

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF data as of December 31, 2007

Porting and Toll-Free data as of March 31, 2008

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Executive Summary

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

Findings

As of December 31, 2007:

- Overall, 47.1% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers was 50.7%, down from 50.8% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 65.0%, up from 64.8% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs was 26.9%, up from 25.4% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 337 million telephone numbers.

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2007, was released in March 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 fourth quarter of 2007, carriers returned 2.11 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the first quarter of 2008, carriers returned 1.66 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

Background

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

When the NANP was established in 1947, only 78 area codes were assigned to carriers in the United States. Only 36 new codes were added through 1989. But the rate of activation increased dramatically. In the 1990s, 109 new area codes were activated in the United States.⁴ Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes is diminishing, and because a premature exhaust of area codes imposes significant costs on consumers, the Commission has taken a number of steps to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently. Among other things, the Commission requires carriers to submit data on numbering resource utilization and forecasts twice a year. The information is submitted using FCC Form 502, which is known as the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.⁵ Carriers controlling numbering resources for the purpose of providing services to their customers are required to file their NRUF forms with the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)⁶ by February 1 and August 1 of each year.⁷

The administrator compiles the information submitted into a database and provides that database to the Commission.⁸ The information in this report presents number utilization as of

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.

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.

December 31, 2007. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through March 31, 2008.⁹

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 LECs
- Competitive LECs
- Cellular/PCS Carriers
- Paging Carriers

⁹ Not all carriers filed their NRUF forms by the February 1, 2008 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 reported usage data on about 136,800 NXXs. This is up from the 136,400 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2007). As the NANPA calculates that about 140,200 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁶ this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2007) appears to have garnered usable information on over 97.5% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by March 31, 2008, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 639 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 630 million were available for assignment. These 630 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 incumbent LEC assigned numbers is down slightly, reflecting the decreasing number of incumbent LEC lines.¹⁷ The quantity of cellular/PCS assigned numbers is up, reflecting that sector's growth. The quantity of CLEC assigned numbers continues to rise, in part, because of telephone service provided through voice over Internet protocol (VoIP).

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

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 (incumbent LECs 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.

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 incumbent LECs 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 21%. With pooling, however, utilization was 61%, nearly a three-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 176 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 513 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 337 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

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 at their discretion. 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 incumbent LEC 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 Also, carriers sometimes port blocks of numbers to other carriers before reassigning them in the LERG. Once the numbers are reassigned, they can be dropped from the porting database.

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

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.

quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of March 31, 2008, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported.

Table 17 shows the number of ports in the database on a state-by-state basis, and Table 18 shows the number of carriers involved in porting on a state-by-state basis. Table 19 shows the percentage of assigned numbers that were ported.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 March 31, 2008, there were 24.1 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 March 31, 2008 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 incumbent LEC to another carrier, these numbers were classified as "assigned" because those numbers could not be used elsewhere in the incumbent LEC'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

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 incumbent LEC 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 incumbent LECs 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.

* * * *

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

³⁸ Unified messaging services allow end users to receive multiple types of messages (such as voice mail and faxes) at one phone number. Typically, these messages are then digitized and e-mailed to the end user. Because the end user does not need to answer the call personally, the messages can be sent to any phone number in the United States. Thus, unified messaging service providers can operate efficiently by obtaining a large number of thousands blocks in a single rate center.

³⁹ Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are instructed to report numbers as “intermediate” until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether 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 December 31, 2007

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	294,213	13,811	6,032	12,694	11,029	242,890	580,668	65,540
Cellular/PCS	260,143	3,029	1,651	14,799	3,637	117,291	400,551	51,604
CLEC	78,825	9,517	2,975	4,959	1,521	194,855	292,651	44,507
Paging	5,854	594	456	598	127	75,017	82,646	6,066
All Reporting Carriers	639,036	26,951	11,114	33,049	16,313	630,053	1,356,516	136,828 ²
Incumbent LEC	50.7%	2.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	41.8%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	65.0%	0.8%	0.4%	3.7%	0.9%	29.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	26.9%	3.3%	1.0%	1.7%	0.5%	66.6%	100.0%	
Paging	7.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	90.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	47.1%	2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	1.2%	46.5%	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)							
Incumbent LEC	284,372	13,078	5,073	12,049	10,678	195,869	521,118	59,627
Cellular/PCS	258,327	2,950	1,514	14,664	3,522	110,999	391,975	50,783
CLEC	78,271	9,443	2,845	4,932	1,474	187,526	284,491	43,755
Paging	5,499	374	290	530	87	69,164	75,944	5,424
All Reporting Carriers	626,467	25,845	9,721	32,176	15,760	563,558	1,273,528	128,933 ²
Incumbent LEC	54.6%	2.5%	1.0%	2.3%	2.1%	37.6%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	65.9%	0.8%	0.4%	3.7%	0.9%	28.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	27.5%	3.3%	1.0%	1.7%	0.5%	65.9%	100.0%	
Paging	7.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	91.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	49.2%	2.0%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	44.3%	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)							
Incumbent LEC	9,842	733	959	645	351	47,020	59,550	5,954
Cellular/PCS	1,816	79	137	135	115	6,293	8,575	837
CLEC	554	74	130	27	47	7,328	8,161	813
Paging	356	220	166	67	40	5,853	6,702	642
All Reporting Carriers	12,568	1,106	1,393	873	553	66,494	82,988	8,237 ²
Incumbent LEC	16.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.6%	79.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	21.2%	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	73.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	89.8%	100.0%	
Paging	5.3%	3.3%	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	87.3%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	15.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	80.1%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008 (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 incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2007

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	9,148	42.4	557	2.6	318	1.5	515	2.4	259	1.2	10,779	50.0	21,576
Alaska	1,405	25.9	22	0.4	34	0.6	94	1.7	25	0.5	3,847	70.9	5,427
American Samoa	20	68.1	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	3.3	0	1.6	7	24.2	30
Arizona	12,889	61.9	356	1.7	179	0.9	645	3.1	204	1.0	6,566	31.5	20,838
Arkansas	4,809	33.8	569	4.0	68	0.5	278	2.0	191	1.3	8,297	58.4	14,212
California	78,028	50.4	4,910	3.2	638	0.4	4,237	2.7	2,735	1.8	64,223	41.5	154,771
Colorado	11,629	56.6	72	0.4	126	0.6	591	2.9	328	1.6	7,796	37.9	20,543
Connecticut	7,648	51.1	300	2.0	107	0.7	301	2.0	234	1.6	6,369	42.6	14,960
Delaware	2,564	55.7	19	0.4	77	1.7	111	2.4	27	0.6	1,802	39.2	4,599
District of Columbia	4,236	73.6	17	0.3	125	2.2	147	2.5	36	0.6	1,195	20.8	5,755
Florida	37,933	53.6	2,042	2.9	414	0.6	2,539	3.6	1,037	1.5	26,837	37.9	70,801
Georgia	19,386	48.6	1,796	4.5	227	0.6	1,239	3.1	440	1.1	16,775	42.1	39,862
Guam	204	32.9	0	0.0	1	0.2	8	1.4	4	0.7	402	64.8	620
Hawaii	2,821	56.0	14	0.3	26	0.5	106	2.1	170	3.4	1,899	37.7	5,037
Idaho	2,850	45.0	29	0.5	57	0.9	144	2.3	91	1.4	3,170	50.0	6,340
Illinois	27,971	45.6	762	1.2	265	0.4	1,290	2.1	628	1.0	30,439	49.6	61,356
Indiana	10,986	40.4	486	1.8	119	0.4	521	1.9	342	1.3	14,748	54.2	27,202
Iowa	7,300	36.0	313	1.5	144	0.7	271	1.3	146	0.7	12,128	59.7	20,302
Kansas	5,097	31.2	533	3.3	122	0.7	266	1.6	175	1.1	10,144	62.1	16,337
Kentucky	7,602	36.3	521	2.5	103	0.5	433	2.1	144	0.7	12,133	57.9	20,937
Louisiana	8,672	41.6	561	2.7	116	0.6	485	2.3	222	1.1	10,781	51.7	20,837
Maine	2,575	47.5	29	0.5	224	4.1	100	1.8	41	0.8	2,450	45.2	5,418
Maryland	14,751	57.5	66	0.3	269	1.0	609	2.4	185	0.7	9,785	38.1	25,666
Massachusetts	19,499	51.6	57	0.2	735	1.9	833	2.2	266	0.7	16,405	43.4	37,794
Michigan	19,653	39.3	601	1.2	292	0.6	937	1.9	657	1.3	27,884	55.7	50,024
Minnesota	11,438	42.2	218	0.8	345	1.3	487	1.8	196	0.7	14,393	53.2	27,077
Mississippi	4,755	29.1	309	1.9	110	0.7	337	2.1	141	0.9	10,672	65.4	16,323
Missouri	10,996	38.0	553	1.9	188	0.7	623	2.2	329	1.1	16,218	56.1	28,907
Montana	1,562	24.7	23	0.4	38	0.6	93	1.5	38	0.6	4,580	72.3	6,334
Nebraska	3,361	32.7	138	1.3	52	0.5	144	1.4	79	0.8	6,507	63.3	10,281
Nevada	5,225	51.0	1,300	12.7	37	0.4	343	3.3	97	1.0	3,246	31.7	10,248
New Hampshire	3,342	49.5	26	0.4	71	1.1	115	1.7	38	0.6	3,159	46.8	6,752
New Jersey	21,010	51.9	189	0.5	507	1.3	960	2.4	279	0.7	17,523	43.3	40,468
New Mexico	3,546	48.6	73	1.0	40	0.5	178	2.4	87	1.2	3,369	46.2	7,293
New York	43,326	56.9	615	0.8	1,283	1.7	2,101	2.8	563	0.7	28,193	37.1	76,082
North Carolina	17,811	48.0	1,087	2.9	162	0.4	1,078	2.9	459	1.2	16,521	44.5	37,116
North Dakota	1,105	19.8	43	0.8	10	0.2	50	0.9	40	0.7	4,331	77.6	5,579
Northern Marianas Is	65	25.2	1	0.4	18	6.9	13	4.9	0	0.1	161	62.5	258
Ohio	22,162	44.0	1,136	2.3	165	0.3	1,003	2.0	577	1.1	25,341	50.3	50,384
Oklahoma	6,024	33.1	556	3.1	60	0.3	412	2.3	212	1.2	10,910	60.0	18,173
Oregon	7,407	51.1	122	0.8	137	0.9	362	2.5	197	1.4	6,265	43.2	14,490
Pennsylvania	26,785	47.5	244	0.4	970	1.7	1,263	2.2	377	0.7	26,752	47.4	56,391
Puerto Rico	3,321	52.7	20	0.3	98	1.6	157	2.5	76	1.2	2,626	41.7	6,299
Rhode Island	3,014	58.0	7	0.1	60	1.1	103	2.0	22	0.4	1,991	38.3	5,197
South Carolina	8,409	49.0	562	3.3	110	0.6	454	2.6	289	1.7	7,347	42.8	17,171
South Dakota	1,284	22.5	32	0.6	38	0.7	72	1.3	47	0.8	4,223	74.1	5,696
Tennessee	11,986	46.8	712	2.8	119	0.5	693	2.7	261	1.0	11,814	46.2	25,584
Texas	47,747	45.4	2,738	2.6	698	0.7	2,864	2.7	2,112	2.0	49,031	46.6	105,190
Utah	5,924	54.8	108	1.0	68	0.6	239	2.2	141	1.3	4,327	40.0	10,806
Vermont	2,207	46.9	10	0.2	46	1.0	44	0.9	53	1.1	2,349	49.9	4,709
Virgin Islands	99	62.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	10	6.2	1	0.3	50	31.4	160
Virginia	17,470	57.8	122	0.4	374	1.2	881	2.9	215	0.7	11,174	37.0	30,234
Washington	14,267	54.2	999	3.8	146	0.6	687	2.6	409	1.6	9,810	37.3	26,318
West Virginia	2,681	44.2	59	1.0	79	1.3	115	1.9	60	1.0	3,075	50.7	6,069
Wisconsin	10,033	38.5	308	1.2	285	1.1	399	1.5	290	1.1	14,769	56.6	26,084
Wyoming	996	27.7	12	0.3	13	0.4	67	1.9	43	1.2	2,466	68.6	3,596
Totals	639,036	47.1	26,951	2.0	11,114	0.8	33,049	2.4	16,313	1.2	630,053	46.4	1,356,516

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008.

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2007¹

State/jurisdiction	Incumbent LEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	28	20	30	10	88
Alaska	22	11	3	1	37
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	18	15	32	6	71
Arkansas	31	12	17	5	65
California	24	18	54	10	103
Colorado	29	16	28	6	79
Connecticut	3	6	20	3	31
Delaware	3	5	23	4	35
District of Columbia	3	5	24	4	36
Florida	14	20	55	7	93
Georgia	34	18	41	6	99
Guam	1	5	1	0	7
Hawaii	2	6	6	2	16
Idaho	26	16	18	5	64
Illinois	52	16	44	5	115
Indiana	42	17	41	5	104
Iowa	159	17	55	3	234
Kansas	43	17	30	5	95
Kentucky	19	21	39	4	83
Louisiana	21	14	26	6	67
Maine	23	8	14	3	48
Maryland	4	10	38	5	57
Massachusetts	6	7	30	3	46
Michigan	36	20	46	6	106
Minnesota	95	14	60	2	171
Mississippi	19	17	29	6	71
Missouri	42	19	36	6	103
Montana	19	6	16	2	43
Nebraska	47	14	19	2	82
Nevada	11	10	26	4	51
New Hampshire	13	9	19	4	45
New Jersey	5	8	41	4	56
New Mexico	16	14	15	3	48
New York	36	12	45	8	100
North Carolina	26	16	34	5	79
North Dakota	36	8	15	2	61
Northern Marianas Is	1	3	0	0	4
Ohio	40	22	46	4	108
Oklahoma	42	19	18	6	85
Oregon	36	12	31	3	81
Pennsylvania	38	21	51	7	115
Puerto Rico	1	4	4	1	10
Rhode Island	2	5	14	3	24
South Carolina	25	12	35	2	73
South Dakota	47	8	15	1	71
Tennessee	27	16	36	4	83
Texas	65	34	57	15	168
Utah	13	14	20	2	49
Vermont	11	5	10	4	30
Virgin Islands	0	3	0	0	3
Virginia	21	14	41	5	79
Washington	29	12	39	7	84
West Virginia	8	15	15	6	43
Wisconsin	89	18	37	5	148
Wyoming	17	12	10	2	41
Unduplicated Total	1,330	353	1,321	91	3,071

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008.

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 Incumbent LEC numbers throughout this report, the acquired CLEC's OCN was not counted as an Incumbent LEC 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 incumbent LECs are occasionally classified as incumbent LEC operations.

**Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2007**

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	56.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.4%	0.6%	38.6%	42
202	District of Columbia	January-47	73.6%	0.3%	2.2%	2.5%	0.6%	20.8%	36
203	Connecticut	January-47	53.9%	2.7%	0.8%	2.1%	1.9%	38.6%	32
205	Alabama	January-47	49.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.0%	41.1%	45
206	Washington	January-47	66.2%	1.1%	0.6%	2.7%	1.9%	27.6%	32
207	Maine	January-47	47.5%	0.5%	4.1%	1.8%	0.8%	45.2%	48
208	Idaho	January-47	45.0%	0.5%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	50.0%	64
209	California	January-58	41.1%	3.8%	0.4%	2.2%	2.0%	50.6%	38
210	Texas	November-92	63.2%	4.2%	0.8%	3.9%	1.3%	26.7%	32
212	New York	January-47	75.0%	0.2%	4.9%	3.0%	1.4%	15.4%	30
213	California	January-47	44.4%	1.8%	0.6%	4.4%	1.8%	47.1%	47
214	Texas	January-47	61.2%	0.7%	0.5%	3.5%	2.6%	31.5%	44
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	59.5%	0.3%	2.7%	2.4%	0.9%	34.1%	38
216	Ohio	January-47	48.8%	1.4%	0.4%	2.3%	1.4%	45.7%	30
217	Illinois	January-47	33.0%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%	1.4%	62.6%	44
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	71.6%	66
219	Indiana	January-47	44.1%	2.7%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	49.8%	32
224	Illinois	January-02	39.0%	0.7%	0.4%	2.0%	0.8%	57.1%	28
225	Louisiana	August-98	50.8%	3.2%	0.4%	2.8%	1.6%	41.3%	33
228	Mississippi	September-97	34.1%	1.3%	0.4%	2.2%	0.9%	61.2%	28
229	Georgia	August-00	28.3%	6.8%	0.4%	2.5%	0.5%	61.5%	36
231	Michigan	June-99	28.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	67.3%	36
234	Ohio	October-00	12.7%	5.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	80.3%	14
239	Florida	March-02	55.5%	1.0%	0.3%	3.5%	0.6%	39.0%	26
240	Maryland	June-97	53.4%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%	0.8%	42.6%	43
248	Michigan	May-97	48.4%	1.1%	0.5%	2.1%	1.5%	46.5%	39
251	Alabama	June-01	42.0%	2.3%	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%	51.4%	38
252	North Carolina	March-98	36.3%	1.4%	0.2%	3.1%	0.5%	58.6%	33
253	Washington	April-97	54.4%	6.9%	0.5%	3.1%	1.2%	34.0%	31
254	Texas	May-97	31.6%	2.7%	0.2%	2.4%	2.7%	60.4%	40
256	Alabama	March-98	44.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	48.7%	46
260	Indiana	January-02	38.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.7%	57.0%	30
262	Wisconsin	September-99	38.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	57.0%	39
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	41.1%	0.2%	0.5%	3.4%	0.4%	54.5%	38
269	Michigan	July-02	37.4%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	56.6%	45
270	Kentucky	April-99	29.4%	2.7%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%	65.0%	51
276	Virginia	September-01	34.3%	0.8%	0.4%	3.0%	0.7%	60.8%	34
281	Texas	November-96	50.6%	3.1%	0.7%	3.2%	1.2%	41.2%	40
301	Maryland	January-47	61.2%	0.3%	1.1%	2.2%	0.8%	34.5%	40
302	Delaware	January-47	55.7%	0.4%	1.7%	2.4%	0.6%	39.2%	35
303	Colorado	January-47	67.6%	0.4%	0.7%	2.6%	2.1%	26.5%	36
304	West Virginia	January-47	44.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	50.7%	43
305	Florida	January-47	57.0%	4.2%	0.7%	4.2%	1.5%	32.5%	40
307	Wyoming	January-47	27.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.9%	1.2%	68.6%	41
308	Nebraska	January-55	16.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	79.2%	45
309	Illinois	January-57	38.4%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%	56.6%	49
310	California	November-91	65.0%	1.7%	0.5%	3.0%	1.7%	28.2%	45
312	Illinois	January-47	51.8%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	42.6%	33
313	Michigan	January-47	44.6%	1.9%	0.5%	3.1%	1.5%	48.4%	35
314	Missouri	January-47	56.8%	2.9%	0.6%	2.8%	1.3%	35.7%	29
315	New York	January-47	41.8%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	53.9%	45
316	Kansas	January-47	48.9%	3.6%	1.0%	2.5%	1.6%	42.4%	26
317	Indiana	January-47	53.3%	2.2%	0.5%	2.8%	1.5%	39.6%	42
318	Louisiana	January-57	36.2%	2.3%	0.3%	2.3%	0.8%	58.2%	36
319	Iowa	January-47	42.0%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%	1.4%	53.0%	59

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2007

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	25.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	0.3%	71.0%	58
321	Florida	November-99	57.6%	2.9%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%	34.6%	39
323	California	June-98	55.7%	1.4%	0.3%	4.5%	1.6%	36.5%	46
325	Texas	April-03	30.3%	1.6%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%	63.4%	32
330	Ohio	March-96	46.2%	2.0%	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	48.6%	39
331	Illinois	October-07	3.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	10.9%	84.3%	9
334	Alabama	January-95	32.6%	3.0%	0.5%	2.7%	0.8%	60.4%	57
336	North Carolina	December-97	50.5%	3.3%	0.3%	2.6%	1.5%	41.7%	51
337	Louisiana	October-99	37.0%	2.3%	0.3%	1.9%	0.6%	57.9%	36
339	Massachusetts	May-01	30.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	65.6%	15
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	62.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.2%	0.3%	31.4%	3
347	New York	October-99	69.9%	1.8%	0.9%	6.1%	0.7%	20.7%	32
351	Massachusetts	May-01	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.1%	76.5%	1
352	Florida	December-95	47.4%	1.6%	0.1%	3.3%	0.8%	46.7%	34
360	Washington	January-95	52.0%	1.3%	0.5%	2.4%	1.4%	42.5%	56
361	Texas	February-99	26.9%	2.2%	0.3%	1.8%	1.4%	67.4%	34
386	Florida	February-01	45.5%	3.3%	0.2%	3.0%	0.7%	47.3%	38
401	Rhode Island	January-47	58.0%	0.1%	1.1%	2.0%	0.4%	38.3%	24
402	Nebraska	January-47	39.4%	1.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	56.5%	55
404	Georgia	January-47	65.7%	3.9%	0.5%	3.4%	2.4%	24.2%	37
405	Oklahoma	January-47	46.3%	3.6%	0.3%	3.9%	1.2%	44.7%	41
406	Montana	January-47	24.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	72.3%	43
407	Florida	April-88	54.4%	3.3%	0.3%	4.2%	0.9%	36.9%	41
408	California	January-59	56.6%	3.9%	0.6%	2.5%	1.2%	35.2%	39
409	Texas	November-82	31.3%	5.8%	0.3%	1.7%	1.3%	59.6%	35
410	Maryland	October-91	61.7%	0.1%	1.8%	2.4%	0.8%	33.2%	40
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	47.2%	0.2%	2.1%	2.5%	1.1%	47.0%	31
413	Massachusetts	January-47	54.4%	0.2%	1.5%	1.8%	0.4%	41.7%	31
414	Wisconsin	January-47	54.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.7%	1.4%	38.3%	26
415	California	January-47	51.0%	2.5%	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	42.0%	41
417	Missouri	January-50	31.0%	2.7%	0.7%	1.8%	1.4%	62.4%	51
419	Ohio	January-47	35.9%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	1.4%	55.9%	56
423	Tennessee	September-95	44.6%	2.4%	0.3%	2.8%	0.9%	48.9%	44
424	California	August-06	26.0%	2.1%	1.4%	3.3%	3.2%	64.1%	32
425	Washington	April-97	57.1%	5.4%	0.6%	2.8%	2.0%	32.1%	33
430	Texas	February-03	9.7%	41.4%	8.3%	0.3%	3.6%	36.6%	8
432	Texas	April-03	35.2%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%	1.7%	56.0%	26
434	Virginia	June-01	45.4%	0.8%	1.1%	3.6%	0.4%	48.7%	28
435	Utah	September-97	28.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	66.7%	46
440	Ohio	August-97	45.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	50.3%	36
443	Maryland	June-97	50.4%	0.3%	0.5%	2.5%	0.5%	45.8%	41
469	Texas	July-99	56.7%	0.7%	0.6%	3.5%	1.1%	37.3%	36
478	Georgia	August-00	39.8%	4.7%	0.5%	2.9%	1.0%	51.1%	38
479	Arkansas	January-02	38.5%	3.8%	0.6%	2.4%	1.0%	53.7%	37
480	Arizona	March-99	75.5%	0.6%	1.2%	3.9%	1.1%	17.7%	31
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	36.4%	0.4%	1.9%	2.1%	0.4%	58.7%	47
501	Arkansas	January-47	44.0%	4.3%	0.3%	2.1%	2.2%	47.0%	33
502	Kentucky	January-47	50.2%	3.8%	0.4%	2.6%	1.3%	41.7%	33
503	Oregon	January-47	59.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.6%	1.7%	34.8%	48
504	Louisiana	January-47	48.0%	4.1%	0.3%	2.5%	1.4%	43.7%	28
505	New Mexico	January-47	53.9%	0.8%	0.5%	2.7%	1.3%	40.8%	36
507	Minnesota	January-54	22.7%	0.8%	2.7%	1.2%	0.3%	72.4%	80
508	Massachusetts	July-88	58.9%	0.1%	2.4%	2.2%	1.0%	35.4%	37
509	Washington	January-57	43.2%	5.9%	0.6%	2.3%	1.2%	46.7%	50
510	California	September-91	48.6%	4.0%	0.3%	2.7%	1.4%	43.0%	34

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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
512	Texas	January-47	57.5%	3.0%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%	33.2%	36
513	Ohio	January-47	57.3%	0.9%	0.4%	3.1%	1.2%	37.0%	33
515	Iowa	January-47	55.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	40.2%	50
516	New York	January-51	55.1%	0.4%	1.6%	2.3%	0.8%	39.9%	39
517	Michigan	January-47	38.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.4%	56.8%	51
518	New York	January-47	48.0%	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	0.7%	47.5%	44
520	Arizona	March-95	58.8%	1.1%	0.9%	3.0%	1.0%	35.2%	41
530	California	November-97	33.9%	6.9%	0.2%	1.6%	1.4%	56.1%	47
540	Virginia	July-95	52.1%	0.4%	1.4%	2.8%	0.9%	42.4%	42
541	Oregon	November-95	41.5%	0.4%	1.6%	2.2%	1.1%	53.2%	57
551	New Jersey	December-01	64.5%	0.5%	4.3%	3.5%	0.3%	26.9%	10
559	California	November-98	40.3%	5.4%	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	49.9%	31
561	Florida	May-96	57.4%	3.8%	0.7%	3.6%	1.5%	33.0%	40
562	California	January-97	49.9%	1.2%	0.3%	3.3%	2.4%	42.8%	43
563	Iowa	March-01	35.6%	1.6%	0.3%	1.8%	0.6%	60.2%	51
567	Ohio	January-02	12.7%	2.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	83.4%	29
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	42.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2.2%	0.5%	51.2%	47
571	Virginia	March-00	61.9%	0.2%	0.7%	3.1%	0.6%	33.5%	32
573	Missouri	January-96	30.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	0.5%	66.0%	45
574	Indiana	January-02	40.7%	1.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	55.0%	37
575	New Mexico	October-07	36.2%	1.4%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%	58.9%	28
580	Oklahoma	November-97	17.1%	2.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	77.9%	51
585	New York	November-01	54.9%	1.0%	5.0%	1.2%	0.4%	37.5%	31
586	Michigan	September-01	39.6%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	0.6%	56.5%	32
601	Mississippi	January-47	31.3%	2.0%	0.6%	2.1%	1.0%	63.0%	44
602	Arizona	January-47	66.3%	0.5%	0.7%	3.1%	1.0%	28.3%	33
603	New Hampshire	January-47	49.5%	0.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	46.8%	45
605	South Dakota	January-47	22.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%	74.1%	71
606	Kentucky	January-55	25.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	0.5%	69.7%	38
607	New York	January-54	38.7%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	57.8%	28
608	Wisconsin	January-55	40.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	54.3%	68
609	New Jersey	January-57	54.8%	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	41.2%	38
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.7%	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	0.6%	37.2%	51
612	Minnesota	January-47	63.3%	0.4%	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	31.7%	40
614	Ohio	January-47	54.4%	2.1%	0.5%	2.3%	2.0%	38.8%	32
615	Tennessee	January-54	54.9%	3.6%	0.4%	2.8%	1.5%	36.7%	37
616	Michigan	January-47	48.1%	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	46.0%	36
617	Massachusetts	January-47	61.2%	0.1%	3.1%	2.7%	0.9%	31.9%	35
618	Illinois	January-47	32.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	1.2%	63.2%	51
619	California	January-82	55.2%	2.8%	0.5%	3.0%	2.2%	36.3%	40
620	Kansas	February-01	18.5%	3.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	75.9%	58
623	Arizona	March-99	72.3%	1.2%	1.1%	4.3%	1.6%	19.5%	28
626	California	June-97	53.2%	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	1.6%	40.5%	44
630	Illinois	August-96	50.0%	1.5%	0.4%	2.1%	0.8%	45.2%	31
631	New York	November-99	49.4%	0.6%	1.1%	2.6%	0.5%	45.8%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	37.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	57.0%	27
641	Iowa	July-00	28.1%	1.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	67.9%	60
646	New York	July-99	75.7%	1.4%	0.8%	5.0%	0.7%	16.5%	35
650	California	August-97	43.3%	4.2%	0.2%	2.1%	1.2%	48.9%	34
651	Minnesota	July-98	66.6%	0.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.1%	28.8%	46
660	Missouri	October-97	14.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	82.6%	48
661	California	February-99	45.4%	4.0%	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	46.1%	43
662	Mississippi	April-99	25.4%	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	69.1%	57
670	Northern Marianas Is	July-97	25.2%	0.4%	6.9%	4.9%	0.1%	62.5%	4
671	Guam	July-97	32.9%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	64.8%	7
678	Georgia	January-98	50.4%	2.2%	0.6%	4.3%	0.9%	41.6%	50
682	Texas	October-00	41.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	2.4%	50.2%	23
684	American Samoa	October-04	68.1%	0.0%	2.8%	3.3%	1.6%	24.2%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	19.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	77.6%	61
702	Nevada	January-47	64.4%	4.1%	0.4%	4.8%	0.8%	25.6%	35

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703	Virginia	January-47	69.0%	0.1%	1.2%	2.4%	0.6%	26.7%	36
704	North Carolina	January-47	52.7%	4.4%	0.5%	3.3%	1.6%	37.5%	40
706	Georgia	May-92	42.7%	3.6%	0.5%	2.5%	1.0%	49.7%	67
707	California	January-59	40.4%	4.6%	0.2%	1.7%	1.5%	51.6%	40
708	Illinois	November-89	42.0%	0.8%	0.2%	2.3%	0.8%	53.9%	31
712	Iowa	January-47	20.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	76.1%	95
713	Texas	January-47	59.0%	2.6%	1.2%	2.6%	1.2%	33.4%	36
714	California	January-51	57.7%	1.4%	0.6%	3.2%	1.8%	35.2%	44
715	Wisconsin	January-47	29.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	66.6%	85
716	New York	January-47	52.2%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	0.8%	42.3%	29
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	56.5%	0.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.7%	39.2%	36
718	New York	September-84	66.6%	0.2%	2.1%	3.9%	1.1%	26.0%	36
719	Colorado	March-88	49.5%	0.2%	0.5%	3.2%	1.3%	45.4%	39
720	Colorado	June-98	63.7%	0.6%	1.0%	4.3%	1.4%	29.0%	27
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	36.8%	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%	58.8%	53
727	Florida	July-98	57.2%	1.4%	0.6%	2.9%	2.7%	35.1%	38
731	Tennessee	February-01	28.9%	1.7%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	66.7%	34
732	New Jersey	June-97	52.8%	0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	0.6%	42.1%	34
734	Michigan	December-97	43.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	52.6%	46
740	Ohio	December-97	33.8%	2.1%	0.2%	1.7%	0.9%	61.3%	45
754	Florida	August-01	61.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	34.9%	6
757	Virginia	July-96	61.4%	0.5%	1.2%	2.9%	0.7%	33.4%	25
760	California	March-97	49.1%	4.1%	0.3%	2.9%	2.0%	41.5%	54
763	Minnesota	February-00	60.6%	0.1%	0.9%	2.6%	0.9%	34.9%	45
765	Indiana	February-97	30.1%	1.7%	0.2%	1.4%	0.8%	65.7%	54
769	Mississippi	March-05	13.6%	0.1%	0.6%	2.0%	1.4%	82.2%	13
770	Georgia	August-95	57.3%	6.8%	0.3%	2.9%	0.9%	31.7%	43
772	Florida	February-02	52.1%	2.4%	1.4%	3.2%	2.5%	38.4%	35
773	Illinois	October-96	54.2%	1.0%	0.3%	4.3%	0.7%	39.6%	32
774	Massachusetts	May-01	30.5%	0.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	66.4%	29
775	Nevada	December-98	32.8%	24.4%	0.3%	1.4%	1.2%	39.9%	37
779	Illinois	March-07	19.0%	0.5%	11.4%	2.6%	0.2%	66.2%	9
781	Massachusetts	September-97	45.7%	0.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.5%	50.3%	34
785	Kansas	July-97	22.4%	4.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	70.8%	58
786	Florida	March-98	60.6%	1.3%	0.9%	4.7%	1.0%	31.5%	36
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	53.3%	0.3%	1.4%	2.5%	1.3%	41.1%	10
801	Utah	January-47	67.4%	0.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.4%	27.1%	27
802	Vermont	January-47	46.9%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	49.9%	30
803	South Carolina	January-47	49.5%	4.1%	0.2%	2.7%	1.6%	41.9%	56
804	Virginia	June-73	56.4%	0.5%	1.7%	3.3%	0.9%	37.2%	29
805	California	January-57	46.7%	2.3%	0.3%	1.9%	2.2%	46.7%	44
806	Texas	January-57	27.4%	2.8%	0.1%	1.8%	1.6%	66.1%	43
808	Hawaii	January-57	56.0%	0.3%	0.5%	2.1%	3.4%	37.7%	16
810	Michigan	December-93	35.9%	1.0%	0.3%	2.1%	2.7%	58.1%	35
812	Indiana	January-47	35.5%	1.6%	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%	59.0%	54
813	Florida	January-53	60.8%	1.3%	1.2%	3.1%	2.7%	31.0%	40
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	42.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	54.4%	42
815	Illinois	January-47	42.8%	1.7%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	52.7%	55
816	Missouri	January-47	47.9%	2.7%	0.6%	3.0%	1.4%	44.4%	42
817	Texas	January-53	50.5%	1.7%	0.9%	2.7%	2.9%	41.4%	41
818	California	January-84	56.6%	1.9%	0.4%	3.2%	1.5%	36.5%	44
828	North Carolina	March-98	44.1%	1.6%	0.4%	2.5%	1.3%	50.0%	41
830	Texas	July-97	20.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%	76.2%	43
831	California	July-98	36.3%	9.2%	0.2%	1.7%	2.2%	50.3%	34
832	Texas	January-99	65.0%	0.8%	1.1%	4.2%	1.1%	27.7%	35
843	South Carolina	March-98	47.1%	2.4%	0.4%	2.7%	2.1%	45.3%	46
845	New York	June-00	48.1%	1.2%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	47.1%	48
847	Illinois	January-96	59.7%	1.1%	0.5%	2.0%	0.7%	36.1%	32
848	New Jersey	December-01	52.2%	0.1%	0.2%	3.9%	0.1%	43.5%	15
850	Florida	June-97	41.1%	4.4%	0.7%	3.7%	1.2%	49.0%	48

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856	New Jersey	June-99	42.8%	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	0.6%	53.0%	35
857	Massachusetts	May-01	40.4%	0.3%	0.2%	2.7%	1.3%	55.1%	25
858	California	June-99	52.5%	3.3%	0.5%	2.1%	2.2%	39.4%	34
859	Kentucky	April-00	44.1%	1.8%	0.5%	2.0%	0.6%	51.0%	44
860	Connecticut	August-95	48.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%	46.8%	29
862	New Jersey	December-01	53.5%	0.6%	0.5%	5.1%	0.9%	39.4%	27
863	Florida	September-99	43.4%	1.3%	0.5%	2.6%	1.7%	50.6%	38
864	South Carolina	December-95	50.7%	3.3%	1.5%	2.5%	1.3%	40.7%	33
865	Tennessee	November-99	51.7%	4.0%	0.3%	3.2%	1.0%	39.8%	31
870	Arkansas	April-97	23.8%	3.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	69.3%	46
901	Tennessee	January-47	60.1%	3.3%	0.6%	3.7%	1.1%	31.3%	29
903	Texas	November-90	36.3%	4.4%	0.5%	2.4%	2.2%	54.2%	55
904	Florida	July-65	57.1%	3.7%	0.4%	3.4%	1.5%	33.8%	38
906	Michigan	March-61	17.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	79.8%	25
907	Alaska	January-57	25.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	70.9%	37
908	New Jersey	November-90	44.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	51.5%	39
909	California	November-92	58.2%	2.0%	0.6%	3.6%	1.8%	33.8%	43
910	North Carolina	November-93	42.1%	2.1%	0.8%	3.2%	0.9%	50.9%	39
912	Georgia	January-54	40.0%	4.2%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%	50.9%	47
913	Kansas	January-47	52.6%	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	1.9%	40.7%	41
914	New York	January-47	50.0%	0.4%	1.5%	2.0%	0.8%	45.3%	39
915	Texas	January-47	57.4%	2.7%	0.5%	3.2%	6.2%	30.0%	27
916	California	January-47	57.2%	2.5%	0.4%	2.9%	2.0%	35.1%	41
917	New York	January-92	56.8%	0.3%	0.5%	2.4%	0.4%	39.6%	30
918	Oklahoma	January-53	37.9%	3.5%	0.3%	1.9%	1.2%	55.2%	58
919	North Carolina	January-54	56.0%	3.8%	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	35.7%	40
920	Wisconsin	July-97	34.8%	0.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	60.3%	60
925	California	March-98	41.6%	4.5%	0.3%	2.0%	1.9%	49.6%	33
928	Arizona	June-01	40.0%	5.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.5%	51.6%	56
931	Tennessee	September-97	33.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%	62.2%	43
936	Texas	February-00	28.9%	3.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	65.8%	34
937	Ohio	September-96	39.8%	1.8%	0.3%	1.9%	0.7%	55.6%	40
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	39.0%	0.1%	4.5%	1.5%	0.1%	54.8%	6
940	Texas	May-97	28.9%	1.8%	0.2%	2.2%	4.6%	62.3%	49
941	Florida	May-95	53.9%	1.4%	0.6%	3.4%	1.9%	38.8%	39
947	Michigan	September-02	86.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.3%	2
949	California	April-98	57.8%	2.2%	0.8%	2.7%	1.7%	34.8%	41
951	California	July-04	65.2%	2.4%	0.4%	4.3%	1.9%	25.9%	38
952	Minnesota	February-00	56.3%	0.3%	0.5%	2.2%	0.9%	39.8%	42
954	Florida	September-95	54.2%	4.4%	0.6%	3.9%	1.3%	35.5%	38
956	Texas	July-97	48.0%	3.1%	0.2%	4.1%	2.9%	41.7%	34
970	Colorado	April-95	41.4%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%	1.2%	54.7%	60
971	Oregon	October-00	49.4%	3.4%	0.2%	3.7%	0.8%	42.4%	23
972	Texas	September-96	53.0%	1.6%	0.6%	2.9%	2.1%	39.7%	38
973	New Jersey	June-97	55.8%	0.3%	1.7%	2.6%	0.8%	38.7%	40
978	Massachusetts	September-97	47.0%	0.1%	1.8%	2.1%	0.5%	48.4%	37
979	Texas	February-00	27.9%	1.9%	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	66.0%	39
980	North Carolina	April-01	58.0%	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%	0.7%	37.6%	17
985	Louisiana	February-01	40.0%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	1.2%	53.0%	34
989	Michigan	April-01	28.0%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	68.0%	45

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

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

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,441	111	1,826	34	1,481	55	420	5
202	3,161	84	617	27	1,050	62	179	5
203	2,529	100	2,214	24	1,588	62	269	5
205	1,621	82	1,627	28	1,358	86	488	14
206	2,079	79	920	25	1,349	61	138	5
207	1,571	58	1,884	37	964	41	422	8
208	1,729	62	2,314	43	1,116	81	809	16
209	1,220	59	1,944	24	1,157	65	547	10
210	1,873	84	857	21	1,598	130	254	7
212	5,690	226	1,181	25	63	4	4	4
213	1,170	75	934	35	673	110	389	6
214	2,242	110	1,245	32	2,109	138	299	6
215	3,319	132	1,633	30	1,298	52	303	5
216	1,357	53	1,233	20	910	56	448	7
217	1,025	36	2,996	32	912	35	620	10
218	668	25	3,002	56	489	27	505	8
219	705	27	1,054	19	625	33	284	8
224	234	9	563	22	352	21	294	6
225	887	38	690	20	702	48	358	9
228	367	19	824	15	353	26	335	10
229	650	28	1,354	22	535	51	1,139	11
231	586	26	1,798	25	470	31	386	9
234	13	1	101	10	12	0	58	4
239	987	73	589	17	669	33	362	6
240	1,016	51	1,357	32	1,113	48	325	8
248	1,917	101	2,401	31	1,349	40	361	6
251	688	28	1,025	25	622	40	462	10
252	1,062	97	2,249	19	822	55	689	12
253	1,235	74	1,073	24	873	45	128	5
254	612	56	1,782	25	608	38	449	11
256	1,315	60	1,951	27	1,648	70	1,057	14
260	637	22	1,048	19	508	17	563	8
262	1,177	47	1,979	28	677	25	357	8
267	1,015	83	2,464	33	1,160	95	419	5
269	685	39	1,221	28	599	32	473	12
270	1,190	81	3,544	34	847	61	881	14
276	372	40	860	20	285	17	306	12
281	2,469	182	2,412	29	1,379	59	214	6
301	3,308	126	1,831	29	1,284	37	149	8
302	1,750	73	1,434	26	793	38	141	5
303	3,802	166	1,534	25	1,432	39	50	7
304	1,422	50	2,226	22	1,235	65	767	15
305	2,813	181	1,048	28	1,221	67	233	6
307	539	24	1,468	27	455	43	986	12
308	256	16	1,878	38	262	13	552	7
309	1,293	69	2,551	37	722	27	380	9
310	3,178	132	1,240	34	1,991	104	225	6
312	2,592	71	1,363	24	772	37	702	6
313	1,377	76	1,377	27	1,242	106	769	6
314	1,925	98	1,276	20	1,486	69	325	6
315	1,318	46	2,549	34	1,080	49	355	7
316	559	33	780	13	568	24	96	9
317	1,914	103	1,908	32	1,434	73	197	7
318	1,055	55	1,905	24	936	70	1,106	9
319	1,190	38	1,791	50	563	26	391	7
320	548	32	2,218	48	350	20	303	8
321	886	30	685	27	838	58	241	7
323	1,823	107	1,679	33	1,848	192	391	6
325	415	17	1,051	18	309	27	188	11
330	1,764	70	2,351	26	1,618	74	576	10

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

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	0	0	22	5	3	1	56	4
334	954	62	1,886	41	835	76	1,176	13
336	1,837	91	1,880	38	1,392	78	499	11
337	879	41	1,427	23	790	44	987	9
339	51	2	184	11	86	2	110	4
340	0	0	0	0	99	10	50	3
347	732	51	472	26	2,374	218	445	6
351	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1
352	1,129	81	1,265	20	1,032	72	556	9
360	2,170	93	2,229	46	1,330	67	480	7
361	577	29	1,139	21	639	52	623	10
386	683	45	849	27	608	40	315	8
401	2,098	59	1,570	16	892	44	201	5
402	1,724	39	3,171	41	1,114	75	789	12
404	2,165	103	794	26	2,076	117	134	8
405	1,339	54	1,662	23	1,117	151	381	13
406	893	34	3,411	35	669	58	1,168	6
407	1,966	166	1,518	29	1,478	91	353	7
408	2,534	115	1,546	28	1,465	63	346	6
409	531	26	1,046	21	518	31	311	9
410	3,593	144	1,546	29	1,171	41	148	6
412	1,705	105	2,204	22	1,151	45	331	7
413	1,739	47	1,553	21	613	30	137	7
414	1,232	51	961	17	896	54	186	6
415	2,267	94	2,072	30	1,212	50	243	6
417	815	41	2,355	34	715	47	641	12
419	1,381	51	2,757	43	1,206	48	814	11
423	1,227	78	1,707	32	1,165	74	659	10
424	71	3	208	26	108	20	233	6
425	1,796	83	1,309	25	919	50	113	5
430	1	0	31	4	4	1	15	3
432	386	15	825	17	356	27	259	6
434	679	59	940	16	510	36	288	9
435	582	25	1,488	30	439	26	795	14
440	1,370	56	1,989	25	998	33	366	8
443	1,510	70	2,334	31	1,659	89	542	7
469	551	27	691	29	697	51	119	6
478	605	30	785	24	506	39	557	10
479	654	28	1,221	25	605	48	463	7
480	2,109	95	636	20	1,169	73	103	7
484	1,261	77	3,105	38	839	45	273	8
501	1,205	40	1,473	21	822	56	530	9
502	1,207	66	1,271	20	1,114	57	419	10
503	2,756	120	2,117	40	1,646	72	183	6
504	1,114	48	1,087	17	949	59	369	7
505	1,463	44	1,226	21	1,267	90	623	12
507	706	24	3,299	67	531	40	628	11
508	3,089	120	2,198	29	1,302	45	236	5
509	1,373	68	1,872	36	1,051	64	687	10
510	1,842	117	1,689	23	1,381	62	514	6
512	2,217	87	1,311	24	1,433	82	287	8
513	1,977	79	1,399	23	1,366	103	371	7
515	1,735	35	1,386	36	653	25	311	11
516	1,720	86	1,260	29	1,437	44	539	7
517	950	30	1,658	40	710	30	440	9
518	1,427	61	1,993	32	1,042	43	249	7
520	1,459	57	879	28	1,027	70	366	8
530	1,169	53	2,750	34	907	43	436	10
540	1,482	67	1,240	29	1,165	77	797	10
541	1,456	79	2,402	42	1,155	62	846	12

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

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
551	2	0	4	6	153	8	61	4
559	1,135	61	2,082	22	1,146	73	278	6
561	1,769	99	851	29	977	45	330	6
562	1,410	80	1,459	31	1,269	101	394	6
563	620	31	1,367	43	362	18	264	7
567	65	2	793	20	79	6	153	9
570	1,390	89	2,215	35	1,107	43	656	11
571	265	14	290	25	597	30	159	5
573	852	58	2,809	31	811	43	700	10
574	631	22	1,012	26	528	19	480	8
575	506	22	1,072	20	285	21	204	7
580	520	26	3,688	30	558	40	1,203	16
585	1,477	13	1,211	21	870	39	224	8
586	743	51	1,004	24	715	24	582	6
601	1,212	67	3,356	27	1,151	93	1,152	13
602	2,336	88	744	21	1,592	99	372	7
603	2,255	77	2,383	32	1,056	37	625	9
605	724	31	3,363	62	555	41	858	8
606	663	27	2,253	23	589	51	1,099	13
607	694	21	1,601	20	555	22	234	7
608	1,150	37	1,849	55	878	34	667	10
609	1,815	75	1,745	29	1,462	56	434	5
610	3,058	115	2,097	40	1,259	30	208	7
612	1,203	50	832	31	1,325	48	187	7
614	2,048	84	1,689	24	1,280	60	253	6
615	1,936	98	1,630	27	1,370	72	233	7
616	968	41	1,080	23	785	36	240	10
617	3,329	157	1,962	27	1,385	52	271	5
618	1,008	37	2,909	35	910	51	568	13
619	1,600	85	1,072	29	1,680	96	389	6
620	577	33	3,119	40	378	23	805	15
623	826	47	240	18	535	34	95	7
626	1,548	66	1,345	32	1,317	81	297	6
630	2,370	111	2,020	22	1,477	54	1,112	6
631	1,882	116	2,361	28	1,100	44	208	6
636	800	37	1,472	19	368	18	216	6
641	926	30	2,328	48	314	18	669	11
646	1,577	58	378	30	2,159	188	437	5
650	1,797	99	2,341	23	828	31	219	6
651	1,634	62	830	37	750	28	99	7
660	289	28	2,721	33	262	14	424	13
661	1,153	54	1,466	31	1,032	62	235	7
662	875	47	3,104	41	731	79	1,196	13
670	18	12	103	1	47	1	59	3
671	100	4	324	2	104	5	78	5
678	1,824	192	2,602	36	1,811	115	358	11
682	112	3	282	16	201	19	74	6
684	0	0	0	0	20	1	7	1
701	616	16	3,254	51	489	34	1,073	8
702	2,066	167	1,064	25	1,715	113	226	7
703	3,769	149	1,581	28	1,534	36	97	5
704	2,455	146	2,047	31	1,640	110	448	7
706	1,787	84	2,109	44	1,399	104	1,318	17
707	1,569	64	2,545	26	1,046	48	364	9
708	1,570	100	2,083	22	1,105	47	807	6
712	575	27	2,745	81	348	23	744	13
713	2,915	129	1,484	25	1,367	62	100	6
714	2,352	116	1,512	32	2,080	131	361	6
715	965	28	2,479	66	806	36	1,421	15
716	1,320	62	1,460	20	1,042	47	264	8

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Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
717	1,991	63	1,830	26	1,464	58	360	6
718	4,064	236	1,864	29	913	54	78	6
719	1,281	84	1,387	25	789	53	363	10
720	1,058	53	618	19	1,009	85	314	6
724	1,329	117	3,265	38	1,040	39	388	12
727	1,457	62	1,027	26	1,005	46	234	7
731	443	24	1,288	24	404	25	578	8
732	2,652	122	2,270	26	1,339	49	302	5
734	1,320	66	2,430	37	1,125	37	279	7
740	1,093	50	2,648	28	938	51	723	14
754	31	0	12	4	15	1	15	2
757	2,208	90	1,193	14	1,522	88	493	7
760	1,875	99	2,043	37	1,628	109	406	11
763	1,089	49	791	36	409	16	42	7
765	959	46	2,701	41	775	35	921	10
769	3	1	89	6	27	4	95	7
770	3,095	177	1,679	29	1,269	46	71	10
772	653	36	401	24	379	20	249	7
773	1,918	131	1,608	23	1,955	173	856	6
774	209	6	954	23	445	24	470	5
775	837	27	1,384	25	580	34	289	9
779	3	0	45	6	14	2	16	3
781	2,643	135	3,041	26	706	32	357	5
785	722	32	3,107	43	486	26	696	12
786	590	41	539	27	933	63	228	6
787	1,529	17	1,831	5	1,690	137	622	4
801	3,249	114	1,509	19	1,616	73	194	6
802	1,764	26	2,031	21	414	17	263	5
803	1,729	71	1,583	42	1,230	93	591	12
804	1,770	105	1,307	18	1,164	69	359	7
805	1,747	59	2,018	32	1,282	64	547	7
806	733	41	2,595	31	639	49	678	10
808	1,617	45	1,251	8	1,177	60	217	6
810	623	46	1,506	24	710	31	339	9
812	1,153	75	2,533	39	1,018	44	956	11
813	1,982	83	950	29	1,274	74	331	7
814	1,330	41	2,370	26	901	28	443	14
815	1,669	58	2,882	45	1,219	46	425	7
816	1,392	100	1,927	27	1,153	62	227	11
817	2,176	116	2,390	32	1,518	80	182	6
818	2,369	112	1,429	32	1,789	127	367	6
828	1,110	64	1,542	29	904	51	609	10
830	466	23	1,431	26	362	33	450	12
831	687	29	1,257	22	556	31	177	6
832	750	16	802	25	2,036	165	286	7
843	1,641	82	1,932	35	1,319	85	673	10
845	1,446	64	1,768	39	881	40	312	7
847	3,264	123	2,018	23	1,382	31	482	6
848	4	0	19	11	127	9	90	4
850	1,274	123	2,005	29	1,197	90	776	14
856	1,451	76	2,141	27	684	40	164	5
857	131	3	301	20	220	20	178	5
858	1,378	54	1,123	24	573	25	130	6
859	1,061	34	1,697	27	882	55	434	13
860	2,054	72	2,723	20	1,405	63	325	6
862	53	5	98	21	318	30	176	6
863	800	42	897	27	624	39	559	7
864	1,316	61	1,294	26	1,120	61	390	6
865	871	58	863	22	767	44	181	7
870	754	47	2,964	33	731	56	1,245	11

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Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
901	1,339	68	756	20	1,075	80	150	7
903	1,147	72	2,422	34	1,107	82	737	15
904	1,684	83	1,079	25	1,264	91	364	8
906	231	9	1,460	19	237	8	726	6
907	926	40	3,153	25	479	53	675	11
908	1,399	70	2,229	30	1,197	41	614	6
909	1,688	89	830	31	1,522	114	338	6
910	1,246	110	2,015	28	1,164	75	745	9
912	819	45	1,133	32	755	62	774	12
913	1,042	52	1,083	28	732	40	144	9
914	1,578	71	1,468	30	983	32	566	5
915	690	27	438	16	608	44	125	8
916	2,163	116	1,478	30	1,490	69	288	7
917	687	18	228	21	2,866	133	471	5
918	1,303	59	2,640	42	1,111	63	700	14
919	2,283	94	1,693	28	1,562	86	425	10
920	1,183	42	2,117	42	977	41	1,067	14
925	1,458	72	2,024	22	844	38	306	6
928	879	33	1,415	37	703	44	683	14
931	646	29	1,755	31	662	39	526	9
936	558	19	1,090	21	361	21	264	8
937	1,357	58	2,451	27	1,107	59	565	10
939	1	0	98	2	97	4	39	4
940	512	36	1,626	33	423	36	354	13
941	963	56	673	26	696	36	320	8
947	0	0	16	1	585	0	33	1
949	1,726	86	1,087	30	895	36	140	6
951	1,214	73	678	28	1,354	96	239	6
952	1,302	52	995	34	336	12	41	6
954	2,200	148	1,310	29	1,296	74	290	5
956	863	47	732	20	1,239	135	636	11
970	1,269	61	2,025	41	886	48	761	14
971	107	10	227	17	235	16	67	6
972	3,113	170	2,406	29	797	43	91	6
973	3,020	146	2,172	31	1,293	56	303	6
978	2,476	101	3,003	29	921	51	287	5
979	498	18	1,076	22	366	22	275	9
980	95	2	52	10	123	7	89	7
985	671	35	980	21	597	44	587	11
989	793	33	2,409	31	685	33	772	12

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2007

State	Incumbent LECs 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	575	9,818	5.86	1,411	7,766	18.17
Alaska	1	130	0.77	12	67	17.91
Arizona	1,168	11,331	10.31	1,949	6,900	28.25
Arkansas	556	5,804	9.58	479	3,845	12.46
California	11,613	95,077	12.21	14,940	44,395	33.65
Colorado	1,290	12,531	10.29	1,077	5,677	18.97
Connecticut	1,102	10,287	10.71	1,156	3,772	30.65
Delaware	397	3,386	11.72	324	986	32.86
District of Columbia	310	4,018	7.72	468	1,314	35.62
Florida	4,915	40,784	12.05	6,610	22,499	29.38
Georgia	1,670	20,922	7.98	2,452	11,683	20.99
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	123	3,032	4.06	353	1,472	23.98
Idaho	299	3,199	9.35	348	1,906	18.26
Illinois	6,081	35,787	16.99	4,387	17,756	24.71
Indiana	1,415	15,074	9.39	1,536	7,890	19.47
Iowa	403	5,579	7.22	766	4,336	17.67
Kansas	561	7,503	7.48	843	3,623	23.27
Kentucky	664	10,943	6.07	1,117	5,729	19.50
Louisiana	824	10,019	8.22	1,561	6,734	23.18
Maine	504	2,406	20.95	430	1,565	27.48
Maryland	2,053	17,391	11.80	2,134	6,707	31.82
Massachusetts	3,832	28,618	13.39	2,281	8,100	28.16
Michigan	3,635	27,866	13.04	3,546	14,404	24.62
Minnesota	1,370	13,808	9.92	1,149	6,254	18.37
Mississippi	523	7,288	7.18	584	4,319	13.52
Missouri	1,633	17,063	9.57	1,706	7,594	22.47
Montana	232	2,069	11.21	66	1,204	5.48
Nebraska	172	3,408	5.05	332	2,421	13.71
Nevada	514	6,373	8.07	974	2,944	33.08
New Hampshire	786	4,636	16.95	397	1,735	22.88
New Jersey	3,759	26,939	13.95	3,188	11,095	28.73
New Mexico	241	3,163	7.62	584	2,165	26.97
New York	7,059	47,875	14.74	9,274	23,004	40.31
North Carolina	2,306	20,902	11.03	2,358	11,626	20.28
North Dakota	45	1,348	3.34	78	762	10.24
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	3,017	29,329	10.29	2,792	14,587	19.14
Oklahoma	614	7,639	8.04	1,081	4,523	23.90
Oregon	796	7,942	10.02	1,176	4,177	28.15
Pennsylvania	4,937	36,681	13.46	4,342	13,896	31.25
Puerto Rico	192	3,390	5.66	649	2,569	25.26
Rhode Island	259	3,828	6.77	319	1,150	27.74
South Carolina	908	8,521	10.66	1,042	5,549	18.78
South Dakota	43	1,187	3.62	103	943	10.92
Tennessee	1,503	13,770	10.92	1,672	8,005	20.89
Texas	4,935	53,305	9.26	9,763	28,599	34.14
Utah	1,153	6,225	18.52	603	2,875	20.97
Vermont	242	3,270	7.40	232	697	33.29
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	2,016	17,520	11.51	2,689	9,741	27.60
Washington	1,539	16,785	9.17	1,835	7,481	24.53
West Virginia	409	2,957	13.83	406	2,028	20.02
Wisconsin	1,025	11,626	8.82	895	7,192	12.44
Wyoming	98	1,094	8.96	32	748	4.28
Totals	86,317	761,446	11.34	100,501	379,009	26.52

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar.

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

NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9**Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of December 31, 2007**

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers			Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
		Assigned to End-users ¹	Total Numbers ¹	Percent Utilized				
Incumbent LEC	233	5,356,318	8,643,000	62.0%	30,440,000	17.6%	44.4%	21,797,000
Cellular/PCS	556	72,700,120	98,787,000	73.6%	158,240,000	45.9%	27.6%	59,453,000
CLEC	1,110	30,012,767	68,687,000	43.7%	324,860,000	9.2%	34.5%	256,173,000
Total	1,899	108,079,083	176,127,000	61.4%	513,550,000	21.0%	40.3%	337,423,000

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 March 31, 2008.

NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

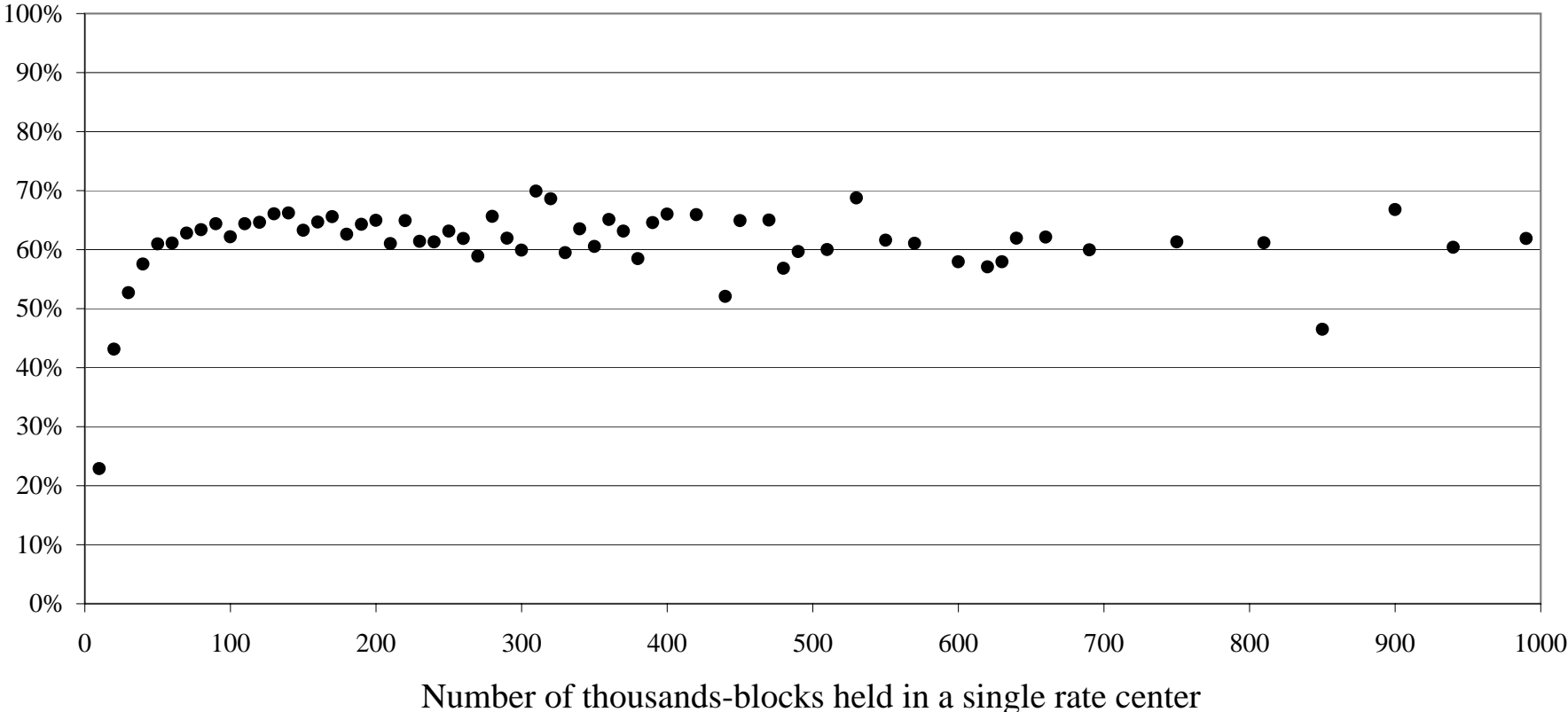
Table 10**Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeo-graphic Area Codes as of December 31, 2007**

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	3,077	163	806	697	7	2,189	6,940	693
	44.3%	2.3%	11.6%	10.0%	0.1%	31.5%	100.0%	
900	368	10	3	1	0	567	950	94
	38.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	59.7%	100.0%	

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

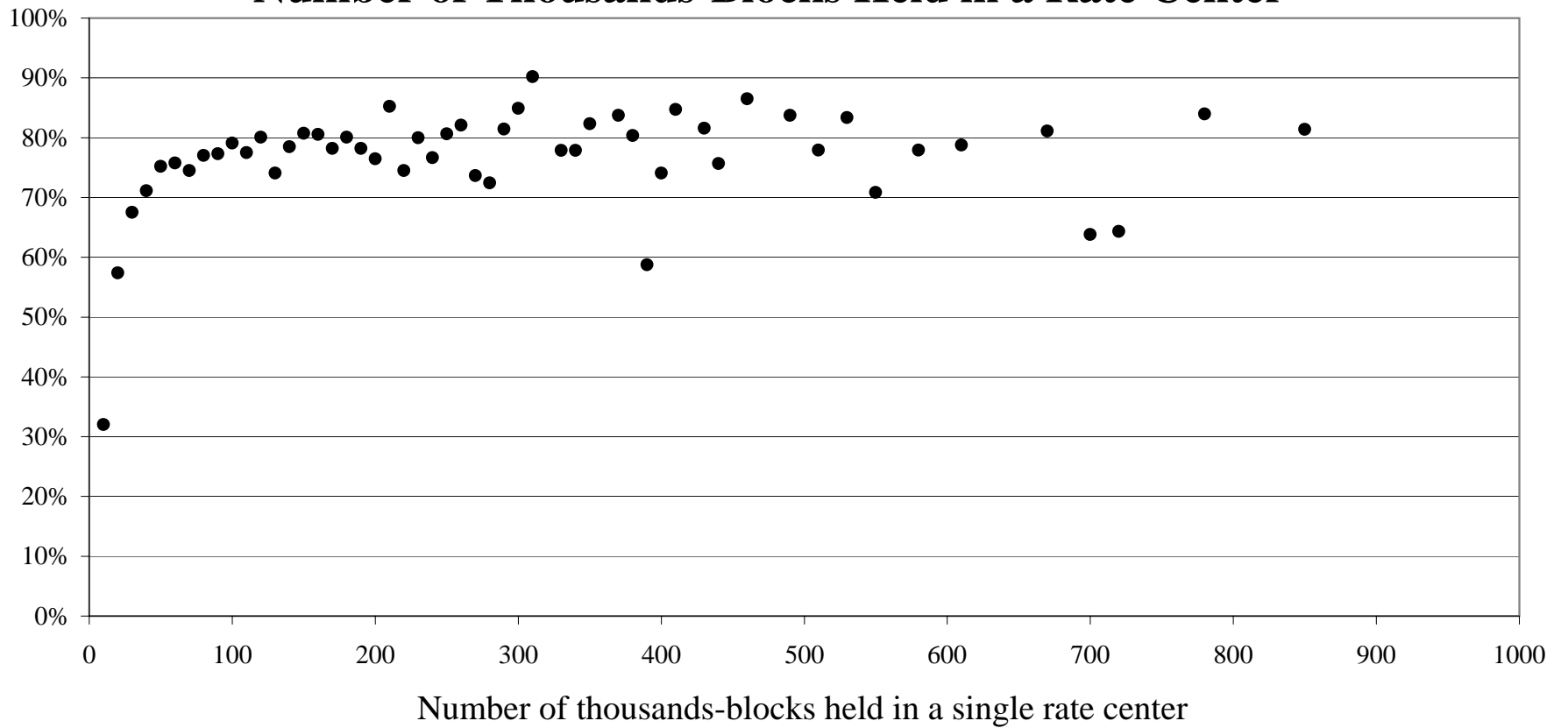
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 31, 2008.

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



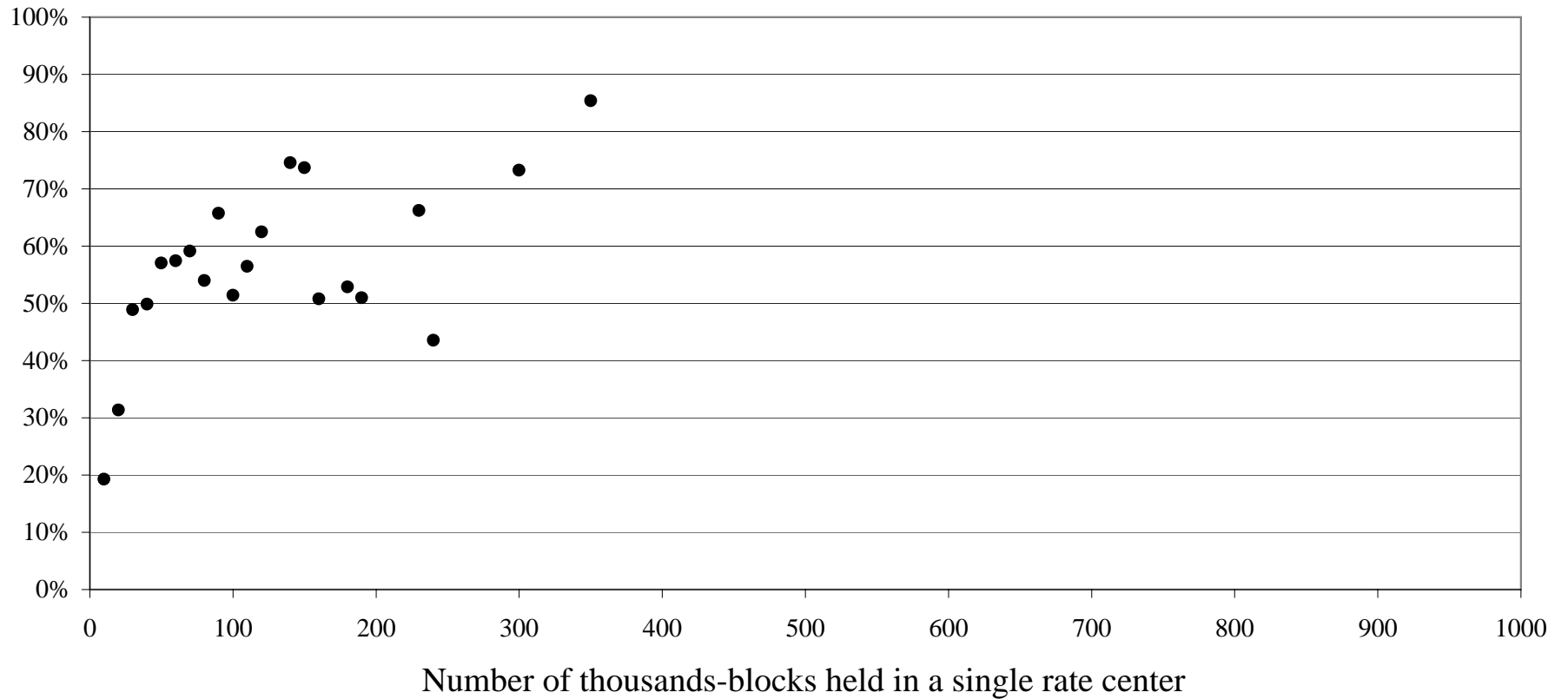
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



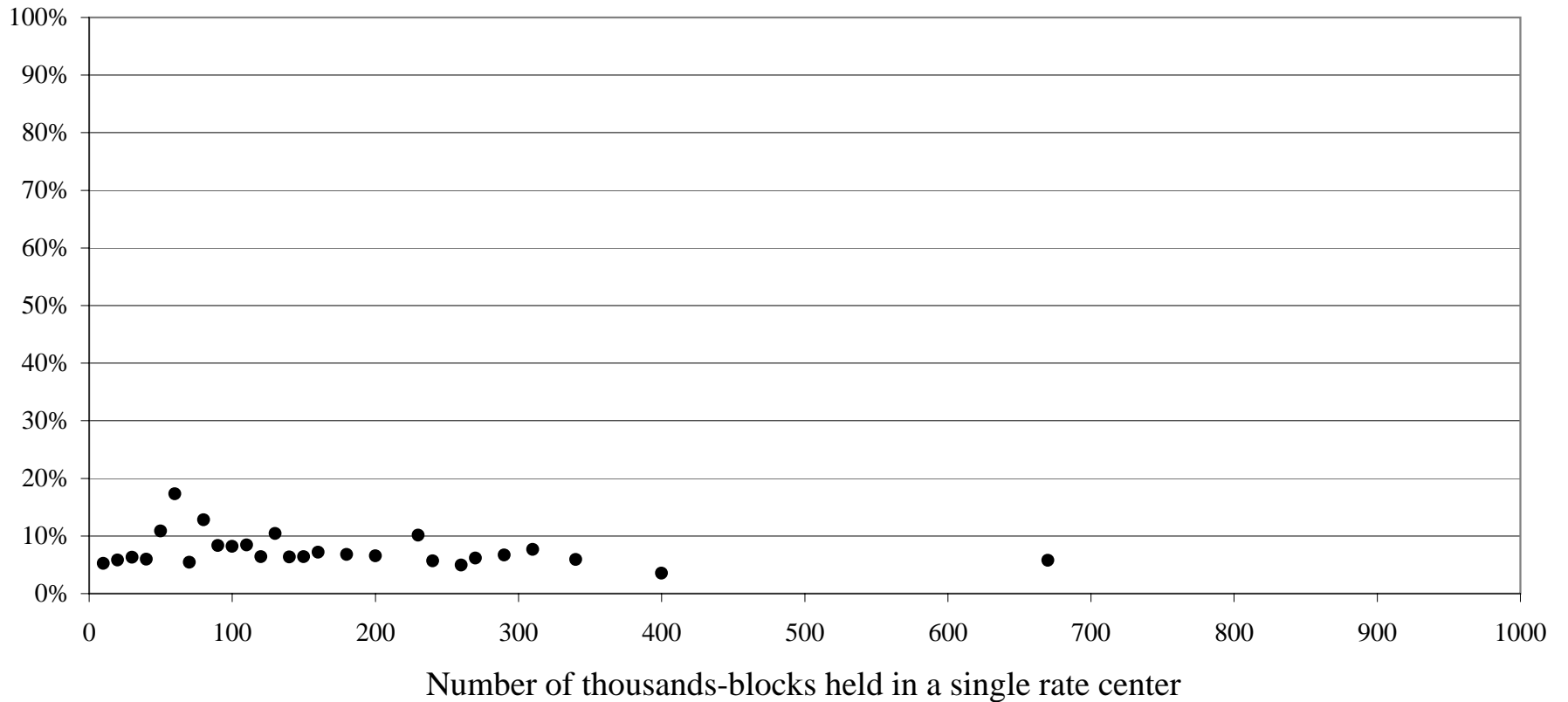
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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 Assignments¹

NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	135,739
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		389
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	3,420
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	243
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			457
NANPA		✓		662
LERG			✓	254
Total NXXs in Database.	136,828	140,210	139,656	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of January 1, 2008; the LERG, as of January 1, 2008; NRUF December 31, 2007 database (NRUF forms filed as of March 31, 2008).

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%
December 2007	50.7%	65.0%	26.9%	7.1%	47.1%

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 incumbent LEC 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
<i>FCC Issued First NRO Order¹</i>			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
<i>FCC Issued Second NRO Order¹</i>			
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
<i>FCC Issued Third NRO Order¹</i>			
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
<i>FCC Issued Fourth NRO Order¹</i>			
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
2008 Q1	720	166	554

¹See text footnote 2 for full citation.

Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.

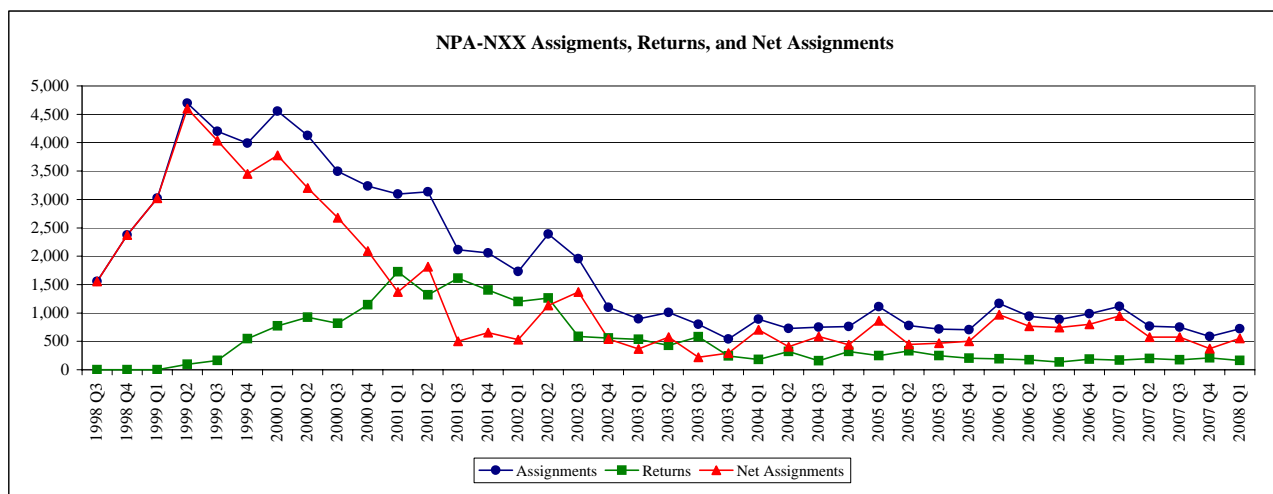


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started¹

Month	Wireline to	Wireline to	Wireless to	Wireless to	Total	
	Wireline	Wireless	Wireless ²	Wireline		
	(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
	February	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
2008	January	1,293	19 ⁵	1,102	3	2,418
	February	1,220	24	1,079	2	2,326
	March	1,473	19	1,085	4	2,582
	Cumulative Total	54,739	3,043	47,195	107	105,084

* 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, figure does not include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

⁵ In late 2007, some wireline carriers completed plans to transfer groups of numbers to the wireless carriers that were providing service to end users using those numbers. In many cases, the whole block could not be reassigned in the LERG so number porting was used to effectuate the transfer.

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 to	Wireless to	Wireless to	Total
		Wireline	Wireless	Wireless ²	Wireline	
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)		
1999	Second	1,840	*	*	*	1,840
	Third	2,658	*	*	*	2,658
	Fourth	3,854	*	*	*	3,854
2000	First	5,029	*	*	*	5,029
	Second	5,781	*	*	*	5,781
	Third	7,595	*	*	*	7,595
2001	Fourth	9,146	*	*	*	9,146
	First	10,567	*	*	*	10,567
	Second	12,310	*	*	*	12,310
2002	Third	14,610	*	*	*	14,610
	Fourth	15,519	*	*	*	15,519
	First	16,810	*	*	*	16,810
2003	Second	18,210	*	*	*	18,210
	Third	19,862	*	*	*	19,862
	Fourth	21,449	*	*	*	21,449
2004	First	22,781	*	*	*	22,781
	Second	23,723	*	*	*	23,723
	Third	24,796	*	*	*	24,796
2005	Fourth	25,869	16	795	2	26,682
	First	28,462	173	2,686	3	31,324
	Second	28,371	406	4,635	4	33,417
2006	Third	29,396	667	6,874	9	36,945
	Fourth	30,607	832	9,041	11	41,491
	First	32,399	1,001	10,860	16	44,276
2007	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
2008	First	40,194	1,272	17,577	34	59,077
	Second	42,130	1,333	19,032	42	62,538
	Third ³	43,743	1,407	20,509	46	65,705
2009	Fourth	45,149	1,480	21,920	50	68,600
	First	46,761	1,541	23,518	50	71,870
	Second	48,396	1,659	25,399	54	75,508
2010	Third ³	50,222	2,057	27,068	116	79,463
	Fourth	53,168	2,031	29,065	120	84,384
2011	First	55,095	2,075	30,605	127	87,902

* 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 Ported¹
March 31, 2008²

Ported During Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)	
1998	First	0 ³	*	*	*
	Second	3	*	*	*
	Third	38	*	*	*
	Fourth	118	*	*	*
1999	First	203	*	*	*
	Second	319	*	*	*
	Third	338	*	*	*
	Fourth	425	*	*	*
2000	First	460	*	*	*
	Second	517	*	*	*
	Third	658	*	*	*
	Fourth	756	*	*	*
2001	First	701	*	*	*
	Second	857	*	*	*
	Third	904	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,052	*	*	*
2002	First	896	*	*	*
	Second	1,008	*	*	*
	Third	1,250	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,277	*	*	*
2003	First	950	*	*	*
	Second	1,097	*	*	*
	Third	1,087	*	*	*
	Fourth	1,057	8	380	2
2004	First	1,477	108	873	3
	Second	1,445	104	1,017	8
	Third	1,512	169	1,213	8
	Fourth	1,451	110	1,261	4
2005	First	1,812	86	1,194	4
	Second	1,895	76	1,334	4
	Third	2,125	99	1,516	4
	Fourth	1,990	68	1,592	13
2006	First	2,881	60	1,583	5
	Second	2,335	75	1,723	5
	Third	2,019	130	1,975	5
	Fourth	1,987	109	2,034	5
2007	First	2,199	115	2,132	5
	Second	2,457	149	2,264	4
	Third	3,227	275	2,648	5
	Fourth	4,773	246	2,975	6
2008	First	3,570	86 ⁴	2,892	7

* 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 The vast majority of these numbers are 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 the previous 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.

⁴ In late 2007, some wireline carriers completed plans to transfer groups of numbers to the wireless carriers that were providing service to end users using those numbers. In many cases, the whole block could not be reassigned in the LERG so number porting was used to effectuate the transfer.

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, March 31, 2008
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	402	63	333	1	799
Alaska	140	1	90	**	231
Arizona	1,364	15	652	5	2,036
Arkansas	223	158	102	**	483
California	8,695	74	3,950	23	12,742
Colorado	982	21	587	2	1,592
Connecticut	655	16	363	2	1,036
Delaware	307	2	74	**	383
District of Columbia	399	5	135	2	541
Florida	2,841	106	2,307	5	5,259
Georgia	1,405	165	926	7	2,504
Guam	*	0	*	0	3
Hawaii	204	3	162	**	370
Idaho	152	9	128	**	289
Illinois	2,467	57	1,435	5	3,964
Indiana	674	52	458	2	1,186
Iowa	282	8	210	**	500
Kansas	432	214	215	1	861
Kentucky	359	56	306	1	722
Louisiana	470	12	352	2	837
Maine	281	18	96	1	395
Maryland	971	11	648	2	1,631
Massachusetts	2,269	29	805	4	3,106
Michigan	1,811	37	1,195	4	3,047
Minnesota	1,229	22	625	4	1,881
Mississippi	131	20	151	**	302
Missouri	696	73	512	1	1,282
Montana	70	6	49	**	124
Nebraska	243	26	129	**	398
Nevada	546	7	250	1	803
New Hampshire	296	9	120	2	426
New Jersey	1,520	22	919	4	2,466
New Mexico	148	11	126	**	285
New York	4,895	60	2,253	8	7,215
North Carolina	1,216	80	756	2	2,054
North Dakota	69	*	38	*	110
Northern Marianas Is	0	*	*	*	0
Ohio	1,653	43	1,118	3	2,817
Oklahoma	398	35	378	4	814
Oregon	650	23	363	1	1,038
Pennsylvania	2,522	23	1,261	3	3,810
Puerto Rico	26	39	282	**	347
Rhode Island	263	4	119	1	387
South Carolina	472	36	305	1	815
South Dakota	108	3	42	**	153
Tennessee	886	26	545	2	1,459
Texas	3,712	275	2,168	12	6,166
Utah	740	13	304	1	1,058
Vermont	101	*	25	*	132
Virgin Islands	0	*	*	*	0
Virginia	1,436	26	903	4	2,368
Washington	2,248	28	691	4	2,971
West Virginia	159	3	127	**	290
Wisconsin	852	18	494	1	1,365
Wyoming	24	*	18	*	46
Total	55,095	2,075	30,605	127	87,902

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

¹ Starting with the previous 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 March 31, 2008

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	32	33	25	14	17	15	11	17
Alaska	6	6	4	6	5	6	5	4
Arizona	28	29	22	13	11	13	7	18
Arkansas	17	18	11	8	9	8	6	11
California	51	57	43	16	15	17	11	42
Colorado	33	36	30	13	11	15	9	25
Connecticut	17	26	15	8	6	7	5	15
Delaware	19	27	11	7	5	6	5	10
District of Columbia	24	28	16	7	5	7	5	17
Florida	65	80	42	13	14	13	8	41
Georgia	56	67	36	15	19	15	14	36
Guam	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	7	9	6	7	6	7	6	6
Idaho	21	24	16	12	16	16	10	10
Illinois	60	55	42	13	11	13	9	29
Indiana	46	45	37	13	11	14	8	23
Iowa	83	51	24	13	12	13	10	11
Kansas	30	36	30	16	14	16	10	16
Kentucky	38	47	20	18	15	19	11	14
Louisiana	33	35	17	9	9	11	8	19
Maine	17	18	12	8	7	8	7	13
Maryland	35	43	21	9	7	9	7	25
Massachusetts	33	38	24	7	6	7	5	24
Michigan	50	59	40	14	12	16	11	32
Minnesota	69	72	53	11	9	11	8	24
Mississippi	29	33	16	13	12	13	8	10
Missouri	35	37	22	13	14	13	11	20
Montana	14	18	11	5	6	6	4	6
Nebraska	15	19	12	10	10	11	8	6
Nevada	23	26	16	9	9	11	7	18
New Hampshire	21	22	17	8	8	8	8	17
New Jersey	36	35	24	7	5	7	5	25
New Mexico	17	19	12	10	10	12	7	6
New York	74	68	52	11	10	11	9	37
North Carolina	36	48	36	15	13	15	9	26
North Dakota	14	17	18	6	6	7	3	6
Northern Marianas Is	0	0	1	1	4	3	1	1
Ohio	50	61	40	16	12	16	12	29
Oklahoma	24	26	22	12	16	15	10	14
Oregon	35	42	28	14	10	13	9	17
Pennsylvania	51	56	39	11	13	14	8	33
Puerto Rico	4	5	4	7	6	8	5	4
Rhode Island	15	17	9	7	5	6	5	12
South Carolina	34	44	26	11	13	11	9	24
South Dakota	14	18	8	6	6	7	4	6
Tennessee	42	45	35	14	14	15	11	28
Texas	68	85	50	28	28	31	15	44
Utah	26	23	17	11	11	13	8	16
Vermont	10	12	6	5	5	5	3	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	1
Virginia	38	51	29	12	11	11	8	25
Washington	36	47	30	12	10	12	10	26
West Virginia	14	20	8	10	11	12	7	9
Wisconsin	37	44	33	12	11	12	10	18
Wyoming	9	12	11	7	9	10	6	3
Unduplicated Total	849	798	568	106	132	131	80	357

¹ Starting with the previous 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 December 31, 2007¹

State	Wireline	Wireline	Wireline	Wireless	Wireless	Wireless	Total	Total	Total
	Ports	Assigned	Percent	Ports	Assigned	Percent	Ports	Assigned	Percent
	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)
Alabama	437	4,577	9.5	314	4,463	7.0	752	9,040	8.3
Alaska	139	926	15.1	51	479	10.7	190	1,405	13.6
American Samoa	NA	0	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	20	NA
Arizona	1,352	7,609	17.8	637	5,025	12.7	1,990	12,635	15.7
Arkansas	376	2,614	14.4	102	2,158	4.7	478	4,772	10.0
California	8,579	44,145	19.4	3,817	33,072	11.5	12,396	77,216	16.1
Colorado	974	7,410	13.1	566	4,116	13.8	1,541	11,527	13.4
Connecticut	636	4,583	13.9	345	2,993	11.5	981	7,576	13.0
Delaware	300	1,750	17.1	72	793	9.1	372	2,542	14.6
District of Columbia	398	3,161	12.6	130	1,050	12.3	527	4,211	12.5
Florida	2,781	21,867	12.7	2,230	15,509	14.4	5,011	37,375	13.4
Georgia	1,525	10,945	13.9	892	8,351	10.7	2,417	19,295	12.5
Guam	0	100	0.1	2	104	1.8	2	204	1.0
Hawaii	189	1,617	11.7	156	1,177	13.2	345	2,794	12.3
Idaho	156	1,729	9.0	123	1,116	11.0	279	2,845	9.8
Illinois	2,488	16,946	14.7	1,388	10,824	12.8	3,875	27,770	14.0
Indiana	625	6,000	10.4	441	4,889	9.0	1,066	10,889	9.8
Iowa	282	5,045	5.6	200	2,240	8.9	482	7,285	6.6
Kansas	628	2,901	21.7	210	2,164	9.7	838	5,064	16.6
Kentucky	390	4,122	9.5	285	3,431	8.3	675	7,553	8.9
Louisiana	469	4,606	10.2	335	3,974	8.4	804	8,579	9.4
Maine	279	1,571	17.7	92	964	9.5	371	2,535	14.6
Maryland	950	9,427	10.1	612	5,226	11.7	1,562	14,653	10.7
Massachusetts	2,231	13,667	16.3	767	5,680	13.5	2,997	19,347	15.5
Michigan	1,763	10,193	17.3	1,116	9,212	12.1	2,880	19,404	14.8
Minnesota	1,234	7,150	17.3	588	4,189	14.0	1,822	11,338	16.1
Mississippi	150	2,458	6.1	138	2,262	6.1	288	4,720	6.1
Missouri	741	6,074	12.2	486	4,796	10.1	1,227	10,870	11.3
Montana	71	893	8.0	47	669	7.1	118	1,562	7.6
Nebraska	263	1,980	13.3	125	1,375	9.1	389	3,355	11.6
Nevada	510	2,903	17.6	238	2,296	10.4	748	5,199	14.4
New Hampshire	294	2,255	13.1	113	1,056	10.7	408	3,311	12.3
New Jersey	1,483	12,838	11.6	891	8,052	11.1	2,374	20,890	11.4
New Mexico	125	1,969	6.4	121	1,552	7.8	246	3,521	7.0
New York	4,797	25,613	18.7	2,137	17,365	12.3	6,934	42,978	16.1
North Carolina	1,261	10,088	12.5	723	7,606	9.5	1,984	17,695	11.2
North Dakota	70	616	11.4	36	489	7.5	106	1,105	9.6
Northern Marianas Is	*	18	0.0	*	47	0.0	NA	65	0.0
Ohio	1,550	12,426	12.5	1,059	9,513	11.1	2,609	21,939	11.9
Oklahoma	422	3,162	13.3	360	2,785	12.9	782	5,947	13.1
Oregon	658	4,318	15.2	350	3,036	11.5	1,008	7,354	13.7
Pennsylvania	2,472	16,399	15.1	1,190	10,219	11.6	3,662	26,617	13.8
Puerto Rico	55	1,531	3.6	271	1,786	15.2	326	3,317	9.8
Rhode Island	257	2,098	12.3	113	892	12.7	371	2,990	12.4
South Carolina	488	4,685	10.4	290	3,669	7.9	778	8,354	9.3
South Dakota	108	724	14.9	40	555	7.3	148	1,279	11.6
Tennessee	879	6,463	13.6	526	5,442	9.7	1,405	11,905	11.8
Texas	3,782	26,408	14.3	2,075	20,674	10.0	5,857	47,082	12.4
Utah	740	3,831	19.3	294	2,054	14.3	1,034	5,886	17.6
Vermont	100	1,764	5.7	24	414	5.9	124	2,178	5.7
Virgin Islands	*	0	NA	*	99	NA	*	99	NA
Virginia	1,438	10,545	13.6	873	6,778	12.9	2,311	17,324	13.3
Washington	2,236	8,654	25.8	667	5,521	12.1	2,904	14,175	20.5
West Virginia	154	1,422	10.8	96	1,235	7.8	250	2,656	9.4
Wisconsin	822	5,707	14.4	476	4,233	11.3	1,298	9,940	13.1
Wyoming	26	539	4.7	18	455	3.9	43	994	4.3
Total	55,134	373,038	14.8	29,251	260,143	11.2	84,384	633,181	13.3

¹Because the latest available NRUF data are as of December 31, 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 March 31, 2008. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 20
Telephone Numbers Assigned for Toll-Free Service¹

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
2008	March	24,107,644	771,833	24,879,477	6,930,523

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 Service¹

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	10,000 ³
2008	March	7,731,284 ³	128,716	7,860,000	10,000 ³

For data prior to 1996, see Table 18.4 of the February 2007 edition of *Trends in Telephone Service*.

¹⁻³ See Notes to Table 20.

Table 22
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service¹

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
2008	March	5,131,254	300,830	5,432,084	2,547,916

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 23
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service¹

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
2008	March	4,243,519	150,600	4,394,119	3,585,881

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 24
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service¹

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
2008	March	7,001,587	191,687	7,193,274	786,726

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2008)

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code	Area Code
Code	State/Jurisdiction	Opened	Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Opened	Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Opened	Code	State/ Jurisdiction	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 Samoa	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	Mar-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	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
754	Florida	Aug-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
772	Florida	Feb-02	989	Michigan	Apr-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
239	Florida	Mar-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
404	Georgia	Jan-47	269	Michigan	Jul-02	503	Oregon	Jan-47	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
912	Georgia	Jan-54	947	Michigan	Sep-02	541	Oregon	Nov-95	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
706	Georgia	May-92	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
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 2008 are scheduled dates.

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2008)

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
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

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2008)

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
West Virginia	Mar-09	304	681
Utah	Mar-09	801	385

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

¹ Implementation dates after 2008 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 March 2008)

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 ²⁸	7 ²⁸	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.
- ²⁸ In area code 681, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States (NRUF data as of December 31, 2007).*

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