Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF data as of December 31, 2008

Porting and Toll-Free data as of March 31, 2009

Craig Stroup and John Vu

Industry Analysis and Technology Division
Wireline Competition Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

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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, 2008:

- Overall, 47.9% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) was 49.6%, down from 50.3% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 65.6%, up from 65.3% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs was 31.1%, up from 30.4% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 419 million telephone numbers.

[1] The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2008, was released in March 2009.

[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 2008, carriers returned 3.43 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

- In the first quarter of 2009, carriers returned 1.89 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 in 1999 initiated a proceeding to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently and thereby slow telephone number exhaust. In 2000 it issued its first NRO Order, in which, among other things, the Commission established the requirement that carriers 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 NRUF-based information in this report presents number

[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.

utilization as of December 31, 2008. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through June 16, 2009.[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 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

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

- assigned
- intermediate
- reserved
- aging
- administrative
- available

[9] Not all carriers filed their NRUF forms by the February 1, 2009 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.

[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.

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.

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 140,189 NXXs. This is up from the 137,893 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2008). As the NANPA calculates that about 142,284 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,[16] this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2008) appears to have garnered usable information on 98.5% of the numbering resources

[14] For precise definitions of these categories, *see* 47 C.F.R. § 52.15.

[15] This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or ten-thousands block). Carriers receiving numbers from another carrier are required to report utilization data for those numbers on a different page (of FCC Form 502) than the page that carriers use to report numbers received directly from the NANPA. Not all carriers that received numbers from other carriers filed on the correct page, however, so within the database it can appear that more than one carrier has reported data for the same block of numbers. Carriers that receive numbers from other carriers are also required to report on any telephone numbers received from the NANPA.

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

assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by June 16, 2009, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 667 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 635 million were available for assignment. These 635 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 90 million telephone numbers of the NXXs assigned to carriers. The quantity of 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 (50% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

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

Table 5 shows the number of carriers reporting telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the operating company number (OCN) level.[19] Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs per state in which they operate. The number of carriers in each state is determined by counting the number of OCNs reported in each state.

Table 6 shows utilization statistics on an area code-by-area code basis. The table also shows the total number of OCNs reported in each area code. 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.

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[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.

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

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging and available numbers for wireline carriers (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.

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

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

[21] The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. *See 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).

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 by showing 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 20.9%. With pooling, however, utilization was 61.8%, 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, 215 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 634 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 419 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

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

Figures 1 through 4 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks that the carriers hold within a local geographic area.[25] We have used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.[26] Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one thousands block (each thousands block contains one thousand numbers) to provide service. In these densely populated areas, carriers should generally be able to achieve higher utilization rates

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[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.

[25] For the purposes of these figures, the utilization rate is defined as the number of telephone numbers assigned to end-user customers divided by 1,000 (the number of telephone numbers in the thousands block).

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

than carriers serving less densely populated areas, where one thousands block (or in many rural areas, a whole NXX) may be used to serve just a few customers.

Figure 1 shows average 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 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

[27] In order to prevent disclosure of proprietary information, we have grouped some individual data points into clusters so that the specific utilization data for individual carriers cannot be divined by comparing the individual plot points with other data sources.

[28] The NANPA's assignment information can be found online: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html. The analysis in Table 11 examines only those codes that NANPA marked "assigned" (i.e., this study does not examine those codes marked "protected", "reserved", "unassignable", or "vacant"). The LERG is published monthly by Telcordia Technologies.

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

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 quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of March 31, 2009, 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

[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.

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

calling codes were opened to meet the demand. In March 1996, calling code 888 was placed into service. The third toll-free calling code (877) went into effect April 4, 1998, and the fourth toll-free calling code (866) went into effect July 29, 2000. As of December 31, 2008, there were 24.6 million toll-free numbers assigned.

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

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

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

Additional Information

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]

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[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.

[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.

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of March 19, 2009. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 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 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 reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. 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

[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.

as e-fax.[38] These services use large quantities of numbers.[39] Also, VoIP providers generally obtain NANP telephone numbers for their customers by partnering with a local exchange carrier, such as a CLEC, through a commercial arrangement rather than obtaining them directly from a numbering administrator.

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

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

[39] Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are instructed to report numbers as "intermediate" until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether 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, 2008

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	289,115	14,014	4,296	14,734	12,473	248,563	583,194	66,583
Cellular/PCS	277,562	2,098	1,199	16,080	3,794	122,587	423,321	55,197
CLEC	95,070	7,913	3,784	6,020	1,416	191,694	305,896	48,788
Paging	5,288	357	658	664	172	71,720	78,859	5,915
All Reporting Carriers	667,035	24,381	9,936	37,499	17,855	634,563	1,391,270	140,189[2]
Incumbent LEC	49.6%	2.4%	0.7%	2.5%	2.1%	42.6%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	65.6%	0.5%	0.3%	3.8%	0.9%	29.0%	100.0%	
CLEC	31.1%	2.6%	1.2%	2.0%	0.5%	62.7%	100.0%	
Paging	6.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	91.0%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	47.9%	1.8%	0.7%	2.7%	1.3%	45.6%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	279,974	13,262	3,448	14,103	12,104	201,603	524,494	60,743
Cellular/PCS	275,753	2,047	1,005	15,918	3,661	116,426	414,810	54,386
CLEC	94,426	7,853	3,652	5,985	1,365	184,554	297,834	48,050
Paging	4,939	334	535	563	100	65,887	72,359	5,311
All Reporting Carriers	655,093	23,495	8,640	36,568	17,230	568,470	1,309,497	132,455[2]
Incumbent LEC	53.4%	2.5%	0.7%	2.7%	2.3%	38.4%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	66.5%	0.5%	0.2%	3.8%	0.9%	28.1%	100.0%	
CLEC	31.7%	2.6%	1.2%	2.0%	0.5%	62.0%	100.0%	
Paging	6.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	91.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	50.0%	1.8%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	43.4%	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	9,140	752	848	631	369	46,960	58,700	5,869
Cellular/PCS	1,809	51	194	163	133	6,161	8,511	840
CLEC	644	60	131	36	51	7,140	8,062	804
Paging	349	23	123	101	72	5,832	6,500	604
All Reporting Carriers	11,943	886	1,296	930	625	66,094	81,773	8,102[2]
Incumbent LEC	15.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	80.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	21.3%	0.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	72.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	8.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.6%	88.6%	100.0%	
Paging	5.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	89.7%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	14.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	80.8%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009 (99% 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, 2008

State/jurisdiction	Assigned 000s	Assigned %	Intermediate 000s	Intermediate %	Reserved 000s	Reserved %	Aging 000s	Aging %	Administrative 000s	Administrative %	Available[1] 000s	Available[1] %	Total 000s
Alabama	9,637	43.8	701	3.2	107	0.5	617	2.8	346	1.6	10,578	48.1	21,986
Alaska	1,541	26.2	41	0.7	131	2.2	84	1.4	26	0.4	4,053	69.0	5,876
American Samoa	24	80.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.2	1	2.5	4	11.7	30
Arizona	13,589	63.9	89	0.4	165	0.8	697	3.3	215	1.0	6,511	30.6	21,266
Arkansas	5,070	35.6	461	3.2	68	0.5	274	1.9	166	1.2	8,216	57.6	14,256
California	82,565	52.8	2,368	1.5	889	0.6	4,595	2.9	2,590	1.7	63,219	40.5	156,226
Colorado	12,049	57.6	134	0.6	166	0.8	628	3.0	346	1.7	7,592	36.3	20,916
Connecticut	7,897	52.0	355	2.3	107	0.7	330	2.2	198	1.3	6,312	41.5	15,199
Delaware	2,514	54.1	13	0.3	45	1.0	143	3.1	29	0.6	1,904	41.0	4,646
District of Columbia	4,297	74.1	2	0.0	94	1.6	185	3.2	36	0.6	1,187	20.5	5,801
Florida	39,489	55.0	2,359	3.3	391	0.5	2,942	4.1	1,476	2.1	25,164	35.0	71,821
Georgia	19,642	48.4	1,778	4.4	221	0.5	1,414	3.5	695	1.7	16,806	41.4	40,557
Guam	207	34.0	0	0.0	5	0.7	11	1.8	3	0.6	384	62.9	610
Hawaii	2,836	56.6	14	0.3	28	0.6	110	2.2	190	3.8	1,830	36.5	5,007
Idaho	2,671	41.7	65	1.0	317	4.9	152	2.4	104	1.6	3,093	48.3	6,402
Illinois	28,613	45.9	755	1.2	499	0.8	1,375	2.2	610	1.0	30,473	48.9	62,324
Indiana	11,350	41.1	637	2.3	168	0.6	549	2.0	359	1.3	14,537	52.7	27,601
Iowa	7,192	35.5	332	1.6	203	1.0	284	1.4	158	0.8	12,104	59.7	20,274
Kansas	5,305	31.3	600	3.5	122	0.7	255	1.5	181	1.1	10,485	61.9	16,948
Kentucky	8,089	37.8	560	2.6	112	0.5	507	2.4	275	1.3	11,847	55.4	21,389
Louisiana	9,051	42.6	719	3.4	72	0.3	700	3.3	347	1.6	10,376	48.8	21,264
Maine	3,770	51.9	30	0.4	94	1.3	140	1.9	66	0.9	3,166	43.6	7,266
Maryland	14,973	57.5	131	0.5	200	0.8	744	2.9	165	0.6	9,836	37.8	26,049
Massachusetts	19,876	51.7	269	0.7	529	1.4	975	2.5	278	0.7	16,487	42.9	38,414
Michigan	20,297	38.9	444	0.9	215	0.4	1,027	2.0	644	1.2	29,593	56.7	52,221
Minnesota	11,689	41.5	296	1.1	273	1.0	497	1.8	214	0.8	15,178	53.9	28,147
Mississippi	4,925	29.4	423	2.5	118	0.7	442	2.6	314	1.9	10,540	62.9	16,761
Missouri	11,180	38.4	728	2.5	143	0.5	585	2.0	288	1.0	16,160	55.6	29,084
Montana	1,638	25.2	26	0.4	36	0.6	99	1.5	42	0.6	4,667	71.7	6,509
Nebraska	3,548	33.8	134	1.3	46	0.4	154	1.5	94	0.9	6,511	62.1	10,487
Nevada	5,583	60.5	118	1.3	39	0.4	435	4.7	102	1.1	2,951	32.0	9,229
New Hampshire	3,408	49.7	17	0.3	88	1.3	129	1.9	40	0.6	3,169	46.3	6,852
New Jersey	21,545	52.6	314	0.8	270	0.7	1,196	2.9	303	0.7	17,351	42.3	40,978
New Mexico	3,703	49.2	91	1.2	47	0.6	196	2.6	94	1.2	3,404	45.2	7,534
New York	44,837	56.9	528	0.7	648	0.8	2,483	3.2	626	0.8	29,673	37.7	78,794
North Carolina	18,299	48.8	1,332	3.5	181	0.5	1,377	3.7	567	1.5	15,766	42.0	37,522
North Dakota	1,172	19.3	35	0.6	9	0.1	57	0.9	44	0.7	4,746	78.3	6,063
Northern Marianas Is	41	15.0	1	0.4	27	9.8	23	8.5	0	0.0	179	66.3	270
Ohio	23,041	45.0	1,359	2.7	170	0.3	1,171	2.3	545	1.1	24,957	48.7	51,243
Oklahoma	6,463	33.7	623	3.2	57	0.3	408	2.1	208	1.1	11,408	59.5	19,167
Oregon	7,679	50.4	137	0.9	144	0.9	392	2.6	215	1.4	6,659	43.7	15,225
Pennsylvania	27,825	47.9	482	0.8	719	1.2	1,503	2.6	403	0.7	27,213	46.8	58,145
Puerto Rico	4,583	58.8	18	0.2	77	1.0	208	2.7	80	1.0	2,833	36.3	7,801
Rhode Island	3,081	59.1	27	0.5	58	1.1	114	2.2	25	0.5	1,909	36.6	5,214
South Carolina	8,561	48.4	746	4.2	103	0.6	591	3.3	314	1.8	7,371	41.7	17,687
South Dakota	1,349	23.1	34	0.6	15	0.3	84	1.4	48	0.8	4,304	73.8	5,835
Tennessee	12,517	48.2	791	3.0	132	0.5	881	3.4	301	1.2	11,350	43.7	25,971
Texas	50,054	45.7	2,321	2.1	717	0.7	3,009	2.7	2,143	2.0	51,276	46.8	109,520
Utah	6,344	57.0	61	0.6	67	0.6	248	2.2	145	1.3	4,263	38.3	11,128
Vermont	2,838	48.3	86	1.5	82	1.4	62	1.0	128	2.2	2,681	45.6	5,876
Virgin Islands	171	47.4	15	4.1	31	8.5	43	12.0	2	0.5	99	27.4	360
Virginia	18,293	59.2	204	0.7	258	0.8	1,012	3.3	229	0.7	10,924	35.3	30,920
Washington	15,783	57.4	72	0.3	198	0.7	733	2.7	422	1.5	10,279	37.4	27,486
West Virginia	2,837	41.8	119	1.8	55	0.8	122	1.8	63	0.9	3,594	52.9	6,791
Wisconsin	10,447	39.0	366	1.4	171	0.6	430	1.6	307	1.1	15,094	56.3	26,814
Wyoming	1,061	30.2	21	0.6	12	0.3	75	2.1	44	1.3	2,296	65.4	3,509
Totals	667,035	47.9	24,381	1.8	9,936	0.7	37,499	2.7	17,855	1.3	634,563	45.6	1,391,270

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009.

[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, 2008[1]

State/jurisdiction	Incumbent LEC[2]	Cellular/PCS[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	31	19	30	9	89
Alaska	23	13	3	1	40
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	18	12	31	6	67
Arkansas	32	10	19	5	66
California	24	17	62	13	115
Colorado	32	17	29	5	83
Connecticut	3	7	23	3	35
Delaware	1	7	26	5	39
District of Columbia	1	6	27	4	38
Florida	15	18	58	7	97
Georgia	36	16	52	7	111
Guam	1	5	2	0	8
Hawaii	2	6	6	1	15
Idaho	24	18	21	4	67
Illinois	56	18	46	5	125
Indiana	44	17	45	5	111
Iowa	160	16	56	3	235
Kansas	46	15	30	4	95
Kentucky	21	22	44	3	90
Louisiana	22	13	31	6	72
Maine	21	7	19	3	50
Maryland	2	9	43	5	59
Massachusetts	5	10	31	3	49
Michigan	41	19	45	5	109
Minnesota	94	14	62	2	172
Mississippi	19	15	31	7	72
Missouri	45	15	38	7	105
Montana	21	8	18	1	48
Nebraska	49	14	20	2	85
Nevada	12	10	27	4	53
New Hampshire	13	9	24	4	50
New Jersey	3	9	45	4	61
New Mexico	19	15	20	3	57
New York	39	12	53	5	109
North Carolina	29	15	41	3	87
North Dakota	37	8	16	1	62
Northern Marianas Is	1	4	0	0	5
Ohio	44	20	54	2	118
Oklahoma	46	18	24	2	90
Oregon	35	12	32	3	82
Pennsylvania	39	25	56	7	126
Puerto Rico	1	7	4	1	13
Rhode Island	2	6	15	3	26
South Carolina	28	13	35	2	77
South Dakota	48	8	17	1	74
Tennessee	28	16	37	4	85
Texas	64	37	70	14	184
Utah	16	14	23	2	55
Vermont	11	6	11	4	32
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	20	13	51	6	90
Washington	28	12	42	6	88
West Virginia	9	14	17	5	45
Wisconsin	91	20	41	6	158
Wyoming	16	14	12	1	43
Unduplicated Totals	1,375	353	1,487	82	3,287

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009.

[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, 2008

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	56.8%	0.7%	0.7%	3.2%	0.8%	37.8%	47
202	District of Columbia	January-47	74.1%	0.0%	1.6%	3.2%	0.6%	20.5%	40
203	Connecticut	January-47	54.6%	2.9%	0.8%	2.4%	1.6%	37.7%	36
205	Alabama	January-47	50.9%	3.2%	0.3%	2.8%	2.5%	40.3%	44
206	Washington	January-47	64.8%	0.2%	1.0%	2.7%	1.9%	29.5%	34
207	Maine	January-47	51.9%	0.4%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	43.6%	50
208	Idaho	January-47	41.7%	1.0%	4.9%	2.4%	1.6%	48.3%	67
209	California	January-58	47.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.2%	2.0%	47.0%	44
210	Texas	November-92	63.5%	4.2%	0.6%	3.9%	1.2%	26.6%	35
212	New York	January-47	75.1%	0.0%	1.7%	5.5%	1.5%	16.3%	31
213	California	January-47	44.0%	0.4%	1.1%	4.8%	1.7%	47.9%	54
214	Texas	January-47	62.5%	0.4%	0.6%	3.8%	2.7%	30.1%	51
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	59.6%	0.4%	1.6%	3.6%	1.0%	33.8%	42
216	Ohio	January-47	50.7%	0.8%	0.3%	3.5%	1.1%	43.5%	31
217	Illinois	January-47	34.3%	2.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	60.1%	47
218	Minnesota	January-47	22.5%	2.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	73.4%	69
219	Indiana	January-47	43.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.3%	48.9%	35
224	Illinois	January-02	44.7%	1.7%	0.3%	2.6%	1.0%	49.7%	31
225	Louisiana	August-98	52.1%	3.8%	0.3%	3.5%	1.9%	38.4%	37
228	Mississippi	September-97	34.2%	1.9%	0.3%	3.3%	2.8%	57.5%	30
229	Georgia	August-00	28.2%	6.5%	0.4%	3.2%	0.8%	61.1%	40
231	Michigan	June-99	26.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	70.0%	38
234	Ohio	October-00	19.6%	8.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	70.7%	16
239	Florida	March-02	57.2%	0.6%	0.5%	4.2%	1.4%	36.1%	28
240	Maryland	June-97	54.6%	0.8%	0.5%	3.1%	0.4%	40.6%	47
248	Michigan	May-97	49.3%	0.7%	0.3%	2.4%	1.2%	46.1%	38
251	Alabama	June-01	43.2%	2.8%	0.4%	3.3%	1.4%	49.0%	38
252	North Carolina	March-98	37.8%	2.1%	0.2%	3.4%	0.4%	56.1%	34
253	Washington	April-97	60.7%	0.1%	0.7%	3.3%	1.2%	34.1%	32
254	Texas	May-97	32.4%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	59.1%	44
256	Alabama	March-98	46.8%	3.1%	0.7%	2.6%	1.5%	45.3%	45
260	Indiana	January-02	39.3%	2.5%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	54.5%	33
262	Wisconsin	September-99	40.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	54.6%	41
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	42.3%	0.6%	0.6%	3.5%	0.4%	52.6%	45
269	Michigan	July-02	37.1%	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	1.3%	57.9%	47
270	Kentucky	April-99	31.6%	2.8%	0.5%	2.1%	0.8%	62.2%	52
276	Virginia	September-01	35.8%	1.4%	0.3%	3.2%	0.7%	58.7%	36
281	Texas	November-96	52.3%	2.6%	0.6%	3.1%	1.3%	40.1%	44
301	Maryland	January-47	60.2%	0.4%	0.6%	2.4%	0.8%	35.6%	42
302	Delaware	January-47	54.1%	0.3%	1.0%	3.1%	0.6%	41.0%	41
303	Colorado	January-47	67.1%	0.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.2%	26.8%	38
304	West Virginia	January-47	41.8%	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	52.9%	45
305	Florida	January-47	57.0%	4.9%	0.5%	5.0%	2.2%	30.5%	41
307	Wyoming	January-47	30.2%	0.6%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	65.4%	43
308	Nebraska	January-55	17.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	78.6%	46
309	Illinois	January-57	37.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	58.4%	52
310	California	November-91	64.8%	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	1.7%	29.0%	49
312	Illinois	January-47	54.4%	1.2%	0.5%	2.4%	1.1%	40.3%	35
313	Michigan	January-47	44.9%	1.2%	0.2%	3.1%	1.2%	49.3%	34
314	Missouri	January-47	56.1%	3.0%	0.5%	2.6%	1.3%	36.5%	32
315	New York	January-47	43.4%	1.6%	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	52.0%	46
316	Kansas	January-47	50.1%	3.6%	0.6%	1.8%	1.6%	42.4%	28
317	Indiana	January-47	54.5%	2.3%	0.6%	2.8%	1.5%	38.2%	39
318	Louisiana	January-57	37.2%	3.0%	0.2%	2.8%	2.4%	54.4%	42
319	Iowa	January-47	42.1%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	1.5%	52.5%	63

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2008

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	22.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	74.0%	62
321	Florida	November-99	58.4%	3.5%	0.5%	4.0%	1.0%	32.5%	43
323	California	June-98	54.6%	0.9%	0.4%	4.7%	1.6%	37.8%	53
325	Texas	April-03	30.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%	63.7%	35
330	Ohio	March-96	47.2%	2.4%	0.3%	2.3%	0.9%	47.0%	42
331	Illinois	October-07	10.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	86.9%	16
334	Alabama	January-95	32.8%	3.5%	0.4%	2.7%	0.8%	59.7%	59
336	North Carolina	December-97	49.5%	3.7%	0.5%	5.2%	1.2%	39.9%	52
337	Louisiana	October-99	38.0%	2.7%	0.4%	2.6%	0.8%	55.4%	39
339	Massachusetts	May-01	38.0%	2.8%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	56.0%	17
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	47.4%	4.1%	8.5%	12.0%	0.5%	27.4%	4
347	New York	October-99	66.3%	0.5%	0.4%	6.1%	0.6%	26.1%	35
351	Massachusetts	May-01	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	72.4%	1
352	Florida	December-95	49.0%	2.5%	0.1%	3.9%	1.2%	43.3%	40
360	Washington	January-95	52.1%	0.3%	0.5%	2.4%	1.4%	43.3%	60
361	Texas	February-99	24.3%	1.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.3%	70.9%	36
386	Florida	February-01	47.1%	4.2%	0.2%	3.3%	0.9%	44.2%	42
401	Rhode Island	January-47	59.1%	0.5%	1.1%	2.2%	0.5%	36.6%	26
402	Nebraska	January-47	41.2%	1.3%	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	54.7%	56
404	Georgia	January-47	63.7%	4.3%	0.5%	3.9%	3.1%	24.5%	41
405	Oklahoma	January-47	46.1%	4.0%	0.3%	3.8%	1.2%	44.6%	39
406	Montana	January-47	25.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	71.7%	48
407	Florida	April-88	55.1%	3.7%	0.3%	4.5%	1.6%	34.8%	44
408	California	January-59	59.0%	2.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	34.7%	45
409	Texas	November-82	32.5%	5.4%	0.3%	2.2%	1.3%	58.3%	37
410	Maryland	October-91	60.7%	0.4%	1.2%	3.1%	0.8%	33.9%	42
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	48.2%	0.5%	1.4%	3.2%	1.0%	45.7%	35
413	Massachusetts	January-47	53.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.4%	41.6%	36
414	Wisconsin	January-47	55.8%	1.6%	0.7%	2.9%	1.5%	37.5%	29
415	California	January-47	53.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	40.6%	48
417	Missouri	January-50	32.7%	3.6%	0.5%	1.8%	1.3%	60.1%	47
419	Ohio	January-47	36.5%	5.5%	0.5%	1.8%	1.4%	54.3%	67
423	Tennessee	September-95	45.7%	2.5%	0.4%	3.3%	0.9%	47.2%	48
424	California	August-06	37.6%	4.6%	1.5%	3.0%	0.4%	52.9%	39
425	Washington	April-97	62.9%	0.2%	0.9%	2.6%	1.9%	31.5%	34
430	Texas	February-03	6.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	14.0%	78.9%	8
432	Texas	April-03	36.2%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%	1.6%	55.2%	26
434	Virginia	June-01	46.7%	1.8%	0.8%	3.8%	0.7%	46.4%	30
435	Utah	September-97	31.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%	65.4%	51
440	Ohio	August-97	44.4%	2.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.6%	50.6%	39
442	California	November-09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	2
443	Maryland	June-97	52.0%	0.6%	0.7%	3.0%	0.4%	43.3%	45
469	Texas	July-99	53.0%	0.6%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	41.9%	43
478	Georgia	August-00	40.8%	4.3%	0.4%	3.2%	1.1%	50.2%	42
479	Arkansas	January-02	40.2%	3.1%	0.7%	2.4%	0.9%	52.7%	38
480	Arizona	March-99	76.1%	0.3%	0.9%	4.0%	1.1%	17.6%	34
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	38.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	0.2%	56.6%	53
501	Arkansas	January-47	45.6%	3.8%	0.3%	2.1%	2.1%	46.1%	35
502	Kentucky	January-47	51.6%	4.4%	0.4%	3.5%	2.2%	37.8%	32
503	Oregon	January-47	60.5%	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	1.8%	33.8%	49
504	Louisiana	January-47	49.6%	4.5%	0.3%	4.1%	1.7%	39.8%	32
505	New Mexico	January-47	60.6%	0.8%	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%	33.3%	32
507	Minnesota	January-54	22.9%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	0.5%	71.9%	82
508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.1%	0.6%	1.9%	2.5%	1.0%	34.9%	39
509	Washington	January-57	49.8%	0.6%	0.6%	2.6%	1.3%	45.2%	53

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510	California	September-91	51.1%	2.5%	0.6%	2.7%	1.3%	41.8%	39
512	Texas	January-47	58.0%	2.8%	0.9%	3.0%	2.2%	33.1%	43
513	Ohio	January-47	58.2%	0.7%	0.3%	3.1%	1.2%	36.5%	33
515	Iowa	January-47	50.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	44.6%	51
516	New York	January-51	57.6%	0.1%	0.7%	3.3%	0.8%	37.5%	39
517	Michigan	January-47	35.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.5%	1.4%	60.4%	53
518	New York	January-47	48.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%	0.8%	46.7%	48
520	Arizona	March-95	61.1%	0.3%	0.8%	3.2%	1.1%	33.5%	44
530	California	November-97	41.9%	1.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%	53.9%	52
540	Virginia	July-95	51.8%	0.9%	0.8%	2.8%	0.9%	42.6%	48
541	Oregon	November-95	39.1%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	1.1%	55.3%	59
551	New Jersey	December-01	72.9%	1.3%	0.7%	3.5%	0.2%	21.3%	15
559	California	November-98	46.2%	1.9%	0.3%	2.4%	1.8%	47.4%	37
561	Florida	May-96	60.8%	4.2%	0.5%	4.2%	2.3%	28.1%	41
562	California	January-97	50.5%	0.5%	0.5%	3.4%	2.4%	42.7%	52
563	Iowa	March-01	37.2%	1.5%	0.3%	2.1%	0.7%	58.2%	53
567	Ohio	January-02	24.3%	4.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	70.5%	34
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	42.9%	1.1%	1.7%	2.4%	0.7%	51.1%	52
571	Virginia	March-00	64.4%	0.1%	1.4%	2.9%	0.6%	30.5%	37
573	Missouri	January-96	31.3%	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	64.4%	46
574	Indiana	January-02	41.0%	2.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.0%	53.6%	38
575	New Mexico	October-07	33.2%	1.8%	0.6%	2.0%	0.7%	61.6%	41
580	Oklahoma	November-97	17.9%	2.3%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	77.7%	49
585	New York	November-01	43.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	52.0%	34
586	Michigan	September-01	40.5%	0.4%	0.5%	2.5%	0.5%	55.6%	32
601	Mississippi	January-47	31.7%	2.7%	0.6%	2.7%	2.3%	60.1%	45
602	Arizona	January-47	66.6%	0.3%	0.7%	3.3%	1.0%	28.0%	35
603	New Hampshire	January-47	49.7%	0.3%	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	46.3%	50
605	South Dakota	January-47	23.1%	0.6%	0.3%	1.4%	0.8%	73.8%	74
606	Kentucky	January-55	27.6%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	67.0%	41
607	New York	January-54	39.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	57.2%	31
608	Wisconsin	January-55	40.8%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%	54.5%	74
609	New Jersey	January-57	55.7%	0.8%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	40.0%	43
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.9%	0.2%	2.1%	2.4%	0.7%	36.7%	54
612	Minnesota	January-47	63.4%	0.6%	0.4%	2.4%	1.4%	31.8%	40
614	Ohio	January-47	54.8%	2.5%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%	37.6%	35
615	Tennessee	January-54	55.9%	4.0%	0.5%	3.7%	1.4%	34.6%	37
616	Michigan	January-47	49.1%	0.7%	0.6%	2.3%	1.6%	45.8%	39
617	Massachusetts	January-47	62.1%	0.3%	1.9%	3.7%	1.0%	31.0%	36
618	Illinois	January-47	34.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	61.3%	53
619	California	January-82	57.0%	1.4%	0.5%	3.4%	2.0%	35.7%	46
620	Kansas	February-01	18.4%	4.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	74.9%	64
623	Arizona	March-99	72.7%	0.7%	1.0%	5.2%	1.7%	18.7%	30
626	California	June-97	54.7%	0.8%	0.7%	3.3%	1.4%	39.2%	52
630	Illinois	August-96	51.3%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	0.8%	43.0%	33
631	New York	November-99	51.0%	0.2%	0.6%	3.2%	0.5%	44.5%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	37.5%	1.9%	0.7%	2.0%	0.8%	57.1%	30
641	Iowa	July-00	28.4%	2.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	67.8%	61
646	New York	July-99	79.2%	0.3%	0.8%	4.8%	0.7%	14.2%	40
650	California	August-97	46.5%	3.0%	0.4%	2.2%	1.0%	47.0%	41
651	Minnesota	July-98	67.5%	0.4%	0.7%	2.4%	1.1%	27.8%	47
657	California	September-08	6.3%	5.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.7%	8
660	Missouri	October-97	14.9%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	81.7%	46
661	California	February-99	50.0%	1.5%	0.4%	2.8%	1.9%	43.4%	52
662	Mississippi	April-99	26.1%	2.6%	1.0%	2.4%	1.1%	66.8%	58
670	Northern Mariana Is.	July-97	15.0%	0.4%	9.8%	8.5%	0.0%	66.3%	5
671	Guam	July-97	34.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.6%	62.9%	8
678	Georgia	January-98	52.2%	1.8%	0.8%	4.2%	1.3%	39.7%	49
682	Texas	October-00	47.1%	0.6%	0.3%	4.0%	2.3%	45.6%	29
684	American Samoa	October-04	80.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.2%	2.5%	11.7%	1

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701	North Dakota	January-47	19.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	78.3%	62
702	Nevada	January-47	67.5%	0.8%	0.4%	6.2%	0.9%	24.3%	36
703	Virginia	January-47	69.3%	0.1%	0.7%	2.9%	0.5%	26.5%	41
704	North Carolina	January-47	55.0%	4.7%	0.5%	3.5%	1.8%	34.5%	43
706	Georgia	May-92	43.5%	2.7%	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%	48.7%	72
707	California	January-59	44.0%	2.7%	0.5%	1.7%	1.5%	49.7%	45
708	Illinois	November-89	42.0%	0.8%	1.1%	2.5%	0.7%	52.8%	32
712	Iowa	January-47	20.6%	1.4%	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	73.8%	95
713	Texas	January-47	59.3%	2.6%	1.3%	2.6%	1.1%	33.1%	40
714	California	January-51	58.7%	0.7%	0.7%	3.4%	1.9%	34.6%	53
715	Wisconsin	January-47	28.6%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	67.8%	91
716	New York	January-47	52.1%	1.7%	0.9%	2.2%	0.8%	42.3%	35
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	56.4%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.9%	38.6%	42
718	New York	September-84	65.2%	0.1%	1.0%	4.3%	1.2%	28.2%	35
719	Colorado	March-88	48.8%	0.5%	1.2%	3.6%	1.2%	44.7%	47
720	Colorado	June-98	69.0%	1.3%	0.9%	4.6%	1.5%	22.7%	31
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	37.4%	1.6%	0.6%	2.5%	0.5%	57.4%	57
727	Florida	July-98	58.5%	1.5%	0.8%	3.3%	3.0%	33.0%	39
731	Tennessee	February-01	28.1%	1.7%	0.5%	2.5%	0.8%	66.5%	34
732	New Jersey	June-97	52.9%	0.8%	0.7%	3.2%	0.6%	41.9%	38
734	Michigan	December-97	44.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.9%	1.0%	51.8%	46
740	Ohio	December-97	35.8%	3.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.9%	58.1%	48
754	Florida	August-01	70.7%	1.9%	0.1%	2.6%	1.5%	23.1%	11
757	Virginia	July-96	63.5%	0.5%	0.8%	3.4%	0.7%	31.1%	30
760	California	March-97	52.1%	1.6%	0.6%	3.2%	1.9%	40.6%	60
762	Georgia	May-06	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.8%	8
763	Minnesota	February-00	61.3%	0.2%	1.1%	2.6%	0.9%	33.9%	47
765	Indiana	February-97	31.2%	2.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	64.3%	57
769	Mississippi	March-05	13.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	1.5%	81.7%	16
770	Georgia	August-95	55.4%	7.5%	0.5%	3.2%	2.0%	31.5%	41
772	Florida	February-02	53.9%	3.2%	0.3%	4.8%	3.1%	34.7%	37
773	Illinois	October-96	52.6%	0.7%	0.7%	4.3%	0.7%	41.0%	35
774	Massachusetts	May-01	30.4%	1.9%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	64.8%	32
775	Nevada	December-98	47.6%	2.1%	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%	46.2%	41
779	Illinois	March-07	23.3%	1.3%	7.2%	2.4%	0.2%	65.6%	18
781	Massachusetts	September-97	46.3%	0.3%	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	49.7%	35
785	Kansas	July-97	22.3%	3.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	71.3%	56
786	Florida	March-98	67.0%	1.1%	0.5%	4.6%	2.6%	24.1%	40
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	60.5%	0.2%	0.9%	2.8%	1.1%	34.5%	13
801	Utah	January-47	69.4%	0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	1.5%	25.3%	30
802	Vermont	January-47	48.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	2.2%	45.6%	33
803	South Carolina	January-47	49.4%	5.2%	0.3%	3.4%	1.8%	40.0%	55
804	Virginia	June-73	59.8%	0.9%	1.1%	4.0%	1.0%	33.2%	32
805	California	January-57	48.4%	1.2%	0.5%	2.0%	2.1%	45.7%	56
806	Texas	January-57	27.0%	2.7%	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%	66.7%	49
808	Hawaii	January-57	56.6%	0.3%	0.6%	2.2%	3.8%	36.5%	15
810	Michigan	December-93	35.7%	0.4%	0.4%	2.2%	2.6%	58.7%	36
812	Indiana	January-47	36.2%	2.3%	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%	57.4%	56
813	Florida	January-53	60.6%	1.3%	0.8%	3.4%	2.5%	31.3%	41
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	40.9%	1.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	55.5%	49
815	Illinois	January-47	42.3%	1.6%	0.2%	1.7%	1.0%	53.3%	61
816	Missouri	January-47	48.0%	3.1%	0.4%	2.6%	1.3%	44.8%	43
817	Texas	January-53	50.4%	1.5%	0.7%	3.0%	2.8%	41.6%	43
818	California	January-84	57.7%	1.2%	0.5%	3.2%	1.4%	35.9%	52
828	North Carolina	March-98	44.5%	2.6%	0.4%	2.8%	1.8%	47.9%	40
830	Texas	July-97	20.9%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	76.1%	47
831	California	July-98	44.0%	2.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.6%	49.3%	38
832	Texas	January-99	62.7%	0.0%	0.6%	4.7%	1.1%	30.8%	37
843	South Carolina	March-98	45.7%	3.4%	0.3%	3.3%	2.1%	45.3%	49
845	New York	June-00	48.5%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	1.0%	46.6%	50

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847	Illinois	January-96	58.6%	0.9%	1.5%	2.3%	0.9%	35.8%	33
848	New Jersey	December-01	50.6%	1.0%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	45.4%	18
850	Florida	June-97	41.8%	4.5%	0.9%	4.5%	1.6%	46.6%	49
856	New Jersey	June-99	44.8%	0.9%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	50.7%	40
857	Massachusetts	May-01	41.8%	0.3%	0.2%	2.7%	1.1%	54.0%	27
858	California	June-99	54.2%	2.4%	0.9%	3.3%	1.8%	37.4%	39
859	Kentucky	April-00	44.5%	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	50.1%	46
860	Connecticut	August-95	49.1%	1.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%	45.6%	32
862	New Jersey	December-01	54.5%	1.8%	0.4%	4.1%	0.6%	38.6%	29
863	Florida	September-99	44.4%	1.7%	0.9%	3.1%	2.2%	47.7%	40
864	South Carolina	December-95	50.7%	4.2%	1.3%	3.4%	1.4%	39.0%	33
865	Tennessee	November-99	53.9%	4.2%	0.4%	3.3%	1.5%	36.7%	32
870	Arkansas	April-97	25.5%	2.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	68.9%	46
901	Tennessee	January-47	60.7%	3.9%	0.6%	4.8%	1.5%	28.5%	30
903	Texas	November-90	37.5%	3.0%	0.6%	2.3%	2.3%	54.3%	61
904	Florida	July-65	56.2%	4.5%	0.6%	4.1%	2.8%	31.9%	41
906	Michigan	March-61	16.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	80.0%	25
907	Alaska	January-57	26.2%	0.7%	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	69.0%	40
908	New Jersey	November-90	45.0%	0.8%	0.4%	2.2%	1.0%	50.5%	42
909	California	November-92	58.7%	1.3%	0.6%	4.1%	1.9%	33.4%	50
910	North Carolina	November-93	42.9%	3.0%	0.7%	3.8%	1.7%	47.9%	43
912	Georgia	January-54	40.8%	4.2%	0.6%	3.5%	1.5%	49.5%	51
913	Kansas	January-47	53.2%	2.1%	0.7%	2.6%	1.9%	39.7%	40
914	New York	January-47	50.8%	0.2%	0.9%	2.6%	0.7%	44.7%	41
915	Texas	January-47	57.0%	2.2%	0.3%	4.8%	6.0%	29.7%	31
916	California	January-47	59.8%	1.1%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%	34.1%	46
917	New York	January-92	58.1%	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%	0.4%	38.8%	30
918	Oklahoma	January-53	38.1%	3.5%	0.4%	1.8%	1.1%	55.0%	64
919	North Carolina	January-54	57.0%	4.4%	0.6%	3.1%	1.8%	33.0%	44
920	Wisconsin	July-97	36.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	59.3%	63
925	California	March-98	45.1%	2.5%	0.8%	2.1%	1.5%	48.0%	39
928	Arizona	June-01	46.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.7%	0.5%	50.4%	50
931	Tennessee	September-97	37.4%	1.4%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	57.3%	44
936	Texas	February-00	31.6%	1.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%	63.7%	36
937	Ohio	September-96	40.7%	2.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	54.2%	44
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	33.2%	0.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.1%	63.7%	8
940	Texas	May-97	29.2%	1.7%	0.2%	2.0%	4.4%	62.6%	52
941	Florida	May-95	54.8%	1.8%	0.8%	3.5%	2.3%	36.9%	41
947	Michigan	September-02	91.5%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%	3
949	California	April-98	58.6%	1.3%	0.9%	3.2%	1.9%	34.1%	49
951	California	July-04	66.6%	1.4%	0.4%	4.3%	1.9%	25.5%	44
952	Minnesota	February-00	57.9%	0.3%	0.5%	2.6%	0.9%	37.8%	45
954	Florida	September-95	57.1%	5.0%	0.5%	4.2%	2.1%	31.1%	40
956	Texas	July-97	48.0%	2.9%	0.2%	4.0%	2.8%	42.0%	33
970	Colorado	April-95	43.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.9%	1.3%	52.2%	60
971	Oregon	October-00	53.7%	2.9%	0.4%	4.2%	0.8%	38.0%	24
972	Texas	September-96	53.0%	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%	2.0%	40.1%	48
973	New Jersey	June-97	56.0%	0.6%	0.9%	3.5%	0.8%	38.2%	44
978	Massachusetts	September-97	46.2%	0.9%	1.2%	2.5%	0.6%	48.7%	39
979	Texas	February-00	27.6%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	66.8%	40
980	North Carolina	April-01	49.9%	2.1%	0.2%	3.3%	2.6%	41.9%	21
985	Louisiana	February-01	39.5%	3.0%	0.5%	3.8%	1.1%	52.1%	36
989	Michigan	April-01	27.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	69.0%	46

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2008
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,476	165	1,803	38	1,536	62	439	6
202	3,129	123	609	30	1,147	61	176	6
203	2,578	114	2,175	26	1,668	72	347	7
205	1,731	89	1,542	29	1,510	92	667	13
206	2,231	88	1,179	27	1,406	64	110	5
207	2,689	95	2,431	40	1,047	45	585	7
208	1,485	60	2,274	45	1,183	92	771	18
209	1,462	56	1,806	30	1,210	67	512	9
210	1,916	104	914	24	1,691	117	270	7
212	5,691	418	1,248	26	65	4	0	5
213	1,155	141	885	40	662	61	474	6
214	2,303	143	1,284	39	2,282	135	256	6
215	3,301	212	1,610	33	1,339	67	338	6
216	1,398	80	1,202	22	957	84	386	7
217	1,058	37	2,941	35	969	38	548	10
218	681	26	3,077	59	532	30	864	8
219	666	49	1,002	21	660	30	320	9
224	283	15	487	24	430	26	306	7
225	905	54	663	25	742	58	331	8
228	353	35	779	17	368	35	288	9
229	623	49	1,426	29	598	62	1,185	9
231	633	25	2,157	28	502	34	567	8
234	30	1	99	12	16	1	68	4
239	985	84	555	18	775	45	349	7
240	1,076	61	1,356	37	1,189	67	321	7
248	1,959	122	2,350	30	1,386	38	398	6
251	688	44	991	27	659	59	417	8
252	1,076	107	2,121	21	863	66	651	12
253	1,507	81	1,132	25	930	50	115	5
254	638	50	1,827	27	712	43	549	13
256	1,349	95	1,772	28	1,741	81	1,029	13
260	667	22	1,086	22	548	17	518	8
262	1,210	56	1,881	29	736	25	354	9
267	1,076	85	2,301	37	1,200	102	528	7
269	745	32	1,461	31	633	42	450	12
270	1,325	74	3,427	36	907	76	918	14
276	377	42	881	22	323	21	265	12
281	2,589	168	2,482	33	1,463	69	144	6
301	3,264	136	1,924	32	1,329	46	186	7
302	1,665	95	1,481	29	828	46	192	7
303	3,752	172	1,561	27	1,456	37	46	7
304	1,451	53	2,822	26	1,375	68	726	14
305	2,691	214	1,081	28	1,350	87	149	7
307	563	24	1,255	28	497	51	1,029	14
308	260	16	1,868	38	302	17	676	8
309	1,357	34	2,903	40	783	29	375	9
310	3,202	142	1,243	36	1,959	108	261	6
312	2,702	100	1,295	25	833	45	635	7
313	1,401	103	1,376	26	1,252	83	854	6
314	1,856	92	1,376	21	1,558	67	356	7
315	1,383	45	2,500	36	1,184	42	348	7
316	567	17	804	16	603	24	93	9
317	1,952	100	1,878	29	1,523	77	157	7
318	1,084	72	1,871	29	1,013	87	1,026	10
319	1,166	46	1,787	54	603	25	399	7
320	454	29	2,319	51	377	18	457	9
321	907	44	648	31	837	54	213	7
323	1,864	125	1,507	39	1,757	192	678	6
325	409	14	1,074	21	371	30	262	10
330	1,814	77	2,317	30	1,710	92	592	10

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2008
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	2	0	43	11	22	2	165	5
334	987	62	1,995	43	886	85	1,226	13
336	1,783	224	1,874	41	1,452	117	460	10
337	888	72	1,426	28	858	48	934	7
339	72	2	165	13	99	3	86	4
340	61	33	49	1	110	10	50	3
347	927	58	484	29	2,582	265	900	6
351	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	1
352	1,149	95	1,166	26	1,068	82	557	9
360	2,275	104	2,455	49	1,428	66	451	7
361	563	23	1,200	24	665	46	1,133	9
386	699	47	765	31	629	45	355	8
401	2,130	69	1,480	17	930	44	227	6
402	1,794	45	3,200	43	1,188	75	680	11
404	2,078	126	814	31	2,127	130	204	7
405	1,439	66	1,840	26	1,209	151	449	11
406	912	35	3,504	39	726	64	1,162	8
407	1,986	183	1,478	32	1,538	99	300	7
408	2,698	109	1,515	32	1,541	68	358	6
409	518	40	1,037	24	575	33	291	8
410	3,534	195	1,642	32	1,195	45	126	5
412	1,743	156	2,147	26	1,210	38	342	6
413	1,739	53	1,550	25	660	32	194	8
414	1,264	59	892	18	955	56	256	7
415	2,374	117	2,020	35	1,283	57	188	6
417	768	36	2,214	34	794	51	594	9
419	1,405	58	2,777	53	1,277	71	781	12
423	1,236	84	1,688	35	1,244	93	634	11
424	173	6	293	33	141	20	149	6
425	2,110	77	1,350	27	973	50	98	5
430	1	0	41	5	3	0	16	3
432	386	13	865	18	403	29	250	5
434	690	62	915	18	552	39	270	9
435	647	23	1,515	35	476	27	780	14
440	1,258	70	2,019	29	1,073	48	365	8
442	0	0	103	2	0	0	0	0
443	1,532	89	2,183	35	1,775	102	565	7
469	646	26	937	36	734	49	143	6
478	626	38	811	28	531	43	562	10
479	658	29	1,214	26	673	50	468	7
480	2,151	104	667	23	1,291	76	101	7
484	1,377	58	2,968	41	900	49	369	11
501	1,220	34	1,449	24	899	65	528	8
502	1,252	95	1,173	22	1,162	70	415	8
503	2,822	143	2,097	41	1,744	72	184	6
504	1,212	98	982	21	974	83	361	7
505	1,454	61	895	18	1,179	70	326	11
507	743	30	3,479	70	572	37	615	10
508	3,098	139	2,161	30	1,355	45	261	6
509	1,686	92	1,847	40	1,163	58	682	10
510	1,960	105	1,641	26	1,442	71	497	6
512	2,341	100	1,399	31	1,531	81	306	8
513	2,030	79	1,380	24	1,409	106	388	7
515	1,518	44	1,578	38	699	21	348	10
516	1,782	132	1,241	30	1,545	56	473	6
517	971	37	2,214	41	749	38	415	10
518	1,566	57	2,092	37	1,136	41	269	7
520	1,541	60	862	31	1,092	80	334	8
530	1,619	57	2,577	39	956	41	417	9
540	1,508	73	1,400	36	1,276	80	766	9

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2008
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
541	1,487	88	2,896	44	1,208	58	809	12
551	23	0	13	11	167	9	42	4
559	1,395	62	1,944	27	1,228	75	251	6
561	1,817	114	744	30	1,192	64	272	6
562	1,456	97	1,397	38	1,269	88	449	6
563	600	38	1,273	45	386	18	242	7
567	249	1	844	26	106	6	186	8
570	1,481	103	2,409	37	1,220	44	688	13
571	350	10	296	30	685	36	176	5
573	842	50	2,783	32	874	41	651	9
574	637	24	992	26	560	20	504	9
575	543	25	1,491	29	507	38	445	11
580	533	24	3,702	34	619	39	1,296	14
585	946	11	1,866	23	944	34	234	9
586	758	61	976	24	745	32	594	6
601	1,226	80	3,267	30	1,192	127	1,094	12
602	2,419	87	737	23	1,584	114	373	7
603	2,255	89	2,371	37	1,124	39	644	9
605	745	38	3,391	65	599	46	910	8
606	734	34	2,253	27	668	50	1,132	13
607	732	27	1,657	23	609	20	273	7
608	1,167	41	1,907	59	942	34	721	12
609	1,852	75	1,679	32	1,495	70	453	7
610	3,054	145	2,112	41	1,305	32	211	8
612	1,185	46	851	31	1,370	50	177	7
614	2,032	114	1,662	27	1,375	70	253	6
615	2,012	144	1,630	26	1,485	87	206	8
616	1,045	40	1,180	26	828	47	208	10
617	3,379	232	1,923	28	1,429	52	273	5
618	1,037	36	2,817	38	985	48	576	12
619	1,729	103	1,063	33	1,726	104	387	6
620	556	34	3,139	48	439	26	917	13
623	846	62	263	20	563	39	66	7
626	1,598	88	1,305	38	1,332	86	288	6
630	2,369	120	1,841	24	1,553	55	1,092	6
631	1,918	149	2,324	28	1,198	49	219	6
636	773	45	1,518	20	403	18	200	7
641	922	25	2,342	49	334	18	646	11
646	1,787	76	411	34	2,373	176	332	6
650	1,936	98	2,231	28	874	35	211	6
651	1,651	59	802	38	800	29	103	7
657	2	0	7	6	0	0	19	2
660	287	27	2,700	34	295	14	498	11
661	1,333	59	1,366	38	1,073	73	208	7
662	904	59	3,031	42	790	95	1,318	12
670	17	23	94	1	24	0	85	4
671	99	7	328	3	108	4	56	5
678	1,928	180	2,389	37	1,879	126	476	9
682	143	3	280	22	232	29	63	6
684	0	0	0	0	24	0	4	1
701	635	17	3,619	53	537	40	1,127	8
702	2,228	226	997	26	1,796	141	267	7
703	3,860	186	1,611	33	1,567	38	84	5
704	2,500	112	1,859	34	1,703	152	399	7
706	1,766	94	2,120	50	1,462	128	1,282	15
707	1,743	63	2,394	30	1,088	48	357	9
708	1,519	106	1,939	22	1,149	52	868	7
712	578	30	2,671	82	374	19	735	13
713	3,015	123	1,597	30	1,431	69	48	6
714	2,460	136	1,451	38	2,089	128	416	6

Table 7
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	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
715	981	31	2,599	71	874	38	1,733	16
716	1,395	67	1,494	25	1,141	41	369	9
717	2,029	90	1,957	32	1,569	52	322	6
718	3,973	261	2,022	28	914	59	90	6
719	1,272	108	1,427	33	846	50	362	10
720	1,042	70	607	22	1,298	87	154	7
724	1,352	130	3,256	44	1,136	34	427	10
727	1,463	72	969	27	1,037	54	214	7
731	422	49	1,430	25	437	28	530	7
732	2,674	187	2,280	29	1,392	55	318	6
734	1,321	74	2,387	37	1,165	32	277	7
740	1,131	51	2,391	33	1,020	53	798	13
754	42	0	5	8	113	6	46	3
757	2,266	115	1,068	18	1,621	95	526	7
760	2,102	128	2,011	41	1,682	105	422	11
762	10	0	52	6	0	0	20	2
763	1,097	48	762	38	446	16	62	7
765	950	39	2,613	43	844	35	904	11
769	6	0	135	9	47	7	184	7
770	2,938	192	1,681	28	1,300	54	84	9
772	633	63	362	26	432	24	228	7
773	1,912	139	1,543	25	1,977	179	1,116	7
774	224	9	944	24	475	24	544	7
775	919	33	1,167	29	616	33	283	9
779	10	1	35	12	28	3	72	6
781	2,664	135	2,982	27	741	30	372	5
785	697	33	3,176	43	561	30	820	10
786	665	28	464	30	1,306	92	241	7
787	1,825	14	1,635	5	2,590	188	848	7
801	3,462	123	1,492	22	1,728	73	153	6
802	2,358	42	2,353	23	451	20	272	6
803	1,665	77	1,518	42	1,333	130	602	11
804	1,840	138	1,134	21	1,249	71	335	7
805	1,863	71	2,008	41	1,332	63	507	7
806	731	33	2,759	36	702	64	768	11
808	1,582	46	1,267	8	1,236	64	202	6
810	630	55	1,520	26	740	30	441	8
812	1,167	86	2,542	41	1,095	46	915	11
813	1,998	103	1,003	30	1,320	78	353	7
814	1,357	46	2,601	31	1,000	25	533	15
815	1,601	66	2,979	47	1,317	48	477	11
816	1,410	82	2,012	31	1,212	59	232	8
817	2,193	152	2,563	34	1,619	72	149	6
818	2,480	127	1,378	38	1,804	111	402	6
828	1,118	66	1,500	30	950	67	603	9
830	489	20	1,550	29	397	29	505	13
831	912	32	1,232	26	589	33	163	6
832	775	63	963	28	2,228	164	414	6
843	1,613	87	2,095	37	1,382	128	670	11
845	1,516	69	1,802	41	948	44	377	7
847	3,163	141	1,968	24	1,384	33	488	6
848	16	0	47	14	130	8	85	4
850	1,284	154	1,967	33	1,254	106	724	11
856	1,494	80	1,972	30	735	41	228	7
857	160	5	295	21	248	21	232	6
858	1,421	99	1,080	28	595	25	116	6
859	1,096	47	1,670	31	911	60	481	12
860	2,096	78	2,621	22	1,497	62	394	7
862	98	5	133	24	342	28	178	5
863	809	51	809	27	655	47	574	9

Table 7
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	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
864	1,335	75	1,290	26	1,191	93	415	6
865	895	49	823	23	836	57	147	7
870	759	39	2,977	35	828	55	1,192	9
901	1,318	110	696	21	1,123	82	119	7
903	1,166	67	2,412	40	1,234	83	822	16
904	1,638	112	1,034	28	1,306	103	354	8
906	229	9	1,458	18	258	9	843	7
907	951	34	3,188	26	590	49	846	13
908	1,417	89	2,158	33	1,231	42	632	6
909	1,754	112	815	36	1,535	116	350	6
910	1,289	120	1,959	32	1,246	103	727	9
912	876	61	1,222	36	822	85	758	12
913	1,070	51	1,073	28	785	38	163	8
914	1,622	98	1,461	32	1,015	36	574	6
915	679	58	460	19	659	52	148	9
916	2,298	116	1,430	34	1,552	73	297	6
917	739	20	240	22	2,952	112	441	5
918	1,370	57	2,789	49	1,222	64	805	13
919	2,329	96	1,612	31	1,639	121	391	11
920	1,189	45	2,047	44	1,045	41	1,159	15
925	1,608	83	1,945	26	879	33	282	6
928	1,122	28	1,424	34	757	43	639	11
931	681	49	1,596	32	765	44	463	9
936	585	17	1,080	23	436	28	260	8
937	1,403	41	2,495	32	1,165	59	535	10
939	2	0	97	2	161	7	216	6
940	513	36	1,668	38	459	31	378	11
941	968	57	623	28	695	37	313	8
947	0	0	12	2	606	0	19	1
949	1,774	107	1,067	36	931	38	148	6
951	1,288	85	667	33	1,361	86	253	6
952	1,316	63	952	37	381	13	30	6
954	2,165	155	1,195	30	1,584	92	247	6
956	862	42	814	20	1,350	142	673	10
970	1,325	54	1,969	42	970	46	724	14
971	128	14	218	18	249	15	49	6
972	3,160	157	2,470	38	811	34	101	7
973	2,993	195	2,195	34	1,377	70	276	7
978	2,405	141	2,988	30	978	43	361	6
979	491	15	1,074	24	404	26	400	9
980	109	1	115	14	152	17	104	7
985	663	73	1,045	25	635	51	547	9
989	785	32	2,497	31	736	40	977	13

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2008

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	1,014	10,553	9.61	1,841	8,224	22.39
Alaska	0	961	0.00	31	489	6.34
Arizona	1,493	11,531	12.95	2,202	7,026	31.34
Arkansas	665	5,842	11.38	612	4,049	15.11
California	13,426	95,195	14.10	16,360	45,495	35.96
Colorado	1,636	12,637	12.95	1,454	5,910	24.60
Connecticut	1,387	10,288	13.48	1,426	4,099	34.79
Delaware	464	3,332	13.93	392	1,086	36.10
District of Columbia	407	3,974	10.24	563	1,406	40.04
Florida	6,228	40,678	15.31	7,246	24,079	30.09
Georgia	2,179	21,258	10.25	2,885	12,515	23.05
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	146	3,033	4.81	420	1,523	27.58
Idaho	428	3,380	12.66	425	1,957	21.72
Illinois	6,809	35,718	19.06	4,795	18,822	25.48
Indiana	1,928	15,489	12.45	1,737	8,177	21.24
Iowa	589	5,962	9.88	897	4,541	19.75
Kansas	799	7,733	10.33	1,038	3,933	26.39
Kentucky	848	11,225	7.55	1,277	6,089	20.97
Louisiana	1,146	10,451	10.97	1,815	6,861	26.45
Maine	553	4,375	12.64	531	1,699	31.25
Maryland	2,465	17,426	14.15	2,492	7,069	35.25
Massachusetts	4,282	28,689	14.93	2,811	8,709	32.28
Michigan	4,282	29,356	14.59	4,026	15,380	26.18
Minnesota	1,690	14,166	11.93	1,393	6,908	20.17
Mississippi	782	7,749	10.09	835	4,609	18.12
Missouri	1,909	17,173	11.12	2,015	7,946	25.36
Montana	283	2,114	13.39	116	1,268	9.15
Nebraska	359	3,892	9.22	407	2,620	15.53
Nevada	675	5,333	12.66	1,279	3,120	40.99
New Hampshire	813	4,650	17.48	492	1,823	26.99
New Jersey	4,683	27,041	17.32	3,672	11,652	31.51
New Mexico	394	3,358	11.73	744	2,279	32.65
New York	7,952	48,737	16.32	10,477	24,797	42.25
North Carolina	2,904	21,619	13.43	2,853	12,141	23.50
North Dakota	71	1,369	5.19	107	794	13.48
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	3,610	30,115	11.99	3,434	15,348	22.37
Oklahoma	914	8,483	10.77	1,340	5,139	26.08
Oregon	1,141	8,784	12.99	1,357	4,376	31.01
Pennsylvania	6,001	37,695	15.92	5,208	14,961	34.81
Puerto Rico	232	3,414	6.80	813	4,008	20.28
Rhode Island	346	3,801	9.10	371	1,219	30.43
South Carolina	1,286	8,811	14.60	1,427	5,977	23.87
South Dakota	84	1,311	6.41	135	1,096	12.32
Tennessee	1,998	13,950	14.32	2,035	8,344	24.39
Texas	6,119	56,086	10.91	11,280	31,366	35.96
Utah	1,317	6,431	20.48	724	2,962	24.44
Vermont	342	4,328	7.90	295	744	39.65
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	2,658	18,043	14.73	3,197	10,225	31.27
Washington	1,872	18,019	10.39	2,279	7,776	29.31
West Virginia	541	3,562	15.19	520	2,176	23.90
Wisconsin	1,413	12,449	11.35	1,234	8,024	15.38
Wyoming	143	1,137	12.58	63	820	7.68
Totals	105,706	782,706	13.51	117,378	403,656	29.08

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, 2008

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers Assigned to End-users[1]	Total Numbers[1]	Percent Utilized	Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
Incumbent LEC	257	6,671,482	10,493,000	63.6%	38,810,000	17.2%	46.4%	28,317,000
Cellular/PCS	570	86,003,817	116,825,000	73.6%	185,010,000	46.5%	27.1%	68,185,000
CLEC	1,305	40,184,686	87,695,000	45.8%	410,600,000	9.8%	36.0%	322,905,000
Total	2,132	132,869,936	215,023,000	61.8%	634,430,000	20.9%	40.9%	419,407,000

[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 June 16, 2009.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

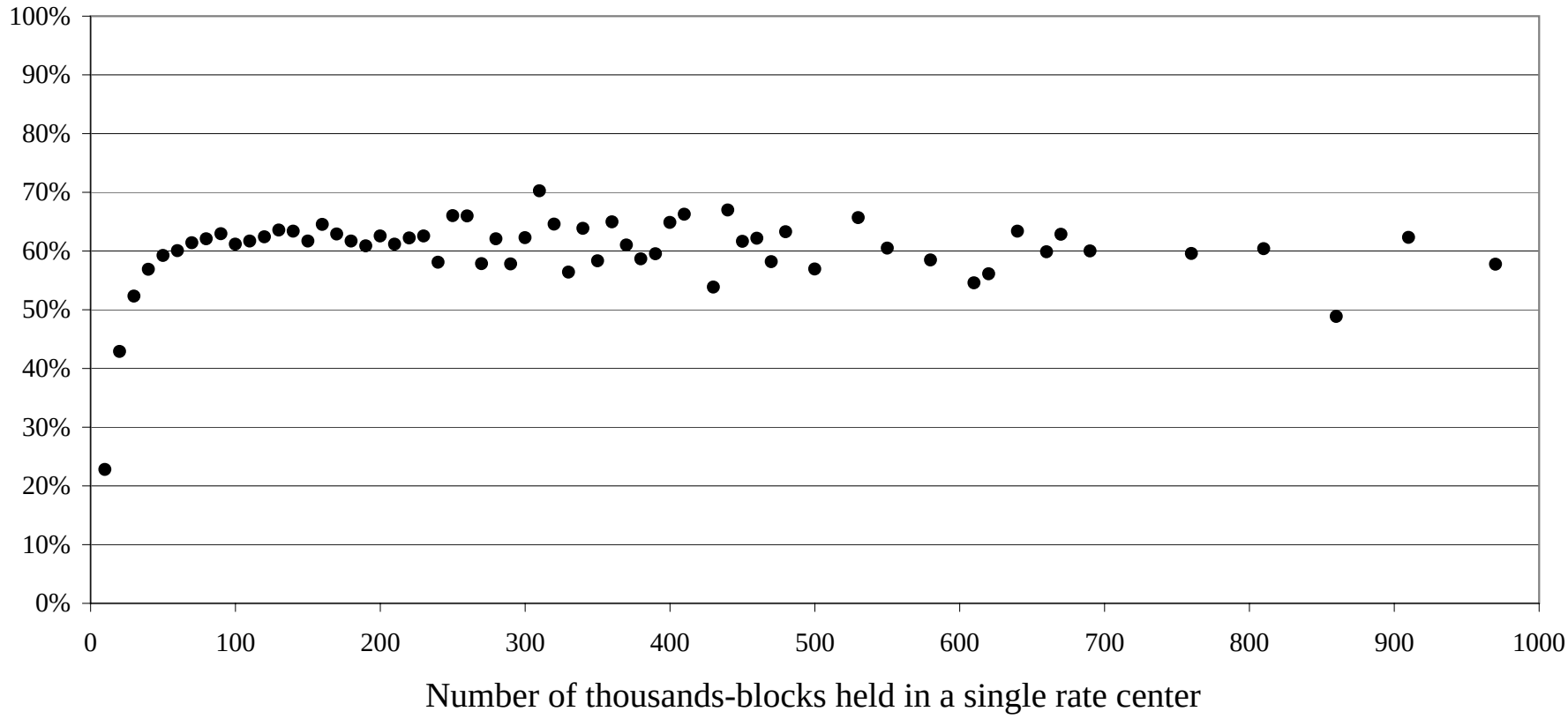
Table 10

Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of December 31, 2008

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	3,901	260	1,464	458	5	432	6,520	651
	59.8%	4.0%	22.5%	7.0%	0.1%	6.6%	100.0%	
900	362	10	1	0	0	517	890	88
	40.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	58.1%	100.0%	

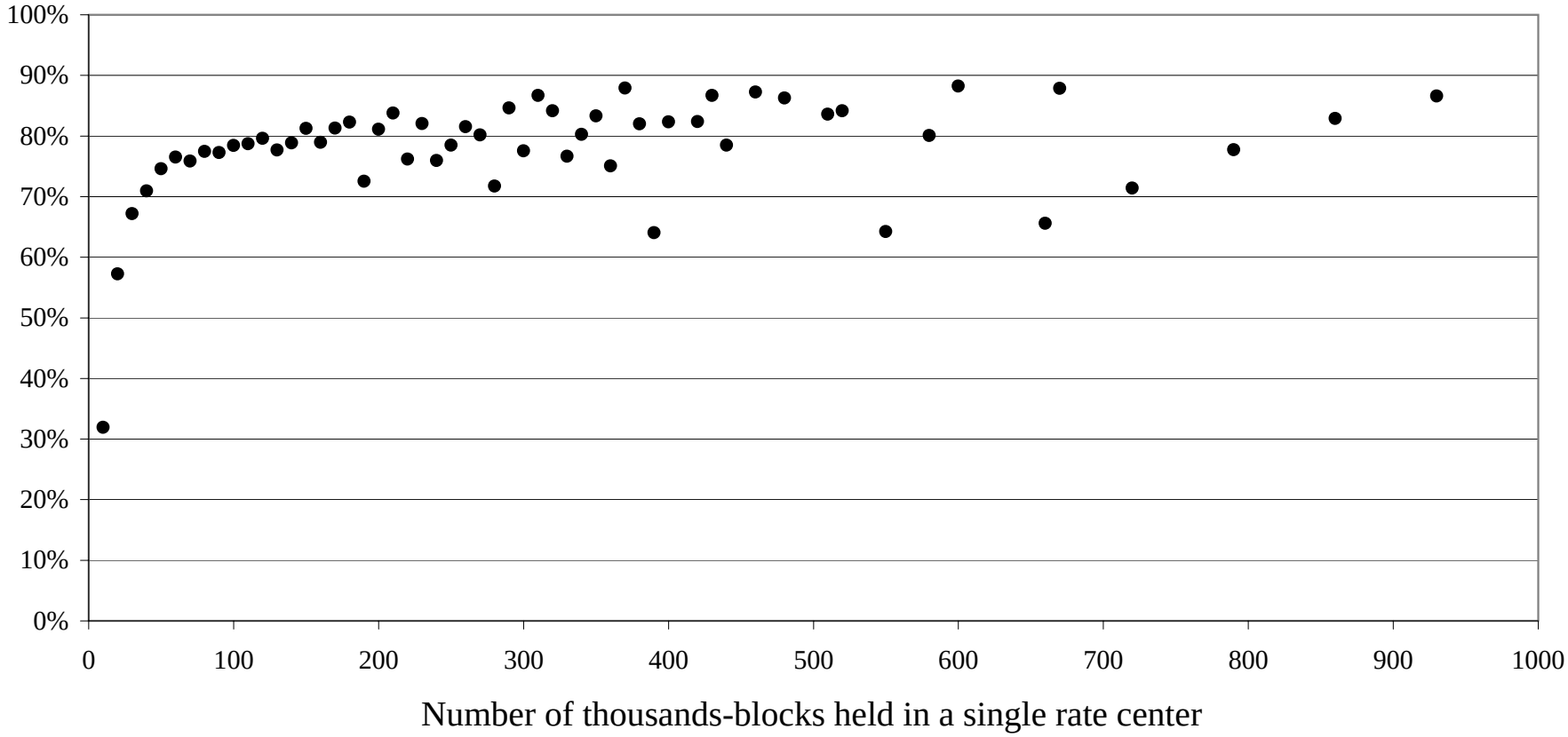
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of June 16, 2009.

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



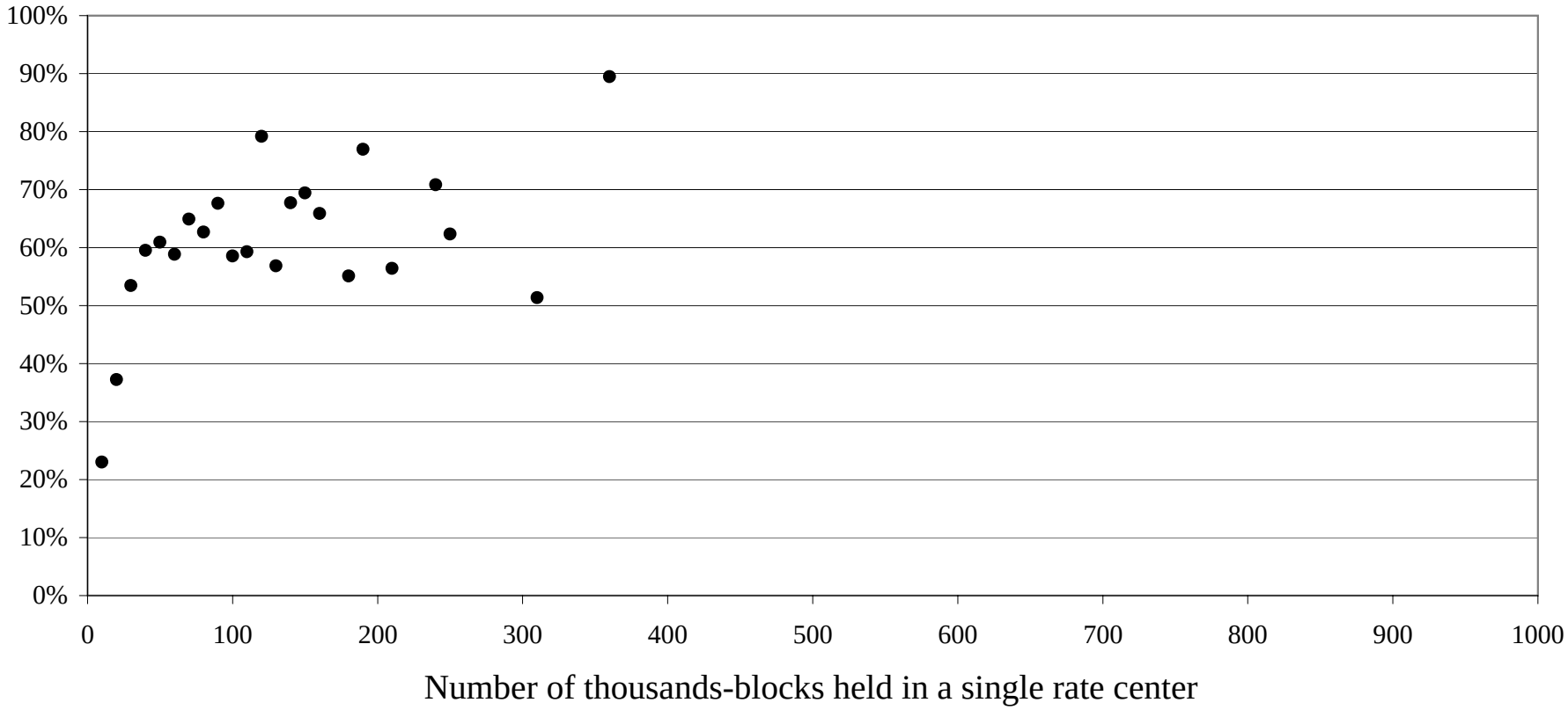
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



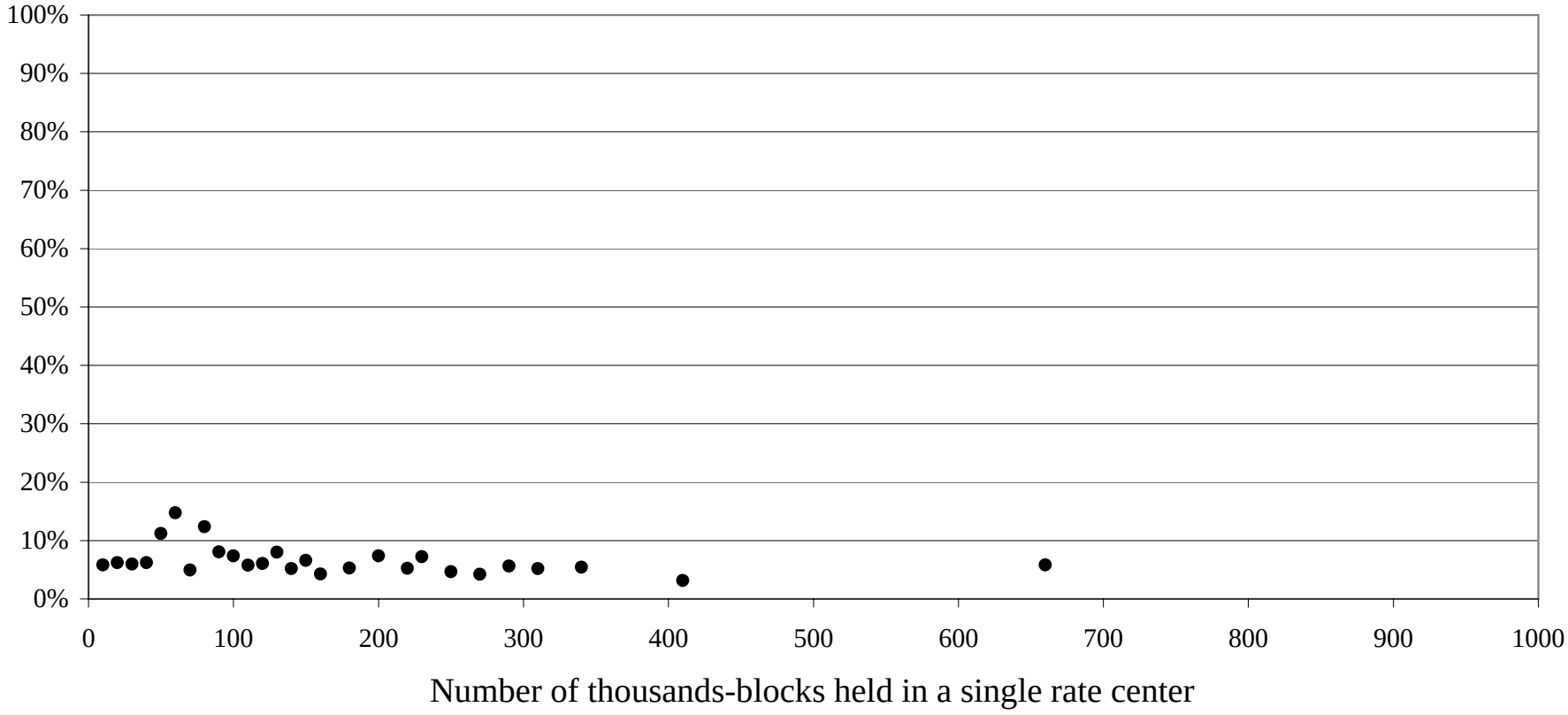
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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 Assignments[1]

NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	139,353
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		416
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	2,103
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	83
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			346
NANPA		✓		412
LERG			✓	211
Total NXXs in Database.	140,198	142,284	141,750	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of January 1, 2009; the LERG, as of January1, 2009; NRUF December 31, 2008 database (NRUF forms filed as of June 16, 2009).

[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%
June 2008	50.3%	65.3%	30.4%	6.6%	48.1%
December 2008	49.6%	65.6%	31.1%	6.7%	47.9%

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
FCC Issued *First NRO Order* [1]			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
FCC Issued *Second NRO Order* [1]			
2001 Q1	3,095	1,725	1,370
2001 Q2	3,136	1,320	1,816
2001 Q3	2,112	1,611	501
2001 Q4	2,055	1,402	653
FCC Issued *Third NRO Order* [1]			
2002 Q1	1,731	1,199	532
2002 Q2	2,392	1,260	1,132
2002 Q3	1,954	587	1,367
2002 Q4	1,101	558	543
2003 Q1	897	533	364
2003 Q2	1,007	431	576
FCC Issued *Fourth NRO Order* [1]			
2003 Q3	802	580	222
2003 Q4	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706
2004 Q2	728	323	405
2004 Q3	748	160	588
2004 Q4	761	319	442
2005 Q1	1,113	249	864
2005 Q2	778	330	448
2005 Q3	716	246	470
2005 Q4	705	203	502
2006 Q1	1,165	194	971
2006 Q2	944	175	769
2006 Q3	883	137	746
2006 Q4	987	188	799
2007 Q1	1,117	170	947
2007 Q2	768	195	573
2007 Q3	747	173	574
2007 Q4	584	211	373
2008 Q1	720	166	554
2008 Q2	804	96	708
2008 Q3	699	149	550
2008 Q4	723	343	380
2009 Q1	675	189	486

[1]See text footnote 2 for full citation.
Source: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_actStatus.html

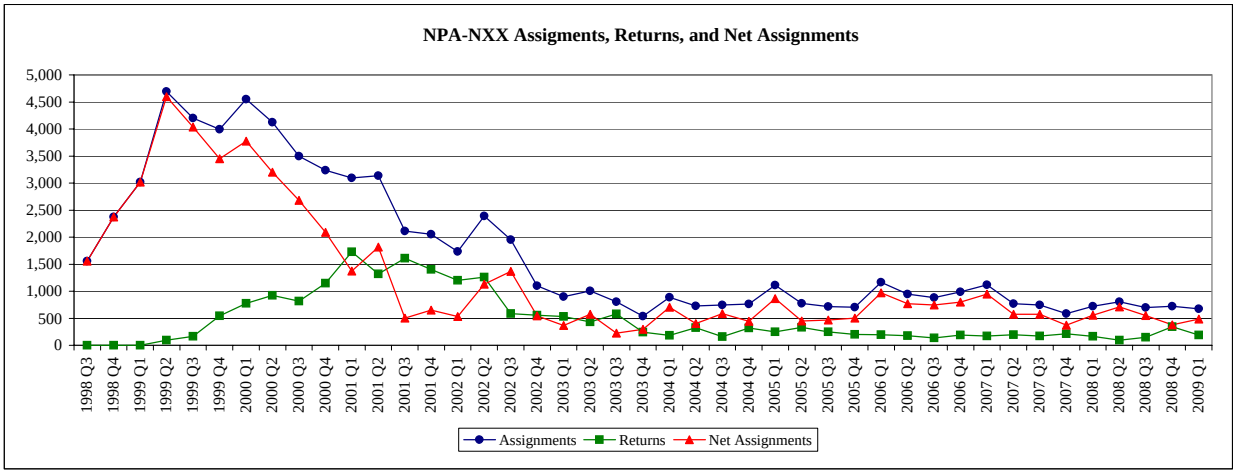


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started [1]

	Month	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
		(thousands)		(thousands)		
2003	November[3]	561	2	61	1	625
	December	638	12	756	1	1,407
2004	January	809	24	713	1	1,547
	February	711	65	591	2	1,369
	March	776	79	632	1	1,488
	April	718	49	613	1	1,381
	May	756	73	689	1	1,519
	June	789	165	873	2	1,829
	July	656	143	806	3	1,608
	August[4]	786	95	824	*	1,705
	September	701	43	787	1	1,532
	October	899	97	738	1	1,735
	November	736	131	736	2	1,605
	December	692	86	910	1	1,689
2005	January	698	53	808	2	1,561
	February	936	81	735	1	1,753
	March	1,257	74	815	2	2,148
	April	959	55	797	1	1,812
	May	892	56	862	1	1,811
	June	1,064	38	1,153	2	2,257
	July	1,006	62	982	2	2,052
	August	1,203	42	933	2	2,179
	September	1,114	31	835	2	1,982
	October	991	37	866	2	1,896
	November	1,023	29	826	2	1,880
	December	1,079	22	1,031	2	2,135
2006	January	1,242	37	879	4	2,162
	February	1,347	22	807	3	2,178
	March	1,422	19	876	2	2,319
	April	1,095	19	747	2	1,863
	May	1,213	46	813	2	2,073
	June	1,010	30	862	2	1,904
	July	960	55	866	1	1,883
	August	1,111	61	953	2	2,127
	September	941	36	839	2	1,818
	October	1,049	33	823	2	1,908
	November	907	40	812	3	1,762
	December	977	41	993	2	2,013
2007	January	902	31	1,021	2	1,956
	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
	April	1,420	21	987	3	2,430
	May	1,232	22	1,069	3	2,326
	June	1,176	19	1,113	2	2,311
	July	1,289	39	1,383	3	2,715
	August	1,410	48	1,410	4	2,873
	September	1,207	47	1,212	4	2,471
	October	1,332	39	1,258	5	2,634
	November	1,107	59	1,213	4	2,382
	December	1,257	36	1,513	4	2,810
2009	January	1,112	33	1,334	4	2,483
	February	1,112	33	1,334	4	2,483
	March	1,262	43	1,389	5	2,698
	Cumulative Total	69,657	3,483	62,409	152	135,701

* 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	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)		
1999	Second	1,840	*	*	*	1,840
	Third	2,658	*	*	*	2,658
	Fourth	3,854	*	*	*	3,854
2000	First	5,029	*	*	*	5,029
	Second	5,781	*	*	*	5,781
	Third	7,595	*	*	*	7,595
	Fourth	9,146	*	*	*	9,146
2001	First	10,567	*	*	*	10,567
	Second	12,310	*	*	*	12,310
	Third	14,610	*	*	*	14,610
	Fourth	15,519	*	*	*	15,519
2002	First	16,810	*	*	*	16,810
	Second	18,210	*	*	*	18,210
	Third	19,862	*	*	*	19,862
	Fourth	21,449	*	*	*	21,449
2003	First	22,781	*	*	*	22,781
	Second	23,723	*	*	*	23,723
	Third	24,796	*	*	*	24,796
	Fourth	25,869	16	795	2	26,682
2004	First	28,462	173	2,686	3	31,324
	Second	28,371	406	4,635	4	33,417
	Third	29,396	667	6,874	9	36,945
	Fourth	30,607	832	9,041	11	41,491
2005	First	32,399	1,001	10,860	16	44,276
	Second	34,169	1,092	12,956	19	48,236
	Third	36,013	1,201	14,804	23	52,041
	Fourth	37,608	1,246	16,101	29	54,983
2006	First	40,194	1,272	17,577	34	59,077
	Second	42,130	1,333	19,032	42	62,538
	Third	43,743	1,407	20,509	46	65,705
	Fourth	45,149	1,480	21,920	50	68,600
2007	First	46,761	1,541	23,518	50	71,870
	Second	48,396	1,659	25,399	54	75,508
	Third[3]	50,222	2,057	27,068	116	79,463
	Fourth	53,168	2,031	29,065	120	84,384
2008	First	55,095	2,075	30,605	127	87,902
	Second	56,114	2,067	32,024	153	90,359
	Third	57,217	2,175	34,089	156	93,637
	Fourth	58,924	2,255	35,851	171	97,202
2009	First	60,609	2,353	37,663	177	100,801

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

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

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

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

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

Table 16

Numbers in the Porting Database by Quarter in Which They Were Most Recently Ported[1]

March 31, 2009 [2]

Ported During Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)	
1998	First	0[3]	*	*	*
	Second	3	*	*	*
	Third	36	*	*	*
	Fourth	110	*	*	*
1999	First	192	*	*	*
	Second	302	*	*	*
	Third	313	*	*	*
	Fourth	396	*	*	*
2000	First	422	*	*	*
	Second	483	*	*	*
	Third	602	*	*	*
	Fourth	672	*	*	*
2001	First	594	*	*	*
	Second	754	*	*	*
	Third	770	*	*	*
	Fourth	957	*	*	*
2002	First	792	*	*	*
	Second	892	*	*	*
	Third	1,055	*	*	*
	Fourth	890	*	*	*
2003	First	806	*	*	*
	Second	974	*	*	*
	Third	971	*	*	*
	Fourth	954	8	321	2
2004	First	1,302	110	711	3
	Second	1,313	99	827	8
	Third	1,325	159	992	7
	Fourth	1,275	101	1,033	5
2005	First	1,543	78	999	4
	Second	1,643	69	1,096	3
	Third	1,857	90	1,272	4
	Fourth	1,681	61	1,305	13
2006	First	2,442	51	1,293	4
	Second	1,981	65	1,350	4
	Third	1,771	117	1,569	5
	Fourth	1,760	97	1,635	5
2007	First	1,909	93	1,713	5
	Second	2,156	134	1,867	4
	Third	2,739	249	2,230	24
	Fourth	4,292	223	2,556	9
2008	First	3,018	70[4]	2,451	8
	Second	3,065	76	2,452	7
	Third	3,189	129	3,290	7
	Fourth	3,207	138	3,307	8
2009	First	3,230	136	3,398	10

* 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 en 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, 2009
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	485	84	414	1	985
Alaska	148	2	279	1	430
Arizona	1,463	21	823	4	2,311
Arkansas	208	159	122	**	490
California	9,045	104	4,762	31	13,942
Colorado	1,059	30	748	3	1,840
Connecticut	819	17	429	2	1,268
Delaware	334	1	90	1	426
District of Columbia	435	4	163	2	605
Florida	3,306	102	2,671	11	6,091
Georgia	1,522	179	1,093	9	2,802
Guam	*	0	*	0	10
Hawaii	218	5	192	1	415
Idaho	125	12	219	**	356
Illinois	2,699	59	1,711	9	4,477
Indiana	773	55	562	4	1,394
Iowa	305	10	258	**	574
Kansas	496	230	268	1	995
Kentucky	423	58	397	2	880
Louisiana	525	14	402	2	943
Maine	322	19	130	1	472
Maryland	1,076	16	794	3	1,888
Massachusetts	2,449	35	960	4	3,448
Michigan	2,222	51	1,561	4	3,838
Minnesota	1,364	29	849	4	2,247
Mississippi	160	28	175	**	364
Missouri	781	76	620	1	1,478
Montana	83	7	61	**	151
Nebraska	274	28	161	**	464
Nevada	587	8	295	1	891
New Hampshire	369	10	156	1	536
New Jersey	1,831	22	1,087	6	2,946
New Mexico	171	12	168	1	351
New York	5,261	78	2,772	10	8,121
North Carolina	1,359	85	927	3	2,374
North Dakota	77	*	46	*	127
Northern Mariana Is	0	*	*	*	**
Ohio	1,884	64	1,395	7	3,350
Oklahoma	460	37	423	4	924
Oregon	714	29	514	2	1,258
Pennsylvania	2,714	31	1,592	5	4,343
Puerto Rico	34	54	365	**	453
Rhode Island	277	5	141	1	424
South Carolina	595	40	387	1	1,022
South Dakota	115	4	50	**	169
Tennessee	1,014	30	631	4	1,678
Texas	4,033	280	2,588	15	6,917
Utah	802	17	366	1	1,186
Vermont	114	6	63	**	183
Virgin Islands	0	*	**	*	**
Virginia	1,525	29	985	5	2,544
Washington	2,377	38	887	4	3,305
West Virginia	193	3	205	**	401
Wisconsin	955	24	665	3	1,647
Wyoming	31	4	31	**	65
Total	60,609	2,353	37,663	177	100,801

* 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, 2009

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	36	36	32	12	15	13	13	20
Alaska	7	9	7	8	7	8	6	5
Arizona	30	28	24	13	10	13	7	19
Arkansas	17	20	12	8	7	8	7	16
California	54	57	49	15	14	16	11	42
Colorado	36	36	36	13	13	15	9	24
Connecticut	18	27	15	8	6	7	5	17
Delaware	20	29	9	7	6	9	6	16
District of Columbia	24	29	16	6	5	7	5	18
Florida	62	84	49	12	12	12	10	42
Georgia	61	69	51	14	14	14	12	39
Guam	3	3	0	0	4	5	0	0
Hawaii	8	9	7	7	6	7	6	8
Idaho	25	27	19	13	15	15	8	12
Illinois	57	59	41	15	14	15	10	34
Indiana	46	50	38	14	11	15	8	28
Iowa	88	61	33	12	12	13	11	16
Kansas	31	38	33	16	14	17	10	18
Kentucky	40	50	25	18	15	18	12	18
Louisiana	34	33	22	10	9	11	7	15
Maine	23	28	15	8	7	8	7	13
Maryland	42	44	27	9	6	9	7	26
Massachusetts	32	36	25	9	8	9	7	26
Michigan	56	62	42	16	12	16	10	33
Minnesota	71	72	56	11	8	11	7	33
Mississippi	27	32	21	12	13	11	9	10
Missouri	37	41	25	13	14	14	12	22
Montana	15	17	12	6	6	6	4	9
Nebraska	22	23	21	11	12	13	8	9
Nevada	24	28	21	11	10	11	8	20
New Hampshire	22	24	18	8	8	9	7	18
New Jersey	39	35	27	9	6	9	6	24
New Mexico	19	22	12	11	11	12	8	8
New York	69	72	56	12	9	12	9	41
North Carolina	36	51	34	13	12	13	10	30
North Dakota	17	18	20	7	7	7	3	6
Northern Marianas Is	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	1
Ohio	50	63	45	16	13	16	12	35
Oklahoma	25	28	24	13	15	15	9	15
Oregon	37	44	29	13	9	12	8	24
Pennsylvania	55	60	41	12	15	16	8	38
Puerto Rico	5	5	4	7	6	8	6	4
Rhode Island	14	18	10	8	5	8	5	11
South Carolina	40	47	35	9	11	10	9	27
South Dakota	15	18	13	5	7	7	4	6
Tennessee	45	47	41	13	12	13	10	34
Texas	73	89	64	27	26	28	17	48
Utah	26	22	22	11	11	13	8	18
Vermont	15	13	9	6	6	6	5	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	1
Virginia	44	52	31	11	9	10	8	26
Washington	39	47	31	12	10	12	10	29
West Virginia	17	21	9	10	9	11	8	11
Wisconsin	41	48	40	15	11	15	10	21
Wyoming	11	12	10	8	11	12	6	4
Unduplicated Total	896	851	664	110	133	127	80	388

[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, 2008 [1]

State	Wireline Ports (thousands)	Wireline Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireline Percent Ported (%)	Wireless Ports (thousands)	Wireless Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireless Percent Ported (%)	Total Ports (thousands)	Total Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Total Percent Ported (%)
Alabama	547	4,755	11.5	391	4,796	8.2	938	9,551	9.8
Alaska	162	951	17.1	241	590	40.9	403	1,541	26.2
American Samoa	0	0	NA	0	24	0.0	0	24	0.0
Arizona	1,450	8,024	18.1	780	5,286	14.7	2,230	13,310	16.8
Arkansas	356	2,637	13.5	117	2,401	4.9	473	5,038	9.4
California	8,927	47,414	18.8	4,616	33,892	13.6	13,543	81,307	16.7
Colorado	1,047	7,326	14.3	708	4,571	15.5	1,755	11,897	14.7
Connecticut	799	4,645	17.2	415	3,165	13.1	1,214	7,810	15.5
Delaware	331	1,665	19.9	87	828	10.5	417	2,493	16.7
District of Columbia	430	3,115	13.8	161	1,147	14.1	592	4,262	13.9
Florida	3,321	21,817	15.2	2,597	17,090	15.2	5,917	38,908	15.2
Georgia	1,695	10,793	15.7	1,060	8,721	12.2	2,755	19,513	14.1
Guam	1	99	1.4	6	108	5.8	8	207	3.7
Hawaii	219	1,582	13.8	185	1,236	15.0	405	2,818	14.4
Idaho	129	1,485	8.7	190	1,183	16.0	318	2,668	11.9
Illinois	2,658	16,901	15.7	1,646	11,430	14.4	4,303	28,331	15.2
Indiana	795	6,014	13.2	544	5,230	10.4	1,339	11,244	11.9
Iowa	309	4,782	6.5	244	2,395	10.2	553	7,177	7.7
Kansas	688	2,878	23.9	268	2,389	11.2	956	5,268	18.2
Kentucky	462	4,402	10.5	375	3,649	10.3	836	8,051	10.4
Louisiana	525	4,752	11.0	388	4,222	9.2	913	8,975	10.2
Maine	333	2,688	12.4	107	1,047	10.3	440	3,736	11.8
Maryland	1,052	9,393	11.2	772	5,488	14.1	1,824	14,881	12.3
Massachusetts	2,421	13,653	17.7	929	5,987	15.5	3,350	19,640	17.1
Michigan	2,194	10,504	20.9	1,484	9,600	15.5	3,678	20,105	18.3
Minnesota	1,354	7,083	19.1	791	4,477	17.7	2,145	11,561	18.6
Mississippi	182	2,489	7.3	168	2,397	7.0	350	4,886	7.2
Missouri	835	5,897	14.2	589	5,134	11.5	1,424	11,031	12.9
Montana	82	912	9.0	59	726	8.1	141	1,638	8.6
Nebraska	302	2,052	14.7	152	1,490	10.2	454	3,543	12.8
Nevada	577	3,147	18.3	285	2,411	11.8	863	5,559	15.5
New Hampshire	331	2,255	14.7	144	1,124	12.8	475	3,379	14.1
New Jersey	1,754	12,873	13.6	1,052	8,405	12.5	2,807	21,278	13.2
New Mexico	174	1,997	8.7	157	1,685	9.3	331	3,682	9.0
New York	5,181	25,842	20.0	2,653	18,606	14.3	7,834	44,448	17.6
North Carolina	1,391	10,060	13.8	890	8,004	11.1	2,281	18,064	12.6
North Dakota	78	635	12.2	44	537	8.3	122	1,172	10.4
Northern Mariana Is	*	17	0.0	*	24	0.3	0	41	0.2
Ohio	1,893	12,671	14.9	1,334	10,108	13.2	3,227	22,779	14.2
Oklahoma	478	3,342	14.3	410	3,050	13.4	888	6,392	13.9
Oregon	713	4,404	16.2	479	3,202	15.0	1,192	7,606	15.7
Pennsylvania	2,678	16,703	16.0	1,520	10,879	14.0	4,198	27,582	15.2
Puerto Rico	81	1,828	4.4	345	2,752	12.5	426	4,580	9.3
Rhode Island	274	2,130	12.9	136	930	14.7	410	3,059	13.4
South Carolina	619	4,609	13.4	371	3,905	9.5	990	8,514	11.6
South Dakota	116	745	15.6	48	599	8.0	164	1,344	12.2
Tennessee	1,010	6,546	15.4	616	5,890	10.5	1,625	12,436	13.1
Texas	4,193	26,804	15.6	2,510	22,390	11.2	6,703	49,194	13.6
Utah	799	4,109	19.5	350	2,203	15.9	1,149	6,312	18.2
Vermont	118	2,358	5.0	31	451	6.9	149	2,809	5.3
Virgin Islands	*	61	0.0	*	110	0.0	0	171	0.0
Virginia	1,526	10,864	14.0	954	7,273	13.1	2,480	18,137	13.7
Washington	2,364	9,718	24.3	834	5,900	14.1	3,198	15,618	20.5
West Virginia	185	1,451	12.7	190	1,375	13.8	374	2,826	13.2
Wisconsin	949	5,765	16.5	630	4,552	13.8	1,578	10,317	15.3
Wyoming	33	563	5.8	27	497	5.5	60	1,059	5.7
Total	61,121	382,206	0.2	36,081	277,564	0.1	97,202	659,770	14.7

[1]Because the latest available NRUF data are as of December 31, 2008, 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 June 16, 2009. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1993	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	December	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	December	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	December	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	December	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	December	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	December	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	December	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	December	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	December	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	December	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	December	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007	December	23,902,113[3]	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018
2008	December	24,556,244	773,164	25,329,408	6,480,592

[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 Jun 10, 2009.

Table 21
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	6,907,098	293,244	7,200,342	509,658
	June	6,986,821	324,899	7,311,720	398,280
	September	7,119,167	310,562	7,429,729	280,271
	December	7,272,819	343,905	7,616,724	93,276
1997	March	7,402,769	305,362	7,708,131	1,869
	June	7,415,591	293,802	7,709,393	607
	September	7,427,717	280,668	7,708,385	1,615
	December	7,429,160	267,429	7,696,589	13,411
1998	March	7,455,240	249,964	7,705,204	4,796
	June	7,480,468	227,041	7,707,509	2,491
	September	7,489,271	219,080	7,708,351	1,649
	December	7,487,529	215,267	7,702,796	7,204
1999	March	7,498,527	204,515	7,703,042	6,958
	June	7,502,118	207,061	7,709,179	821
	September	7,523,302	185,363	7,708,665	1,335
	December	7,505,737	202,416	7,708,153	1,847
2000	March	7,516,391	193,246	7,709,637	363
	June	7,570,082	139,444	7,709,526	474
	September	7,572,091	137,705	7,709,796	204
	December	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	March	7,434,621	264,967	7,699,588	10,412
	June	7,357,279	242,106	7,599,385	110,615
	September	7,383,111	164,881	7,547,992	162,008
	December	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	March	7,181,636	400,955	7,582,591	127,409
	June	7,234,847	282,005	7,516,852	193,148
	September	7,200,821	177,723	7,378,544	331,456
	December	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	March	7,182,120	224,536	7,406,656	303,344
	June	7,171,068	234,576	7,405,644	304,356
	September	7,031,806	222,846	7,254,652	455,348
	December	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	March	7,187,381	234,719	7,422,100	287,900
	June	7,181,216	187,107	7,368,323	341,677
	September	7,262,915	197,252	7,460,167	249,833
	December	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	March	7,267,936	234,679	7,502,615	207,385
	June	7,163,402	425,206	7,588,608	121,392
	September	7,160,678	495,326	7,656,004	53,996
	December	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	March	7,416,046	197,083	7,613,129	96,871
	June	7,330,416	317,525	7,647,941	62,059
	September	7,419,137	279,471	7,698,608	11,392
	December	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007	March	7,559,307	140,686	7,699,993	10,007
	June	7,546,532	153,063	7,699,595	10,405
	September	7,597,883	102,117	7,700,000	10,000
	December	7,736,774[3]	123,226	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2008	March	7,731,284[3]	128,716	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	June	7,686,736	173,264	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	September	7,755,279	104,721	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	December	7,731,430	128,570	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2009	March	7,752,946	107,054	7,860,000	10,000[3]

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

[1 - 3] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	267,874	568,574	836,448	7,143,552
	June	922,849	544,079	1,466,928	6,513,072
	September	1,641,519	590,345	2,231,864	5,748,136
	December	2,255,163	601,766	2,856,929	5,123,071
1997	March	2,857,608	661,164	3,518,772	4,461,228
	June	3,660,984	681,981	4,342,965	3,637,035
	September	4,776,688	774,431	5,551,119	2,428,881
	December	5,551,554	729,020	6,280,574	1,699,426
1998	March	6,167,479	728,415	6,895,894	1,084,106
	June	6,591,764	665,496	7,257,260	722,740
	September	6,898,718	612,254	7,510,972	469,028
	December	7,146,159	515,009	7,661,168	318,832
1999	March	7,278,531	495,904	7,774,435	205,565
	June	7,428,424	231,697	7,660,121	319,879
	September	7,601,867	211,318	7,813,185	166,815
	December	7,643,158	324,405	7,967,563	12,437
2000	March	7,685,423	230,035	7,915,458	64,542
	June	7,789,986	140,658	7,930,644	49,356
	September	7,806,252	173,588	7,979,840	160
	December	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	March	7,616,189	355,451	7,971,640	8,360
	June	7,548,761	270,198	7,818,959	161,041
	September	7,508,100	203,518	7,711,618	268,382
	December	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	March	6,964,624	577,910	7,542,534	437,466
	June	6,629,862	354,771	6,984,633	995,367
	September	6,682,043	92,050	6,774,093	1,205,907
	December	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	March	6,408,723	324,558	6,733,281	1,246,719
	June	6,228,846	251,701	6,480,547	1,499,453
	September	5,818,266	216,862	6,035,128	1,944,872
	December	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	March	5,680,105	133,824	5,813,929	2,166,071
	June	5,640,743	128,141	5,768,884	2,211,116
	September	5,716,957	210,068	5,927,025	2,052,975
	December	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	March	5,465,594	159,097	5,624,691	2,355,309
	June	5,306,927	296,729	5,603,656	2,376,344
	September	5,314,969	221,122	5,536,091	2,443,909
	December	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	March	5,049,966	321,175	5,371,141	2,608,859
	June	4,930,939	387,726	5,318,665	2,661,335
	September	4,923,018	282,840	5,205,858	2,774,142
	December	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	March	4,865,839	172,035	5,037,874	2,942,126
	June	4,892,896	211,491	5,104,387	2,875,613
	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
	June	5,153,074	328,514	5,481,588	2,498,412
	September	5,212,933	131,617	5,344,550	2,635,450
	December	5,204,756	195,377	5,400,133	2,579,867
2009	March	5,221,440	186,536	5,407,976	2,572,024

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1998	June	552,037	209,967	762,004	7,217,996
	September	1,072,046	206,714	1,278,760	6,701,240
	December	1,567,195	235,190	1,802,385	6,177,615
1999	March	2,141,228	329,044	2,470,272	5,509,728
	June	2,899,466	410,026	3,309,492	4,670,508
	September	3,755,361	436,433	4,191,794	3,788,206
	December	4,528,106	575,143	5,103,249	2,876,751
2000	March	5,436,297	598,702	6,034,999	1,945,001
	June	6,317,507	402,858	6,720,365	1,259,635
	September	6,539,180	496,015	7,035,195	944,805
	December	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	March	6,289,079	469,980	6,759,059	1,220,941
	June	6,094,898	715,097	6,809,995	1,170,005
	September	6,163,297	489,084	6,652,381	1,327,619
	December	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	March	6,174,529	340,472	6,515,001	1,464,999
	June	6,016,107	267,320	6,283,427	1,696,573
	September	5,656,158	275,722	5,931,880	2,048,120
	December	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	March	5,132,413	579,240	5,711,653	2,268,347
	June	4,791,792	376,236	5,168,028	2,811,972
	September	4,617,147	170,787	4,787,934	3,192,066
	December	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	March	4,528,716	163,856	4,692,572	3,287,428
	June	4,550,870	146,826	4,697,696	3,282,304
	September	4,537,840	214,197	4,752,037	3,227,963
	December	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	March	4,590,227	139,089	4,729,316	3,250,684
	June	4,498,452	232,477	4,730,929	3,249,071
	September	4,476,657	193,315	4,669,972	3,310,028
	December	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	March	4,387,383	178,974	4,566,357	3,413,643
	June	4,227,659	203,501	4,431,160	3,548,840
	September	4,216,739	221,090	4,437,829	3,542,171
	December	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	March	4,160,134	126,236	4,286,370	3,693,630
	June	4,176,830	168,005	4,344,835	3,635,165
	September	4,186,296	140,506	4,326,802	3,653,198
	December	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318
2008	March	4,243,519	150,600	4,394,119	3,585,881
	June	4,312,293	204,414	4,516,707	3,463,293
	September	4,105,708	266,286	4,371,994	3,608,006
	December	4,126,424	187,099	4,313,523	3,666,477
2009	March	4,159,486	144,758	4,304,244	3,675,756

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	672,250	155,646	827,896	7,152,104
	December	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	March	1,652,602	361,888	2,014,490	5,965,510
	June	1,944,520	362,880	2,307,400	5,672,600
	September	2,256,792	308,801	2,565,593	5,414,407
	December	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	March	2,640,414	321,530	2,961,944	5,018,056
	June	2,864,605	219,232	3,083,837	4,896,163
	September	2,977,379	244,297	3,221,676	4,758,324
	December	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	March	3,461,686	299,700	3,761,386	4,218,614
	June	3,486,674	420,477	3,907,151	4,072,849
	September	3,609,244	265,446	3,874,690	4,105,310
	December	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	March	3,966,922	231,683	4,198,605	3,781,395
	June	4,281,378	263,560	4,544,938	3,435,062
	September	4,476,150	281,577	4,757,727	3,222,273
	December	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	March	5,015,324	267,412	5,282,736	2,697,264
	June	5,047,314	487,471	5,534,785	2,445,215
	September	5,259,730	352,226	5,611,956	2,368,044
	December	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	March	5,613,475	211,021	5,824,496	2,155,504
	June	5,803,923	205,051	6,008,974	1,971,026
	September	6,078,119	160,737	6,238,856	1,741,144
	December	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	March	6,355,241	207,073	6,562,314	1,417,686
	June	6,555,756	240,460	6,796,216	1,183,784
	September	6,685,581	219,067	6,904,648	1,075,352
	December	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884
2008	March	7,001,587	191,687	7,193,274	786,726
	June	7,192,852	225,175	7,418,027	561,973
	September	7,304,334	284,988	7,589,322	390,678
	December	7,493,634	262,118	7,755,752	244,248
2009	March	7,752,906	193,240	7,946,146	33,854

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2008)

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Area Code	State/ Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened
205	Alabama	Jan-47	678	Georgia	Jan-98	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	229	Georgia	Aug-00	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
256	Alabama	Mar-98	478	Georgia	Aug-00	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
251	Alabama	Jun-01	762	Georgia	May-06	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	671	Guam	Jul-97	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
684	American Somoa	Oct-04	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
602	Arizona	Jan-47	208	Idaho	Jan-47	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
520	Arizona	Mar-95	217	Illinois	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
480	Arizona	Mar-99	312	Illinois	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
623	Arizona	Mar-99	618	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	815	Illinois	Jan-47	417	Missouri	Jan-50	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	309	Illinois	Jan-57	573	Missouri	Jan-96	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	708	Illinois	Nov-89	660	Missouri	Oct-97	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	847	Illinois	Jan-96	636	Missouri	May-99	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
213	California	Jan-47	630	Illinois	Aug-96	406	Montana	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
916	California	Jan-47	224	Illinois	Jan-02	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
714	California	Jan-51	779	Illinois	Mar-07	702	Nevada	Jan-47	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
805	California	Jan-57	331	Illinois	Oct-07	775	Nevada	Dec-98	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
209	California	Jan-58	219	Indiana	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
408	California	Jan-59	317	Indiana	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
707	California	Jan-59	812	Indiana	Jan-47	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	214	Texas	Jan-47
619	California	Jan-82	765	Indiana	Feb-97	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	512	Texas	Jan-47
818	California	Jan-84	260	Indiana	Jan-02	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	713	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	574	Indiana	Jan-02	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	915	Texas	Jan-47
310	California	Nov-91	319	Iowa	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	817	Texas	Jan-53
909	California	Nov-92	515	Iowa	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	806	Texas	Jan-57
562	California	Jan-97	712	Iowa	Jan-47	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	409	Texas	Nov-82
760	California	Mar-97	641	Iowa	Jul-00	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	903	Texas	Nov-90
626	California	Jun-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	210	Texas	Nov-92
650	California	Aug-97	316	Kansas	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	972	Texas	Sep-96
530	California	Nov-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	212	New York	Jan-47	281	Texas	Nov-96
925	California	Mar-98	785	Kansas	Jul-97	315	New York	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	620	Kansas	Feb-01	518	New York	Jan-47	940	Texas	May-97
323	California	Jun-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	716	New York	Jan-47	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	914	New York	Jan-47	956	Texas	Jul-97
559	California	Nov-98	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	516	New York	Jan-51	832	Texas	Jan-99
661	California	Feb-99	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	607	New York	Jan-54	361	Texas	Feb-99
858	California	Jun-99	364	Kentucky	Mar-10	718	New York	Sep-84	469	Texas	Jul-99
951	California	Jul-04	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	917	New York	Jan-92	936	Texas	Feb-00
424	California	Aug-06	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	646	New York	Jul-99	979	Texas	Feb-00
657	California	Sep-08	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	347	New York	Oct-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
747	California	May-09	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	631	New York	Nov-99	430	Texas	Feb-03
442	California	Nov-09	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	845	New York	Jun-00	325	Texas	Apr-03
303	Colorado	Jan-47	207	Maine	Jan-47	585	New York	Nov-01	432	Texas	Apr-03
719	Colorado	Mar-88	301	Maryland	Jan-47	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	801	Utah	Jan-47
970	Colorado	Apr-95	410	Maryland	Oct-91	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	435	Utah	Sep-97
720	Colorado	Jun-98	240	Maryland	Jun-97	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	385	Utah	Mar-09
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	443	Maryland	Jun-97	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	802	Vermont	Jan-47
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
302	Delaware	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	703	Virginia	Jan-47
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	804	Virginia	Jun-73
305	Florida	Jan-47	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	540	Virginia	Jul-95
813	Florida	Jan-53	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	757	Virginia	Jul-96
904	Florida	Jul-65	339	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
407	Florida	Apr-88	351	Massachusetts	May-01	419	Ohio	Jan-47	434	Virginia	Jun-01
941	Florida	May-95	774	Massachusetts	May-01	513	Ohio	Jan-47	276	Virginia	Sep-01
954	Florida	Sep-95	857	Massachusetts	May-01	614	Ohio	Jan-47	206	Washington	Jan-47
352	Florida	Dec-95	313	Michigan	Jan-47	330	Ohio	Mar-96	509	Washington	Jan-57
561	Florida	May-96	517	Michigan	Jan-47	937	Ohio	Sep-96	360	Washington	Jan-95
850	Florida	Jun-97	616	Michigan	Jan-47	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
786	Florida	Mar-98	906	Michigan	Mar-61	740	Ohio	Dec-97	425	Washington	Apr-97
727	Florida	Jul-98	810	Michigan	Dec-93	234	Ohio	Oct-00	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
863	Florida	Sep-99	248	Michigan	May-97	567	Ohio	Jan-02	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
321	Florida	Nov-99	734	Michigan	Dec-97	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	231	Michigan	Jun-99	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
754	Florida	Aug-01	989	Michigan	Apr-01	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
772	Florida	Feb-02	586	Michigan	Sep-01	503	Oregon	Jan-47	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
239	Florida	Mar-02	269	Michigan	Jul-02	541	Oregon	Nov-95	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
404	Georgia	Jan-47	947	Michigan	Sep-02	971	Oregon	Oct-00	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
912	Georgia	Jan-54	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	458	Oregon	Feb-10	274	Wisconsin	Mar-12
706	Georgia	May-92	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
770	Georgia	Aug-95	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
Utah	Mar-09	801	385
California	May-09	818	747
California	Nov-09	760	442
Oregon	Feb-10	541	458
Kentucky	Mar-10	270	364
Wisconsin	Aug-10	715	534
Wisconsin	Mar-12	920	274

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

[1] Implemenation dates after 2008 are scheduled dates.

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

[3] The NANPA was able to reclaim area code 445. See Planning Letter 332.

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), which can be accessed at www.nanpa.com. Planning letters can be found at www.nanpa.com/planning_letters/index.html.

Table 27
Number of Digits Necessary to Dial Local and Toll Calls in the US (As of December 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 [29]	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 and 938, 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.
[29] In area code 274 and 534, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States (NRUF data as of December 31, 2008).*

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