North Carolina	March-98	35.5%	1.3%	0.1%	2.8%	0.5%	59.8%	31
253	Washington	April-97	53.1%	7.5%	0.5%	3.2%	1.1%	34.6%	32
254	Texas	May-97	31.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%	59.8%	42
256	Alabama	March-98	42.2%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	50.8%	42
260	Indiana	January-02	38.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	1.8%	57.1%	31
262	Wisconsin	September-99	38.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	58.1%	39
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	41.0%	0.5%	0.9%	2.9%	0.3%	54.4%	37
269	Michigan	July-02	36.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	0.9%	58.5%	42
270	Kentucky	April-99	29.6%	2.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.5%	64.7%	53
276	Virginia	September-01	34.0%	0.7%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	61.3%	33
281	Texas	November-96	48.9%	3.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.1%	43.1%	41
301	Maryland	January-47	61.3%	0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.7%	34.8%	40
302	Delaware	January-47	57.4%	0.5%	1.7%	2.6%	0.6%	37.2%	39
303	Colorado	January-47	67.5%	0.3%	0.9%	2.6%	2.1%	26.6%	39
304	West Virginia	January-47	40.5%	0.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.1%	54.4%	44
305	Florida	January-47	56.5%	4.3%	0.5%	4.5%	1.3%	32.8%	40
307	Wyoming	January-47	27.5%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%	1.1%	69.1%	42
308	Nebraska	January-55	16.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	79.5%	44
309	Illinois	January-57	38.5%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	56.8%	52
310	California	November-91	64.1%	2.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.7%	28.4%	50
312	Illinois	January-47	51.0%	3.2%	0.6%	1.9%	0.9%	42.4%	35
313	Michigan	January-47	42.7%	2.0%	0.5%	3.3%	1.0%	50.4%	32
314	Missouri	January-47	56.2%	2.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.0%	35.9%	32
315	New York	January-47	41.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	53.9%	43
316	Kansas	January-47	47.6%	3.6%	0.4%	2.1%	1.5%	44.8%	26
317	Indiana	January-47	51.8%	2.2%	0.7%	2.9%	1.0%	41.5%	41
318	Louisiana	January-57	36.7%	2.2%	0.3%	2.6%	0.7%	57.6%	37
319	Iowa	January-47	41.2%	1.5%	0.3%	1.6%	1.3%	54.1%	59

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	25.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	71.8%	63
321	Florida	November-99	59.7%	2.7%	0.5%	3.9%	0.9%	32.4%	41
323	California	June-98	53.1%	1.6%	0.6%	3.5%	1.3%	39.8%	47
325	Texas	April-03	29.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	64.2%	31
330	Ohio	March-96	45.4%	1.7%	0.5%	1.9%	0.6%	49.8%	41
331	Illinois	October-07	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1
334	Alabama	January-95	32.2%	3.2%	1.4%	2.5%	0.7%	60.0%	50
336	North Carolina	December-97	49.7%	3.5%	0.5%	2.9%	1.4%	42.0%	49
337	Louisiana	October-99	38.6%	2.2%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	55.2%	34
339	Massachusetts	May-01	28.2%	2.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	67.9%	15
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	49.8%	4.5%	9.2%	11.8%	0.5%	24.2%	4
347	New York	October-99	63.4%	4.7%	0.5%	5.5%	0.7%	25.2%	34
351	Massachusetts	May-01	18.8%	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	0.1%	77.9%	1
352	Florida	December-95	48.9%	1.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.8%	45.2%	36
360	Washington	January-95	50.1%	1.8%	0.5%	2.2%	1.4%	44.0%	58
361	Texas	February-99	26.5%	2.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.3%	68.2%	32
386	Florida	February-01	46.5%	3.2%	0.3%	3.4%	0.7%	45.9%	38
401	Rhode Island	January-47	56.5%	0.1%	1.3%	2.0%	0.4%	39.7%	23
402	Nebraska	January-47	38.7%	1.7%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	57.2%	52
404	Georgia	January-47	63.9%	4.1%	0.5%	3.4%	2.1%	25.9%	41
405	Oklahoma	January-47	46.6%	3.6%	0.7%	2.1%	1.0%	45.9%	39
406	Montana	January-47	25.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	71.9%	41
407	Florida	April-88	55.6%	3.2%	0.5%	4.4%	0.7%	35.7%	43
408	California	January-59	55.5%	4.5%	0.5%	2.3%	1.0%	36.2%	43
409	Texas	November-82	31.1%	5.9%	0.2%	2.0%	1.3%	59.4%	34
410	Maryland	October-91	61.4%	0.2%	1.8%	2.3%	0.7%	33.6%	41
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	47.2%	0.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.0%	47.2%	32
413	Massachusetts	January-47	54.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.7%	0.3%	42.4%	32
414	Wisconsin	January-47	54.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.9%	0.9%	38.7%	27
415	California	January-47	49.5%	3.1%	0.5%	2.1%	1.4%	43.4%	46
417	Missouri	January-50	31.6%	2.7%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	61.6%	50
419	Ohio	January-47	35.6%	4.5%	0.4%	1.5%	1.3%	56.6%	59
423	Tennessee	September-95	46.0%	2.2%	0.5%	3.0%	0.8%	47.6%	42
424	California	August-06	17.1%	2.7%	0.6%	2.0%	3.7%	73.9%	28
425	Washington	April-97	53.5%	6.9%	0.6%	2.2%	2.3%	34.5%	32
430	Texas	February-03	8.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	16.6%	73.9%	7
432	Texas	April-03	32.9%	2.5%	1.7%	2.6%	1.6%	58.7%	27
434	Virginia	June-01	45.3%	0.8%	1.1%	3.4%	0.6%	48.9%	28
435	Utah	September-97	28.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	67.8%	50
440	Ohio	August-97	45.0%	2.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	50.5%	36
443	Maryland	June-97	47.7%	0.4%	0.4%	2.5%	0.4%	48.5%	43
469	Texas	July-99	47.0%	2.6%	0.5%	3.1%	0.8%	45.9%	41
478	Georgia	August-00	40.5%	6.5%	0.8%	3.0%	1.0%	48.2%	35
479	Arkansas	January-02	38.0%	4.1%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	53.8%	37
480	Arizona	March-99	74.7%	0.7%	0.9%	3.4%	1.0%	19.3%	31
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	36.6%	0.4%	2.1%	1.6%	0.2%	59.1%	44
501	Arkansas	January-47	41.3%	5.5%	0.4%	2.0%	2.2%	48.5%	32
502	Kentucky	January-47	50.4%	3.2%	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	41.7%	31
503	Oregon	January-47	57.4%	0.8%	0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	37.3%	49
504	Louisiana	January-47	48.2%	4.1%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	43.0%	24
505	New Mexico	January-47	49.0%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	1.2%	46.2%	51
507	Minnesota	January-54	21.7%	0.4%	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	74.1%	84
508	Massachusetts	July-88	58.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	36.3%	37
509	Washington	January-57	42.3%	5.8%	0.6%	2.2%	1.2%	47.8%	50
510	California	September-91	48.2%	4.6%	0.3%	2.3%	1.4%	43.2%	38

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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
512	Texas	January-47	57.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.8%	2.0%	33.6%	39
513	Ohio	January-47	57.9%	0.7%	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	36.8%	35
515	Iowa	January-47	55.9%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	40.6%	47
516	New York	January-51	53.9%	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	40.3%	40
517	Michigan	January-47	34.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	61.7%	50
518	New York	January-47	47.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%	48.3%	44
520	Arizona	March-95	59.4%	1.0%	0.7%	2.9%	0.9%	35.1%	39
530	California	November-97	35.9%	6.8%	0.3%	1.6%	1.4%	54.1%	50
540	Virginia	July-95	52.5%	0.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.0%	42.0%	43
541	Oregon	November-95	41.0%	0.3%	1.5%	2.1%	1.1%	53.9%	60
551	New Jersey	December-01	64.4%	0.7%	0.2%	3.6%	0.2%	30.9%	8
559	California	November-98	40.6%	5.4%	0.4%	2.2%	1.6%	49.8%	33
561	Florida	May-96	59.7%	3.9%	0.5%	4.1%	1.2%	30.7%	42
562	California	January-97	48.6%	1.5%	0.4%	2.7%	2.4%	44.5%	45
563	Iowa	March-01	35.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.5%	60.6%	50
567	Ohio	January-02	11.7%	2.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	85.2%	29
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	42.4%	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%	0.6%	49.5%	48
571	Virginia	March-00	57.5%	0.5%	0.9%	3.1%	0.6%	37.4%	35
573	Missouri	January-96	30.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%	65.0%	43
574	Indiana	January-02	40.4%	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	55.2%	39
575	New Mexico	October-07	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	6
580	Oklahoma	November-97	17.1%	2.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	77.9%	50
585	New York	November-01	56.4%	0.9%	4.8%	1.1%	0.3%	36.4%	30
586	Michigan	September-01	39.5%	1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.2%	56.7%	32
601	Mississippi	January-47	32.5%	2.1%	0.9%	2.7%	0.8%	60.9%	43
602	Arizona	January-47	66.2%	0.5%	0.8%	3.2%	1.0%	28.3%	30
603	New Hampshire	January-47	48.9%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	47.8%	45
605	South Dakota	January-47	22.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	74.8%	74
606	Kentucky	January-55	26.9%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%	68.1%	38
607	New York	January-54	37.9%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	58.9%	28
608	Wisconsin	January-55	39.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	55.8%	68
609	New Jersey	January-57	54.8%	0.6%	0.9%	2.3%	0.6%	40.8%	37
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	58.1%	0.3%	2.2%	2.1%	0.6%	36.6%	51
612	Minnesota	January-47	62.5%	0.6%	0.4%	2.8%	1.4%	32.3%	42
614	Ohio	January-47	52.6%	2.1%	0.7%	2.2%	1.4%	41.1%	32
615	Tennessee	January-54	54.9%	3.4%	0.5%	2.8%	1.3%	37.1%	39
616	Michigan	January-47	46.3%	0.8%	0.9%	2.0%	1.3%	48.7%	34
617	Massachusetts	January-47	60.2%	0.7%	3.2%	2.3%	0.9%	32.8%	35
618	Illinois	January-47	33.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	63.1%	48
619	California	January-82	54.8%	2.8%	0.5%	3.3%	1.9%	36.8%	41
620	Kansas	February-01	15.8%	5.9%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	76.7%	59
623	Arizona	March-99	72.3%	1.2%	0.6%	4.0%	1.5%	20.3%	28
626	California	June-97	52.3%	2.0%	0.3%	2.3%	1.5%	41.5%	47
630	Illinois	August-96	50.5%	2.5%	0.4%	1.9%	0.8%	43.8%	33
631	New York	November-99	48.3%	1.9%	1.0%	2.7%	0.4%	45.6%	39
636	Missouri	May-99	39.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	56.2%	26
641	Iowa	July-00	28.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	68.2%	59
646	New York	July-99	72.4%	3.8%	1.1%	4.4%	0.6%	17.6%	35
650	California	August-97	42.5%	4.8%	0.6%	1.8%	1.1%	49.1%	39
651	Minnesota	July-98	64.6%	0.6%	0.7%	2.7%	1.1%	30.3%	47
660	Missouri	October-97	14.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	82.8%	47
661	California	February-99	45.5%	4.5%	0.5%	2.4%	1.6%	45.5%	46
662	Mississippi	April-99	25.7%	2.0%	0.8%	1.9%	0.6%	69.0%	50
670	Northern Marianas Is	July-97	20.6%	0.4%	10.7%	0.8%	0.2%	67.2%	3
671	Guam	July-97	30.3%	0.0%	12.7%	1.3%	1.0%	54.7%	6
678	Georgia	January-98	47.2%	3.2%	1.0%	3.6%	0.7%	44.3%	52
682	Texas	October-00	35.0%	4.1%	0.2%	2.4%	2.4%	55.9%	21
684	American Samoa	October-04	63.5%	0.0%	6.9%	0.7%	7.6%	21.3%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	19.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	77.7%	62
702	Nevada	January-47	65.6%	4.2%	0.4%	4.3%	0.8%	24.6%	35

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703	Virginia	January-47	68.6%	0.4%	1.2%	2.5%	0.6%	26.7%	37
704	North Carolina	January-47	52.3%	4.2%	0.6%	2.8%	1.4%	38.7%	43
706	Georgia	May-92	44.2%	4.3%	0.7%	3.0%	1.0%	46.8%	67
707	California	January-59	40.7%	5.5%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%	50.8%	44
708	Illinois	November-89	41.9%	1.6%	0.2%	2.0%	0.8%	53.5%	32
712	Iowa	January-47	19.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	77.2%	98
713	Texas	January-47	58.3%	3.0%	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	33.8%	38
714	California	January-51	56.3%	2.1%	0.6%	2.8%	1.3%	36.8%	48
715	Wisconsin	January-47	28.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	68.3%	85
716	New York	January-47	51.4%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	0.8%	43.5%	32
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	56.6%	0.4%	1.2%	2.6%	0.8%	38.5%	36
718	New York	September-84	65.7%	2.1%	2.0%	4.2%	1.0%	25.0%	36
719	Colorado	March-88	51.4%	0.2%	0.5%	3.2%	1.1%	43.7%	43
720	Colorado	June-98	60.6%	0.6%	0.6%	3.8%	1.2%	33.2%	26
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	36.9%	0.6%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%	58.9%	50
727	Florida	July-98	57.4%	1.4%	0.8%	2.9%	2.8%	34.8%	38
731	Tennessee	February-01	27.5%	1.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%	67.7%	34
732	New Jersey	June-97	52.2%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	0.6%	42.2%	36
734	Michigan	December-97	42.1%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	53.6%	45
740	Ohio	December-97	34.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	61.3%	46
754	Florida	August-01	68.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.1%	27.1%	6
757	Virginia	July-96	61.7%	0.4%	1.3%	3.4%	0.6%	32.5%	27
760	California	March-97	48.7%	4.9%	0.5%	2.6%	1.9%	41.5%	57
763	Minnesota	February-00	60.2%	0.4%	0.7%	2.7%	0.8%	35.2%	46
765	Indiana	February-97	30.3%	1.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	65.6%	55
769	Mississippi	March-05	6.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	89.9%	11
770	Georgia	August-95	56.6%	6.5%	0.5%	3.1%	0.7%	32.7%	43
772	Florida	February-02	55.4%	2.3%	0.4%	3.6%	2.4%	36.0%	36
773	Illinois	October-96	53.9%	1.5%	0.3%	3.5%	0.7%	40.1%	34
774	Massachusetts	May-01	29.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	67.4%	28
775	Nevada	December-98	35.5%	23.0%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	38.7%	38
779	Illinois	March-07	8.1%	0.0%	19.0%	0.7%	0.1%	72.1%	6
781	Massachusetts	September-97	44.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	0.5%	51.2%	34
785	Kansas	July-97	20.3%	5.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	71.7%	59
786	Florida	March-98	63.1%	1.5%	0.6%	5.5%	0.9%	28.4%	36
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	50.3%	0.9%	1.0%	3.8%	1.2%	42.8%	13
801	Utah	January-47	65.9%	1.0%	0.6%	2.7%	1.2%	28.6%	30
802	Vermont	January-47	46.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	50.2%	30
803	South Carolina	January-47	50.0%	4.6%	0.3%	2.9%	1.5%	40.7%	56
804	Virginia	June-73	57.2%	0.5%	2.1%	2.9%	0.8%	36.6%	31
805	California	January-57	45.7%	2.6%	0.5%	1.8%	1.9%	47.6%	49
806	Texas	January-57	26.7%	2.8%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	67.0%	44
808	Hawaii	January-57	56.3%	0.2%	0.5%	2.0%	3.3%	37.6%	19
810	Michigan	December-93	35.5%	1.2%	0.3%	2.1%	2.2%	58.7%	34
812	Indiana	January-47	35.5%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.2%	59.0%	56
813	Florida	January-53	60.8%	1.1%	0.9%	3.1%	2.8%	31.3%	42
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	42.0%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	54.6%	41
815	Illinois	January-47	41.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	53.5%	61
816	Missouri	January-47	46.2%	2.6%	0.5%	2.8%	0.9%	47.1%	45
817	Texas	January-53	48.6%	2.4%	0.9%	2.4%	2.4%	43.3%	44
818	California	January-84	55.3%	2.5%	0.6%	2.6%	1.4%	37.6%	47
828	North Carolina	March-98	44.6%	1.5%	0.4%	2.5%	1.2%	49.8%	40
830	Texas	July-97	22.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	74.1%	43
831	California	July-98	36.4%	9.3%	0.5%	1.6%	1.9%	50.3%	36
832	Texas	January-99	60.5%	2.2%	0.8%	4.1%	1.0%	31.6%	36
843	South Carolina	March-98	47.1%	2.5%	0.4%	2.7%	1.8%	45.5%	45
845	New York	June-00	48.8%	2.1%	1.0%	2.0%	0.6%	45.5%	48
847	Illinois	January-96	60.0%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	0.9%	34.4%	33
848	New Jersey	December-01	54.5%	0.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.1%	41.6%	13
850	Florida	June-97	41.7%	4.1%	0.8%	3.6%	1.0%	48.8%	45

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856	New Jersey	June-99	43.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	52.8%	35
857	Massachusetts	May-01	36.1%	1.1%	0.4%	2.6%	1.1%	58.8%	25
858	California	June-99	51.9%	3.2%	0.8%	2.1%	2.2%	39.8%	38
859	Kentucky	April-00	44.5%	1.6%	0.7%	2.3%	0.5%	50.4%	41
860	Connecticut	August-95	47.7%	1.5%	0.5%	1.9%	1.2%	47.2%	29
862	New Jersey	December-01	50.1%	0.9%	0.4%	4.5%	0.9%	43.2%	26
863	Florida	September-99	43.4%	1.2%	1.0%	2.8%	1.7%	50.0%	39
864	South Carolina	December-95	49.6%	3.3%	1.7%	2.8%	1.2%	41.5%	34
865	Tennessee	November-99	52.0%	3.7%	1.0%	2.7%	1.0%	39.5%	28
870	Arkansas	April-97	23.1%	4.8%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%	69.0%	41
901	Tennessee	January-47	58.9%	3.4%	0.8%	4.1%	0.9%	31.9%	30
903	Texas	November-90	34.9%	3.8%	0.5%	2.1%	2.2%	56.5%	55
904	Florida	July-65	56.3%	3.4%	0.5%	3.8%	1.5%	34.5%	40
906	Michigan	January-61	14.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	82.4%	24
907	Alaska	January-57	25.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	71.7%	40
908	New Jersey	November-90	42.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	53.0%	39
909	California	November-92	57.7%	2.6%	0.8%	3.0%	1.5%	34.5%	46
910	North Carolina	November-93	41.3%	2.3%	0.9%	3.1%	0.8%	51.6%	39
912	Georgia	January-54	41.9%	4.3%	1.6%	3.2%	0.8%	48.3%	44
913	Kansas	January-47	51.2%	1.5%	0.6%	2.1%	1.8%	42.7%	40
914	New York	January-47	49.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	45.4%	42
915	Texas	January-47	54.4%	2.4%	0.4%	2.9%	5.4%	34.5%	28
916	California	January-47	56.4%	2.6%	0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	36.5%	45
917	New York	January-92	54.3%	0.7%	0.4%	2.1%	0.3%	42.2%	28
918	Oklahoma	January-53	37.1%	3.4%	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	55.9%	62
919	North Carolina	January-54	54.4%	4.1%	0.6%	2.6%	1.3%	37.0%	39
920	Wisconsin	July-97	33.3%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	0.5%	62.6%	60
925	California	March-98	41.7%	5.2%	0.4%	1.7%	1.4%	49.7%	37
928	Arizona	June-01	38.4%	5.5%	0.7%	1.7%	0.5%	53.2%	49
931	Tennessee	September-97	33.8%	1.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.7%	61.1%	43
936	Texas	February-00	30.2%	3.7%	0.2%	1.5%	0.6%	63.8%	34
937	Ohio	September-96	39.8%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	56.0%	40
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	36.1%	0.1%	1.8%	4.6%	0.1%	57.3%	8
940	Texas	May-97	28.7%	2.1%	0.2%	1.8%	4.2%	63.0%	49
941	Florida	May-95	54.4%	1.4%	0.7%	3.2%	1.9%	38.3%	40
947	Michigan	September-02	75.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	2
949	California	April-98	55.8%	2.6%	0.8%	2.5%	1.7%	36.5%	45
951	California	July-04	66.4%	2.9%	0.5%	3.3%	1.7%	25.2%	40
952	Minnesota	February-00	55.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.6%	0.5%	40.1%	42
954	Florida	September-95	54.6%	4.7%	0.5%	4.4%	1.2%	34.6%	40
956	Texas	July-97	47.7%	2.9%	0.5%	3.5%	3.0%	42.4%	32
970	Colorado	April-95	43.6%	0.2%	0.4%	2.3%	1.0%	52.5%	58
971	Oregon	October-00	45.2%	3.2%	0.3%	3.4%	0.5%	47.5%	25
972	Texas	September-96	52.4%	1.8%	0.8%	2.7%	2.1%	40.2%	42
973	New Jersey	June-97	55.4%	0.8%	1.7%	2.3%	0.7%	39.1%	41
978	Massachusetts	September-97	45.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.6%	0.5%	49.5%	37
979	Texas	February-00	28.5%	2.5%	0.7%	1.9%	1.9%	64.6%	40
980	North Carolina	April-01	62.2%	1.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.7%	33.2%	13
985	Louisiana	February-01	42.0%	1.3%	2.1%	2.8%	1.2%	50.7%	31
989	Michigan	April-01	28.1%	0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	68.4%	43

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 2007. Area code information if from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

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	2,396	107	1,822	34	1,451	54	406	5
202	3,097	72	634	26	1,008	64	190	5
203	2,477	89	2,281	22	1,529	61	249	5
205	1,634	87	1,616	23	1,309	83	497	12
206	2,042	71	944	25	1,295	61	154	5
207	1,566	52	1,872	39	901	59	552	7
208	1,702	64	2,253	41	1,052	70	858	18
209	1,294	58	1,738	24	1,116	51	503	10
210	1,850	80	909	23	1,563	85	272	7
212	5,677	263	1,113	25	64	5	1	4
213	1,178	66	950	35	641	58	353	6
214	2,214	108	1,415	36	2,000	112	337	6
215	3,335	114	1,614	26	1,293	63	273	5
216	1,362	59	1,259	20	880	57	447	7
217	1,047	39	2,587	32	875	35	579	11
218	668	25	2,978	57	463	25	520	8
219	684	34	1,009	18	601	25	291	9
224	209	8	512	21	301	16	232	6
225	884	44	677	18	674	53	259	8
228	379	22	815	13	340	30	291	9
229	649	31	1,347	21	505	49	628	9
231	625	24	2,206	25	462	29	421	9
234	10	0	106	8	12	0	59	4
239	966	78	543	15	769	44	362	8
240	986	41	1,369	32	1,061	60	262	8
248	1,877	99	2,445	27	1,301	40	330	6
251	686	29	1,039	23	602	41	439	8
252	1,064	90	2,318	17	784	56	687	12
253	1,213	77	1,093	24	822	45	124	5
254	604	55	1,790	25	638	35	466	12
256	1,335	63	1,933	24	1,415	76	1,109	12
260	643	25	1,053	19	486	19	563	8
262	1,170	47	1,993	27	646	22	306	8
267	1,033	50	2,365	31	1,057	93	412	5
269	722	29	1,396	27	568	37	475	12
270	1,219	75	3,452	34	842	67	971	14
276	375	38	857	19	267	18	299	12
281	2,432	173	2,596	30	1,284	60	199	6
301	3,353	104	1,853	27	1,241	37	156	8
302	1,754	69	1,300	28	759	41	124	5
303	3,826	163	1,524	26	1,392	37	71	8
304	1,425	42	2,692	23	1,145	79	710	14
305	2,888	204	1,091	27	1,217	71	282	6
307	558	24	1,430	28	431	38	1,056	13
308	259	19	1,864	37	252	11	568	7
309	1,291	58	2,506	38	693	27	376	10
310	3,149	121	1,230	37	1,978	95	236	5
312	2,484	68	1,393	25	733	38	617	6
313	1,268	80	1,496	23	1,193	114	729	6
314	1,920	92	1,292	22	1,449	63	327	6
315	1,337	53	2,531	31	1,020	49	347	7
316	546	24	830	12	545	23	101	9
317	1,818	108	1,979	30	1,387	70	208	7
318	1,063	57	1,808	23	895	80	1,075	10
319	1,191	42	1,800	49	535	25	427	8
320	555	32	2,201	51	335	17	336	9
321	941	34	684	27	827	60	165	8
323	1,819	100	1,778	33	1,608	129	444	6
325	423	17	1,083	17	293	17	214	11
330	1,774	66	2,395	28	1,518	73	602	10

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
331	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
334	962	68	1,944	36	805	69	1,090	12
336	1,855	100	1,914	36	1,323	84	495	11
337	893	46	1,333	22	754	63	830	7
339	44	1	190	11	82	2	113	4
340	66	26	52	1	93	11	25	3
347	533	29	517	28	2,037	196	503	6
351	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1
352	1,141	82	1,143	21	1,003	66	529	10
360	2,123	89	2,300	46	1,249	62	489	7
361	579	31	1,225	20	605	42	1,059	9
386	688	49	773	25	589	44	300	9
401	1,862	56	1,501	15	858	42	212	5
402	1,720	44	3,265	39	1,057	60	737	11
404	2,162	99	914	28	2,014	123	147	8
405	1,344	56	1,798	23	1,134	59	318	11
406	922	38	3,324	34	647	43	1,145	7
407	2,054	163	1,473	30	1,435	105	325	8
408	2,472	108	1,553	29	1,407	50	373	6
409	528	33	1,051	21	488	33	279	8
410	3,614	135	1,593	29	1,145	42	160	6
412	1,722	94	2,195	22	1,112	43	346	6
413	1,770	41	1,574	21	585	31	140	7
414	1,222	63	993	16	863	49	184	6
415	2,211	99	2,112	32	1,158	43	291	6
417	822	45	2,225	33	683	43	622	11
419	1,388	60	2,813	46	1,160	51	790	11
423	1,252	75	1,584	28	1,111	79	606	11
424	54	1	212	22	44	11	213	6
425	1,716	65	1,428	24	845	38	124	5
430	1	0	31	4	4	1	14	3
432	391	15	952	17	338	22	269	7
434	676	56	918	16	485	32	290	9
435	613	21	1,605	33	415	22	777	14
440	1,358	46	1,981	24	955	31	333	8
443	1,329	65	2,403	32	1,552	87	514	7
469	505	27	994	34	649	50	123	6
478	600	42	790	22	487	39	414	9
479	634	27	1,220	24	585	39	432	7
480	2,103	84	659	21	1,096	64	139	7
484	1,240	40	2,949	35	763	49	279	8
501	1,151	38	1,459	20	724	53	577	8
502	1,248	64	1,240	18	1,073	72	413	9
503	2,751	118	2,275	40	1,571	75	247	6
504	1,114	51	1,069	13	927	75	337	6
505	1,948	75	2,199	33	1,509	86	844	14
507	705	27	3,478	69	514	30	648	12
508	3,082	96	2,258	28	1,269	44	237	5
509	1,367	72	1,944	35	978	52	645	11
510	1,859	96	1,654	24	1,328	56	547	6
512	2,218	92	1,449	27	1,362	61	275	8
513	1,977	70	1,367	24	1,323	93	359	7
515	1,735	35	1,349	33	621	22	316	11
516	1,671	87	1,294	30	1,402	51	522	6
517	958	30	2,167	38	684	37	454	9
518	1,447	54	2,050	29	982	45	233	8
520	1,446	53	810	27	984	67	367	8
530	1,325	63	2,504	36	862	35	459	10
540	1,484	62	1,243	30	1,117	72	715	9
541	1,451	78	2,471	44	1,088	54	767	12

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
551	2	0	2	4	140	8	66	4
559	1,188	60	2,000	23	1,096	66	289	6
561	1,842	105	816	29	1,128	69	318	7
562	1,405	71	1,525	31	1,176	74	398	6
563	626	32	1,364	41	345	17	246	8
567	62	0	764	20	62	4	144	9
570	1,379	133	1,984	33	1,032	59	709	12
571	246	13	361	27	535	29	130	5
573	847	49	2,717	29	776	44	622	10
574	630	22	983	26	506	23	496	9
575	0	0	206	5	0	0	27	1
580	535	26	3,671	29	529	32	1,183	15
585	1,475	13	1,090	19	827	31	239	9
586	719	47	1,027	23	696	25	506	6
601	1,285	92	3,158	26	1,108	106	1,078	12
602	2,363	86	753	20	1,565	101	373	7
603	2,253	52	2,457	32	1,008	42	624	9
605	736	31	3,392	64	546	26	875	9
606	686	32	2,248	23	552	64	879	13
607	695	26	1,626	19	528	21	243	8
608	1,085	38	1,929	54	851	34	643	10
609	1,803	58	1,755	27	1,438	76	388	5
610	3,066	104	2,068	38	1,253	45	188	7
612	1,202	56	826	32	1,291	54	223	7
614	1,929	73	1,827	23	1,222	56	219	6
615	2,014	91	1,745	27	1,315	75	169	8
616	959	35	1,185	21	756	39	264	10
617	3,279	130	2,011	26	1,358	45	279	5
618	1,012	40	2,877	33	874	40	507	11
619	1,611	107	1,045	27	1,615	87	410	6
620	465	33	3,174	41	355	18	803	15
623	822	40	251	18	513	34	91	7
626	1,550	58	1,371	33	1,239	64	323	6
630	2,302	96	1,980	23	1,395	46	930	6
631	1,824	115	2,312	29	1,054	43	209	6
636	877	38	1,451	18	343	16	215	6
641	940	28	2,302	47	301	13	690	11
646	1,381	44	415	30	2,072	167	425	5
650	1,790	84	2,327	25	784	27	233	6
651	1,572	65	880	37	714	30	91	7
660	296	28	2,738	33	240	14	397	12
661	1,177	62	1,389	31	988	54	217	7
662	868	45	2,999	36	689	71	1,120	11
670	18	1	114	1	32	1	47	2
671	95	0	253	3	93	8	86	3
678	1,672	148	2,848	36	1,748	113	321	12
682	83	2	287	14	167	15	92	6
684	0	0	0	0	19	0	6	1
701	615	20	3,203	51	481	25	1,071	9
702	2,005	150	973	25	1,639	90	167	5
703	3,811	152	1,597	28	1,494	39	93	5
704	2,498	112	2,104	33	1,582	103	500	7
706	1,750	93	2,137	45	1,372	115	896	15
707	1,605	61	2,398	28	1,001	40	387	9
708	1,503	89	2,015	22	1,082	38	791	6
712	565	27	2,879	84	326	15	733	13
713	2,922	131	1,592	26	1,349	78	66	6
714	2,327	113	1,552	34	1,950	101	399	6
715	985	29	2,636	66	731	35	1,473	15
716	1,334	63	1,470	20	1,007	44	324	9

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	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
717	2,001	78	1,774	24	1,410	72	341	6
718	3,982	255	1,810	29	921	56	57	6
719	1,280	82	1,185	28	754	47	399	10
720	1,025	53	747	18	940	71	322	6
724	1,330	113	3,181	37	983	39	383	11
727	1,453	59	978	24	979	48	253	8
731	465	25	1,364	21	389	30	587	9
732	2,612	98	2,285	27	1,285	50	264	5
734	1,284	55	2,443	35	1,055	35	285	7
740	1,105	43	2,532	30	884	53	712	13
754	30	0	11	3	110	7	44	3
757	2,216	119	1,149	15	1,459	84	460	7
760	1,876	95	2,006	38	1,560	87	379	10
763	1,080	51	792	36	385	16	35	7
765	960	42	2,625	41	740	36	903	11
769	2	0	94	5	10	2	62	6
770	3,116	189	1,794	28	1,239	48	70	10
772	677	36	350	23	410	27	245	8
773	1,858	121	1,616	23	1,850	122	833	7
774	197	5	922	22	414	22	468	5
775	934	29	1,291	26	553	30	282	9
779	3	0	25	4	1	0	13	2
781	2,548	108	3,080	25	678	23	360	5
785	645	32	3,156	43	458	24	722	12
786	586	41	542	27	1,221	104	242	6
787	1,438	27	1,852	5	2,103	242	1,132	7
801	3,251	123	1,634	21	1,533	75	198	6
802	1,768	21	2,059	21	391	24	250	5
803	1,712	70	1,458	41	1,173	97	566	12
804	1,823	86	1,252	19	1,110	60	347	7
805	1,756	67	2,010	34	1,231	49	539	7
806	730	42	2,619	31	604	35	690	10
808	1,623	44	1,205	10	1,130	55	221	6
810	599	50	1,520	23	698	28	310	8
812	1,193	82	2,600	40	975	55	884	11
813	1,939	82	939	29	1,238	71	317	8
814	1,329	41	2,330	24	850	34	469	14
815	1,610	56	3,039	47	1,175	40	423	9
816	1,396	95	2,098	29	1,113	59	262	11
817	2,124	120	2,615	35	1,486	55	160	6
818	2,344	111	1,430	33	1,700	82	403	6
828	1,136	60	1,601	29	847	50	487	9
830	477	23	1,611	26	353	22	443	12
831	709	31	1,217	23	535	22	177	6
832	677	22	960	28	1,889	152	323	6
843	1,633	78	1,902	33	1,259	88	664	10
845	1,421	60	1,607	37	835	34	296	7
847	3,159	123	1,959	23	1,375	25	381	6
848	4	0	19	9	121	8	76	4
850	1,286	121	1,951	27	1,178	92	761	12
856	1,452	57	2,021	26	634	32	187	5
857	111	3	289	20	186	18	195	5
858	1,386	56	1,120	26	550	21	139	6
859	1,061	35	1,645	24	844	63	396	12
860	2,041	79	2,760	19	1,355	56	295	6
862	45	3	100	21	280	26	180	5
863	770	43	856	24	625	42	550	10
864	1,290	64	1,308	26	1,063	67	397	6
865	888	45	829	18	734	41	187	7
870	705	54	2,945	30	694	52	1,117	9

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	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
901	1,423	84	860	20	1,042	86	131	7
903	1,121	71	2,612	35	1,057	60	660	14
904	1,650	98	1,115	25	1,231	95	348	9
906	230	9	1,472	18	180	9	790	6
907	941	41	3,209	25	461	26	677	13
908	1,385	63	2,383	30	1,164	42	603	5
909	1,677	80	814	32	1,452	85	338	6
910	1,238	102	2,017	27	1,100	73	758	9
912	822	60	1,071	30	727	59	628	11
913	1,033	45	1,165	27	697	27	139	9
914	1,540	68	1,459	32	961	31	564	6
915	673	30	494	15	562	34	176	9
916	2,151	106	1,534	31	1,431	57	300	7
917	634	17	265	19	2,810	113	487	5
918	1,318	67	2,792	45	1,060	61	620	14
919	2,245	100	1,753	26	1,481	75	456	10
920	1,181	42	2,153	41	908	45	1,140	14
925	1,488	64	1,995	23	815	29	304	6
928	878	35	1,435	32	691	35	657	13
931	657	37	1,687	28	637	42	492	11
936	545	22	1,091	22	360	23	220	7
937	1,340	45	2,478	27	1,060	59	473	10
939	4	0	105	3	93	12	48	5
940	503	33	1,632	33	408	24	336	13
941	956	50	635	25	689	35	324	9
947	0	0	16	1	499	0	13	1
949	1,672	82	1,133	31	860	32	153	6
951	1,212	58	668	29	1,293	65	190	6
952	1,294	64	1,013	33	312	12	34	6
954	2,180	165	1,344	29	1,474	96	285	6
956	855	63	772	21	1,079	79	578	8
970	1,308	69	1,732	41	828	43	783	13
971	104	10	265	19	221	14	76	6
972	3,091	162	2,495	33	792	34	73	6
973	3,003	121	2,230	32	1,267	58	245	5
978	2,430	80	3,035	28	879	33	322	5
979	476	26	1,090	23	386	21	279	9
980	84	0	46	8	106	6	55	5
985	683	38	914	18	575	46	491	10
989	779	36	2,326	29	658	34	777	12

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 2007.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 2007

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	493	9,804	5.03	1,227	7,252	16.92
Alaska	0	10	0.00	10	21	47.62
Arizona	1,033	11,312	9.13	1,728	6,639	26.03
Arkansas	494	5,772	8.56	406	3,542	11.46
California	10,677	95,200	11.22	12,723	42,332	30.06
Colorado	1,121	11,925	9.40	916	5,439	16.84
Connecticut	997	10,261	9.72	1,004	3,588	27.98
Delaware	370	3,225	11.47	289	937	30.84
District of Columbia	295	3,976	7.42	444	1,280	34.69
Florida	4,381	40,121	10.92	5,987	23,114	25.90
Georgia	1,489	21,066	7.07	2,095	11,087	18.90
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	105	3,007	3.49	301	1,424	21.14
Idaho	216	3,085	7.00	286	1,794	15.94
Illinois	5,737	35,040	16.37	3,767	16,540	22.78
Indiana	1,237	14,693	8.42	1,381	7,611	18.14
Iowa	387	5,504	7.03	660	4,135	15.96
Kansas	506	7,475	6.77	737	3,488	21.13
Kentucky	538	10,720	5.02	1,007	5,424	18.57
Louisiana	723	9,695	7.46	1,360	6,210	21.90
Maine	477	2,511	19.00	372	1,491	24.95
Maryland	1,822	17,200	10.59	1,903	6,396	29.75
Massachusetts	3,477	28,353	12.26	2,055	7,878	26.09
Michigan	3,283	28,376	11.57	3,188	13,915	22.91
Minnesota	1,216	13,809	8.81	951	6,023	15.79
Mississippi	472	7,126	6.62	493	3,997	12.33
Missouri	1,519	16,873	9.00	1,510	7,213	20.93
Montana	213	1,941	10.97	46	1,191	3.86
Nebraska	154	3,359	4.58	285	2,383	11.96
Nevada	420	6,090	6.90	829	2,744	30.21
New Hampshire	750	4,560	16.45	350	1,688	20.73
New Jersey	3,402	26,725	12.73	2,777	10,665	26.04
New Mexico	214	3,177	6.74	499	2,153	23.18
New York	6,185	46,962	13.17	8,144	22,104	36.84
North Carolina	2,032	20,899	9.72	2,022	11,204	18.05
North Dakota	43	1,271	3.38	65	754	8.62
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	2,613	28,202	9.27	2,261	13,903	16.26
Oklahoma	548	7,779	7.04	903	4,223	21.38
Oregon	722	8,105	8.91	1,057	4,016	26.32
Pennsylvania	4,493	35,431	12.68	3,814	13,389	28.49
Puerto Rico	153	3,134	4.88	546	3,599	15.17
Rhode Island	245	3,493	7.01	287	1,120	25.63
South Carolina	815	8,421	9.68	910	5,326	17.09
South Dakota	33	1,161	2.84	75	890	8.43
Tennessee	1,381	13,814	10.00	1,421	7,610	18.67
Texas	4,271	54,416	7.85	8,205	27,325	30.03
Utah	1,116	6,345	17.59	508	2,757	18.43
Vermont	234	3,288	7.12	201	680	29.56
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	1,790	17,444	10.26	2,371	9,212	25.74
Washington	1,397	16,965	8.23	1,540	7,121	21.63
West Virginia	389	3,395	11.46	351	1,949	18.01
Wisconsin	942	11,206	8.41	702	6,845	10.26
Wyoming	89	1,071	8.31	25	776	3.22
Totals	77,709	754,793	10.30	86,994	364,397	23.87

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar.

[1] Includes only those thousands-blocks in rate centers with pooling.
NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9

Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of June 30, 2007

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	202	4,740,786	7,334,000	64.6%	24,950,000	19.0%	45.6%	17,616,000
Cellular/PCS	540	64,352,439	86,439,000	74.4%	143,290,000	44.9%	29.5%	56,851,000
CLEC	1,102	26,371,710	63,966,000	41.2%	317,310,000	8.3%	32.9%	253,344,000
Total	1,844	95,474,911	157,749,000	60.5%	485,560,000	19.7%	40.9%	327,811,000

[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 December 31, 2007.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

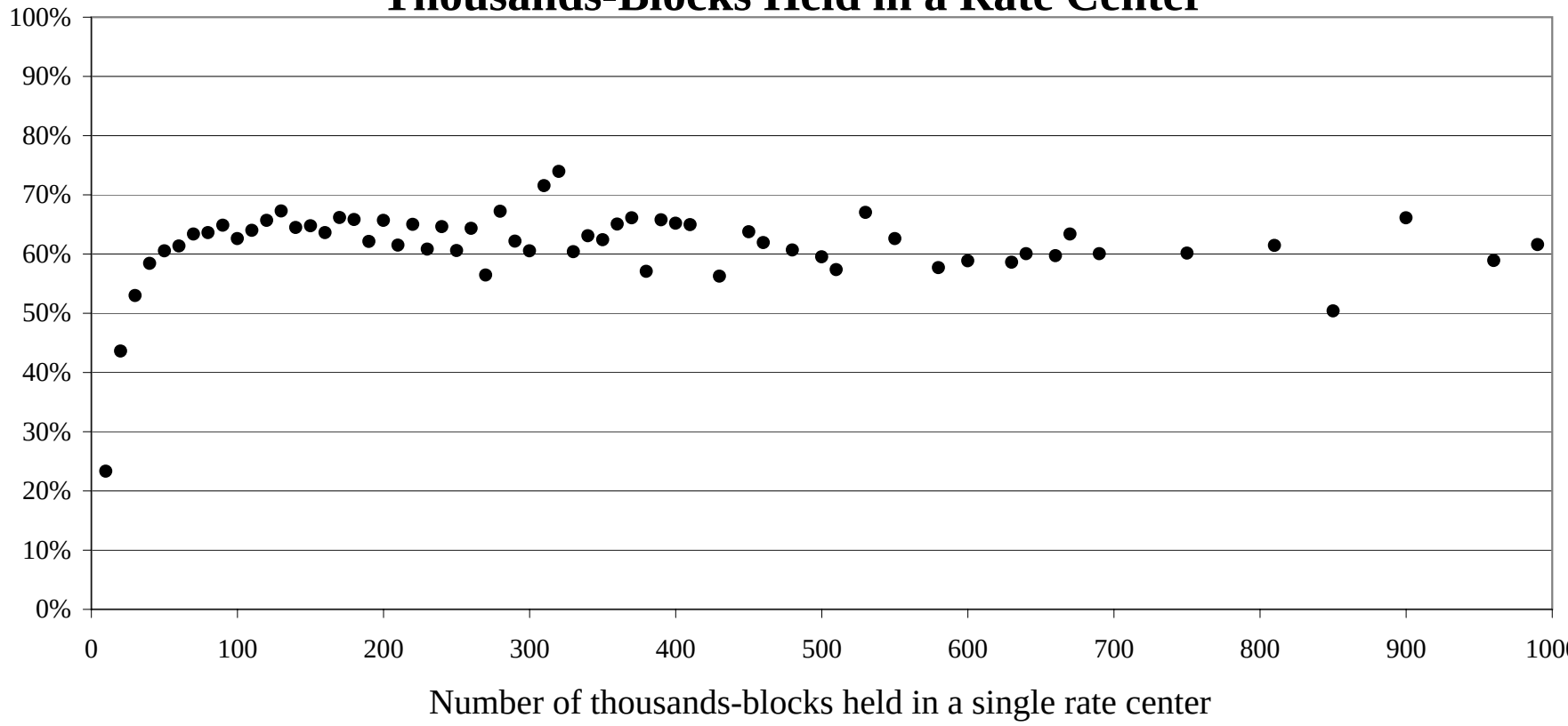
Table 10

Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2007

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	3,170	545	15	515	29	1,886	6,160	613
	51.5%	8.9%	0.2%	8.4%	0.5%	30.6%	100.0%	
900	316	20	1	1	0	512	850	85
	37.1%	2.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	60.2%	100.0%	

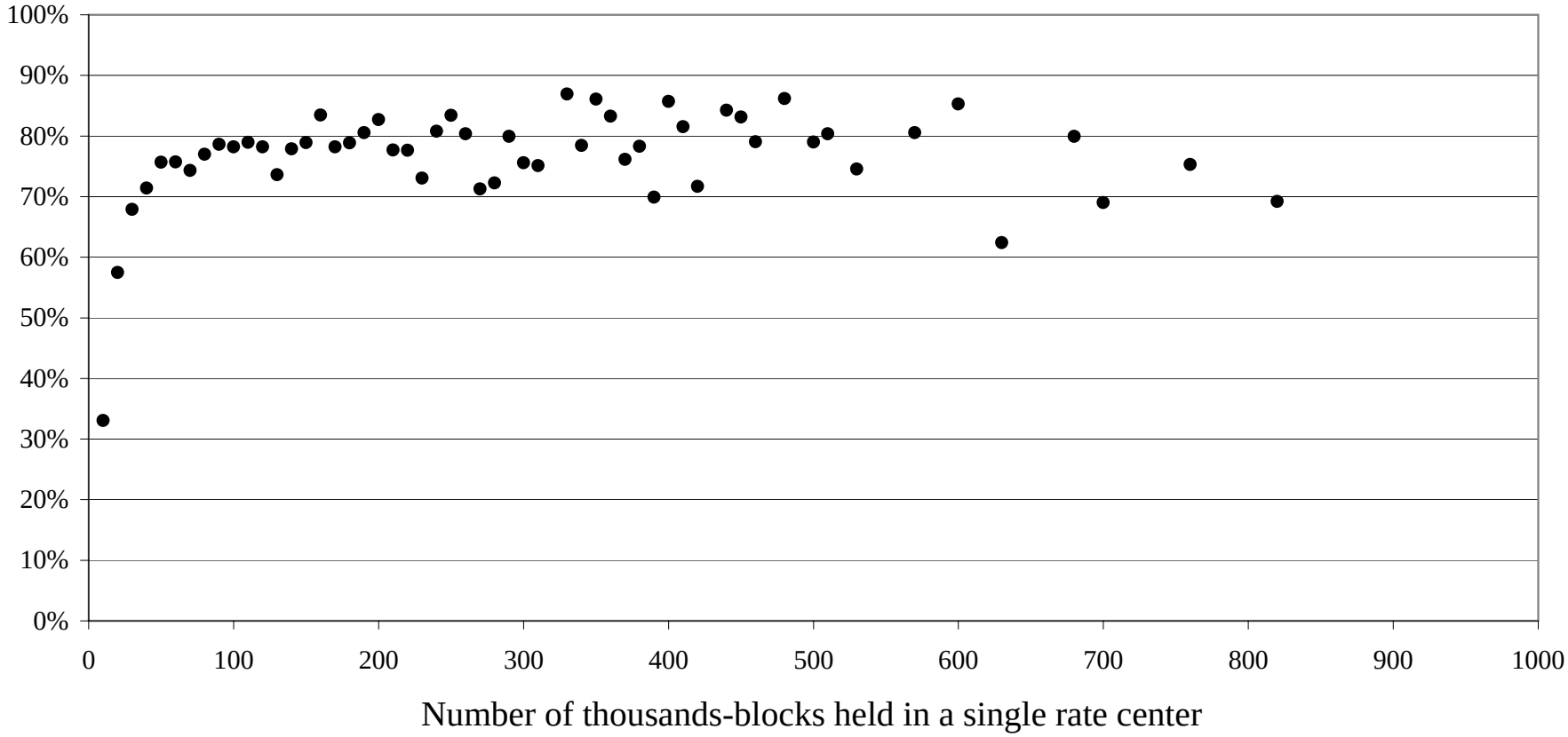
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of December 31, 2007.

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



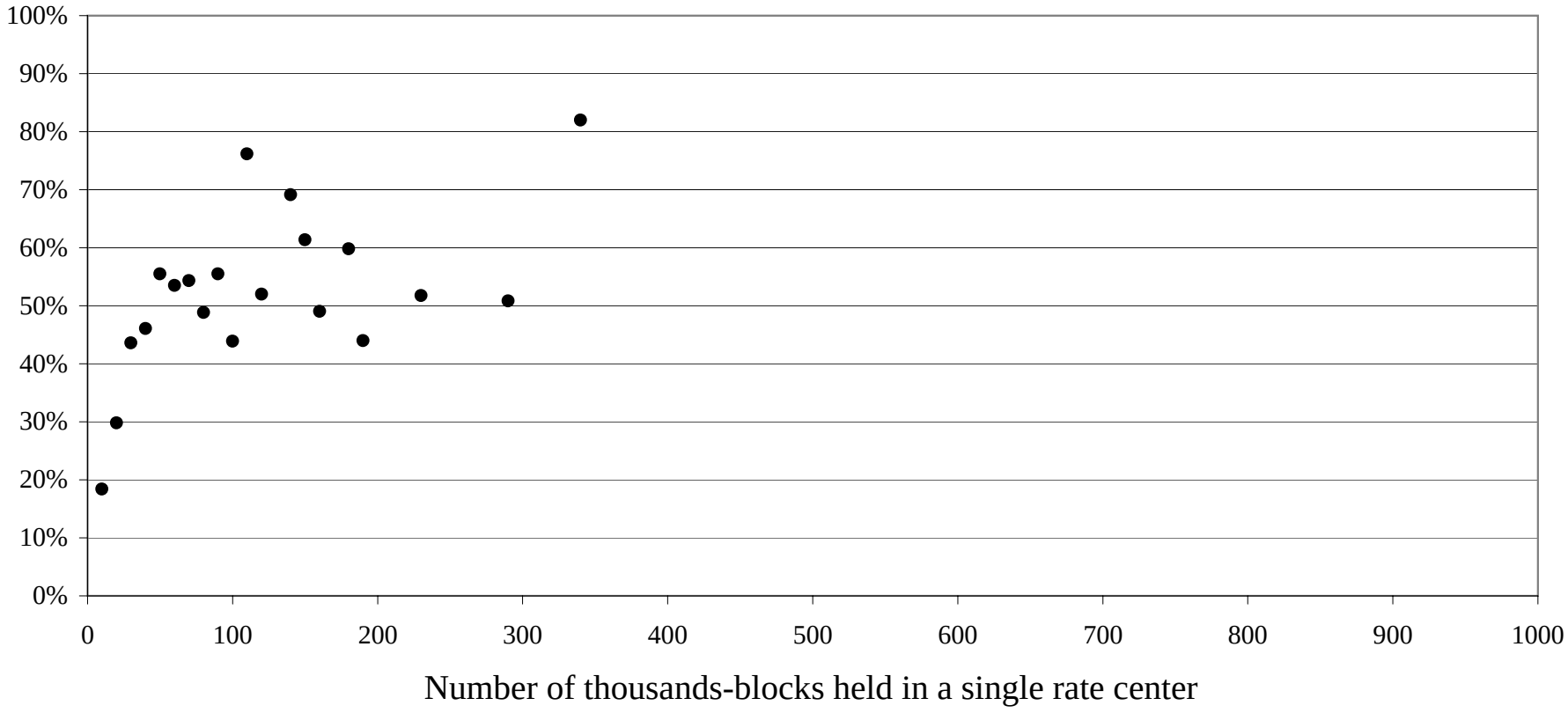
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



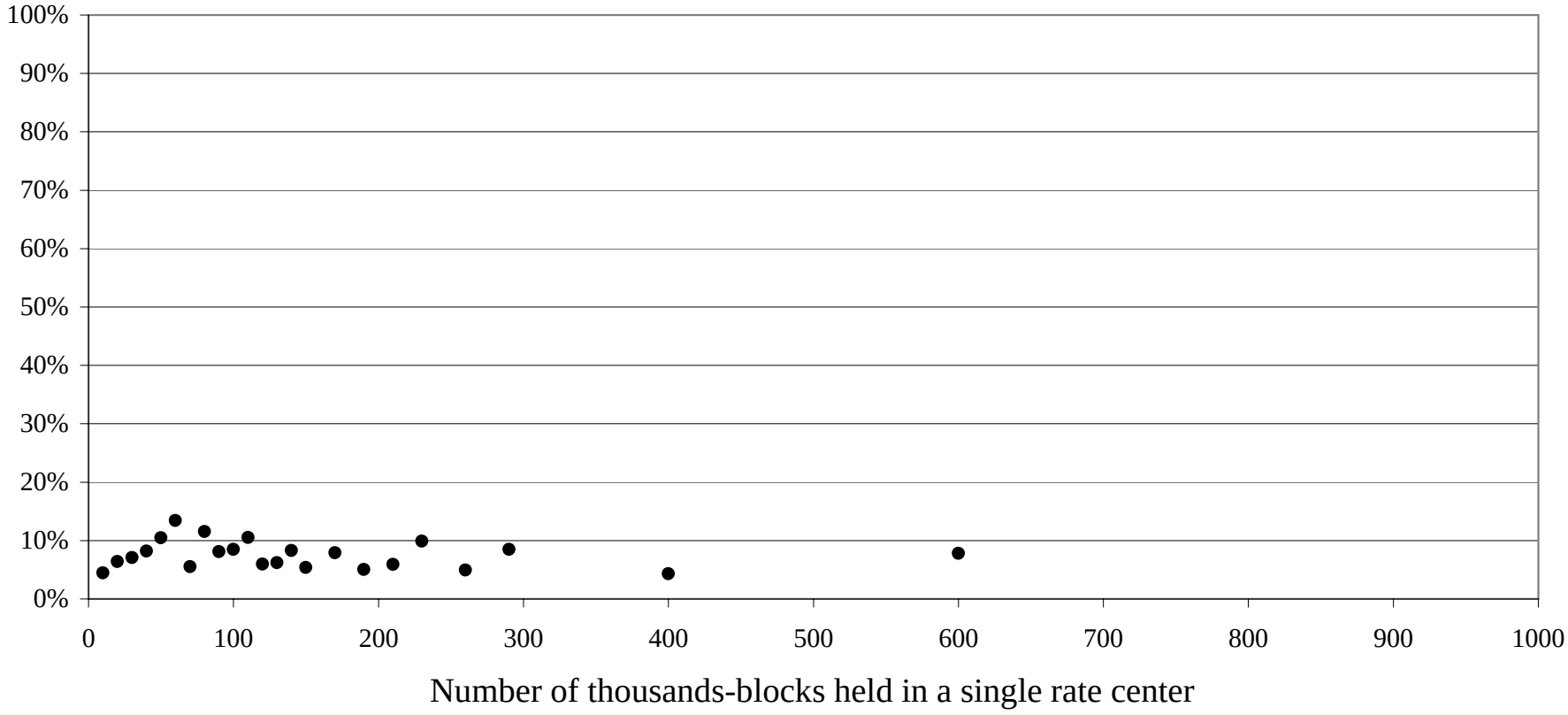
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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	✓	✓	✓	135,234
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		580
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	2,856
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	123
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			491
NANPA		✓		673
LERG			✓	64
Total NXXs in Database.	136,428	139,343	138,277	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of July 1, 2007; the LERG, as of July 1, 2007; NRUF June 30, 2007 database (NRUF forms filed as of December 31, 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%
June 2007	50.8%	64.8%	25.4%	7.5%	46.7%

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
2007 Q3	747	173	574
2007 Q4	584	211	373

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

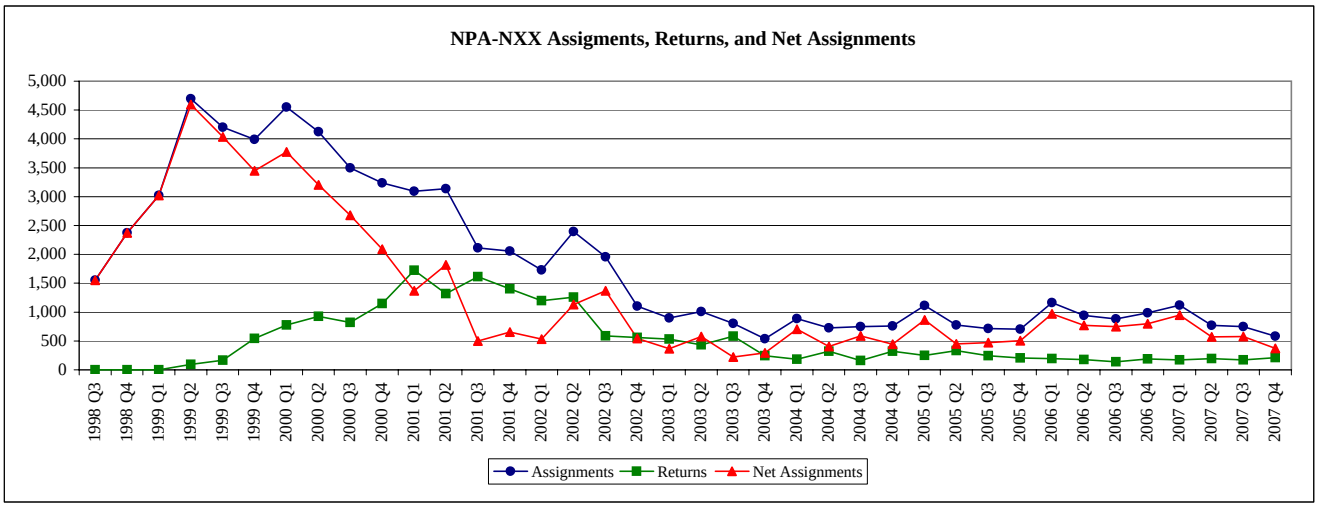


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started[1]

	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
	December	977	41	993	2	2,013
2007	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
	July	1,288	124	1,136	3	2,550
	August	1,440	149	1,135	5	2,728
	September	1,235	90	1,012	3	2,340
	October	1,539	93	1,027	2	2,661
	November	1,302	111	1,187	3	2,603
	December	2,500	53	1,274	2	3,829
	Cumulative Total	50,753	2,980	43,929	97	97,758

* 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
	Third[3]	50,222	2,057	27,068	116	79,463
	Fourth	53,168	2,031	29,065	120	84,384

* 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.

[3] Starting with the July 2007 data, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers that have been ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port.

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]

December 31, 2007 [2]

Ported During		Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline
Year	Quarter	(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)	
1998	First	0 [3]	*	*	*
	Second	3	*	*	*
	Third	38	*	*	*
	Fourth	119	*	*	*
1999	First	208	*	*	*
	Second	323	*	*	*
	Third	342	*	*	*
	Fourth	429	*	*	*
2000	First	465	*	*	*
	Second	525	*	*	*
	Third	665	*	*	*
	Fourth	767	*	*	*
2001	First	722	*	*	*
	Second	876	*	*	*
	Third	935	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,089	*	*	*
2002	First	924	*	*	*
	Second	1,029	*	*	*
	Third	1,275	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,317	*	*	*
2003	First	976	*	*	*
	Second	1,114	*	*	*
	Third	1,111	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,081	9	400	2
2004	First	1,505	111	920	3
	Second	1,469	107	1,066	8
	Third	1,538	174	1,264	8
	Fourth	1,487	113	1,315	4
2005	First	1,861	90	1,248	4
	Second	1,969	80	1,395	4
	Third	2,182	101	1,593	4
	Fourth	2,059	71	1,704	13
2006	First	2,954	62	1,714	6
	Second	2,408	77	1,796	4
	Third	2,101	133	2,051	5
	Fourth	2,078	109	2,117	5
2007	First	2,325	115	2,243	5
	Second	2,592	150	2,373	4
	Third	3,385	276	2,759	6
	Fourth	4,949	253	3,105	8

* 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. Starting with this edition of this report, the methodology for determining whether a number was ported away from a wireline or a wireless carrier changed. Rather than relying on the carrier type of the most recent port, the numbers now reflect the original carrier type, based on the carrier that is assigned the thousands block of the donated number.

[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, December 31, 2007
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	374	63	313	1	752
Alaska	139	1	51	**	190
Arizona	1,337	18	631	4	1,990
Arkansas	217	160	100	**	478
California	8,501	74	3,799	22	12,396
Colorado	955	21	563	2	1,541
Connecticut	620	16	343	2	981
Delaware	299	1	71	**	372
District of Columbia	393	4	127	2	527
Florida	2,706	85	2,215	5	5,011
Georgia	1,361	165	886	6	2,417
Guam	*	0	2	*	2
Hawaii	187	3	155	**	345
Idaho	148	9	122	**	279
Illinois	2,448	43	1,378	6	3,875
Indiana	578	50	437	2	1,066
Iowa	275	8	199	**	482
Kansas	422	213	203	1	838
Kentucky	334	55	285	**	675
Louisiana	456	12	334	2	804
Maine	262	18	91	**	371
Maryland	939	11	610	2	1,562
Massachusetts	2,203	28	763	4	2,997
Michigan	1,729	34	1,112	4	2,880
Minnesota	1,213	23	583	4	1,822
Mississippi	124	22	142	**	288
Missouri	672	68	485	1	1,227
Montana	66	5	47	**	118
Nebraska	239	25	124	**	389
Nevada	504	7	237	1	748
New Hampshire	286	9	112	**	408
New Jersey	1,466	18	887	4	2,374
New Mexico	115	11	120	**	246
New York	4,740	59	2,126	8	7
North Carolina	1,187	79	717	2	1,984
North Dakota	67	3	36	*	106
Northern Marianas Is	0	*	*	0	
Ohio	1,511	42	1,053	3	2,609
Oklahoma	385	35	357	4	782
Oregon	636	26	345	1	1,008
Pennsylvania	2,450	22	1,187	3	3,662
Puerto Rico	22	35	269	**	326
Rhode Island	253	4	113	**	371
South Carolina	452	37	288	1	778
South Dakota	105	3	40	**	148
Tennessee	854	26	523	2	1,405
Texas	3,512	279	2,056	10	5,857
Utah	727	14	291	1	1,034
Vermont	95	5	24	*	124
Virgin Islands	0	*	*	*	0
Virginia	1,414	26	868	3	2,311
Washington	2,208	34	657	5	2,904
West Virginia	151	3	96	**	250
Wisconsin	807	16	474	1	1,298
Wyoming	22	3	18	*	43
Total	53,168	2,031	29,065	120	84,384

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

[1] Starting with this report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers that have been ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port.

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 December 31, 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	33	31	28	15	17	16	13	18
Alaska	8	6	4	6	7	6	5	4
Arizona	27	29	22	13	11	12	7	18
Arkansas	21	18	14	8	8	8	5	11
California	51	55	46	16	16	16	12	41
Colorado	32	36	28	13	12	15	10	24
Connecticut	17	26	16	8	6	7	6	14
Delaware	19	26	10	7	5	6	5	9
District of Columbia	23	28	13	6	5	7	5	14
Florida	64	77	45	12	14	13	9	37
Georgia	60	67	39	14	17	15	13	35
Guam	2	2	0	0	5	5	1	1
Hawaii	7	9	5	7	6	7	6	6
Idaho	19	23	15	13	17	16	10	10
Illinois	52	54	35	13	14	13	10	28
Indiana	43	44	32	13	11	14	8	22
Iowa	71	49	20	13	12	13	10	11
Kansas	29	34	33	16	14	16	9	15
Kentucky	39	43	19	18	18	19	12	14
Louisiana	32	35	17	9	11	11	9	19
Maine	15	17	11	8	7	8	7	12
Maryland	35	43	21	9	7	9	7	25
Massachusetts	32	38	23	7	6	7	5	24
Michigan	50	55	40	13	13	16	10	32
Minnesota	68	70	54	11	9	11	8	25
Mississippi	31	32	18	13	13	13	8	8
Missouri	37	37	24	13	13	13	9	19
Montana	14	18	11	5	6	6	4	6
Nebraska	15	19	10	10	11	11	8	5
Nevada	23	25	13	10	8	11	7	17
New Hampshire	20	22	15	8	7	8	7	14
New Jersey	35	35	23	7	5	7	5	25
New Mexico	18	19	10	10	11	12	7	6
New York	75	66	52	10	10	11	9	36
North Carolina	35	48	34	15	14	15	11	26
North Dakota	14	17	20	6	6	7	3	6
Northern Marianas Is	0	0	1	2	5	3	0	0
Ohio	45	60	39	15	15	16	13	28
Oklahoma	23	26	22	12	16	14	9	12
Oregon	35	41	28	14	12	14	9	17
Pennsylvania	52	54	39	11	13	14	8	33
Puerto Rico	4	5	4	7	7	9	5	4
Rhode Island	15	17	9	7	5	6	5	12
South Carolina	33	44	25	10	14	11	9	22
South Dakota	13	17	8	5	5	7	4	6
Tennessee	41	45	33	14	15	15	11	26
Texas	68	84	52	27	28	31	15	43
Utah	27	23	17	11	11	13	8	13
Vermont	10	12	6	5	5	5	3	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	1
Virginia	41	51	32	12	11	11	8	25
Washington	36	46	32	12	11	12	11	24
West Virginia	14	19	9	10	11	12	6	8
Wisconsin	38	44	33	12	11	12	10	17
Wyoming	9	12	9	7	10	10	6	3
Unduplicated Total	837	780	570	107	150	130	80	341

[1] Starting with this report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers that have been ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port.

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 June 30, 2007[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	407	4,617	8.8	271	4,131	6.6	678	8,749	7.8
Alaska	135	941	14.4	25	461	5.5	161	1,402	11.5
American Samoa	NA	0	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	19	NA
Arizona	1,183	7,611	15.5	572	4,849	11.8	1,755	12,460	14.1
Arkansas	255	2,490	10.3	92	2,003	4.6	347	4,493	7.7
California	8,085	44,284	18.3	3,427	31,417	10.9	11,512	75,701	15.2
Colorado	949	7,439	12.8	504	3,914	12.9	1,453	11,353	12.8
Connecticut	592	4,518	13.1	287	2,883	9.9	878	7,401	11.9
Delaware	294	1,754	16.8	62	759	8.1	356	2,513	14.2
District of Columbia	370	3,097	11.9	110	1,008	10.9	480	4,105	11.7
Florida	2,373	22,046	10.8	1,945	16,125	12.1	4,318	38,170	11.3
Georgia	1,430	10,769	13.3	784	8,092	9.7	2,215	18,862	11.7
Guam	0	95	0.0	1	93	1.2	1	188	0.6
Hawaii	180	1,623	11.1	137	1,130	12.1	318	2,753	11.5
Idaho	146	1,702	8.6	109	1,052	10.4	256	2,754	9.3
Illinois	2,386	16,478	14.5	1,222	10,355	11.8	3,608	26,833	13.4
Indiana	556	5,929	9.4	380	4,694	8.1	936	10,623	8.8
Iowa	261	5,055	5.2	173	2,128	8.1	434	7,184	6.0
Kansas	496	2,689	18.5	181	2,055	8.8	677	4,744	14.3
Kentucky	346	4,215	8.2	246	3,310	7.4	592	7,525	7.9
Louisiana	444	4,636	9.6	293	3,825	7.7	737	8,462	8.7
Maine	253	1,566	16.2	80	901	8.9	333	2,467	13.5
Maryland	867	9,282	9.3	523	4,999	10.5	1,390	14,281	9.7
Massachusetts	2,105	13,460	15.6	659	5,453	12.1	2,764	18,914	14.6
Michigan	1,593	10,020	15.9	903	8,750	10.3	2,496	18,770	13.3
Minnesota	1,185	7,074	16.8	491	4,014	12.2	1,676	11,088	15.1
Mississippi	171	2,534	6.8	121	2,147	5.6	292	4,680	6.2
Missouri	711	6,160	11.5	419	4,603	9.1	1,130	10,763	10.5
Montana	65	922	7.1	42	647	6.5	107	1,570	6.8
Nebraska	242	1,979	12.2	110	1,309	8.4	352	3,288	10.7
Nevada	344	2,939	11.7	210	2,192	9.6	554	5,131	10.8
New Hampshire	283	2,253	12.5	97	1,008	9.6	380	3,261	11.6
New Jersey	1,330	12,701	10.5	788	7,780	10.1	2,118	20,481	10.3
New Mexico	111	1,948	5.7	106	1,509	7.0	217	3,457	6.3
New York	4,447	24,951	17.8	1,853	16,520	11.2	6,301	41,471	15.2
North Carolina	1,063	10,120	10.5	622	7,224	8.6	1,685	17,344	9.7
North Dakota	63	615	10.3	32	481	6.7	95	1,096	8.7
Northern Marianas Is	NA	18	NA	NA	32	NA	NA	50	NA
Ohio	1,348	12,305	11.0	913	9,075	10.1	2,260	21,380	10.6
Oklahoma	402	3,197	12.6	324	2,723	11.9	726	5,920	12.3
Oregon	580	4,306	13.5	310	2,879	10.8	889	7,186	12.4
Pennsylvania	2,374	16,436	14.4	1,009	9,752	10.3	3,383	26,188	12.9
Puerto Rico	34	1,442	2.4	239	2,196	10.9	273	3,638	7.5
Rhode Island	243	1,862	13.1	100	858	11.6	343	2,720	12.6
South Carolina	436	4,634	9.4	247	3,496	7.1	683	8,129	8.4
South Dakota	101	736	13.7	36	546	6.5	136	1,282	10.6
Tennessee	816	6,697	12.2	466	5,229	8.9	1,283	11,926	10.8
Texas	3,519	26,024	13.5	1,801	19,712	9.1	5,321	45,737	11.6
Utah	720	3,864	18.6	265	1,948	13.6	985	5,812	16.9
Vermont	90	1,768	5.1	21	391	5.5	111	2,158	5.2
Virgin Islands	0	66	0.0	*	93	0.0	*	159	0.0
Virginia	1,374	10,631	12.9	807	6,466	12.5	2,182	17,097	12.8
Washington	1,359	8,461	16.1	588	5,189	11.3	1,946	13,650	14.3
West Virginia	143	1,425	10.0	70	1,145	6.1	213	2,570	8.3
Wisconsin	770	5,643	13.7	365	3,999	9.1	1,135	9,643	11.8
Wyoming	23	558	4.1	15	431	3.6	38	989	3.9
Total	50,055	370,587	617.4	25,453	250,004	483.9	75,508	620,591	12.2

[1]Because the latest available NRUF data are as of June 30, 2007, 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 December 31, 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	December	23,902,113[3]	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018

[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.

[3] SMS800 freed up all unused numbers contained in certain blocks of numbers that were reserved for the provision of certain mobile radio telecommunications (pager) services within a specified geographic area. These numbers were in NPA 800 and had NXXs in the range of NX2 where 'N' = 2 through 9 and 'X' = 0 for 1 and the numbers ended in a state code.
http://www.sms800.com/PublicContent.aspx?Text=2008&URL=Shared+Documents%2fPublic%2fNews%2f2008&Site=Public, visited February 10, 2008.

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
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
	September	7,597,883	102,117	7,700,000	10,000
	December	7,736,774[3]	123,226	7,860,000	10000[3]

For data before 1996, see Table 18.4 of the Februrary 2007 edition of *Trends in Telephone Service.*

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
	September	5,014,039	143,278	5,157,317	2,822,683
	December	5,075,256	134,928	5,210,184	2,769,816

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
	September	4,186,296	140,506	4,326,802	3,653,198
	December	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318

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
	September	6,685,581	219,067	6,904,648	1,075,352
	December	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884

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	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	478	Georgia	Aug-00	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
256	Alabama	Mar-98	762	Georgia	May-06	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
251	Alabama	Jun-01	671	Guam	Jul-97	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
684	American Somoa	Oct-04	208	Idaho	Jan-47	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
520	Arizona	Mar-95	312	Illinois	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
480	Arizona	Mar-99	618	Illinois	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
623	Arizona	Mar-99	815	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	417	Missouri	Jan-50	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	708	Illinois	Nov-89	573	Missouri	Jan-96	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	847	Illinois	Jan-96	660	Missouri	Oct-97	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	630	Illinois	Aug-96	636	Missouri	May-99	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	406	Montana	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	224	Illinois	Jan-02	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
916	California	Jan-47	779	Illinois	Mar-07	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
714	California	Jan-51	331	Illinois	Oct-07	702	Nevada	Jan-47	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
805	California	Jan-57	219	Indiana	Jan-47	775	Nevada	Dec-98	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
209	California	Jan-58	317	Indiana	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
408	California	Jan-59	812	Indiana	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
707	California	Jan-59	765	Indiana	Feb-97	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	214	Texas	Jan-47
619	California	Jan-82	260	Indiana	Jan-02	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	512	Texas	Jan-47
818	California	Jan-84	574	Indiana	Jan-02	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	713	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	319	Iowa	Jan-47	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	915	Texas	Jan-47
310	California	Nov-91	515	Iowa	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	817	Texas	Jan-53
909	California	Nov-92	712	Iowa	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	806	Texas	Jan-57
562	California	Jan-97	641	Iowa	Jul-00	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	409	Texas	Nov-82
760	California	Mar-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	903	Texas	Nov-90
626	California	Jun-97	316	Kansas	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	210	Texas	Nov-92
650	California	Aug-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	972	Texas	Sep-96
530	California	Nov-97	785	Kansas	Jul-97	212	New York	Jan-47	281	Texas	Nov-96
925	California	Mar-98	620	Kansas	Feb-01	315	New York	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	518	New York	Jan-47	940	Texas	May-97
323	California	Jun-98	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	716	New York	Jan-47	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	914	New York	Jan-47	956	Texas	Jul-97
559	California	Nov-98	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	516	New York	Jan-51	832	Texas	Jan-99
661	California	Feb-99	364	Kentucky	Jan-09	607	New York	Jan-54	361	Texas	Feb-99
858	California	Jun-99	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	718	New York	Sep-84	469	Texas	Jul-99
951	California	Jul-04	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	917	New York	Jan-92	936	Texas	Feb-00
424	California	Aug-06	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	646	New York	Jul-99	979	Texas	Feb-00
657	California	Sep-08	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	347	New York	Oct-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
303	Colorado	Jan-47	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	631	New York	Nov-99	430	Texas	Feb-03
719	Colorado	Mar-88	207	Maine	Jan-47	845	New York	Jun-00	325	Texas	Apr-03
970	Colorado	Apr-95	301	Maryland	Jan-47	585	New York	Nov-01	432	Texas	Apr-03
720	Colorado	Jun-98	410	Maryland	Oct-91	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	801	Utah	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	240	Maryland	Jun-97	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	435	Utah	Sep-97
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	443	Maryland	Jun-97	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	385	Utah	Mar-09
302	Delaware	Jan-47	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	802	Vermont	Jan-47
202	DC	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
305	Florida	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	703	Virginia	Jan-47
813	Florida	Jan-53	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	804	Virginia	Jun-73
904	Florida	Jul-65	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
407	Florida	Apr-88	339	Massachusetts	May-01	670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	757	Virginia	Jul-96
941	Florida	May-95	351	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
954	Florida	Sep-95	774	Massachusetts	May-01	419	Ohio	Jan-47	434	Virginia	Jun-01
352	Florida	Dec-95	857	Massachusetts	May-01	513	Ohio	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
561	Florida	May-96	313	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	206	Washington	Jan-47
850	Florida	Jun-97	517	Michigan	Jan-47	330	Ohio	Mar-96	509	Washington	Jan-57
786	Florida	Mar-98	616	Michigan	Jan-47	937	Ohio	Sep-96	360	Washington	Jan-95
727	Florida	Jul-98	906	Michigan	Jan-61	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
863	Florida	Sep-99	810	Michigan	Dec-93	740	Ohio	Dec-97	425	Washington	Apr-97
321	Florida	Nov-99	248	Michigan	May-97	234	Ohio	Oct-00	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	734	Michigan	Dec-97	567	Ohio	Jan-02	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
754	Florida	Aug-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
772	Florida	Feb-02	989	Michigan	Apr-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
239	Florida	Mar-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
404	Georgia	Jan-47	269	Michigan	Jul-02	503	Oregon	Jan-47	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
912	Georgia	Jan-54	947	Michigan	Sep-02	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
706	Georgia	May-92	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00			
770	Georgia	Aug-95	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
678	Georgia	Jan-98	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator. Note: Implementation dates after 2007 are scheduled dates.

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2007)

Location	Implementation Date[1]	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[2]
Pennsylvania	May-01	267	445[3]
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
Illinois	Oct-07	630	331
New Mexico	Oct-07	505	575
California	Sep-08	714	657
Kentucky	Jan-09	270	364
Utah	Mar-09	801	385

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

[1] Implemenation dates after 2007 are scheduled dates.

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

[3] 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 December 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 [24]	10 [25]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Vermont	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Virginia	7 [26]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Washington	7 [27]	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, 657 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, 630 and 847, 1+ 10-digit dialing is used.
[9] In area codes 270, 364 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 385, 10-digit dialing is used.
[25] In area code 435, 7-digit dialing is used.
[26] In area codes 571 and 703, 10-digit dialing is used.
[27] In area code 564, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States (NRUF data as of June 30, 2007).*

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?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?
   Name:
   Telephone #:

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