

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

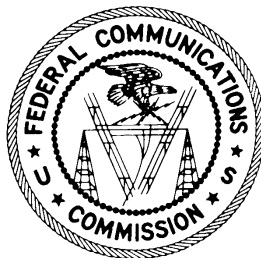
NRUF data as of June 30, 2009

Porting and Toll-Free data as of September 30, 2009

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Executive Summary

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

Findings

As of June 30, 2009:

- Overall, 48.5% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) was 48.7%, down from 49.6% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers was 66.1%, up from 65.6% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs was 34.3%, up from 31.1% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 449 million telephone numbers.

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of December 31, 2008, was released in September 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 second quarter of 2009, carriers returned 1.15 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
- In the third quarter of 2009, carriers returned 0.82 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 June 30, 2009. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through November 1, 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 August 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 140,260 NXXs. This is up from the 140,189 NXXs from the previous filing (data for December 31, 2008). As the NANPA calculates that about 143,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁶ this round of submissions (data for June 30, 2009) appears to have garnered usable information on 98% 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 November 2, 2009, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 673 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 629 million were available for assignment. These 629 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 87 million telephone numbers of the NXXs assigned to carriers. The quantity of 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 (about 15% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (about 51% 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.

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 22%. With pooling, however, utilization was 65%, 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, 231 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 681 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 449 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 used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.²⁶ Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one thousands block (each thousands block contains one thousand numbers) to provide service. In these densely populated areas, carriers should generally be able to achieve higher utilization rates than

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.

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 September 30, 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 September 30, 2009, there were about 26 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

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 October 13, 2009. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through June 30, 2009 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.

* * * *

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 June 30, 2009

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	282,648	14,405	4,150	14,382	12,943	251,007	579,534	66,642
Cellular/PCS	280,156	1,671	1,490	16,100	4,314	120,453	424,183	56,008
CLEC	105,711	3,453	3,287	7,073	1,441	186,994	307,959	49,739
Paging	4,689	644	649	587	221	70,609	77,400	5,834
All Reporting Carriers	673,203	20,173	9,576	38,142	18,919	629,063	1,389,076	140,260 ²
Incumbent LEC	48.8%	2.5%	0.7%	2.5%	2.2%	43.3%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	66.1%	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%	1.0%	28.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	34.3%	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.5%	60.7%	100.0%	
Paging	6.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	91.2%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	48.5%	1.5%	0.7%	2.8%	1.4%	45.3%	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	273,805	13,580	3,232	13,784	12,573	204,440	521,414	60,869
Cellular/PCS	278,331	1,583	1,308	15,954	4,187	114,592	415,955	55,227
CLEC	105,126	3,394	3,161	7,035	1,388	180,842	300,946	49,110
Paging	4,389	400	548	554	175	65,022	71,089	5,252
All Reporting Carriers	661,651	18,957	8,250	37,327	18,324	564,895	1,309,403	132,779 ²
Incumbent LEC	52.5%	2.6%	0.6%	2.6%	2.4%	39.2%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	66.9%	0.4%	0.3%	3.8%	1.0%	27.6%	100.0%	
CLEC	34.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.5%	60.1%	100.0%	
Paging	6.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	91.5%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	50.5%	1.5%	0.6%	2.9%	1.4%	43.1%	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	8,843	825	917	598	369	46,567	58,120	5,810
Cellular/PCS	1,825	88	182	146	127	5,861	8,229	814
CLEC	584	59	126	38	53	6,153	7,013	699
Paging	300	244	101	33	45	5,587	6,311	582
All Reporting Carriers	11,552	1,216	1,326	815	595	64,168	79,673	7,894 ²
Incumbent LEC	15.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	80.1%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	22.2%	1.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	71.2%	100.0%	
CLEC	8.3%	0.8%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	87.7%	100.0%	
Paging	4.8%	3.9%	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%	88.5%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	14.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	80.5%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 2009 (98% of NXXs reported).

¹ Includes only telephone numbers in NXXs assigned to carriers and are therefore available for assignment to customers.

Does not include any numbers in NXXs that have not yet been assigned to carriers.

² Unduplicated total.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. Where an RBOC has acquired a carrier with CLEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired CLEC that are in the RBOC's operating region are counted as incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired CLEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as CLEC resources.

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of June 30, 2009

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	9,744	43.5	658	2.9	165	0.7	627	2.8	398	1.8	10,833	48.3	22,425
Alaska	1,544	28.2	39	0.7	120	2.2	96	1.7	36	0.7	3,646	66.5	5,481
American Samoa	26	87.9	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	3.0	2	6.5	30
Arizona	13,419	63.0	89	0.4	163	0.8	743	3.5	238	1.1	6,650	31.2	21,303
Arkansas	5,118	35.4	421	2.9	50	0.3	285	2.0	166	1.1	8,412	58.2	14,453
California	82,747	53.1	1,794	1.2	723	0.5	4,463	2.9	3,071	2.0	63,042	40.5	155,841
Colorado	12,325	58.5	56	0.3	124	0.6	611	2.9	372	1.8	7,581	36.0	21,069
Connecticut	7,926	52.5	284	1.9	91	0.6	352	2.3	200	1.3	6,251	41.4	15,104
Delaware	2,670	56.8	13	0.3	42	0.9	147	3.1	29	0.6	1,799	38.3	4,700
District of Columbia	4,341	73.3	2	0.0	73	1.2	220	3.7	39	0.7	1,245	21.0	5,919
Florida	39,672	54.9	2,305	3.2	521	0.7	3,159	4.4	1,330	1.8	25,220	34.9	72,206
Georgia	19,513	48.6	1,840	4.6	279	0.7	1,489	3.7	729	1.8	16,279	40.6	40,128
Guam	219	32.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.9	3	0.5	434	64.8	670
Hawaii	2,849	55.9	12	0.2	20	0.4	152	3.0	189	3.7	1,874	36.8	5,098
Idaho	2,945	44.2	104	1.6	53	0.8	170	2.6	187	2.8	3,202	48.1	6,661
Illinois	29,378	46.4	511	0.8	540	0.9	1,416	2.2	623	1.0	30,854	48.7	63,322
Indiana	11,689	42.3	372	1.3	150	0.5	564	2.0	336	1.2	14,517	52.5	27,629
Iowa	7,109	35.3	377	1.9	204	1.0	295	1.5	166	0.8	11,999	59.5	20,151
Kansas	5,500	32.2	491	2.9	113	0.7	272	1.6	178	1.0	10,535	61.7	17,088
Kentucky	8,275	37.9	556	2.5	134	0.6	422	1.9	288	1.3	12,169	55.7	21,844
Louisiana	9,118	42.5	617	2.9	92	0.4	683	3.2	373	1.7	10,591	49.3	21,474
Maine	2,632	41.6	21	0.3	135	2.1	90	1.4	124	2.0	3,331	52.6	6,332
Maryland	14,958	57.4	27	0.1	183	0.7	824	3.2	171	0.7	9,879	37.9	26,042
Massachusetts	20,333	53.4	30	0.1	518	1.4	1,033	2.7	285	0.7	15,904	41.7	38,102
Michigan	20,856	40.2	441	0.9	194	0.4	1,068	2.1	456	0.9	28,859	55.6	51,874
Minnesota	12,048	42.6	156	0.6	231	0.8	519	1.8	461	1.6	14,834	52.5	28,249
Mississippi	5,063	31.1	288	1.8	84	0.5	368	2.3	387	2.4	10,071	61.9	16,261
Missouri	11,644	39.3	553	1.9	150	0.5	613	2.1	299	1.0	16,378	55.3	29,637
Montana	1,679	26.3	15	0.2	42	0.7	107	1.7	44	0.7	4,507	70.5	6,394
Nebraska	3,634	34.6	95	0.9	34	0.3	175	1.7	94	0.9	6,460	61.6	10,492
Nevada	5,746	61.3	70	0.7	48	0.5	428	4.6	111	1.2	2,975	31.7	9,378
New Hampshire	3,368	47.2	9	0.1	153	2.1	126	1.8	59	0.8	3,414	47.9	7,129
New Jersey	21,858	53.7	116	0.3	260	0.6	1,237	3.0	315	0.8	16,885	41.5	40,671
New Mexico	3,760	50.5	59	0.8	40	0.5	214	2.9	98	1.3	3,278	44.0	7,449
New York	45,981	58.7	436	0.6	787	1.0	2,604	3.3	660	0.8	27,847	35.6	78,316
North Carolina	17,410	48.7	1,076	3.0	193	0.5	1,241	3.5	541	1.5	15,313	42.8	35,774
North Dakota	1,197	20.4	27	0.5	8	0.1	58	1.0	58	1.0	4,518	77.0	5,865
Northern Marianas Is	54	54.5	0	0.0	11	10.7	4	4.4	0	0.0	30	30.4	100
Ohio	23,540	45.8	960	1.9	147	0.3	1,138	2.2	560	1.1	24,999	48.7	51,343
Oklahoma	6,572	34.1	526	2.7	49	0.3	438	2.3	215	1.1	11,483	59.5	19,283
Oregon	7,746	50.7	64	0.4	122	0.8	405	2.7	222	1.5	6,706	43.9	15,266
Pennsylvania	28,414	49.2	168	0.3	691	1.2	1,575	2.7	430	0.7	26,521	45.9	57,799
Puerto Rico	3,671	61.2	0	0.0	40	0.7	169	2.8	79	1.3	2,041	34.0	5,999
Rhode Island	3,101	59.7	3	0.1	55	1.1	117	2.2	27	0.5	1,895	36.5	5,198
South Carolina	8,725	48.0	687	3.8	109	0.6	636	3.5	334	1.8	7,699	42.3	18,189
South Dakota	1,405	23.8	24	0.4	10	0.2	88	1.5	78	1.3	4,296	72.8	5,901
Tennessee	12,973	49.6	843	3.2	186	0.7	829	3.2	340	1.3	10,990	42.0	26,161
Texas	50,850	46.0	2,502	2.3	631	0.6	3,056	2.8	2,154	1.9	51,446	46.5	110,640
Utah	6,258	56.6	65	0.6	61	0.6	266	2.4	158	1.4	4,254	38.5	11,062
Vermont	2,374	45.2	4	0.1	84	1.6	49	0.9	59	1.1	2,682	51.1	5,253
Virgin Islands	170	47.3	15	4.2	31	8.6	46	12.7	2	0.5	96	26.7	360
Virginia	18,724	59.6	36	0.1	259	0.8	1,061	3.4	285	0.9	11,056	35.2	31,420
Washington	15,836	57.6	67	0.2	132	0.5	753	2.7	464	1.7	10,264	37.3	27,515
West Virginia	2,742	41.4	49	0.7	71	1.1	110	1.7	66	1.0	3,586	54.1	6,625
Wisconsin	10,683	39.8	190	0.7	158	0.6	434	1.6	284	1.1	15,115	56.3	26,864
Wyoming	1,072	30.3	7	0.2	11	0.3	85	2.4	45	1.3	2,318	65.5	3,538
Totals	673,204	48.5	20,173	1.5	9,576	0.7	38,142	2.7	18,919	1.4	629,064	45.3	1,389,078

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 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 June 30, 2009¹

State/jurisdiction	Incumbent LEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	32	19	34	9	94
Alaska	21	12	3	0	36
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	18	12	32	5	67
Arkansas	32	11	21	5	69
California	23	17	62	13	115
Colorado	33	17	30	6	87
Connecticut	2	7	25	3	37
Delaware	1	7	26	5	39
District of Columbia	1	6	28	4	39
Florida	13	19	58	7	97
Georgia	38	17	51	7	113
Guam	1	5	1	0	7
Hawaii	2	6	7	1	16
Idaho	22	16	22	6	66
Illinois	55	17	48	5	125
Indiana	43	17	42	4	106
Iowa	159	16	62	3	240
Kansas	48	15	29	4	96
Kentucky	21	21	48	2	92
Louisiana	22	15	32	6	75
Maine	23	7	23	3	56
Maryland	2	9	42	5	58
Massachusetts	3	9	31	3	46
Michigan	39	19	50	5	113
Minnesota	97	14	61	2	174
Mississippi	19	17	31	8	75
Missouri	46	15	40	7	108
Montana	21	8	16	1	46
Nebraska	47	14	22	2	85
Nevada	12	10	28	4	54
New Hampshire	12	9	22	4	47
New Jersey	3	9	46	4	62
New Mexico	17	15	21	3	56
New York	37	10	53	5	105
North Carolina	28	14	44	5	91
North Dakota	36	8	17	1	62
Northern Marianas Is	0	3	0	0	3
Ohio	41	20	50	2	113
Oklahoma	45	18	26	3	92
Oregon	34	12	33	3	82
Pennsylvania	38	22	55	7	122
Puerto Rico	1	6	4	1	12
Rhode Island	1	6	16	3	26
South Carolina	27	11	34	2	74
South Dakota	48	9	20	1	78
Tennessee	28	16	41	4	89
Texas	63	37	73	14	187
Utah	17	15	23	2	57
Vermont	10	6	12	3	31
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	21	14	51	6	92
Washington	28	12	41	6	87
West Virginia	7	13	17	5	42
Wisconsin	91	21	45	7	164
Wyoming	16	15	12	1	44
Unduplicated Totals	1,362	343	1,521	88	3,315

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 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 June 30, 2009

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	57.6%	0.4%	0.8%	3.2%	0.9%	37.2%	46
202	District of Columbia	January-47	73.3%	0.0%	1.2%	3.7%	0.7%	21.0%	41
203	Connecticut	January-47	55.0%	2.5%	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	37.7%	38
205	Alabama	January-47	50.9%	3.0%	1.0%	3.1%	2.5%	39.5%	45
206	Washington	January-47	65.1%	0.1%	0.4%	2.9%	1.9%	29.6%	35
207	Maine	January-47	41.6%	0.3%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	52.6%	56
208	Idaho	January-47	44.2%	1.6%	0.8%	2.6%	2.8%	48.1%	66
209	California	January-58	47.5%	0.6%	0.5%	2.2%	2.2%	47.1%	47
210	Texas	November-92	64.3%	3.8%	0.8%	3.6%	1.3%	26.3%	35
212	New York	January-47	74.2%	0.0%	1.9%	5.6%	1.5%	16.8%	31
213	California	January-47	43.3%	0.2%	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	50.3%	55
214	Texas	January-47	64.2%	0.4%	0.4%	3.4%	2.6%	28.9%	51
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.0%	0.2%	1.5%	3.6%	1.0%	33.6%	42
216	Ohio	January-47	51.1%	0.7%	0.2%	3.1%	1.2%	43.8%	32
217	Illinois	January-47	33.7%	1.4%	0.3%	1.1%	1.3%	62.2%	48
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.5%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	3.1%	70.4%	70
219	Indiana	January-47	44.4%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	1.2%	50.0%	34
224	Illinois	January-02	49.4%	0.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%	45.5%	30
225	Louisiana	August-98	51.0%	3.6%	0.4%	3.8%	1.9%	39.3%	38
228	Mississippi	September-97	33.6%	1.4%	0.4%	2.7%	2.7%	59.1%	32
229	Georgia	August-00	27.4%	6.6%	0.4%	2.9%	0.6%	62.1%	37
231	Michigan	June-99	27.2%	1.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	69.1%	38
234	Ohio	October-00	23.6%	3.9%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	71.1%	15
239	Florida	March-02	55.5%	0.5%	0.6%	5.0%	0.5%	37.9%	28
240	Maryland	June-97	55.7%	0.1%	0.6%	3.8%	0.4%	39.5%	49
248	Michigan	May-97	50.4%	0.7%	0.3%	2.5%	1.1%	44.9%	40
251	Alabama	June-01	42.1%	2.6%	0.6%	3.2%	1.8%	49.6%	43
252	North Carolina	March-98	39.3%	0.8%	0.1%	3.7%	0.6%	55.4%	37
253	Washington	April-97	60.9%	0.1%	0.4%	3.3%	1.2%	34.1%	33
254	Texas	May-97	32.8%	2.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.6%	58.3%	43
256	Alabama	March-98	46.8%	2.7%	0.8%	2.2%	1.5%	45.9%	44
260	Indiana	January-02	41.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	54.2%	32
262	Wisconsin	September-99	41.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	54.8%	42
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	43.5%	0.1%	0.4%	4.8%	0.4%	50.8%	45
269	Michigan	July-02	38.0%	1.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.3%	56.9%	50
270	Kentucky	April-99	32.0%	2.8%	0.5%	1.6%	0.8%	62.2%	53
276	Virginia	September-01	34.2%	0.4%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	61.2%	38
281	Texas	November-96	52.5%	2.4%	0.7%	3.5%	1.2%	39.7%	46
301	Maryland	January-47	60.1%	0.2%	0.5%	2.5%	0.9%	35.9%	44
302	Delaware	January-47	56.8%	0.3%	0.9%	3.1%	0.6%	38.3%	41
303	Colorado	January-47	66.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.8%	2.4%	27.3%	38
304	West Virginia	January-47	41.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	53.8%	42
305	Florida	January-47	57.0%	5.2%	0.6%	5.1%	2.5%	29.5%	40
307	Wyoming	January-47	30.3%	0.2%	0.3%	2.4%	1.3%	65.5%	44
308	Nebraska	January-55	17.4%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%	78.8%	45
309	Illinois	January-57	38.3%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.1%	57.9%	55
310	California	November-91	63.7%	0.7%	0.6%	3.1%	2.1%	29.9%	48
312	Illinois	January-47	54.9%	1.2%	0.5%	2.3%	1.3%	39.8%	37
313	Michigan	January-47	46.9%	1.2%	0.2%	3.2%	0.6%	47.8%	37
314	Missouri	January-47	58.5%	2.8%	0.5%	2.8%	1.5%	33.8%	32
315	New York	January-47	44.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%	0.7%	50.2%	44
316	Kansas	January-47	48.1%	3.0%	0.7%	2.1%	1.6%	44.6%	27
317	Indiana	January-47	55.0%	1.8%	0.4%	3.0%	1.3%	38.5%	39
318	Louisiana	January-57	37.0%	2.3%	0.2%	3.3%	2.4%	54.7%	42
319	Iowa	January-47	42.6%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%	52.3%	61

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	26.2%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	2.0%	69.6%	64
321	Florida	November-99	57.8%	3.5%	0.8%	4.7%	1.1%	32.3%	44
323	California	June-98	55.2%	0.5%	0.2%	4.4%	2.0%	37.6%	51
325	Texas	April-03	30.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%	63.9%	38
330	Ohio	March-96	47.3%	1.7%	0.3%	2.4%	1.0%	47.4%	41
331	Illinois	October-07	28.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.5%	0.5%	68.3%	19
334	Alabama	January-95	32.2%	3.3%	0.4%	2.9%	1.2%	60.0%	61
336	North Carolina	December-97	48.5%	3.9%	0.4%	3.5%	1.1%	42.6%	52
337	Louisiana	October-99	38.3%	2.4%	0.4%	2.2%	0.9%	55.8%	43
339	Massachusetts	May-01	41.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	55.7%	18
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	47.3%	4.2%	8.6%	12.7%	0.5%	26.7%	4
347	New York	October-99	72.0%	0.5%	0.4%	5.9%	0.7%	20.5%	35
351	Massachusetts	May-01	26.5%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.1%	70.7%	1
352	Florida	December-95	49.3%	1.9%	0.2%	4.2%	0.9%	43.5%	39
360	Washington	January-95	52.1%	0.3%	0.4%	2.6%	1.5%	43.2%	60
361	Texas	February-99	24.2%	1.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.3%	71.0%	39
385	Utah	March-09	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	74.0%	3
386	Florida	February-01	47.3%	4.2%	0.4%	3.3%	0.9%	43.9%	41
401	Rhode Island	January-47	59.7%	0.1%	1.1%	2.2%	0.5%	36.5%	27
402	Nebraska	January-47	42.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.9%	0.8%	53.9%	56
404	Georgia	January-47	63.7%	4.5%	0.5%	4.3%	3.1%	23.8%	41
405	Oklahoma	January-47	46.1%	3.2%	0.3%	4.0%	1.2%	45.2%	42
406	Montana	January-47	26.3%	0.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	70.5%	46
407	Florida	April-88	55.1%	3.8%	0.6%	4.8%	1.5%	34.3%	42
408	California	January-59	59.0%	1.9%	0.3%	2.5%	1.4%	34.8%	47
409	Texas	November-82	32.8%	5.1%	0.6%	2.3%	1.4%	57.9%	37
410	Maryland	October-91	60.4%	0.1%	1.2%	3.1%	0.8%	34.3%	43
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	50.3%	0.1%	1.4%	3.3%	1.1%	43.9%	35
413	Massachusetts	January-47	55.7%	0.2%	1.1%	2.0%	0.5%	40.6%	35
414	Wisconsin	January-47	56.4%	1.1%	0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	38.0%	30
415	California	January-47	53.7%	1.1%	0.3%	2.6%	1.6%	40.7%	51
417	Missouri	January-50	32.1%	2.8%	0.4%	1.9%	0.9%	61.8%	50
419	Ohio	January-47	37.7%	4.7%	0.5%	1.7%	1.4%	54.1%	64
423	Tennessee	September-95	47.5%	2.7%	0.7%	3.7%	1.0%	44.4%	49
424	California	August-06	43.4%	1.7%	1.2%	3.2%	0.4%	50.0%	38
425	Washington	April-97	63.1%	0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	2.4%	31.0%	35
430	Texas	February-03	9.2%	39.5%	7.9%	0.1%	3.4%	39.8%	11
432	Texas	April-03	36.1%	2.8%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	57.1%	27
434	Virginia	June-01	48.2%	0.3%	0.9%	3.7%	0.9%	45.9%	33
435	Utah	September-97	31.5%	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.0%	64.8%	53
440	Ohio	August-97	48.2%	1.4%	0.2%	2.1%	0.6%	47.5%	39
443	Maryland	June-97	51.8%	0.1%	0.4%	3.7%	0.3%	43.7%	44
469	Texas	July-99	53.9%	0.5%	0.5%	3.0%	1.1%	41.0%	43
478	Georgia	August-00	40.5%	4.3%	0.4%	3.7%	1.1%	49.9%	42
479	Arkansas	January-02	40.5%	3.0%	0.5%	2.7%	0.8%	52.5%	39
480	Arizona	March-99	74.6%	0.3%	0.8%	4.2%	1.2%	18.8%	34
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	41.5%	0.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.2%	54.7%	52
501	Arkansas	January-47	45.4%	3.4%	0.3%	2.3%	2.1%	46.4%	36
502	Kentucky	January-47	49.5%	4.3%	0.6%	2.7%	2.3%	40.6%	36
503	Oregon	January-47	60.9%	0.3%	0.3%	3.1%	1.8%	33.6%	49
504	Louisiana	January-47	50.2%	4.2%	0.4%	4.0%	2.0%	39.2%	32
505	New Mexico	January-47	61.6%	0.3%	0.6%	3.3%	1.7%	32.4%	33
507	Minnesota	January-54	23.5%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	0.6%	71.9%	83
508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.8%	0.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.1%	34.5%	39
509	Washington	January-57	49.8%	0.6%	0.4%	2.5%	1.4%	45.2%	54

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510	California	September-91	51.1%	2.1%	0.4%	2.7%	1.8%	41.9%	42
512	Texas	January-47	60.0%	2.9%	0.4%	2.5%	2.1%	32.2%	44
513	Ohio	January-47	57.6%	0.4%	0.2%	2.8%	1.2%	37.7%	32
515	Iowa	January-47	53.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	1.2%	42.5%	55
516	New York	January-51	58.2%	0.2%	0.8%	3.4%	0.9%	36.6%	40
517	Michigan	January-47	38.2%	0.9%	0.3%	2.0%	1.1%	57.4%	55
518	New York	January-47	49.2%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	0.8%	45.2%	46
520	Arizona	March-95	60.5%	0.2%	0.6%	3.6%	1.2%	34.0%	42
530	California	November-97	42.8%	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	53.0%	53
540	Virginia	July-95	52.5%	0.1%	0.9%	2.8%	1.2%	42.6%	52
541	Oregon	November-95	39.2%	0.4%	1.4%	2.1%	1.1%	55.9%	60
551	New Jersey	December-01	74.3%	0.2%	1.0%	3.5%	0.2%	20.8%	16
559	California	November-98	47.3%	1.4%	0.4%	2.6%	2.1%	46.2%	38
561	Florida	May-96	59.6%	4.3%	0.8%	4.6%	2.2%	28.5%	40
562	California	January-97	50.7%	0.2%	0.5%	3.3%	2.7%	42.7%	50
563	Iowa	March-01	37.4%	1.3%	0.3%	2.1%	0.6%	58.3%	53
567	Ohio	January-02	19.0%	2.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	77.6%	30
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	44.3%	0.8%	1.8%	2.4%	0.8%	49.9%	50
571	Virginia	March-00	64.7%	0.0%	0.6%	3.6%	0.6%	30.4%	39
573	Missouri	January-96	31.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	65.3%	45
574	Indiana	January-02	42.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	52.7%	38
575	New Mexico	October-07	34.5%	1.5%	0.4%	2.3%	0.8%	60.6%	38
580	Oklahoma	November-97	18.1%	2.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%	77.5%	51
585	New York	November-01	58.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	36.7%	32
586	Michigan	September-01	43.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.4%	0.5%	53.5%	34
601	Mississippi	January-47	33.8%	2.1%	0.5%	2.5%	2.9%	58.2%	49
602	Arizona	January-47	65.9%	0.3%	0.6%	3.4%	1.1%	28.7%	34
603	New Hampshire	January-47	47.2%	0.1%	2.1%	1.8%	0.8%	47.9%	47
605	South Dakota	January-47	23.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%	1.3%	72.8%	78
606	Kentucky	January-55	28.7%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	65.9%	43
607	New York	January-54	39.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	56.5%	29
608	Wisconsin	January-55	41.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	53.8%	74
609	New Jersey	January-57	56.1%	0.2%	0.5%	2.5%	0.6%	40.1%	43
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.6%	0.2%	2.0%	2.4%	0.7%	37.0%	54
612	Minnesota	January-47	63.7%	0.1%	0.3%	2.6%	1.8%	31.5%	41
614	Ohio	January-47	56.0%	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	1.8%	37.5%	35
615	Tennessee	January-54	56.2%	4.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.6%	34.2%	39
616	Michigan	January-47	50.3%	0.6%	0.5%	2.5%	0.7%	45.4%	43
617	Massachusetts	January-47	63.0%	0.1%	1.8%	3.6%	1.0%	30.6%	36
618	Illinois	January-47	34.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	1.3%	61.2%	54
619	California	January-82	57.4%	1.1%	0.4%	3.3%	2.2%	35.7%	48
620	Kansas	February-01	19.4%	2.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	75.3%	62
623	Arizona	March-99	72.5%	0.7%	0.8%	4.7%	2.0%	19.4%	30
626	California	June-97	54.5%	0.5%	0.6%	3.0%	1.8%	39.6%	50
630	Illinois	August-96	51.7%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	0.8%	42.7%	33
631	New York	November-99	52.7%	0.2%	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%	42.9%	39
636	Missouri	May-99	40.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%	55.2%	30
641	Iowa	July-00	28.1%	1.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	68.0%	62
646	New York	July-99	81.2%	0.3%	0.6%	4.8%	0.8%	12.3%	39
650	California	August-97	46.8%	2.4%	0.4%	2.3%	1.3%	46.8%	42
651	Minnesota	July-98	67.4%	0.1%	0.8%	2.7%	1.2%	27.8%	46
657	California	September-08	51.9%	0.0%	8.3%	0.9%	0.0%	38.9%	14
660	Missouri	October-97	15.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	81.6%	49
661	California	February-99	50.1%	1.1%	0.4%	2.7%	2.2%	43.5%	54
662	Mississippi	April-99	28.0%	1.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.7%	66.3%	58
670	Northern Mariana Is.	July-97	54.5%	0.0%	10.7%	4.4%	0.0%	30.4%	3
671	Guam	July-97	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	64.8%	7
678	Georgia	January-98	53.1%	2.0%	1.2%	5.0%	1.4%	37.3%	49
681	West Virginia	March-09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4
682	Texas	October-00	54.4%	0.6%	0.5%	3.1%	2.5%	38.9%	29

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684	American Samoa	October-04	87.9%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.0%	6.5%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	20.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	77.0%	62
702	Nevada	January-47	68.2%	0.7%	0.3%	5.9%	0.9%	24.0%	38
703	Virginia	January-47	69.7%	0.1%	0.7%	3.2%	0.6%	25.8%	42
704	North Carolina	January-47	54.6%	4.4%	0.5%	3.5%	1.7%	35.2%	44
706	Georgia	May-92	44.3%	2.9%	0.6%	2.7%	1.8%	47.6%	75
707	California	January-59	44.9%	2.1%	0.3%	1.8%	1.7%	49.1%	46
708	Illinois	November-89	42.6%	0.2%	1.4%	2.4%	0.8%	52.6%	32
712	Iowa	January-47	18.3%	3.5%	2.6%	1.1%	0.4%	74.0%	98
713	Texas	January-47	60.0%	2.6%	0.7%	2.7%	1.2%	32.9%	40
714	California	January-51	58.1%	0.5%	0.5%	3.3%	2.4%	35.2%	52
715	Wisconsin	January-47	29.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	67.4%	92
716	New York	January-47	53.4%	1.1%	1.2%	2.8%	0.9%	40.7%	34
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	57.3%	0.4%	0.9%	2.2%	1.0%	38.3%	41
718	New York	September-84	64.9%	0.1%	1.0%	4.5%	1.3%	28.2%	36
719	Colorado	March-88	50.3%	0.1%	0.4%	3.0%	1.4%	44.8%	47
720	Colorado	June-98	74.0%	0.6%	0.7%	3.8%	1.5%	19.4%	31
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	39.9%	0.2%	0.5%	2.4%	0.6%	56.3%	56
727	Florida	July-98	59.1%	1.2%	0.9%	3.6%	2.9%	32.3%	39
731	Tennessee	February-01	30.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.7%	0.9%	63.9%	38
732	New Jersey	June-97	53.9%	0.4%	0.7%	3.2%	0.7%	41.0%	37
734	Michigan	December-97	46.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.9%	0.6%	50.8%	48
740	Ohio	December-97	36.9%	2.0%	0.2%	1.8%	0.9%	58.1%	47
754	Florida	August-01	67.9%	0.1%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%	26.8%	11
757	Virginia	July-96	64.1%	0.1%	0.8%	3.4%	1.1%	30.6%	31
760	California	March-97	52.3%	1.2%	0.5%	3.2%	2.2%	40.7%	62
762	Georgia	May-06	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.4%	12
763	Minnesota	February-00	62.2%	0.0%	0.6%	3.1%	1.1%	32.9%	48
765	Indiana	February-97	32.2%	1.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	64.0%	57
769	Mississippi	March-05	18.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	78.0%	17
770	Georgia	August-95	55.3%	7.9%	0.4%	3.5%	2.2%	30.8%	41
772	Florida	February-02	52.9%	3.4%	0.4%	4.3%	3.0%	36.0%	36
773	Illinois	October-96	53.1%	0.4%	0.8%	4.7%	0.7%	40.4%	35
774	Massachusetts	May-01	35.6%	0.0%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	61.3%	31
775	Nevada	December-98	48.1%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	1.7%	46.4%	40
779	Illinois	March-07	36.6%	0.1%	8.4%	4.5%	0.3%	50.2%	19
781	Massachusetts	September-97	47.6%	0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	0.5%	48.4%	35
785	Kansas	July-97	23.8%	3.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	69.9%	58
786	Florida	March-98	67.7%	0.7%	0.9%	6.2%	1.2%	23.4%	39
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	62.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	1.3%	33.0%	12
801	Utah	January-47	68.8%	0.7%	0.4%	2.8%	1.6%	25.6%	32
802	Vermont	January-47	45.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	51.1%	31
803	South Carolina	January-47	48.9%	4.9%	0.3%	3.5%	1.8%	40.6%	55
804	Virginia	June-73	60.1%	0.1%	1.2%	4.0%	1.2%	33.4%	33
805	California	January-57	49.3%	0.8%	0.6%	2.0%	2.3%	45.0%	57
806	Texas	January-57	27.0%	2.5%	0.3%	2.2%	1.6%	66.6%	51
808	Hawaii	January-57	55.9%	0.2%	0.4%	3.0%	3.7%	36.8%	16
810	Michigan	December-93	37.4%	0.3%	0.4%	2.0%	1.9%	58.0%	37
812	Indiana	January-47	37.5%	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%	1.5%	57.1%	55
813	Florida	January-53	61.5%	1.1%	1.0%	3.6%	2.5%	30.3%	40
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	41.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%	55.2%	51
815	Illinois	January-47	42.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.9%	53.6%	61
816	Missouri	January-47	48.8%	2.5%	0.5%	2.8%	1.4%	44.0%	44
817	Texas	January-53	50.9%	1.5%	0.5%	2.9%	2.8%	41.4%	47
818	California	January-84	57.6%	0.9%	0.5%	3.3%	1.7%	36.0%	50
828	North Carolina	March-98	45.1%	1.9%	0.7%	2.9%	1.9%	47.4%	44
830	Texas	July-97	21.6%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	75.3%	50
831	California	July-98	45.3%	2.5%	0.7%	2.1%	1.9%	47.6%	40
832	Texas	January-99	62.0%	0.0%	0.4%	5.2%	1.0%	31.4%	38
843	South Carolina	March-98	45.9%	2.9%	0.4%	3.3%	2.1%	45.3%	48

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845	New York	June-00	47.9%	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.0%	45.6%	49
847	Illinois	January-96	59.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	36.1%	34
848	New Jersey	December-01	52.7%	0.0%	0.1%	3.1%	0.5%	43.7%	20
850	Florida	June-97	42.9%	4.5%	1.0%	4.4%	1.2%	45.9%	52
856	New Jersey	June-99	47.3%	0.3%	0.5%	3.2%	0.6%	48.1%	40
857	Massachusetts	May-01	44.1%	0.0%	1.1%	3.1%	1.0%	50.7%	27
858	California	June-99	55.3%	2.2%	0.5%	2.8%	2.1%	37.0%	38
859	Kentucky	April-00	44.3%	1.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.6%	50.8%	45
860	Connecticut	August-95	49.9%	1.2%	0.5%	2.1%	1.0%	45.3%	32
862	New Jersey	December-01	54.2%	0.2%	0.3%	4.1%	0.6%	40.6%	30
863	Florida	September-99	44.7%	1.1%	1.0%	3.3%	1.9%	48.0%	39
864	South Carolina	December-95	49.4%	3.5%	1.2%	3.6%	1.6%	40.6%	36
865	Tennessee	November-99	54.2%	4.4%	0.8%	3.6%	1.6%	35.5%	33
870	Arkansas	April-97	25.3%	2.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	70.0%	46
901	Tennessee	January-47	61.5%	4.0%	0.7%	4.5%	1.6%	27.7%	32
903	Texas	November-90	36.3%	4.1%	0.8%	2.4%	2.3%	54.2%	63
904	Florida	July-65	56.1%	4.3%	0.7%	4.0%	2.3%	32.6%	41
906	Michigan	March-61	16.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	82.0%	25
907	Alaska	January-57	28.2%	0.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.7%	66.5%	36
908	New Jersey	November-90	46.7%	0.2%	0.4%	2.2%	1.1%	49.3%	42
909	California	November-92	58.6%	0.9%	0.7%	3.9%	2.1%	33.8%	53
910	North Carolina	November-93	43.1%	1.8%	0.7%	3.8%	1.6%	49.0%	43
912	Georgia	January-54	39.3%	4.3%	1.3%	3.4%	1.6%	50.1%	51
913	Kansas	January-47	54.1%	1.5%	0.4%	2.7%	1.9%	39.3%	39
914	New York	January-47	52.2%	0.2%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%	43.2%	41
915	Texas	January-47	57.6%	2.1%	0.2%	4.8%	6.0%	29.3%	30
916	California	January-47	59.3%	0.9%	0.3%	3.0%	2.3%	34.2%	48
917	New York	January-92	58.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%	0.3%	38.7%	32
918	Oklahoma	January-53	38.7%	2.9%	0.3%	1.9%	1.2%	55.0%	63
919	North Carolina	January-54	55.2%	3.9%	0.7%	3.2%	1.9%	35.0%	42
920	Wisconsin	July-97	36.6%	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	59.7%	67
925	California	March-98	45.1%	2.1%	0.4%	2.0%	2.1%	48.3%	40
928	Arizona	June-01	44.2%	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%	0.6%	51.3%	50
931	Tennessee	September-97	39.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%	55.7%	45
936	Texas	February-00	29.5%	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%	65.3%	37
937	Ohio	September-96	41.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	0.7%	54.6%	42
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	39.4%	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.9%	55.7%	6
940	Texas	May-97	29.1%	1.6%	0.2%	2.0%	4.4%	62.7%	54
941	Florida	May-95	55.1%	1.5%	1.0%	3.9%	2.0%	36.5%	41
947	Michigan	September-02	86.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.7%	5
949	California	April-98	58.9%	1.1%	0.7%	3.1%	2.0%	34.3%	47
951	California	July-04	66.4%	0.9%	0.5%	4.3%	2.2%	25.7%	47
952	Minnesota	February-00	58.8%	0.2%	0.4%	2.2%	1.2%	37.1%	45
954	Florida	September-95	56.1%	5.2%	0.7%	4.5%	2.0%	31.5%	41
956	Texas	July-97	47.6%	2.8%	0.2%	4.5%	2.8%	42.1%	34
970	Colorado	April-95	43.6%	0.2%	0.3%	2.3%	1.3%	52.3%	61
971	Oregon	October-00	55.5%	2.2%	0.1%	3.0%	0.8%	38.5%	26
972	Texas	September-96	53.0%	1.5%	0.7%	2.5%	2.1%	40.2%	45
973	New Jersey	June-97	56.8%	0.2%	0.9%	3.5%	0.8%	37.8%	44
978	Massachusetts	September-97	48.4%	0.1%	1.2%	2.8%	0.6%	46.9%	39
979	Texas	February-00	28.3%	1.5%	0.4%	1.4%	1.6%	66.7%	40
980	North Carolina	April-01	56.3%	1.8%	0.2%	3.8%	2.6%	35.3%	21
985	Louisiana	February-01	39.2%	2.0%	0.8%	2.6%	1.2%	54.2%	37
989	Michigan	April-01	27.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	68.4%	52

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 2009. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,512	165	1,775	37	1,564	63	426	6
202	3,142	145	630	31	1,179	74	229	6
203	2,590	123	2,159	28	1,670	72	351	7
205	1,723	118	1,556	31	1,561	79	634	12
206	2,249	103	1,194	28	1,409	60	111	5
207	1,543	55	2,557	46	1,057	34	621	7
208	1,775	83	2,216	44	1,167	87	789	16
209	1,494	56	1,836	32	1,225	67	512	9
210	1,963	97	954	24	1,754	107	251	7
212	5,613	428	1,285	26	66	4	0	5
213	1,098	88	949	41	653	53	459	6
214	2,337	123	1,299	39	2,413	130	165	6
215	3,315	208	1,585	32	1,352	76	348	7
216	1,415	59	1,239	23	969	84	368	7
217	1,105	30	3,234	36	980	39	549	10
218	710	27	3,074	60	561	23	719	8
219	688	29	1,061	21	671	38	292	9
224	360	9	509	23	468	33	255	7
225	908	70	693	26	748	54	379	9
228	384	29	840	18	369	31	332	10
229	646	45	1,413	26	506	54	1,156	9
231	658	25	2,126	27	511	38	558	9
234	42	1	104	12	19	1	79	3
239	964	110	590	18	775	48	390	7
240	1,105	83	1,266	38	1,217	73	374	8
248	1,996	132	2,328	32	1,421	39	335	6
251	688	56	1,023	30	669	47	456	10
252	1,203	111	2,043	24	656	65	463	12
253	1,521	83	1,138	26	936	51	130	5
254	632	60	1,796	26	730	45	538	13
256	1,355	78	1,706	29	1,778	73	1,179	11
260	724	23	1,071	21	559	20	514	8
262	1,247	50	1,895	30	748	28	343	9
267	1,080	116	2,163	37	1,321	148	643	7
269	784	30	1,457	33	640	51	434	13
270	1,366	73	3,500	39	935	46	931	12
276	391	42	947	24	262	21	220	12
281	2,617	185	2,462	35	1,464	84	142	6
301	3,204	141	1,913	34	1,330	45	202	7
302	1,810	95	1,359	29	841	50	208	7
303	3,704	173	1,592	27	1,453	45	44	7
304	1,493	49	2,823	24	1,239	60	672	13
305	2,617	235	990	28	1,373	72	137	6
307	568	30	1,279	28	503	55	1,027	15
308	257	16	1,875	37	306	19	670	8
309	1,365	45	2,879	43	798	33	347	9
310	3,157	148	1,268	35	1,932	95	302	6
312	2,770	94	1,290	27	821	43	614	7
313	1,431	98	1,353	29	1,333	92	778	6
314	1,980	101	1,253	21	1,583	70	304	7
315	1,388	58	2,392	34	1,221	50	319	7
316	572	23	911	15	611	28	91	9
317	2,032	113	1,915	29	1,538	81	177	7
318	1,067	105	1,920	29	1,034	82	1,023	10
319	1,166	47	1,800	52	618	27	383	7
320	598	28	2,222	53	393	18	385	9
321	902	70	643	32	847	51	221	7
323	1,838	120	1,581	37	1,817	171	614	6
325	406	16	1,074	23	374	32	295	12
330	1,844	81	2,388	29	1,719	99	583	10

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	28	1	59	13	38	5	104	6
334	985	81	2,019	44	905	84	1,324	14
336	1,803	121	2,026	42	1,192	97	323	9
337	910	61	1,448	30	874	42	964	9
339	82	2	166	14	102	3	84	4
340	57	36	50	1	113	10	46	3
347	1,105	58	439	29	2,735	256	655	6
351	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	1
352	1,140	108	1,180	25	1,095	84	560	9
360	2,265	114	2,447	49	1,433	69	453	7
361	569	24	1,227	26	673	47	1,164	10
385	13	0	27	2	0	0	10	1
386	681	49	744	30	642	42	355	8
401	2,147	70	1,452	18	935	46	238	6
402	1,861	42	3,165	43	1,206	97	663	11
404	2,088	152	804	31	2,155	135	174	7
405	1,474	72	1,905	28	1,221	160	480	12
406	929	41	3,370	37	750	66	1,135	8
407	1,974	210	1,434	30	1,551	91	313	7
408	2,693	116	1,550	34	1,542	66	337	6
409	531	36	1,020	23	576	41	303	9
410	3,509	198	1,642	33	1,180	43	142	5
412	1,784	157	1,990	26	1,249	41	337	6
413	1,779	60	1,489	24	690	28	187	8
414	1,298	48	941	19	958	61	233	7
415	2,379	120	2,062	38	1,284	56	193	6
417	835	43	2,498	38	800	53	586	8
419	1,473	47	2,781	51	1,286	75	750	11
423	1,253	111	1,576	36	1,315	92	594	11
424	216	9	274	32	155	19	153	6
425	2,124	81	1,325	28	961	42	102	5
430	1	0	47	6	4	1	18	4
432	397	14	986	19	404	36	265	6
434	743	63	912	20	572	39	290	10
435	635	25	1,468	36	483	29	773	15
440	1,443	62	1,883	29	1,089	50	336	8
442	0	0	93	1	0	0	0	0
443	1,540	120	2,075	34	1,803	116	736	7
469	687	21	923	36	734	58	149	6
475	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
478	623	52	837	27	567	45	577	11
479	667	37	1,205	27	673	53	468	7
480	2,143	110	710	23	1,290	84	125	7
484	1,447	67	2,759	41	921	53	359	10
501	1,236	39	1,491	24	906	72	531	9
502	1,287	77	1,433	26	1,177	59	411	8
503	2,850	161	2,085	41	1,758	77	182	6
504	1,220	92	967	21	983	87	341	7
505	1,487	62	858	19	1,200	82	349	11
507	766	28	3,502	71	585	43	597	10
508	3,099	155	2,115	30	1,373	46	254	6
509	1,693	83	1,870	41	1,177	63	682	10
510	1,976	111	1,672	29	1,440	72	494	6
512	2,380	82	1,435	32	1,587	81	293	9
513	2,038	78	1,456	23	1,418	91	408	7
515	1,504	44	1,419	42	714	25	337	10
516	1,809	146	1,200	31	1,573	50	471	6
517	990	49	1,925	43	770	44	400	10
518	1,494	89	1,912	36	1,152	49	285	6
520	1,535	70	894	30	1,102	85	331	8

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Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
530	1,684	60	2,557	40	955	42	421	9
540	1,562	74	1,463	39	1,328	79	752	10
541	1,535	92	2,891	45	1,178	52	869	12
551	28	1	15	11	166	9	39	5
559	1,410	63	1,953	28	1,249	82	241	6
561	1,751	139	776	29	1,201	62	260	6
562	1,442	97	1,392	36	1,284	83	448	6
563	598	35	1,283	45	394	20	241	7
567	119	1	804	22	120	7	169	8
570	1,509	97	2,389	37	1,271	46	632	11
571	433	23	264	31	730	42	263	6
573	891	49	2,962	33	888	35	636	9
574	669	26	963	26	564	25	496	9
575	534	28	1,411	27	520	41	432	10
580	545	32	3,687	34	626	40	1,302	15
585	1,518	33	1,165	22	980	37	216	8
586	793	65	961	26	814	24	532	6
601	1,227	85	2,941	32	1,218	98	1,088	13
602	2,435	87	769	23	1,564	119	384	7
603	2,212	88	2,597	34	1,130	37	660	9
605	770	39	3,432	68	630	48	862	9
606	763	25	2,169	29	681	47	1,134	13
607	691	21	1,601	22	620	22	264	6
608	1,204	40	1,900	58	961	36	691	13
609	1,870	88	1,632	32	1,502	64	509	7
610	3,032	140	2,155	41	1,324	35	195	8
612	1,230	49	853	33	1,362	53	169	6
614	2,122	99	1,667	27	1,407	71	262	6
615	2,058	121	1,661	28	1,550	79	204	8
616	1,074	45	1,145	29	849	52	238	11
617	3,370	229	1,902	28	1,466	49	250	5
618	1,030	43	2,862	39	1,013	53	571	12
619	1,737	97	1,078	35	1,718	100	409	6
620	607	34	3,125	48	448	26	960	12
623	854	55	283	20	578	37	67	7
626	1,581	86	1,319	36	1,338	76	302	6
630	2,424	120	1,849	24	1,550	61	1,080	6
631	1,986	143	2,264	30	1,262	50	199	6
636	870	46	1,494	20	413	16	198	7
641	907	25	2,356	50	338	20	658	11
646	1,817	82	379	33	2,409	167	261	6
650	1,929	104	2,246	29	866	32	217	6
651	1,647	67	824	38	819	31	87	6
657	25	0	15	12	1	0	5	2
660	321	28	2,738	36	301	13	492	12
661	1,329	56	1,401	39	1,081	71	213	8
662	917	50	2,784	41	821	68	1,365	12
670	0	0	0	0	54	4	30	3
671	90	6	361	2	129	6	73	5
678	1,988	227	2,308	38	1,923	140	412	8
681	0	0	30	2	0	0	20	2
682	158	3	251	22	267	22	33	6
684	0	0	0	0	26	0	2	1
701	643	16	3,414	53	553	42	1,104	8
702	2,319	215	1,039	28	1,851	144	239	7
703	3,874	208	1,559	34	1,567	39	87	5
704	2,505	138	1,992	34	1,533	120	227	7
706	1,763	88	2,085	52	1,412	105	1,155	16
707	1,776	68	2,363	31	1,078	47	381	9
708	1,565	95	1,938	22	1,177	59	900	7

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Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
712	469	27	2,730	85	387	24	730	13
713	3,071	122	1,627	30	1,438	74	23	6
714	2,435	143	1,497	37	2,085	111	437	6
715	1,009	33	2,582	73	885	42	1,717	15
716	1,421	87	1,445	25	1,201	47	349	8
717	2,066	74	1,937	31	1,591	59	321	6
718	3,893	273	2,060	29	955	60	48	6
719	1,319	80	1,458	32	879	52	348	10
720	1,211	57	534	22	1,362	75	135	7
724	1,407	122	3,099	43	1,177	37	404	10
727	1,497	86	937	27	1,059	55	232	7
731	451	28	1,347	29	459	22	502	7
732	2,717	193	2,214	28	1,398	51	301	6
734	1,387	71	2,347	39	1,183	33	252	7
740	1,186	51	2,421	32	1,045	57	787	13
754	46	1	7	8	109	8	55	3
757	2,293	123	1,057	19	1,693	90	534	7
760	2,129	114	2,031	43	1,680	116	439	11
762	11	0	34	7	0	0	42	5
763	1,113	62	746	38	460	17	57	8
765	992	42	2,609	43	856	35	895	11
769	17	1	139	10	54	6	166	7
770	2,936	212	1,622	27	1,305	59	82	9
772	585	50	376	25	439	24	223	7
773	1,921	167	1,572	25	2,124	189	1,135	7
774	310	12	853	24	503	25	545	6
775	941	31	1,173	28	612	36	285	9
779	14	1	33	13	36	5	37	6
781	2,661	152	2,854	27	790	27	344	5
785	773	33	3,103	44	569	32	815	11
786	615	62	448	30	1,362	105	229	6
787	1,561	9	1,241	5	1,996	155	607	6
801	3,358	128	1,499	24	1,739	82	151	6
802	1,881	29	2,372	22	465	20	261	6
803	1,702	87	1,595	42	1,353	134	627	11
804	1,881	147	1,119	22	1,278	64	390	7
805	1,907	73	2,004	42	1,344	62	487	7
806	733	44	2,776	37	711	70	776	12
808	1,588	88	1,323	9	1,245	64	200	6
810	655	44	1,510	27	767	31	402	8
812	1,213	85	2,513	40	1,110	41	903	11
813	2,066	113	952	29	1,344	79	370	7
814	1,371	40	2,609	33	1,036	28	506	15
815	1,700	58	3,138	47	1,328	54	445	11
816	1,428	90	1,969	32	1,233	64	206	8
817	2,232	151	2,567	38	1,660	73	157	6
818	2,465	135	1,411	36	1,808	106	387	6
828	1,136	74	1,505	33	963	63	569	9
830	501	20	1,543	33	405	27	439	12
831	919	39	1,208	28	596	31	166	6
832	823	57	1,093	29	2,329	207	403	6
843	1,651	105	2,085	37	1,397	117	713	9
845	1,415	80	1,714	41	985	42	376	6
847	3,223	125	2,007	25	1,380	35	481	6
848	21	0	30	14	127	8	92	6
850	1,357	156	1,943	34	1,285	103	743	13
856	1,539	102	1,763	30	758	53	241	7
857	164	8	272	21	288	23	247	6
858	1,431	80	1,074	27	590	24	119	6
859	1,119	44	1,760	31	916	50	479	12

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
860	2,109	93	2,587	23	1,508	62	380	6
862	119	6	155	24	345	29	193	6
863	824	55	831	26	671	51	579	9
864	1,365	94	1,426	28	1,207	95	429	6
865	923	61	807	24	864	58	157	7
870	760	34	3,122	35	845	50	1,206	9
901	1,343	110	672	23	1,185	74	133	7
903	1,156	74	2,548	41	1,261	87	864	16
904	1,655	123	1,095	27	1,340	89	358	9
906	231	8	1,451	18	221	11	862	7
907	907	35	2,898	24	636	61	748	12
908	1,449	90	2,099	33	1,258	40	598	6
909	1,773	111	820	38	1,543	108	399	6
910	1,419	125	1,895	31	910	83	600	9
912	839	66	1,139	35	681	64	719	12
913	1,100	55	1,074	27	797	39	153	8
914	1,643	106	1,387	32	1,059	38	559	6
915	674	48	458	19	677	63	146	9
916	2,276	120	1,471	36	1,565	75	288	6
917	786	17	212	23	2,963	95	456	6
918	1,403	62	2,801	49	1,238	64	798	12
919	2,360	115	1,711	32	1,347	103	345	8
920	1,243	43	2,108	48	1,052	48	1,147	14
925	1,601	74	1,982	27	877	33	283	6
928	1,085	33	1,411	35	761	57	640	11
931	689	31	1,524	33	825	40	474	9
936	514	17	1,176	24	446	31	241	8
937	1,448	49	2,608	30	1,178	64	515	10
939	0	0	7	1	110	5	149	5
940	513	38	1,689	39	467	31	391	12
941	992	70	626	28	702	39	319	8
947	3	0	20	4	575	0	31	1
949	1,765	104	1,082	34	936	38	137	6
951	1,334	84	688	36	1,359	90	262	6
952	1,339	52	919	37	390	14	45	6
954	2,146	185	1,234	31	1,591	86	256	6
956	894	43	893	21	1,362	170	653	10
970	1,336	73	1,989	42	981	52	729	14
971	143	6	217	20	246	15	53	6
972	3,175	155	2,487	36	808	34	92	6
973	3,005	198	2,164	34	1,399	69	248	7
978	2,450	166	2,880	30	1,060	41	306	6
979	494	17	1,059	24	413	29	400	10
980	129	4	95	15	175	16	96	6
985	672	41	1,134	25	636	45	545	10
989	804	29	2,503	37	764	45	958	13

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 2009.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 2009

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	1,157	10,741	10.77	2,113	8,711	24.26
Alaska	0	970	0.00	40	485	8.25
Arizona	1,730	11,672	14.82	2,405	7,104	33.85
Arkansas	712	5,962	11.94	702	4,149	16.92
California	15,281	95,520	16.00	17,138	45,758	37.45
Colorado	1,841	12,697	14.50	1,675	5,993	27.95
Connecticut	1,466	10,192	14.38	1,484	4,124	35.98
Delaware	608	3,356	18.12	446	1,125	39.64
District of Columbia	446	4,020	11.09	676	1,507	44.86
Florida	6,897	40,831	16.89	7,891	24,521	32.18
Georgia	2,542	21,228	11.97	3,431	12,140	28.26
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	155	3,129	4.95	436	1,529	28.52
Idaho	440	3,357	13.11	481	1,954	24.62
Illinois	7,234	36,619	19.75	5,631	18,997	29.64
Indiana	2,010	15,444	13.01	1,953	8,246	23.68
Iowa	639	6,004	10.64	981	4,610	21.28
Kansas	875	7,755	11.28	1,088	3,950	27.54
Kentucky	1,077	11,922	9.03	1,355	6,165	21.98
Louisiana	1,258	10,717	11.74	2,019	7,011	28.80
Maine	615	3,148	19.54	559	1,743	32.07
Maryland	2,645	17,136	15.44	2,806	7,429	37.77
Massachusetts	4,488	28,224	15.90	3,118	8,948	34.85
Michigan	4,712	29,312	16.08	4,608	15,539	29.65
Minnesota	1,821	14,263	12.77	1,505	7,004	21.49
Mississippi	858	7,935	10.81	845	4,715	17.92
Missouri	2,228	17,720	12.57	2,087	7,952	26.24
Montana	317	2,104	15.07	161	1,274	12.64
Nebraska	413	3,954	10.45	480	2,669	17.98
Nevada	776	5,444	14.25	1,383	3,161	43.75
New Hampshire	827	4,924	16.80	533	1,847	28.86
New Jersey	4,813	26,666	18.05	3,979	11,829	33.64
New Mexico	400	3,356	11.92	866	2,366	36.60
New York	8,953	46,959	19.07	11,485	23,907	48.04
North Carolina	3,235	22,185	14.58	3,461	10,105	34.25
North Dakota	76	1,373	5.54	122	796	15.33
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	4,125	30,635	13.46	4,210	15,447	27.25
Oklahoma	1,011	8,619	11.73	1,434	5,157	27.81
Oregon	1,270	8,888	14.29	1,465	4,439	33.00
Pennsylvania	6,789	39,190	17.32	6,025	15,771	38.20
Puerto Rico	246	2,626	9.37	985	3,083	31.95
Rhode Island	377	3,766	10.01	405	1,244	32.56
South Carolina	1,511	9,144	16.52	1,584	6,103	25.95
South Dakota	117	1,504	7.78	168	1,225	13.71
Tennessee	2,199	13,936	15.78	2,669	8,616	30.98
Texas	7,218	57,037	12.65	12,245	32,199	38.03
Utah	1,421	6,304	22.54	800	3,013	26.55
Vermont	376	3,677	10.23	331	755	43.84
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	3,107	18,286	16.99	3,747	10,523	35.61
Washington	2,137	18,058	11.83	2,417	7,864	30.73
West Virginia	613	3,686	16.63	584	1,995	29.27
Wisconsin	1,524	12,760	11.94	1,349	8,123	16.61
Wyoming	158	1,150	13.74	75	817	9.18
Totals	117,744	786,105	14.98	130,436	405,737	32.15

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar.

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

NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9**Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of June 30, 2009**

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers			Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
		Assigned to End-users ¹	Total Numbers ¹	Percent Utilized				
Incumbent LEC	263	7,177,316	11,370,000	63.1%	43,350,000	16.6%	46.6%	31,980,000
Cellular/PCS	571	91,379,434	124,081,000	73.6%	195,520,000	46.7%	26.9%	71,439,000
CLEC	1,367	51,558,490	95,605,000	53.9%	441,630,000	11.7%	42.3%	346,025,000
Total	2,201	150,125,165	231,069,000	65.0%	680,530,000	22.1%	42.9%	449,461,000

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 November 02, 2009.

NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

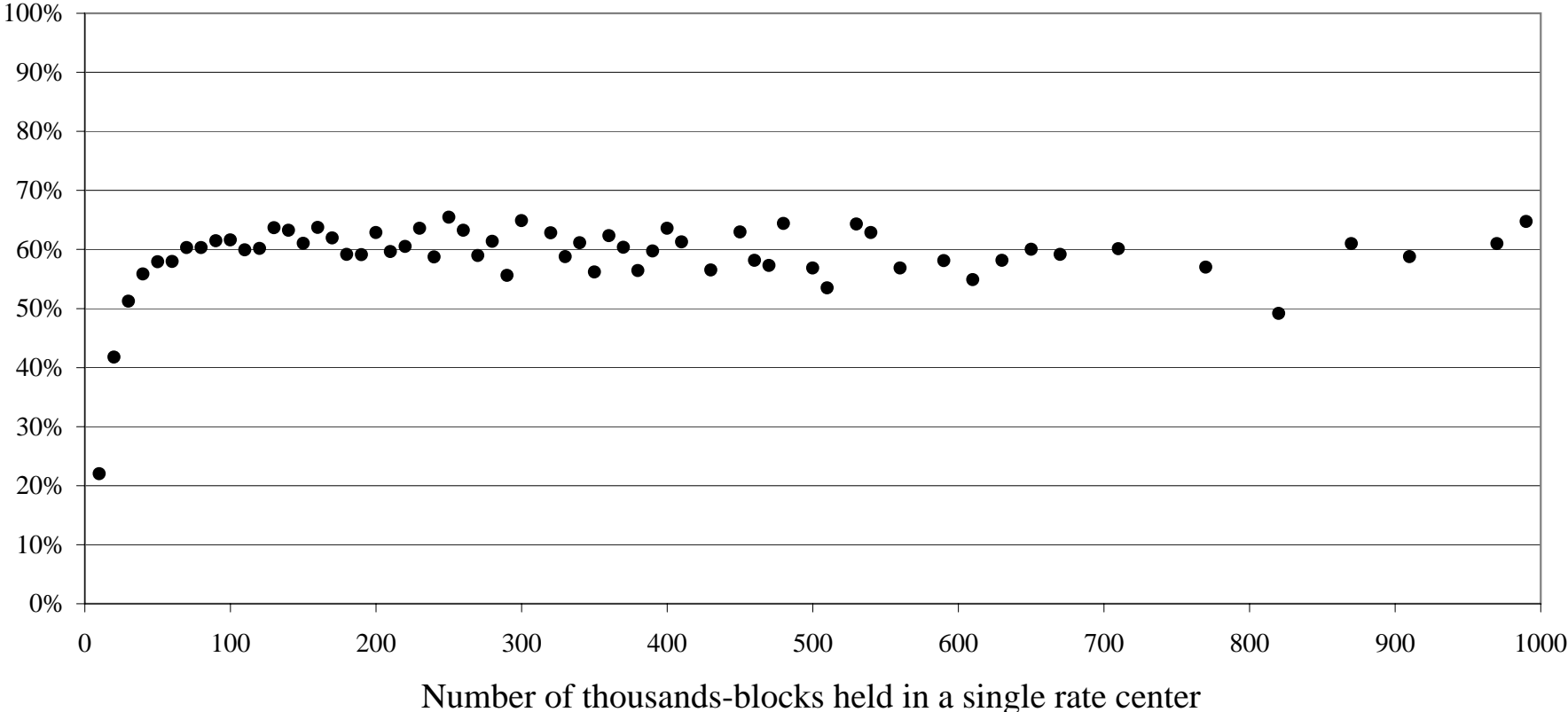
Table 10**Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2009**

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	3,883	1,193	743	532	5	623	6,980	697
	55.6%	17.1%	10.6%	7.6%	0.1%	8.9%	100.0%	
900	361	10	1	1	0	517	890	88
	40.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	58.1%	100.0%	

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

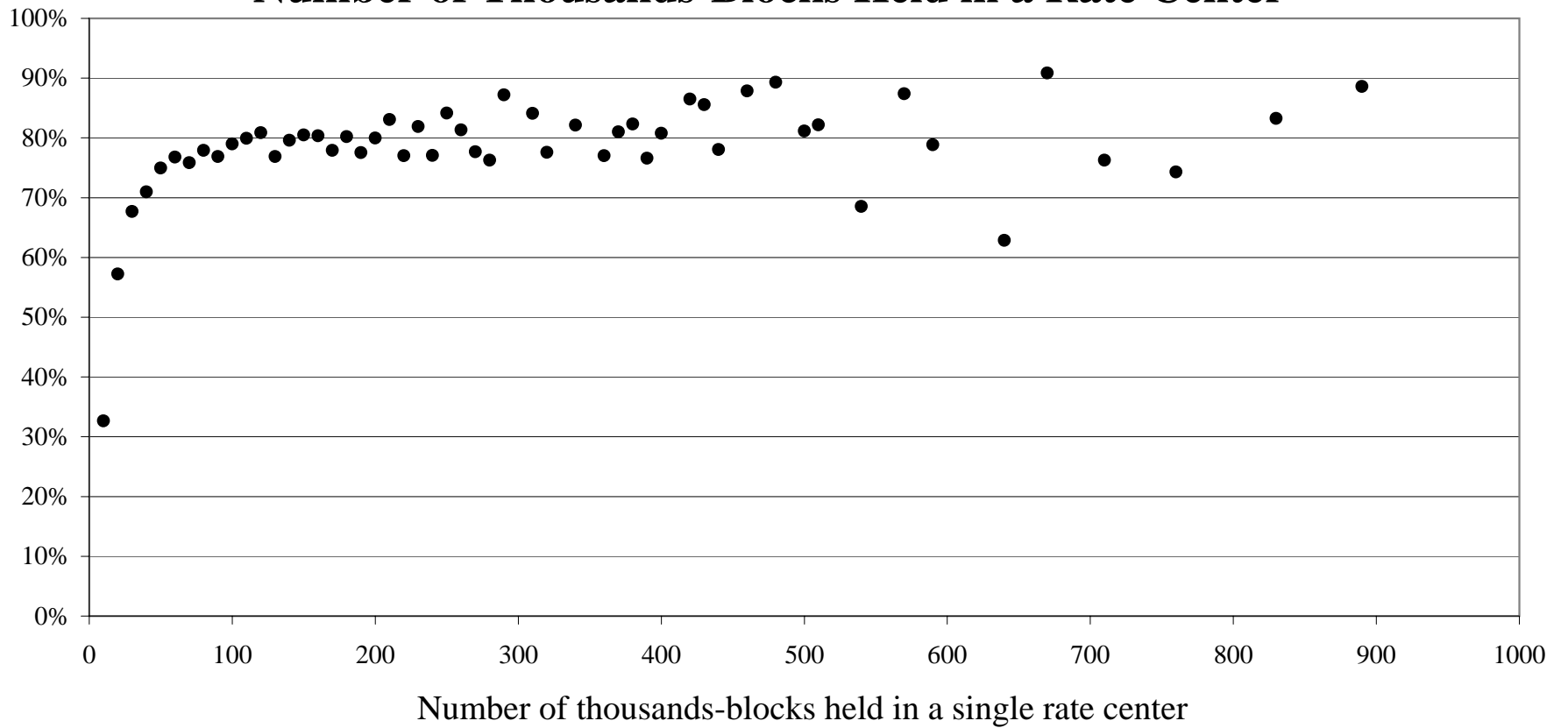
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November 02, 2009.

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



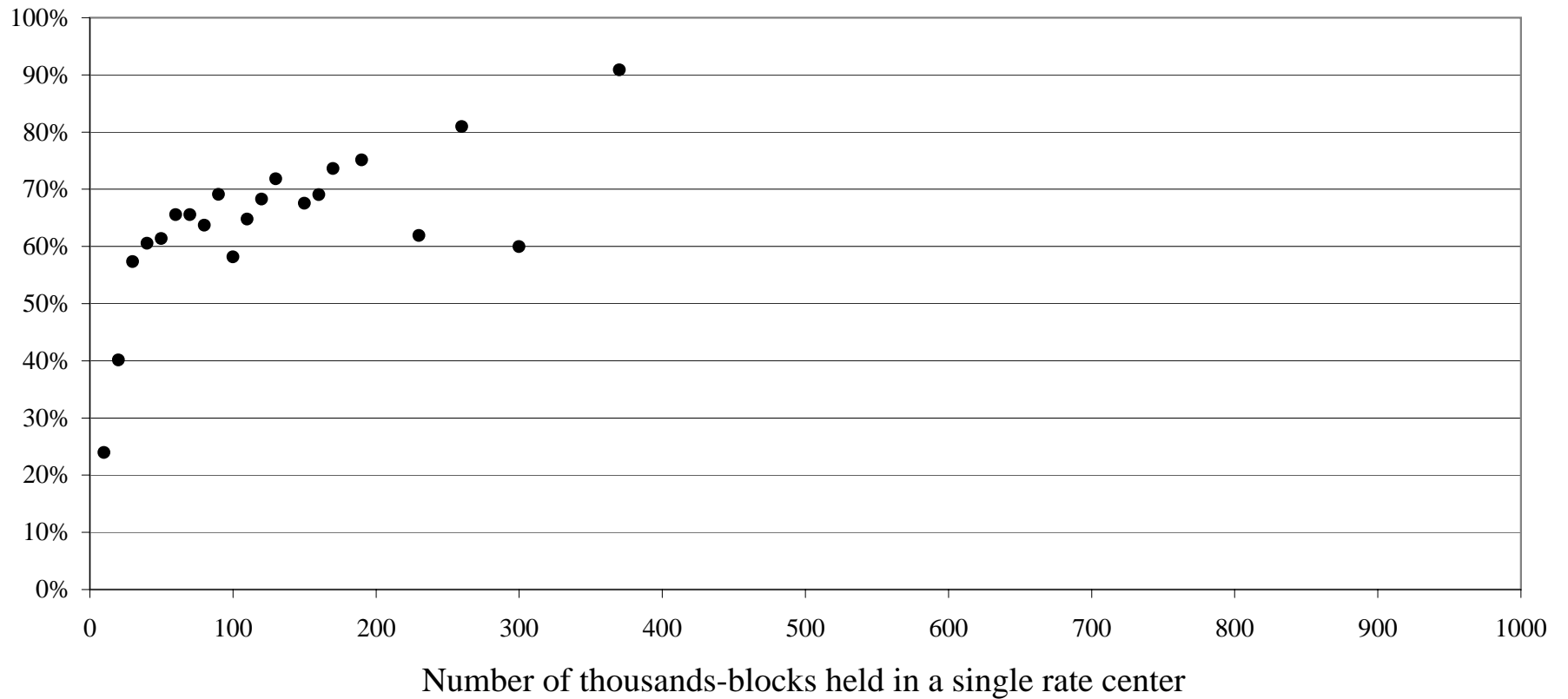
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



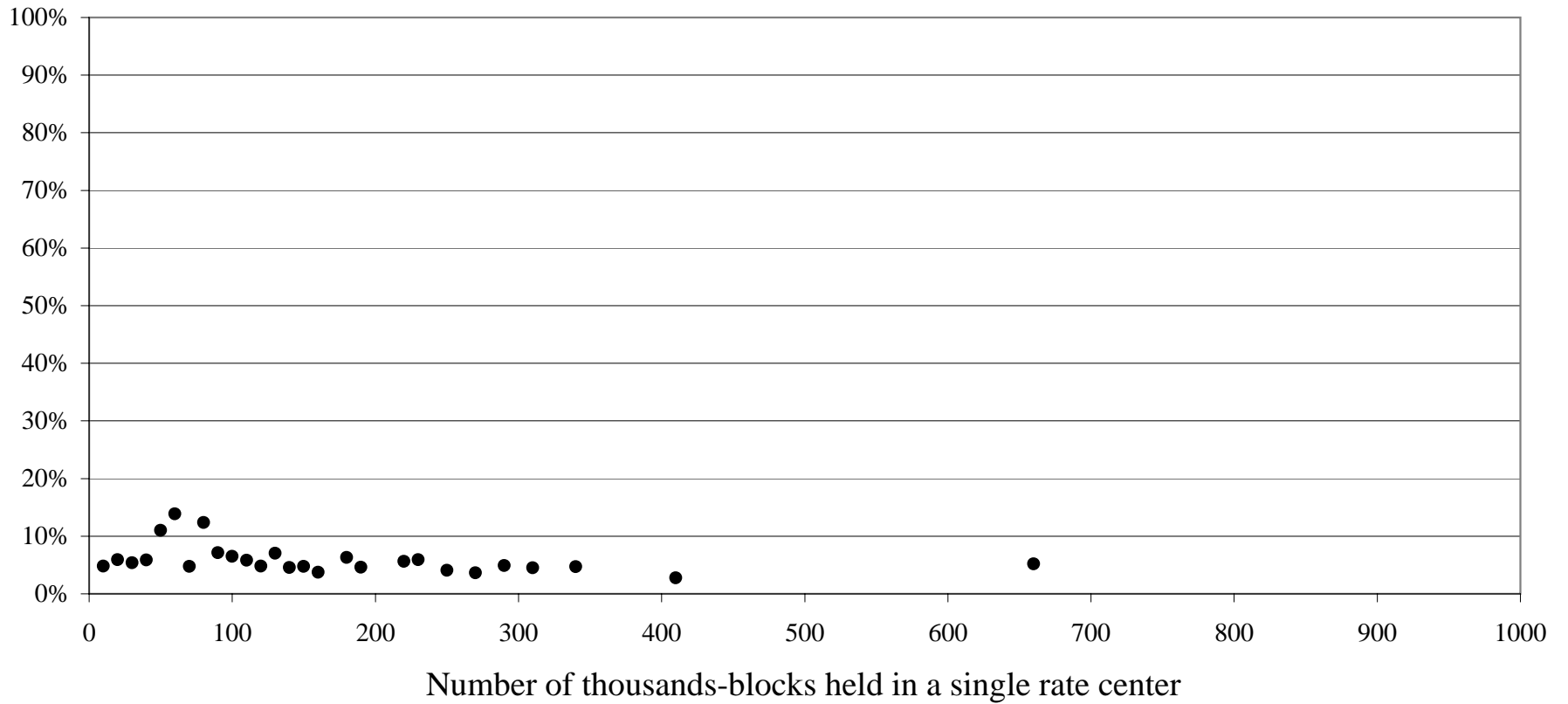
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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 Assignments¹

NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	139,367
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		473
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	2,702
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	78
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			342
NANPA		✓		469
LERG			✓	90
Total NXXs in Database.	140,260	143,011	142,237	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of July 1, 2009; the LERG, as of July 1, 2009; NRUF June 30, 2009 database (NRUF forms filed as of November 02, 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%
June 2009	48.8%	66.1%	34.3%	6.1%	48.5%

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 <i>First NRO Order</i> ¹			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
FCC Issued <i>Second NRO Order</i> ¹			
2001 Q1	3,095	1,725	1,370
2001 Q2	3,136	1,320	1,816
2001 Q3	2,112	1,611	501
2001 Q4	2,055	1,402	653
FCC Issued <i>Third NRO Order</i> ¹			
2002 Q1	1,731	1,199	532
2002 Q2	2,392	1,260	1,132
2002 Q3	1,954	587	1,367
2002 Q4	1,101	558	543
2003 Q1	897	533	364
2003 Q2	1,007	431	576
FCC Issued <i>Fourth NRO Order</i> ¹			
2003 Q3	802	580	222
2003 Q4	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706
2004 Q2	728	323	405
2004 Q3	748	160	588
2004 Q4	761	319	442
2005 Q1	1,113	249	864
2005 Q2	778	330	448
2005 Q3	716	246	470
2005 Q4	705	203	502
2006 Q1	1,165	194	971
2006 Q2	944	175	769
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
2009 Q2	495	115	380
2009 Q3	402	82	320

¹See text footnote 2 for full citation.

Source: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_actStatus.html

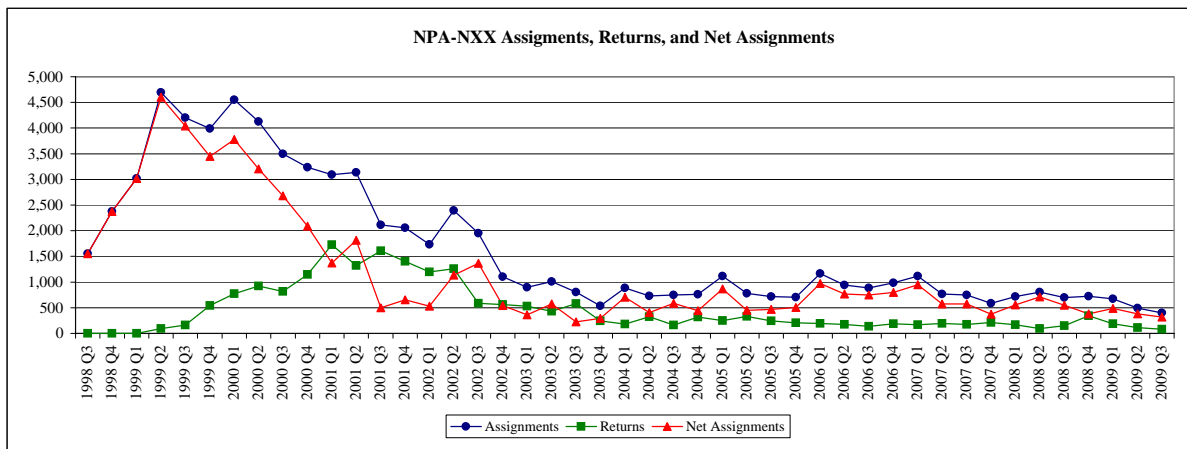


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started¹

Month	Wireline to Wireline (thousands)	Wireline to Wireless (thousands)	Wireless to Wireless ² (thousands)	Wireless to Wireline (thousands)	Total
2003					
November ³	561	2	61	1	625
December	638	12	756	1	1,407
2004					
January	809	24	713	1	1,547
February	711	65	591	2	1,369
March	776	79	632	1	1,488
April	718	49	613	1	1,381
May	756	73	689	1	1,519
June	789	165	873	2	1,829
July	656	143	806	3	1,608
August ⁴	786	95	824	*	1,705
September	701	43	787	1	1,532
October	899	97	738	1	1,735
November	736	131	736	2	1,605
December	692	86	910	1	1,689
2005					
January	698	53	808	2	1,561
February	936	81	735	1	1,753
March	1,257	74	815	2	2,148
April	959	55	797	1	1,812
May	892	56	862	1	1,811
June	1,064	38	1,153	2	2,257
July	1,006	62	982	2	2,052
August	1,203	42	933	2	2,179
September	1,114	31	835	2	1,982
October	991	37	866	2	1,896
November	1,023	29	826	2	1,880
December	1,079	22	1,031	2	2,135
2006					
January	1,242	37	879	4	2,162
February	1,347	22	807	3	2,178
March	1,422	19	876	2	2,319
April	1,095	19	747	2	1,863
May	1,213	46	813	2	2,073
June	1,010	30	862	2	1,904
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	1,137	41	1,310	4	2,492
February	1,202	34	1,311	5	2,552
March	1,262	43	1,389	5	2,698
April	1,232	38	1,184	5	2,459
May	1,295	36	1,203	5	2,539
June	1,317	39	1,415	4	2,775
July	1,333	40	1,445	5	2,823
August	1,304	44	1,397	5	2,750
September	1,336	131	1,292	5	2,764
Cumulative Total	77,588	3,820	70,299	182	151,889

* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

¹ Monthly figures include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

² Excludes significant porting activity between Cingular and AT&T Wireless following the closing of their merger in October 2004.

³ Wireless porting started November 24, 2003. These figures include all ports during the month of November, which for ports from or to a wireless carrier, includes a small number of test ports that happened prior to November 24.

⁴ Due to a data problem, figure does not include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated service.

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

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

Table 15
Telephone Numbers Remaining in the Porting Database at the End of Each Quarter ¹

Year	Quarter	Wireline to	Wireline to	Wireless to	Wireless to	Total
		Wireline	Wireless	Wireless ²	Wireline	
		(In Thousands)		(In Thousands)		
1999	Second	1,840	*	*	*	1,840
	Third	2,658	*	*	*	2,658
	Fourth	3,854	*	*	*	3,854
2000	First	5,029	*	*	*	5,029
	Second	5,781	*	*	*	5,781
	Third	7,595	*	*	*	7,595
	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
	Second	62,508	2,433	39,221	182	104,344
	Third	64,333	2,539	40,522	181	107,576

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

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

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

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

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

Table 16
Numbers in the Porting Database by Quarter in Which They Were Most Recently Ported¹
September 30, 2009²

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	106	*	*	*
1999	First	186	*	*	*
	Second	292	*	*	*
	Third	300	*	*	*
	Fourth	386	*	*	*
2000	First	410	*	*	*
	Second	468	*	*	*
	Third	581	*	*	*
	Fourth	650	*	*	*
2001	First	566	*	*	*
	Second	709	*	*	*
	Third	730	*	*	*
	Fourth	897	*	*	*
2002	First	753	*	*	*
	Second	855	*	*	*
	Third	1,011	*	*	*
	Fourth	846	*	*	*
2003	First	762	*	*	*
	Second	934	*	*	*
	Third	919	*	*	*
	Fourth	911	8	297	2
2004	First	1,251	107	656	2
	Second	1,231	76	760	8
	Third	1,268	156	911	7
	Fourth	1,209	97	928	4
2005	First	1,471	75	917	4
	Second	1,563	65	1,001	3
	Third	1,782	86	1,163	4
	Fourth	1,589	57	1,197	12
2006	First	2,312	47	1,183	4
	Second	1,858	59	1,232	4
	Third	1,660	105	1,430	5
	Fourth	1,675	86	1,472	5
2007	First	1,809	83	1,479	5
	Second	2,040	122	1,564	4
	Third	2,549	223	1,947	22
	Fourth	4,093	203	2,338	9
2008	First	2,815	66 ⁴	2,225	8
	Second	2,870	72	2,205	7
	Third	3,012	121	2,977	7
	Fourth	3,033	132	2,969	6
2009	First	3,052	127	2,974	8
	Second	3,335	127	3,052	7
	Third	3,572	236	3,645	9

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

¹ The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customer changed carriers.

² The local number portability database was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls. As such, it retains only the most recent porting activity for any given number. So if a consumer ports a number from Carrier A to Carrier B, and later the consumer then ports the number from Carrier B to Carrier C, the database will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier (either because the customer ports the number back to the original carrier or because the customer discontinues service with that number) are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can make a number appear to be ported later than it actually was. Starting with the previous edition of this report, the methodology for determining whether a number was ported away from a wireline or a wireless carrier changed. Rather than relying on the carrier type of the most recent port, the numbers now reflect the original carrier type, based on the carrier that is assigned the thousands block of the donated number.

³ Number is between 0 and 499.

⁴ In late 2007, some wireline carriers completed plans to transfer groups of numbers to the wireless carriers that were providing service to end users using those numbers. In many cases, the whole block could not be reassigned for routing purposes in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (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, September 30, 2009
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	532	76	439	1	1,048
Alaska	150	3	311	1	465
Arizona	1,514	27	924	4	2,470
Arkansas	224	128	135	**	487
California	9,437	127	4,983	32	14,579
Colorado	1,162	36	817	4	2,019
Connecticut	875	20	459	2	1,356
Delaware	346	2	96	1	445
District of Columbia	460	5	178	2	645
Florida	3,603	124	2,792	11	6,529
Georgia	1,684	175	1,175	9	3,043
Guam	*	0	*	0	17
Hawaii	218	5	204	1	427
Idaho	135	14	188	**	337
Illinois	2,907	75	1,860	8	4,850
Indiana	837	60	614	4	1,515
Iowa	313	12	284	**	609
Kansas	542	236	298	1	1,078
Kentucky	450	61	432	2	946
Louisiana	563	15	424	2	1,004
Maine	342	20	118	1	481
Maryland	1,158	18	855	3	2,034
Massachusetts	2,603	42	1,014	4	3,663
Michigan	2,339	63	1,737	5	4,143
Minnesota	1,446	37	946	4	2,434
Mississippi	199	27	195	**	420
Missouri	829	76	687	1	1,593
Montana	90	7	69	**	167
Nebraska	295	29	204	**	529
Nevada	628	9	315	1	954
New Hampshire	430	12	160	1	602
New Jersey	2,002	28	1,161	6	3,197
New Mexico	181	13	194	1	389
New York	5,506	93	2,997	11	8,606
North Carolina	1,439	88	926	3	2,456
North Dakota	80	5	51	**	137
Northern Marianas Is	0	*	**	*	**
Ohio	1,953	77	1,567	7	3,604
Oklahoma	484	38	458	4	985
Oregon	755	34	493	2	1,284
Pennsylvania	2,873	42	1,729	6	4,649
Puerto Rico	39	60	414	**	513
Rhode Island	285	6	150	1	441
South Carolina	630	42	389	1	1,063
South Dakota	117	4	57	**	179
Tennessee	1,089	34	676	3	1,802
Texas	4,317	289	2,840	16	7,462
Utah	837	21	396	1	1,255
Vermont	122	7	111	**	240
Virgin Islands	0	*	**	*	**
Virginia	1,590	32	1,007	6	2,636
Washington	2,482	44	957	4	3,487
West Virginia	211	4	241	**	457
Wisconsin	993	32	753	2	1,779
Wyoming	33	4	28	**	65
Unduplicated total	64,333	2,539	40,522	181	107,576

* 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 September 30, 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	38	38	32	12	16	13	11	22
Alaska	8	9	8	8	7	8	6	6
Arizona	31	30	25	13	10	13	8	20
Arkansas	18	22	14	8	8	9	7	16
California	53	62	52	14	14	15	10	47
Colorado	37	38	37	14	11	15	8	26
Connecticut	19	28	15	8	7	7	5	18
Delaware	21	30	11	7	7	9	6	17
District of Columbia	25	28	15	7	6	8	5	18
Florida	67	81	50	11	11	12	10	43
Georgia	67	71	57	14	14	14	13	38
Guam	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	8	9	7	7	6	7	6	9
Idaho	26	30	22	12	14	14	8	14
Illinois	56	62	42	15	14	15	11	36
Indiana	48	55	40	14	12	15	8	28
Iowa	89	63	36	12	13	13	12	18
Kansas	33	39	38	17	15	18	11	21
Kentucky	40	52	28	18	15	18	12	18
Louisiana	35	35	22	9	8	10	8	15
Maine	25	29	20	8	6	8	6	16
Maryland	41	44	26	10	7	10	7	27
Massachusetts	32	36	27	9	7	9	6	27
Michigan	56	61	47	16	12	16	10	34
Minnesota	66	74	63	11	8	12	7	36
Mississippi	32	34	21	11	12	11	8	14
Missouri	37	43	28	14	14	14	10	23
Montana	16	18	14	6	6	6	4	9
Nebraska	24	24	25	10	12	13	8	11
Nevada	26	32	20	11	9	11	7	21
New Hampshire	21	23	18	9	7	9	6	20
New Jersey	39	37	30	9	7	9	6	26
New Mexico	22	23	11	11	11	12	8	8
New York	70	73	57	12	10	12	9	46
North Carolina	43	53	39	13	14	13	11	31
North Dakota	18	19	22	7	7	7	5	7
Northern Marianas Is	0	0	1	1	4	4	1	1
Ohio	51	62	52	16	13	16	12	38
Oklahoma	27	31	27	13	18	16	10	17
Oregon	39	46	33	13	11	12	7	27
Pennsylvania	54	61	41	13	15	16	8	40
Puerto Rico	5	5	4	7	6	8	6	4
Rhode Island	15	19	10	7	6	7	5	11
South Carolina	40	48	38	9	11	10	10	25
South Dakota	18	20	17	6	7	7	4	6
Tennessee	49	51	45	12	12	13	11	36
Texas	73	91	68	26	26	28	18	50
Utah	23	23	20	10	10	13	8	19
Vermont	14	13	10	6	6	6	6	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	1
Virginia	42	49	30	12	10	12	8	26
Washington	39	47	32	12	10	12	10	31
West Virginia	18	23	11	10	9	11	8	11
Wisconsin	42	48	43	15	12	16	12	22
Wyoming	12	13	10	7	10	11	5	7
Unduplicated total	885	872	712	109	137	127	84	419

¹ Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers that have been ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port.

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

Table 19
Percentage of Numbers Ported, as of June 30, 2009 ¹

State	Wireline	Wireline	Wireline	Wireless	Wireless	Wireless	Total	Total	Total
	Ports	Assigned	Percent	Ports	Assigned	Percent	Ports	Assigned	Percent
	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)	(thousands)	Numbers	(%)
Alabama	547	4,751	11.5	391	4,913	8.0	938	9,664	9.7
Alaska	162	907	17.9	241	636	37.9	403	1,544	26.1
American Samoa	0	0	NA	0	26	0.0	0	26	0.0
Arizona	1,450	8,052	18.0	780	5,295	14.7	2,230	13,348	16.7
Arkansas	356	2,664	13.4	117	2,424	4.8	473	5,087	9.3
California	8,927	47,802	18.7	4,616	33,997	13.6	13,543	81,799	16.6
Colorado	1,047	7,570	13.8	708	4,675	15.1	1,755	12,246	14.3
Connecticut	799	4,700	17.0	415	3,177	13.0	1,214	7,877	15.4
Delaware	331	1,810	18.3	87	841	10.3	417	2,652	15.7
District of Columbia	430	3,142	13.7	161	1,179	13.7	592	4,321	13.7
Florida	3,321	21,813	15.2	2,597	17,385	14.9	5,917	39,198	15.1
Georgia	1,695	10,895	15.6	1,060	8,548	12.4	2,755	19,443	14.2
Guam	1	90	1.6	6	129	4.8	8	219	3.5
Hawaii	219	1,588	13.8	185	1,245	14.9	405	2,832	14.3
Idaho	129	1,775	7.2	190	1,167	16.2	318	2,942	10.8
Illinois	2,658	17,505	15.2	1,646	11,716	14.0	4,303	29,221	14.7
Indiana	795	6,318	12.6	544	5,298	10.3	1,339	11,616	11.5
Iowa	309	4,644	6.7	244	2,451	10.0	553	7,095	7.8
Kansas	688	3,052	22.6	268	2,425	11.0	956	5,477	17.5
Kentucky	462	4,536	10.2	375	3,709	10.1	836	8,245	10.1
Louisiana	525	4,777	11.0	388	4,275	9.1	913	9,053	10.1
Maine	333	1,543	21.5	107	1,057	10.2	440	2,601	16.9
Maryland	1,052	9,357	11.2	772	5,529	14.0	1,824	14,886	12.3
Massachusetts	2,421	13,915	17.4	929	6,275	14.8	3,350	20,191	16.6
Michigan	2,194	10,806	20.3	1,484	9,848	15.1	3,678	20,653	17.8
Minnesota	1,354	7,404	18.3	791	4,568	17.3	2,145	11,972	17.9
Mississippi	182	2,545	7.2	168	2,462	6.8	350	5,007	7.0
Missouri	835	6,324	13.2	589	5,217	11.3	1,424	11,542	12.3
Montana	82	929	8.8	59	750	7.8	141	1,679	8.4
Nebraska	302	2,118	14.3	152	1,512	10.0	454	3,630	12.5
Nevada	577	3,259	17.7	285	2,464	11.6	863	5,723	15.1
New Hampshire	331	2,212	15.0	144	1,130	12.7	475	3,342	14.2
New Jersey	1,754	13,261	13.2	1,052	8,516	12.4	2,807	21,777	12.9
New Mexico	174	2,021	8.6	157	1,720	9.1	331	3,741	8.9
New York	5,181	26,578	19.5	2,653	19,179	13.8	7,834	45,758	17.1
North Carolina	1,391	10,555	13.2	890	6,776	13.1	2,281	17,331	13.2
North Dakota	78	643	12.1	44	553	8.0	122	1,197	10.2
Northern Mariana Is	*	0	NA	*	54	0.1	0	54	0.2
Ohio	1,893	13,131	14.4	1,334	10,250	13.0	3,227	23,380	13.8
Oklahoma	478	3,421	14.0	410	3,085	13.3	888	6,506	13.6
Oregon	713	4,527	15.7	479	3,182	15.0	1,192	7,710	15.5
Pennsylvania	2,678	17,010	15.7	1,520	11,241	13.5	4,198	28,251	14.9
Puerto Rico	81	1,561	5.2	345	2,106	16.4	426	3,667	11.6
Rhode Island	274	2,147	12.8	136	935	14.6	410	3,081	13.3
South Carolina	619	4,718	13.1	371	3,957	9.4	990	8,676	11.4
South Dakota	116	770	15.0	48	630	7.6	164	1,400	11.7
Tennessee	1,010	6,718	15.0	616	6,197	9.9	1,625	12,915	12.6
Texas	4,193	27,459	15.3	2,510	22,955	10.9	6,703	50,414	13.3
Utah	799	4,007	20.0	350	2,222	15.8	1,149	6,229	18.5
Vermont	118	1,881	6.3	31	465	6.7	149	2,346	6.3
Virgin Islands	*	57	0.0	*	113	0.0	0	170	0.0
Virginia	1,526	11,176	13.7	954	7,430	12.8	2,480	18,606	13.3
Washington	2,364	9,851	24.0	834	5,917	14.1	3,198	15,768	20.3
West Virginia	185	1,493	12.4	190	1,239	15.3	374	2,732	13.7
Wisconsin	949	6,001	15.8	630	4,604	13.7	1,578	10,606	14.9
Wyoming	33	568	5.8	27	503	5.5	60	1,071	5.6
Total	61,121	388,358	0.2	36,081	280,156	0.1	97,202	668,514	14.5

¹Because 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 November 2, 2009. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 20
Telephone Numbers Assigned for Toll-Free Service¹

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers ²	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1993	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	December	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	December	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	December	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	December	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	December	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	December	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	December	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	December	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	December	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	December	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	December	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007	December	23,902,113 ³	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018
2008	December	24,556,244	773,164	25,329,408	6,480,592
2009	September	25,534,225	504,064	26,038,289	5,771,711

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 Jan 15, 2010.

Table 21
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service¹

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers ²	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	6,907,098	293,244	7,200,342	509,658
	June	6,986,821	324,899	7,311,720	398,280
	September	7,119,167	310,562	7,429,729	280,271
	December	7,272,819	343,905	7,616,724	93,276
1997	March	7,402,769	305,362	7,708,131	1,869
	June	7,415,591	293,802	7,709,393	607
	September	7,427,717	280,668	7,708,385	1,615
	December	7,429,160	267,429	7,696,589	13,411
1998	March	7,455,240	249,964	7,705,204	4,796
	June	7,480,468	227,041	7,707,509	2,491
	September	7,489,271	219,080	7,708,351	1,649
	December	7,487,529	215,267	7,702,796	7,204
1999	March	7,498,527	204,515	7,703,042	6,958
	June	7,502,118	207,061	7,709,179	821
	September	7,523,302	185,363	7,708,665	1,335
	December	7,505,737	202,416	7,708,153	1,847
2000	March	7,516,391	193,246	7,709,637	363
	June	7,570,082	139,444	7,709,526	474
	September	7,572,091	137,705	7,709,796	204
	December	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	March	7,434,621	264,967	7,699,588	10,412
	June	7,357,279	242,106	7,599,385	110,615
	September	7,383,111	164,881	7,547,992	162,008
	December	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	March	7,181,636	400,955	7,582,591	127,409
	June	7,234,847	282,005	7,516,852	193,148
	September	7,200,821	177,723	7,378,544	331,456
	December	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	March	7,182,120	224,536	7,406,656	303,344
	June	7,171,068	234,576	7,405,644	304,356
	September	7,031,806	222,846	7,254,652	455,348
	December	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	March	7,187,381	234,719	7,422,100	287,900
	June	7,181,216	187,107	7,368,323	341,677
	September	7,262,915	197,252	7,460,167	249,833
	December	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	March	7,267,936	234,679	7,502,615	207,385
	June	7,163,402	425,206	7,588,608	121,392
	September	7,160,678	495,326	7,656,004	53,996
	December	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	March	7,416,046	197,083	7,613,129	96,871
	June	7,330,416	317,525	7,647,941	62,059
	September	7,419,137	279,471	7,698,608	11,392
	December	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007	March	7,559,307	140,686	7,699,993	10,007
	June	7,546,532	153,063	7,699,595	10,405
	September	7,597,883	102,117	7,700,000	10,000
	December	7,736,774 ³	123,226	7,860,000	10,000 ³
2008	March	7,731,284 ³	128,716	7,860,000	10,000 ³
	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
	June	7,775,315	84,685	7,860,000	10,000 ³
	September	7,780,198	79,802	7,860,000	10,000 ³

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

¹⁻³ See Notes to Table 20.

Table 22
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service¹

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers ²	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	267,874	568,574	836,448	7,143,552
	June	922,849	544,079	1,466,928	6,513,072
	September	1,641,519	590,345	2,231,864	5,748,136
	December	2,255,163	601,766	2,856,929	5,123,071
1997	March	2,857,608	661,164	3,518,772	4,461,228
	June	3,660,984	681,981	4,342,965	3,637,035
	September	4,776,688	774,431	5,551,119	2,428,881
	December	5,551,554	729,020	6,280,574	1,699,426
1998	March	6,167,479	728,415	6,895,894	1,084,106
	June	6,591,764	665,496	7,257,260	722,740
	September	6,898,718	612,254	7,510,972	469,028
	December	7,146,159	515,009	7,661,168	318,832
1999	March	7,278,531	495,904	7,774,435	205,565
	June	7,428,424	231,697	7,660,121	319,879
	September	7,601,867	211,318	7,813,185	166,815
	December	7,643,158	324,405	7,967,563	12,437
2000	March	7,685,423	230,035	7,915,458	64,542
	June	7,789,986	140,658	7,930,644	49,356
	September	7,806,252	173,588	7,979,840	160
	December	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	March	7,616,189	355,451	7,971,640	8,360
	June	7,548,761	270,198	7,818,959	161,041
	September	7,508,100	203,518	7,711,618	268,382
	December	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	March	6,964,624	577,910	7,542,534	437,466
	June	6,629,862	354,771	6,984,633	995,367
	September	6,682,043	92,050	6,774,093	1,205,907
	December	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	March	6,408,723	324,558	6,733,281	1,246,719
	June	6,228,846	251,701	6,480,547	1,499,453
	September	5,818,266	216,862	6,035,128	1,944,872
	December	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	March	5,680,105	133,824	5,813,929	2,166,071
	June	5,640,743	128,141	5,768,884	2,211,116
	September	5,716,957	210,068	5,927,025	2,052,975
	December	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	March	5,465,594	159,097	5,624,691	2,355,309
	June	5,306,927	296,729	5,603,656	2,376,344
	September	5,314,969	221,122	5,536,091	2,443,909
	December	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	March	5,049,966	321,175	5,371,141	2,608,859
	June	4,930,939	387,726	5,318,665	2,661,335
	September	4,923,018	282,840	5,205,858	2,774,142
	December	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	March	4,865,839	172,035	5,037,874	2,942,126
	June	4,892,896	211,491	5,104,387	2,875,613
	September	5,014,039	143,278	5,157,317	2,822,683
	December	5,075,256	134,928	5,210,184	2,769,816
2008	March	5,131,254	300,830	5,432,084	2,547,916
	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
	June	5,306,134	123,891	5,430,025	2,549,975
	September	5,468,278	120,409	5,588,687	2,391,313

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 23
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service¹

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers ²	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1998	June	552,037	209,967	762,004	7,217,996
	September	1,072,046	206,714	1,278,760	6,701,240
	December	1,567,195	235,190	1,802,385	6,177,615
1999	March	2,141,228	329,044	2,470,272	5,509,728
	June	2,899,466	410,026	3,309,492	4,670,508
	September	3,755,361	436,433	4,191,794	3,788,206
	December	4,528,106	575,143	5,103,249	2,876,751
2000	March	5,436,297	598,702	6,034,999	1,945,001
	June	6,317,507	402,858	6,720,365	1,259,635
	September	6,539,180	496,015	7,035,195	944,805
	December	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	March	6,289,079	469,980	6,759,059	1,220,941
	June	6,094,898	715,097	6,809,995	1,170,005
	September	6,163,297	489,084	6,652,381	1,327,619
	December	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	March	6,174,529	340,472	6,515,001	1,464,999
	June	6,016,107	267,320	6,283,427	1,696,573
	September	5,656,158	275,722	5,931,880	2,048,120
	December	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	March	5,132,413	579,240	5,711,653	2,268,347
	June	4,791,792	376,236	5,168,028	2,811,972
	September	4,617,147	170,787	4,787,934	3,192,066
	December	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	March	4,528,716	163,856	4,692,572	3,287,428
	June	4,550,870	146,826	4,697,696	3,282,304
	September	4,537,840	214,197	4,752,037	3,227,963
	December	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	March	4,590,227	139,089	4,729,316	3,250,684
	June	4,498,452	232,477	4,730,929	3,249,071
	September	4,476,657	193,315	4,669,972	3,310,028
	December	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	March	4,387,383	178,974	4,566,357	3,413,643
	June	4,227,659	203,501	4,431,160	3,548,840
	September	4,216,739	221,090	4,437,829	3,542,171
	December	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	March	4,160,134	126,236	4,286,370	3,693,630
	June	4,176,830	168,005	4,344,835	3,635,165
	September	4,186,296	140,506	4,326,802	3,653,198
	December	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318
2008	March	4,243,519	150,600	4,394,119	3,585,881
	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
	June	4,390,811	169,577	4,560,388	3,419,612
	September	4,583,580	138,286	4,721,866	3,258,134

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 24
Telephone Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service¹

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers ²	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	672,250	155,646	827,896	7,152,104
	December	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	March	1,652,602	361,888	2,014,490	5,965,510
	June	1,944,520	362,880	2,307,400	5,672,600
	September	2,256,792	308,801	2,565,593	5,414,407
	December	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	March	2,640,414	321,530	2,961,944	5,018,056
	June	2,864,605	219,232	3,083,837	4,896,163
	September	2,977,379	244,297	3,221,676	4,758,324
	December	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	March	3,461,686	299,700	3,761,386	4,218,614
	June	3,486,674	420,477	3,907,151	4,072,849
	September	3,609,244	265,446	3,874,690	4,105,310
	December	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	March	3,966,922	231,683	4,198,605	3,781,395
	June	4,281,378	263,560	4,544,938	3,435,062
	September	4,476,150	281,577	4,757,727	3,222,273
	December	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	March	5,015,324	267,412	5,282,736	2,697,264
	June	5,047,314	487,471	5,534,785	2,445,215
	September	5,259,730	352,226	5,611,956	2,368,044
	December	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	March	5,613,475	211,021	5,824,496	2,155,504
	June	5,803,923	205,051	6,008,974	1,971,026
	September	6,078,119	160,737	6,238,856	1,741,144
	December	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	March	6,355,241	207,073	6,562,314	1,417,686
	June	6,555,756	240,460	6,796,216	1,183,784
	September	6,685,581	219,067	6,904,648	1,075,352
	December	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884
2008	March	7,001,587	191,687	7,193,274	786,726
	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
	June	7,766,358	185,149	7,951,507	28,493
	September	7,702,169	165,567	7,867,736	112,264

¹⁻² See Notes to Table 20.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2009)

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	404	Georgia	Jan-47	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
251	Alabama	Jun-01	678	Georgia	Jan-98	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
256	Alabama	Mar-98	706	Georgia	May-92	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	770	Georgia	Aug-95	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
938	Alabama	Jul-10	912	Georgia	Jan-54	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	671	Guam	Jul-97	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
684	American Samoa	Oct-04	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
480	Arizona	Mar-99	208	Idaho	Jan-47	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
520	Arizona	Mar-95	217	Illinois	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
602	Arizona	Jan-47	224	Illinois	Jan-02	314	Missouri	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
623	Arizona	Mar-99	309	Illinois	Jan-57	417	Missouri	Jan-50	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	312	Illinois	Jan-47	573	Missouri	Jan-96	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	331	Illinois	Oct-07	636	Missouri	May-99	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	618	Illinois	Jan-47	660	Missouri	Oct-97	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	630	Illinois	Aug-96	816	Missouri	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
209	California	Jan-58	708	Illinois	Nov-89	406	Montana	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
310	California	Nov-91	779	Illinois	Mar-07	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
323	California	Jun-98	815	Illinois	Jan-47	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
408	California	Jan-59	847	Illinois	Jan-96	702	Nevada	Jan-47	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
415	California	Jan-47	872	Illinois	Nov-09	775	Nevada	Dec-98	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
424	California	Aug-06	219	Indiana	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
442	California	Nov-09	260	Indiana	Jan-02	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	210	Texas	Nov-92
510	California	Sep-91	317	Indiana	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	214	Texas	Jan-47
530	California	Nov-97	574	Indiana	Jan-02	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	254	Texas	May-97
559	California	Nov-98	765	Indiana	Feb-97	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	281	Texas	Nov-96
562	California	Jan-97	812	Indiana	Jan-47	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	325	Texas	Apr-03
619	California	Jan-82	319	Iowa	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	361	Texas	Feb-99
626	California	Jun-97	515	Iowa	Jan-47	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	409	Texas	Nov-82
650	California	Aug-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	430	Texas	Feb-03
657	California	Sep-08	641	Iowa	Jul-00	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	432	Texas	Apr-03
661	California	Feb-99	712	Iowa	Jan-47	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	469	Texas	Jul-99
707	California	Jan-59	316	Kansas	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	512	Texas	Jan-47
714	California	Jan-51	620	Kansas	Feb-01	212	New York	Jan-47	682	Texas	Oct-00
747	California	May-09	785	Kansas	Jul-97	315	New York	Jan-47	713	Texas	Jan-47
760	California	Mar-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	347	New York	Oct-99	806	Texas	Jan-57
805	California	Jan-57	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	516	New York	Jan-51	817	Texas	Jan-53
818	California	Jan-84	364	Kentucky	Oct-11	518	New York	Jan-47	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	585	New York	Nov-01	832	Texas	Jan-99
858	California	Jun-99	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	607	New York	Jan-54	903	Texas	Nov-90
909	California	Nov-92	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	631	New York	Nov-99	915	Texas	Jan-47
916	California	Jan-47	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	646	New York	Jul-99	936	Texas	Feb-00
925	California	Mar-98	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	716	New York	Jan-47	940	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	718	New York	Sep-84	956	Texas	Jul-97
951	California	Jul-04	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	845	New York	Jun-00	972	Texas	Sep-96
303	Colorado	Jan-47	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	914	New York	Jan-47	979	Texas	Feb-00
719	Colorado	Mar-88	207	Maine	Jan-47	917	New York	Jan-92	385	Utah	Mar-99
720	Colorado	Jun-98	240	Maryland	Jun-97	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	435	Utah	Sep-97
970	Colorado	Apr-95	301	Maryland	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	801	Utah	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	410	Maryland	Oct-91	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	802	Vermont	Jan-47
475	Connecticut	Dec-09	443	Maryland	Jun-97	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	339	Massachusetts	May-01	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	276	Virginia	Sep-01
302	Delaware	Jan-47	351	Massachusetts	May-01	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	434	Virginia	Jun-01
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	540	Virginia	Jul-95
239	Florida	Mar-02	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
305	Florida	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	703	Virginia	Jan-47
321	Florida	Nov-99	774	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	757	Virginia	Jul-96
352	Florida	Dec-95	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	234	Ohio	Oct-00	804	Virginia	Jun-73
386	Florida	Feb-01	857	Massachusetts	May-01	330	Ohio	Mar-96	206	Washington	Jan-47
407	Florida	Apr-88	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	419	Ohio	Jan-47	253	Washington	Apr-97
561	Florida	May-96	231	Michigan	Jun-99	440	Ohio	Aug-97	360	Washington	Jan-95
727	Florida	Jul-98	248	Michigan	May-97	513	Ohio	Jan-47	425	Washington	Apr-97
754	Florida	Aug-01	269	Michigan	Jul-02	567	Ohio	Jan-02	509	Washington	Jan-57
772	Florida	Feb-02	313	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
786	Florida	Mar-98	517	Michigan	Jan-47	740	Ohio	Dec-97	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
813	Florida	Jan-53	586	Michigan	Sep-01	937	Ohio	Sep-96	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
850	Florida	Jun-97	616	Michigan	Jan-47	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	274	Wisconsin	Mar-12
863	Florida	Sep-99	734	Michigan	Dec-97	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
904	Florida	Jul-65	810	Michigan	Dec-93	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
941	Florida	May-95	906	Michigan	Mar-61	458	Oregon	Feb-10	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
954	Florida	Sep-95	947	Michigan	Sep-02	503	Oregon	Jan-47	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
229	Georgia	Aug-00	989	Michigan	Apr-01	541	Oregon	Nov-95	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
478	Georgia	Aug-00	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	971	Oregon	Oct-00	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
762	Georgia	May-06	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator. Note: Implementation dates after 2009 are scheduled dates.

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2009)

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
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

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2009)

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
Illinois	Nov-09	312	872
California	Nov-09	760	442
Connecticut	Dec-09	203	475
Oregon	Feb-10	541	458
Alabama	Jul-10	256	938
Wisconsin	Aug-10	715	534
Nebraska	Mar-11	402	531
Kentucky	Oct-11	270	364
Wisconsin	Mar-12	920	274

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

¹ Implementation dates after 2009 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 November 2009)

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 ¹⁵	7 ¹⁵	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 ¹⁶	1 + 10	10 ¹⁶	1 + 10	No
New Mexico	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New York	7 ¹⁷	1 + 10	7 ¹⁷	1 + 10	No
North Carolina	7 ¹⁸	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
North Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Ohio	7 ¹⁹	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oklahoma	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oregon	10 ²⁰	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Pennsylvania	10 ²¹	1 + 10 ²²	10 ²¹	1 + 10 ²²	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 ²³	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Texas	7 ²⁴	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Utah	10 ²⁵	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	10	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wisconsin	7 ²⁸	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 and 907, 1+10-digit dialing is used.
- ³ In area codes 310, 442, 424, 657, 714, 747, 760 and 818, 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, 464, 447, 630, 779, 815, 847 and 872, 1+ 10-digit dialing is used.
In addition, in area code 770, 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 531, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁶ In area codes 609, 856, and 908, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁷ In area codes 212, 347, 646, 718, and 917, 1+10 digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁸ In area codes 704, 980 and 984, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ¹⁹ In area codes 234, 283, 330, 380, 419, and 567, 10-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁰ In area code 541, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²¹ In area codes 570, 717, and 814, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²² In some area codes, local calls to some other area codes may be dialed using 10 digits.
- ²³ In area codes 615 and 931, 7-digit dialing is used.
- ²⁴ In area codes 214, 281, 430, 469, 682, 713, 817, 832, 903, and 972, 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 274 and 534, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States (NRUF data as of December 31, 2009).*

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