Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF data as of December 31, 2009

Porting and Toll-Free data as of March 31, 2010

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Executive Summary

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

Findings

As of December 31, 2009:

- Overall, 47.9% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) was 47.3%, down from 48.8 six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Mobile Wireless carriers was 66.7%, up from 66.1% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs was 34.0%, down from 34.3% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 474 million telephone numbers.
- Since wireless number portability began on November 24, 2003, wireline customers have moved over 85 million telephone numbers to new wireline carriers and wireless customers moved more than 78 million telephone numbers to new wireless carriers. Over 4 million wireline telephone numbers have been moved to wireless carriers and over 200,000 wireless numbers have been moved to wireline carriers.

[1] The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2009, was released in February 2010.

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

- In the fourth quarter of 2009, carriers returned 1.48 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

- In the first quarter of 2010, carriers returned 0.80 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]

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[3] The North American Numbering Plan is used in the United States and its territories, and in Canada, Bermuda, and many Caribbean nations, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The data contained in this report are all limited to the United States and its overseas territories.

[4] NeuStar, Inc. publishes a database containing information about each area code on its website: http://www.nanpa.com/npa/allnpas.zip.

[5] *See Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order, 15 FCC Rcd 17005, 17006, n. 9 (2000) *(July 2000 NRO Order).* FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded via www.fcc.gov/formpage.html.

[6] The current NANPA is NeuStar, Inc.

[7] *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67.

The administrator compiles the information submitted into a database and provides that database to the Commission.[8] The NRUF-based information in this report presents number utilization as of December 31, 2009. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA received through May 6, 2010.[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
- Mobile Wireless Carriers
- Paging Carriers

[8] The NANPA's database is continually updated because not all carriers file by the prescribed date, and because carriers sometimes file updated information throughout the year.

[9] Not all carriers filed their NRUF forms by the February 1, 2010 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 mobile wireless but are really used for paging. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be minor.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

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

An assigned number is one that is in use by an end-user customer. Intermediate numbers are those that one carrier has made available for use by another carrier (or to a non-carrier) so that the numbers may then be assigned to an end user. Reserved numbers are those that are being held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use by the carrier for a period of time after the end user that last used them discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.[14]

Some carriers receive telephone numbers from other carriers. When this occurs, the carrier that received its numbers from another carrier (as opposed to directly from the NANPA) is required to report utilization data for those numbers, and to mark those numbers as having been received from other carriers.[15]

The vast majority of numbering resources reported were part of geographic area codes. That is, the numbers were part of area codes that are associated with specific regions of the United States or another country. For instance, area code 406 is associated with Montana, and area code 506 is associated with New Brunswick, Canada. Carriers are also required to report on utilization of some non-geographic area codes, such as 500 numbers and 900 numbers (which are described later in this report).

Carriers use other types of non-geographic numbering resources as well: millions of numbers are used to provide toll-free services using non-geographic area codes such as 800, 888, 877 and 866. These numbering resources are managed separately.

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

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

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the total quantity of telephone numbers reported by the carriers and the number of 10,000 blocks (or NXXs) that were reported. Table 1 also shows the quantity of telephone numbers that carriers reported for each of the six categories described above. The percentages for each of the six categories are provided as well.

Carriers reported usage data on 141,738 NXXs. This is up from the 140,260 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2009). As the NANPA calculates that 143,568 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,[16] this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2009) appears to have garnered usable information on 98% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by May 6, 2010, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that about 672 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 640 million were available for assignment. These 640 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 92 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 mobile wireless 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 14% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (about 50% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

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

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

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

[18] *See First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7604-05, para. 71. A small number of rural carriers may operate in areas with pooling. As all carriers in pooling areas are required to report at the thousands-block level, rural carriers in pooling areas, if any, should be included in Table 2 rather than Table 3.

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

Table 6 shows utilization statistics on an area code-by-area code basis. The table also shows the total number of OCNs reported in each area code. Again, carriers report for only those numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include any of the NXXs in the state that had not yet been assigned to a carrier.

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging and available numbers for wireline carriers (incumbent LECs and CLECs), and for mobile 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 mobile wireless carriers typically assign one geographic telephone number to each subscriber, wireline carriers sometimes do not. Some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines. This is common when the customer has a PBX. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as from a help line, want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines served in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information available for examining churn.[20] After a customer disconnects from a carrier's network and chooses not to port the number to another carrier, that carrier will hold that number out of circulation ("age" the number) for up to ninety days if the customer was a residential subscriber, and up to one year if the customer was a business subscriber. Therefore, the quantity of aging numbers gives some indication of the number of customers that have disconnected from the carrier's network in the previous three months to a year. For several reasons, aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn. Aside from not measuring numbers ported to another carrier, not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. In particular, where carriers cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA or the pooling administrator because of area code rationing, and the carriers have no other available numbers to assign to end users, carriers may assign end users telephone numbers that have not been aged for the full time that the states have prescribed. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem by making more numbering resources available.) Moreover, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, wireline carriers do not always issue one telephone number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

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

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

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. A thousands-block is potentially poolable when 90% or more of the numbers are classified as available for assignment. Pooling is required in the top 100 MSAs.[21] Pooling also is occurring in other areas where a state commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling.[22] Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established an initial roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers, which was completed in December 2003.[23]

Table 8 shows the number of thousands-blocks that carriers have received from the Pooling Administrator. Table 8 also shows the total number of thousands-blocks in rate centers where pooling exists, and shows the percentage of those thousands blocks that are pooled. Wireless carriers are listed separately from CLECs and incumbent LECs because wireless carriers started porting on November 24, 2003.

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling 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 about 21%. With pooling, however, utilization was 63%, about a three-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 242 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 716 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 474 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

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

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[21] The composition of MSAs may change over time. If a rate center is part of a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. *See Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 2.

[22] Most recently, the Commission granted authority to the Idaho, Alabama and Wisconsin commissions to expand pooling to areas outside of the top 100 MSAs. *See Numbering Resource Optimization; Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, WC Docket 07-118, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 96-98, Order, 22 FCC Rcd 16081 (2007). The Commission also has sought comment on whether it should delegate authority to all states to implement mandatory pooling at their discretion. *See Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order and Fifth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 21 FCC Rcd 1833 (2006).

[23] *See The Common Carrier Bureau Announces The First Quarter Schedule For National Thousands-Block Number Pooling*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Public Notice, 17 FCC Rcd 103 (2001). *See also Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket No. 99-200, Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7347 (2002).

[24] Calculating the utilization rate had whole NXXs been issued was a 4-step process: 1) the number of thousands-blocks that a carrier held in a rate center was determined; 2) that number was rounded up to the next ten, which is the number of thousands-blocks the carrier would have received if it had received whole NXXs; 3) the number in step 2 was multiplied by 1,000 to calculate the total quantity of telephone numbers the carrier would have had in the rate center; 4) the number of telephone numbers that the carrier actually has in that rate center is then subtracted from the quantity calculated in step 3.

by the caller's long distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call's recipient.

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

Figure 1 shows average incumbent LEC utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center held by a carrier. The points in the figures were calculated using a three-step process. First, thousands-blocks were grouped depending on the number of thousands-blocks held by a carrier within a rate center. Second, the number of thousands-blocks held in a rate center was rounded to the nearest ten, to help protect the confidentiality of the data. Third, the average utilization rates were calculated for each of the groups (i.e., from the group of 10 thousands-blocks per rate center through the group of 1,000 thousands-blocks per rate center).[27] For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released. Figures 2 through 4 show the same information for mobile wireless carriers, CLECs, and paging carriers.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: NANPA's NRUF database, NANPA's NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).[28] For a variety of reasons, the databases are not identical. Timing is a large factor in the differences. For instance, during an area code split, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called

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

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

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

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

permissive dialing.[29] After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should remove the old NPA-NXXs from its systems. During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Further, some carriers may not remove the old NPA-NXXs from their systems promptly after permissive dialing ends, and may therefore report utilization data on both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Also, carriers sometimes delay updating the LERG after an NPA-NXX has been removed from their switch or when the carrier has given the NPA-NXX back to the NANPA. Thus, the NRUF database, the LERG and the NANPA assignment database may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. The utilization rate for incumbent local exchange carriers is slowly declining and mobile wireless and CLEC utilization rates are generally increasing. The utilization rate for paging continues to drop because the paging market is shrinking.

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

Tables 14 through 16 display information on telephone number porting. All telephone number porting information in this report is derived from the local number portability database, which was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls.[30] There are several reasons that the quantity of ported numbers in the database at any given time does not equal the sum of numbers ported in prior months. When consumers who have already ported their telephone numbers do so again, the porting database retains only the most recent porting activity for those numbers. Consumers can also port their numbers back to the original carrier.[31] When this happens, it is counted as a port even though the number drops out of the porting database.[32] Also, carriers sometimes port blocks of numbers to other carriers before reassigning them in the LERG. Once the numbers are reassigned, they can be dropped from the porting database.

Table 14 shows, on a quarterly 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. Many telephone numbers are ported so that they can be used with VoIP-based telephony.

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

[30] NeuStar, Inc. is the portability administrator. NeuStar operates seven different porting databases. Commission staff combines information from these databases into a single database.

[31] When a customer who is using a ported number discontinues service entirely, the ported number also goes back to the original carrier.

[32] Area code splits can cause a number that was at one time ported from Carrier A to Carrier B to appear to be reported from Carrier A to Carrier B, as the database record must be updated to reflect the new area code. When this happens, the old porting record also disappears from the database.

Because almost all VoIP providers get their numbers CLECs, telephone numbers that are ported for VoIP-based service are included in the wireline-to-wireline totals.

Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database at the end of each quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of March 31, 2010, 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]

Customers may port their numbers multiple times, and in doing so, they may change the nature of their service (wireline versus wireless), so there are two possible methods of determining whether a number was ported from a wireline carrier or not. The first method is to use the type of carrier that is currently porting the number away from itself, and the second is to determine which type of carrier originally held the number. The choice of methodologies depends on what is being measured. Because it is useful to know porting patterns for numbers as they are currently being used, Tables 14 and 19 use the porting carrier's type to establish whether a wireline or wireless number is being ported. For the rest of the tables, the original carrier's type is used to determine the porting carrier's type. This is done so that the number of wireless subscribers can be better determined.[34] For instance, in order to properly calculate the number of wireless units at a particular point in time using telephone number data, one can take the quantity of wireless assigned numbers as reported on NRUF forms, add the number of wireline to wireless ports and subtract off the number of wireless to wireline ports.

Tables 20 through 24 show information about toll-free numbers in the North American Numbering Plan. AT&T introduced toll-free service in 1967. The Commission changed procedures for routing toll-free calls on May 1, 1993 to make toll-free numbers "portable." This change enabled customers to switch service providers yet still retain their toll-free numbers. Table 20 shows that, between 1993 and 2000, the quantity of assigned toll-free numbers grew rapidly: growing from 3.9 million in 1993 to 24.2 million in 2000. New toll-free calling codes were opened to meet the demand. In March 1996, calling code 888 was placed into service. The third toll-free calling code (877) went into effect April 4, 1998, and the fourth toll-free calling code (866) went into effect July 29, 2000. The Wireline Competition Bureau authorized Database Service Management Inc. (DSMI), which maintains the Toll-Free Service Management System for the United States and Canada, to open the 855 toll-free area code on October 1, 2010.[35] In the event that another toll-free code is needed, the 844 code would be opened.

As of March 31, 2010, there were about 27 million toll-free numbers assigned. Tables 21 through 24 show the growth of each individual toll-free code: 800, 888, 877, and 866, respectively.

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

[34] According to NRUF rules, a number that is ported to another carrier is classified as assigned. In order to avoid double counting, the recipient of the ported number does not report ported numbers in NRUF. S*ee* 47 C.F.R. § 52.15 (f)(1)(v).

[35] http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-10-1117A1.pdf

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.[36] 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.[37] 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.[38]

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of March 18, 2010. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 31, 2009 were used in creating the tables for this report.

Technical Details

[36] 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.

[37] 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.

[38] 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 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.[39] 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 as e-fax.[40] These services use large quantities of numbers.[41] Also, VoIP providers generally obtain NANP telephone numbers for their customers by partnering with a local exchange

[39] 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.

[40] 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.

[41] 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.

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).

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2009

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	268,113	14,624	3,816	13,446	14,631	252,399	567,030	65,683
Mobile Wireless	288,516	777	1,263	15,237	4,523	122,296	432,613	57,401
CLEC	111,346	8,284	3,862	7,758	1,712	194,606	327,567	52,235
Paging	4,496	615	638	454	218	70,427	76,849	5,823
All Reporting Carriers	672,471	24,301	9,580	36,895	21,083	639,729	1,404,059	141,738[2]
Incumbent LEC	47.3%	2.6%	0.7%	2.4%	2.6%	44.5%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	66.7%	0.2%	0.3%	3.5%	1.1%	28.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	34.0%	2.5%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	59.4%	100.0%	
Paging	5.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	91.6%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	47.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.6%	1.5%	45.6%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	259,585	13,980	2,918	12,826	14,202	205,840	509,350	59,952
Mobile Wireless	286,579	713	1,149	15,103	4,390	115,747	423,681	56,561
CLEC	110,807	8,247	3,718	7,723	1,638	187,256	319,389	51,531
Paging	4,182	371	555	417	168	64,937	70,630	5,251
All Reporting Carriers	661,152	23,312	8,340	36,068	20,397	573,780	1,323,050	134,149[2]
Incumbent LEC	51.0%	2.7%	0.6%	2.5%	2.8%	40.4%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	67.6%	0.2%	0.3%	3.6%	1.0%	27.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	34.7%	2.6%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	58.6%	100.0%	
Paging	5.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	91.9%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	50.0%	1.8%	0.6%	2.7%	1.5%	43.4%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	8,528	644	899	621	429	46,559	57,680	5,764
Mobile Wireless	1,937	64	114	134	133	6,549	8,932	884
CLEC	539	36	143	35	74	7,350	8,178	813
Paging	314	244	83	38	50	5,490	6,219	572
All Reporting Carriers	11,319	989	1,239	827	686	65,949	81,009	8,019[2]
Incumbent LEC	14.8%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	80.7%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	21.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	73.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	89.9%	100.0%	
Paging	5.1%	3.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	88.3%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	14.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	81.4%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010 (98% of NXXs reported).

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

[2] Unduplicated total.

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

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2009

State/jurisdiction	Assigned 000s	Assigned %	Intermediate 000s	Intermediate %	Reserved 000s	Reserved %	Aging 000s	Aging %	Administrative 000s	Administrative %	Available[1] 000s	Available[1] %	Total 000s
Alabama	9,704	42.6	754	3.3	176	0.8	589	2.6	532	2.3	11,003	48.3	22,758
Alaska	1,545	27.0	73	1.3	146	2.6	69	1.2	24	0.4	3,873	67.6	5,730
American Samoa	27	66.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	2.0	12	30.1	40
Arizona	13,542	62.7	68	0.3	207	1.0	757	3.5	281	1.3	6,742	31.2	21,598
Arkansas	5,163	35.8	409	2.8	41	0.3	221	1.5	216	1.5	8,385	58.1	14,435
California	80,655	52.1	2,126	1.4	709	0.5	4,333	2.8	3,273	2.1	63,689	41.1	154,786
Colorado	12,365	58.1	104	0.5	127	0.6	659	3.1	402	1.9	7,633	35.9	21,288
Connecticut	7,945	52.7	329	2.2	93	0.6	347	2.3	198	1.3	6,174	40.9	15,086
Delaware	2,664	56.5	37	0.8	40	0.9	108	2.3	25	0.5	1,843	39.1	4,718
District of Columbia	4,441	74.3	16	0.3	66	1.1	224	3.8	43	0.7	1,185	19.8	5,975
Florida	39,264	54.2	2,470	3.4	546	0.8	3,083	4.3	1,591	2.2	25,431	35.1	72,386
Georgia	19,861	47.8	2,002	4.8	247	0.6	1,367	3.3	964	2.3	17,068	41.1	41,508
Guam	302	42.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	14	2.0	0	0.0	400	55.6	720
Hawaii	2,870	56.4	12	0.2	22	0.4	147	2.9	187	3.7	1,849	36.3	5,088
Idaho	2,975	44.3	123	1.8	52	0.8	149	2.2	198	2.9	3,223	48.0	6,720
Illinois	28,828	45.4	626	1.0	460	0.7	1,409	2.2	660	1.0	31,527	49.6	63,510
Indiana	11,616	41.7	561	2.0	169	0.6	543	1.9	357	1.3	14,611	52.4	27,857
Iowa	7,103	34.9	287	1.4	158	0.8	289	1.4	211	1.0	12,298	60.4	20,344
Kansas	5,413	31.6	528	3.1	141	0.8	248	1.4	181	1.1	10,639	62.0	17,150
Kentucky	8,232	38.3	613	2.9	103	0.5	389	1.8	419	1.9	11,749	54.6	21,506
Louisiana	8,960	40.7	695	3.2	99	0.5	680	3.1	698	3.2	10,859	49.4	21,990
Maine	2,416	38.2	50	0.8	81	1.3	104	1.6	125	2.0	3,548	56.1	6,323
Maryland	15,075	57.6	103	0.4	151	0.6	865	3.3	181	0.7	9,796	37.4	26,171
Massachusetts	20,344	53.0	244	0.6	519	1.4	969	2.5	276	0.7	16,019	41.7	38,372
Michigan	21,070	40.5	390	0.7	301	0.6	1,002	1.9	465	0.9	28,814	55.4	52,041
Minnesota	11,947	42.1	264	0.9	146	0.5	472	1.7	271	1.0	15,291	53.9	28,391
Mississippi	4,869	29.9	372	2.3	96	0.6	329	2.0	374	2.3	10,231	62.9	16,271
Missouri	11,525	38.7	677	2.3	150	0.5	600	2.0	308	1.0	16,485	55.4	29,745
Montana	1,675	26.0	31	0.5	35	0.5	79	1.2	47	0.7	4,569	71.0	6,435
Nebraska	3,655	34.5	119	1.1	34	0.3	114	1.1	96	0.9	6,567	62.0	10,586
Nevada	5,748	59.3	118	1.2	29	0.3	425	4.4	113	1.2	3,253	33.6	9,687
New Hampshire	3,186	43.6	12	0.2	97	1.3	142	1.9	62	0.8	3,810	52.1	7,309
New Jersey	21,801	53.3	272	0.7	239	0.6	1,142	2.8	294	0.7	17,137	41.9	40,884
New Mexico	3,738	47.5	60	0.8	77	1.0	213	2.7	110	1.4	3,671	46.7	7,869
New York	45,888	57.4	642	0.8	734	0.9	2,522	3.2	643	0.8	29,493	36.9	79,920
North Carolina	18,788	48.6	1,318	3.4	207	0.5	1,220	3.2	828	2.1	16,284	42.1	38,644
North Dakota	1,224	21.0	31	0.5	8	0.1	33	0.6	74	1.3	4,450	76.5	5,820
Northern Marianas Is	64	24.6	0	0.0	17	6.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	176	67.9	260
Ohio	23,596	45.6	1,196	2.3	174	0.3	1,202	2.3	589	1.1	24,965	48.3	51,722
Oklahoma	6,679	34.4	629	3.2	40	0.2	335	1.7	221	1.1	11,499	59.3	19,402
Oregon	7,833	50.7	125	0.8	149	1.0	371	2.4	242	1.6	6,718	43.5	15,438
Pennsylvania	28,413	48.3	466	0.8	877	1.5	1,507	2.6	405	0.7	27,172	46.2	58,839
Puerto Rico	4,585	57.3	64	0.8	96	1.2	183	2.3	86	1.1	2,992	37.4	8,006
Rhode Island	3,087	59.5	30	0.6	49	0.9	98	1.9	25	0.5	1,902	36.6	5,191
South Carolina	8,656	46.6	745	4.0	142	0.8	547	2.9	578	3.1	7,904	42.6	18,571
South Dakota	1,431	24.2	28	0.5	14	0.2	56	0.9	51	0.9	4,323	73.2	5,902
Tennessee	13,004	49.0	1,000	3.8	174	0.7	840	3.2	580	2.2	10,921	41.2	26,520
Texas	50,587	45.8	2,755	2.5	580	0.5	3,073	2.8	2,179	2.0	51,183	46.4	110,358
Utah	6,448	56.6	61	0.5	61	0.5	264	2.3	174	1.5	4,379	38.5	11,389
Vermont	2,111	39.2	77	1.4	80	1.5	35	0.6	60	1.1	3,016	56.1	5,379
Virgin Islands	170	47.1	15	4.3	32	9.0	53	14.8	2	0.5	87	24.3	360
Virginia	18,915	59.8	40	0.1	238	0.8	1,102	3.5	259	0.8	11,086	35.0	31,641
Washington	15,921	57.3	80	0.3	116	0.4	762	2.7	499	1.8	10,411	37.5	27,789
West Virginia	2,904	41.4	117	1.7	51	0.7	118	1.7	72	1.0	3,762	53.6	7,024
Wisconsin	10,565	39.0	325	1.2	169	0.6	408	1.5	279	1.0	15,312	56.6	27,058
Wyoming	1,080	30.4	16	0.5	7	0.2	82	2.3	55	1.5	2,311	65.1	3,551
Totals	672,472	47.9	24,301	1.7	9,580	0.7	36,895	2.6	21,083	1.5	639,730	45.6	1,404,061

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010.

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5

Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2009[1]

State/jurisdiction	Incumbent LEC[2]	Mobile Wireless[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	32	20	34	9	95
Alaska	22	15	3	0	40
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	17	13	31	5	66
Arkansas	32	10	20	5	67
California	24	17	66	12	118
Colorado	34	18	32	5	90
Connecticut	3	7	25	3	37
Delaware	1	7	25	5	38
District of Columbia	1	6	29	4	40
Florida	14	18	60	7	98
Georgia	36	19	54	8	117
Guam	2	4	1	0	7
Hawaii	2	6	8	1	17
Idaho	24	15	24	6	69
Illinois	57	17	52	5	131
Indiana	43	17	44	4	108
Iowa	158	17	66	3	244
Kansas	47	15	32	4	98
Kentucky	21	19	47	2	89
Louisiana	22	16	34	5	77
Maine	22	7	24	3	56
Maryland	2	9	44	4	59
Massachusetts	5	9	33	3	50
Michigan	40	19	50	5	113
Minnesota	95	15	63	2	175
Mississippi	19	16	30	6	71
Missouri	47	15	36	7	105
Montana	21	9	17	0	47
Nebraska	48	16	23	2	89
Nevada	13	11	29	4	57
New Hampshire	12	9	22	4	47
New Jersey	3	10	50	4	67
New Mexico	18	16	24	4	62
New York	40	9	54	5	108
North Carolina	30	14	43	6	92
North Dakota	34	9	18	1	62
Northern Marianas Is	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	43	21	53	2	117
Oklahoma	45	17	27	2	91
Oregon	35	10	38	3	86
Pennsylvania	39	23	60	7	128
Puerto Rico	1	7	6	1	15
Rhode Island	1	6	16	3	26
South Carolina	27	12	39	3	80
South Dakota	47	10	20	1	78
Tennessee	28	17	42	4	91
Texas	65	35	76	13	188
Utah	18	15	23	2	58
Vermont	10	6	14	3	33
Virgin Islands	1	4	0	0	5
Virginia	20	14	55	5	93
Washington	28	12	46	6	92
West Virginia	7	14	22	5	48
Wisconsin	90	20	44	7	161
Wyoming	15	15	13	0	43
Unduplicated Totals	1,383	331	1,581	81	3,366

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010.

[1] Company numbers determined by counting operating company numbers (OCNs). Carriers typically obtain at least one OCN per state in which they do business. Thus, carriers with multiple OCNs are counted multiple times. An exception was made for those RBOCs that have acquired a company with CLEC operations within their operating areas. Although the acquired CLEC's numbers have been treated as incumbent LEC numbers throughout this report, the acquired CLEC's OCN was not counted as an incumbent LEC OCN in-region. Where the acquired CLEC operates outside of the acquiring RBOC's operating area, the CLEC's OCN was counted as a CLEC.

[2] Carriers occasionally misclassify the type of service that they provide. For instance, the CLEC operations of incumbent LECs are occasionally classified as incumbent LEC operations.

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2009

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	57.5%	0.5%	0.6%	3.1%	0.8%	37.5%	47
202	District of Columbia	January-47	74.3%	0.3%	1.1%	3.8%	0.7%	19.8%	42
203	Connecticut	January-47	55.3%	2.8%	0.7%	2.5%	1.6%	37.1%	37
205	Alabama	January-47	49.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.9%	2.7%	40.4%	45
206	Washington	January-47	65.1%	0.2%	0.3%	3.0%	2.1%	29.3%	38
207	Maine	January-47	38.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	56.1%	56
208	Idaho	January-47	44.3%	1.8%	0.8%	2.2%	2.9%	48.0%	69
209	California	January-58	47.3%	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	46.6%	47
210	Texas	November-92	63.9%	4.0%	0.7%	3.9%	1.3%	26.1%	36
212	New York	January-47	74.4%	0.0%	1.5%	3.7%	1.4%	19.0%	30
213	California	January-47	42.5%	0.5%	0.6%	4.2%	2.1%	50.1%	57
214	Texas	January-47	64.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.0%	2.6%	29.4%	52
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.1%	0.4%	1.5%	3.2%	0.9%	33.9%	45
216	Ohio	January-47	51.3%	0.6%	0.4%	3.6%	1.2%	42.8%	33
217	Illinois	January-47	32.5%	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	63.6%	49
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	72.2%	71
219	Indiana	January-47	44.0%	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	1.3%	49.6%	34
224	Illinois	January-02	50.7%	1.5%	1.9%	3.0%	1.4%	41.5%	31
225	Louisiana	August-98	48.9%	3.8%	0.4%	3.8%	3.4%	39.7%	38
228	Mississippi	September-97	32.6%	1.3%	0.5%	2.3%	2.8%	60.5%	32
229	Georgia	August-00	28.8%	6.0%	0.4%	1.9%	1.5%	61.4%	41
231	Michigan	June-99	26.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	69.8%	43
234	Ohio	October-00	25.3%	7.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.6%	65.3%	16
239	Florida	March-02	55.4%	0.2%	0.4%	4.8%	0.6%	38.5%	28
240	Maryland	June-97	57.3%	0.7%	0.3%	4.2%	0.4%	37.2%	48
248	Michigan	May-97	50.8%	0.7%	0.4%	2.5%	1.0%	44.6%	44
251	Alabama	June-01	40.4%	2.9%	0.7%	3.0%	3.2%	49.8%	41
252	North Carolina	March-98	39.5%	1.3%	0.1%	3.6%	0.6%	54.9%	37
253	Washington	April-97	60.9%	0.2%	0.4%	3.3%	1.3%	33.9%	36
254	Texas	May-97	32.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%	58.6%	44
256	Alabama	March-98	46.8%	3.3%	0.9%	2.3%	1.7%	45.0%	45
260	Indiana	January-02	39.9%	2.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	54.3%	33
262	Wisconsin	September-99	41.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.7%	0.6%	54.4%	42
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	42.7%	0.5%	0.6%	4.2%	0.4%	51.7%	46
269	Michigan	July-02	36.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%	1.2%	59.1%	53
270	Kentucky	April-99	33.4%	3.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	61.0%	52
276	Virginia	September-01	35.8%	0.2%	0.3%	3.1%	0.8%	59.8%	39
281	Texas	November-96	52.6%	2.8%	0.4%	3.5%	1.3%	39.4%	47
301	Maryland	January-47	60.0%	0.3%	0.5%	2.5%	0.9%	35.8%	47
302	Delaware	January-47	56.5%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	39.1%	40
303	Colorado	January-47	66.1%	0.2%	0.5%	2.9%	2.6%	27.7%	39
304	West Virginia	January-47	41.6%	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%	1.0%	53.2%	48
305	Florida	January-47	56.2%	6.0%	0.5%	4.9%	2.7%	29.6%	40
307	Wyoming	January-47	30.4%	0.5%	0.2%	2.3%	1.5%	65.1%	43
308	Nebraska	January-55	17.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	79.8%	50
309	Illinois	January-57	30.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	65.1%	56
310	California	November-91	63.5%	0.7%	0.6%	3.0%	2.3%	29.9%	51
312	Illinois	January-47	55.8%	1.3%	0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	38.7%	38
313	Michigan	January-47	47.5%	1.3%	0.3%	3.1%	0.7%	47.1%	38
314	Missouri	January-47	58.2%	2.9%	0.5%	3.0%	1.5%	33.9%	30
315	New York	January-47	41.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	0.6%	54.3%	45
316	Kansas	January-47	48.2%	3.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.6%	44.3%	29
317	Indiana	January-47	54.9%	2.2%	0.6%	2.8%	1.3%	38.2%	40
318	Louisiana	January-57	35.5%	2.6%	0.2%	2.8%	3.9%	55.0%	44
319	Iowa	January-47	41.9%	1.7%	0.3%	1.8%	1.6%	52.7%	65

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2009

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	March-96	25.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%	70.8%	66
321	Florida	November-99	58.0%	4.1%	0.7%	4.2%	1.1%	31.8%	44
323	California	June-98	54.5%	0.6%	0.3%	4.4%	2.2%	38.1%	54
325	Texas	April-03	29.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	64.9%	38
330	Ohio	March-96	46.7%	1.7%	0.2%	2.3%	1.0%	48.1%	43
331	Illinois	October-07	33.6%	2.5%	6.4%	3.6%	0.7%	53.1%	22
334	Alabama	January-95	31.9%	3.3%	0.4%	2.4%	1.9%	60.2%	63
336	North Carolina	December-97	48.9%	4.0%	0.4%	3.0%	1.7%	42.1%	55
337	Louisiana	October-99	36.6%	2.9%	0.5%	2.0%	2.2%	55.9%	44
339	Massachusetts	May-01	40.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	53.8%	19
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	47.1%	4.3%	9.0%	14.8%	0.5%	24.3%	5
347	New York	October-99	72.2%	2.0%	0.3%	5.9%	0.7%	18.8%	35
351	Massachusetts	May-01	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%	71.5%	1
352	Florida	December-95	48.4%	2.1%	0.1%	3.8%	1.6%	43.9%	40
360	Washington	January-95	52.3%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.6%	42.8%	64
361	Texas	February-99	26.1%	2.3%	0.2%	1.7%	1.4%	68.4%	39
385	Utah	March-09	35.3%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	60.9%	4
386	Florida	February-01	46.1%	4.8%	0.3%	3.0%	1.0%	44.8%	40
401	Rhode Island	January-47	59.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	36.6%	27
402	Nebraska	January-47	42.3%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%	54.1%	59
404	Georgia	January-47	62.6%	5.2%	0.5%	3.5%	3.7%	24.5%	41
405	Oklahoma	January-47	47.2%	3.9%	0.2%	2.3%	1.2%	45.1%	44
406	Montana	January-47	26.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	71.0%	47
407	Florida	April-88	54.3%	4.0%	0.6%	4.7%	1.8%	34.6%	43
408	California	January-59	58.9%	1.9%	0.4%	2.4%	1.5%	34.8%	49
409	Texas	November-82	32.9%	5.6%	0.3%	2.1%	1.4%	57.6%	39
410	Maryland	October-91	60.0%	0.3%	1.0%	3.1%	0.9%	34.7%	41
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	50.3%	0.4%	1.4%	3.0%	1.0%	44.0%	37
413	Massachusetts	January-47	55.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	0.5%	40.0%	35
414	Wisconsin	January-47	56.6%	1.3%	0.3%	2.7%	1.3%	37.8%	29
415	California	January-47	54.5%	1.3%	0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	39.7%	52
417	Missouri	January-50	31.7%	3.0%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	62.3%	49
419	Ohio	January-47	36.0%	5.3%	0.5%	1.8%	1.5%	55.0%	66
423	Tennessee	September-95	47.1%	2.8%	0.7%	3.6%	1.4%	44.5%	52
424	California	August-06	43.6%	3.6%	0.6%	4.0%	0.4%	47.8%	41
425	Washington	April-97	63.6%	0.2%	0.4%	2.5%	2.6%	30.7%	36
430	Texas	February-03	9.7%	39.5%	7.9%	0.2%	3.4%	39.3%	12
432	Texas	April-03	31.6%	2.9%	0.4%	5.6%	1.4%	58.0%	28
434	Virginia	June-01	47.7%	0.5%	0.8%	3.8%	0.7%	46.5%	33
435	Utah	September-97	30.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	66.4%	55
440	Ohio	August-97	47.6%	1.9%	0.5%	2.2%	0.6%	47.1%	43
442	California	November-09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1
443	Maryland	June-97	52.2%	0.4%	0.4%	4.0%	0.3%	42.7%	45
469	Texas	July-99	56.4%	1.0%	0.5%	2.8%	1.1%	38.1%	45
475	Connecticut	December-09	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	1
478	Georgia	August-00	39.0%	4.3%	0.3%	3.3%	2.4%	50.6%	45
479	Arkansas	January-02	41.1%	2.8%	0.5%	1.7%	1.2%	52.7%	38
480	Arizona	March-99	74.9%	0.3%	0.8%	4.1%	1.4%	18.4%	34
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	41.4%	1.1%	2.0%	2.1%	0.2%	53.2%	53
501	Arkansas	January-47	45.9%	3.4%	0.2%	1.8%	2.8%	45.8%	36
502	Kentucky	January-47	49.2%	5.1%	0.4%	2.6%	2.7%	40.0%	33
503	Oregon	January-47	60.6%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	1.9%	33.6%	54
504	Louisiana	January-47	48.6%	4.1%	0.4%	4.2%	3.7%	39.0%	33
505	New Mexico	January-47	59.9%	0.4%	1.1%	3.3%	1.8%	33.4%	37
507	Minnesota	January-54	22.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	74.0%	82

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508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.2%	0.5%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%	34.7%	40
509	Washington	January-57	48.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.6%	1.4%	46.7%	56
510	California	September-91	50.7%	2.1%	0.3%	2.7%	1.9%	42.3%	43
512	Texas	January-47	59.8%	3.3%	0.7%	2.6%	2.1%	31.6%	46
513	Ohio	January-47	58.8%	0.8%	0.3%	2.9%	1.3%	36.0%	33
515	Iowa	January-47	52.0%	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%	2.1%	42.3%	55
516	New York	January-51	58.0%	0.3%	0.6%	3.0%	0.9%	37.2%	41
517	Michigan	January-47	38.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	57.4%	62
518	New York	January-47	48.7%	1.5%	1.2%	2.7%	0.8%	45.1%	46
520	Arizona	March-95	60.2%	0.3%	0.6%	3.3%	1.3%	34.3%	44
530	California	November-97	42.0%	1.7%	0.3%	1.6%	1.4%	53.0%	55
540	Virginia	July-95	52.1%	0.2%	0.7%	3.0%	1.2%	42.9%	53
541	Oregon	November-95	39.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%	55.1%	59
551	New Jersey	December-01	75.3%	1.1%	0.6%	3.2%	0.4%	19.4%	17
559	California	November-98	46.4%	2.0%	0.5%	2.7%	2.2%	46.1%	39
561	Florida	May-96	58.2%	5.0%	0.7%	5.2%	2.5%	28.4%	41
562	California	January-97	50.4%	0.3%	0.5%	3.2%	3.0%	42.6%	53
563	Iowa	March-01	37.1%	1.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.7%	58.7%	56
567	Ohio	January-02	18.3%	4.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	75.9%	34
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	42.2%	1.3%	2.8%	2.3%	0.7%	50.7%	54
571	Virginia	March-00	67.6%	0.0%	1.1%	3.7%	0.5%	27.2%	38
573	Missouri	January-96	30.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	65.5%	44
574	Indiana	January-02	41.7%	2.5%	0.4%	1.6%	1.1%	52.7%	38
575	New Mexico	October-07	31.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%	64.1%	45
580	Oklahoma	November-97	18.1%	2.5%	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	77.2%	48
585	New York	November-01	50.3%	1.3%	3.3%	1.8%	0.5%	42.7%	35
586	Michigan	September-01	43.4%	0.5%	0.4%	2.2%	0.5%	52.9%	37
601	Mississippi	January-47	32.4%	2.5%	0.6%	2.3%	2.9%	59.3%	48
602	Arizona	January-47	64.8%	0.3%	0.7%	3.9%	1.2%	29.0%	34
603	New Hampshire	January-47	43.6%	0.2%	1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	52.1%	47
605	South Dakota	January-47	24.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	73.2%	78
606	Kentucky	January-55	28.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	2.9%	65.1%	41
607	New York	January-54	38.4%	1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	58.0%	31
608	Wisconsin	January-55	41.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	54.3%	73
609	New Jersey	January-57	54.7%	0.7%	0.4%	2.4%	0.6%	41.2%	43
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.1%	0.2%	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%	37.1%	55
612	Minnesota	January-47	63.9%	0.4%	0.2%	2.4%	1.7%	31.4%	40
614	Ohio	January-47	56.7%	1.7%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%	36.4%	35
615	Tennessee	January-54	54.8%	4.8%	0.6%	3.6%	2.6%	33.7%	41
616	Michigan	January-47	50.1%	0.7%	0.6%	2.1%	0.7%	45.8%	45
617	Massachusetts	January-47	63.0%	0.2%	1.9%	2.7%	1.0%	31.1%	37
618	Illinois	January-47	34.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%	61.5%	55
619	California	January-82	56.8%	1.1%	0.3%	3.2%	2.3%	36.2%	51
620	Kansas	February-01	18.6%	3.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	75.9%	63
623	Arizona	March-99	71.5%	0.4%	0.7%	4.5%	2.2%	20.7%	31
626	California	June-97	53.5%	0.6%	0.4%	3.0%	2.0%	40.5%	53
630	Illinois	August-96	51.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	0.9%	42.8%	34
631	New York	November-99	52.3%	0.3%	0.4%	3.3%	0.5%	43.2%	39
636	Missouri	May-99	39.8%	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	54.6%	29
641	Iowa	July-00	27.5%	1.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	69.6%	64
646	New York	July-99	79.8%	0.6%	0.3%	4.3%	0.8%	14.2%	42
650	California	August-97	47.1%	2.6%	0.3%	2.2%	1.3%	46.5%	43
651	Minnesota	July-98	66.2%	0.3%	0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	29.1%	46
657	California	September-08	27.6%	5.3%	7.3%	0.6%	0.0%	59.2%	17
660	Missouri	October-97	15.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	81.5%	48
661	California	February-99	50.0%	1.4%	0.4%	2.5%	2.4%	43.4%	55
662	Mississippi	April-99	26.7%	2.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.5%	67.1%	54
670	Northern Mariana Is.	July-97	24.6%	0.0%	6.6%	0.8%	0.0%	67.9%	3
671	Guam	July-97	42.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.0%	0.0%	55.6%	7
678	Georgia	January-98	52.5%	2.7%	1.2%	5.5%	1.6%	36.5%	55

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681	West Virginia	March-09	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	97.4%	6
682	Texas	October-00	52.0%	2.5%	0.4%	2.8%	2.6%	39.8%	33
684	American Samoa	October-04	66.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	30.1%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	21.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	1.3%	76.5%	62
702	Nevada	January-47	68.5%	1.0%	0.3%	5.9%	0.9%	23.4%	37
703	Virginia	January-47	70.1%	0.0%	0.6%	3.0%	0.6%	25.7%	41
704	North Carolina	January-47	54.4%	4.9%	0.5%	3.2%	2.7%	34.3%	47
706	Georgia	May-92	43.9%	2.9%	0.6%	2.5%	1.9%	48.2%	80
707	California	January-59	45.1%	2.7%	0.3%	1.7%	1.8%	48.3%	47
708	Illinois	November-89	42.2%	0.6%	1.0%	2.3%	0.9%	52.9%	34
712	Iowa	January-47	18.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%	0.4%	76.5%	102
713	Texas	January-47	59.7%	2.9%	0.6%	2.4%	1.1%	33.3%	43
714	California	January-51	57.6%	0.6%	0.5%	3.3%	2.5%	35.6%	56
715	Wisconsin	January-47	28.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	68.6%	91
716	New York	January-47	52.4%	1.5%	1.1%	3.0%	0.9%	41.2%	35
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	55.5%	1.1%	1.2%	2.2%	0.9%	39.2%	45
718	New York	September-84	63.7%	0.2%	0.9%	4.9%	1.4%	29.0%	35
719	Colorado	March-88	49.6%	0.4%	1.0%	3.4%	1.5%	44.2%	51
720	Colorado	June-98	73.6%	1.0%	0.9%	4.0%	1.6%	19.0%	31
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	38.9%	1.3%	0.6%	2.6%	0.6%	56.1%	60
727	Florida	July-98	58.7%	0.8%	0.9%	3.7%	3.0%	32.9%	38
731	Tennessee	February-01	31.4%	2.9%	0.5%	2.1%	1.7%	61.5%	36
732	New Jersey	June-97	54.3%	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%	0.6%	41.2%	38
734	Michigan	December-97	46.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	50.1%	50
740	Ohio	December-97	35.9%	2.6%	0.2%	1.7%	1.0%	58.6%	49
747	California	May-09	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	1
754	Florida	August-01	62.9%	1.8%	0.1%	3.1%	1.4%	30.8%	12
757	Virginia	July-96	64.2%	0.0%	0.8%	3.6%	0.8%	30.5%	30
760	California	March-97	52.0%	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	2.5%	40.9%	66
762	Georgia	May-06	8.4%	6.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	84.5%	15
763	Minnesota	February-00	60.4%	0.2%	0.4%	2.7%	1.2%	35.1%	49
765	Indiana	February-97	31.6%	2.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	63.8%	58
769	Mississippi	March-05	19.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.7%	1.4%	75.7%	17
770	Georgia	August-95	54.6%	8.4%	0.3%	2.8%	2.3%	31.6%	43
772	Florida	February-02	52.5%	3.9%	0.3%	3.7%	3.7%	35.9%	36
773	Illinois	October-96	52.6%	0.6%	0.2%	4.5%	0.7%	41.4%	35
774	Massachusetts	May-01	35.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	0.6%	59.7%	34
775	Nevada	December-98	43.3%	1.7%	0.3%	1.7%	1.7%	51.3%	46
779	Illinois	March-07	36.1%	0.6%	8.3%	4.2%	0.3%	50.5%	22
781	Massachusetts	September-97	47.1%	0.3%	0.9%	2.6%	0.5%	48.5%	36
785	Kansas	July-97	22.9%	3.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	70.7%	59
786	Florida	March-98	66.9%	1.3%	0.9%	6.0%	2.4%	22.5%	41
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	58.6%	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	36.0%	15
801	Utah	January-47	69.7%	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	1.7%	24.6%	31
802	Vermont	January-47	39.2%	1.4%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	56.1%	33
803	South Carolina	January-47	47.3%	5.1%	0.6%	2.7%	3.8%	40.4%	60
804	Virginia	June-73	60.2%	0.1%	1.1%	4.5%	1.0%	33.2%	33
805	California	January-57	48.4%	1.0%	0.5%	2.1%	2.5%	45.5%	61
806	Texas	January-57	24.5%	2.4%	0.2%	3.3%	1.6%	68.0%	51
808	Hawaii	January-57	56.4%	0.2%	0.4%	2.9%	3.7%	36.3%	17
810	Michigan	December-93	37.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.0%	57.0%	40
812	Indiana	January-47	36.9%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	1.5%	57.2%	57
813	Florida	January-53	60.9%	0.8%	0.9%	3.6%	2.5%	31.2%	41
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	40.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	56.0%	52
815	Illinois	January-47	42.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	53.2%	64
816	Missouri	January-47	48.1%	2.9%	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	44.7%	44
817	Texas	January-53	50.7%	1.4%	0.4%	2.4%	2.8%	42.3%	49
818	California	January-84	56.7%	0.9%	0.6%	3.2%	1.9%	36.7%	53
828	North Carolina	March-98	43.2%	2.9%	0.7%	2.5%	2.5%	48.2%	46
830	Texas	July-97	21.4%	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%	75.1%	51

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2009

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
831	California	July-98	44.6%	2.4%	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	48.5%	40
832	Texas	January-99	62.1%	0.6%	0.4%	4.8%	1.2%	30.8%	41
843	South Carolina	March-98	44.7%	2.9%	0.3%	3.0%	3.0%	46.1%	49
845	New York	June-00	48.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.7%	0.9%	46.4%	48
847	Illinois	January-96	58.5%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	0.7%	37.5%	35
848	New Jersey	December-01	48.2%	0.8%	0.1%	2.9%	0.5%	47.6%	21
850	Florida	June-97	41.2%	4.3%	1.8%	4.0%	1.8%	47.0%	52
856	New Jersey	June-99	46.8%	0.8%	0.5%	2.8%	0.5%	48.6%	41
857	Massachusetts	May-01	44.9%	0.3%	0.2%	3.4%	1.0%	50.2%	29
858	California	June-99	55.5%	2.2%	0.5%	2.8%	2.2%	36.8%	42
859	Kentucky	April-00	44.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	49.1%	44
860	Connecticut	August-95	50.0%	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	1.0%	44.9%	33
862	New Jersey	December-01	53.2%	1.5%	0.7%	4.0%	0.8%	39.7%	32
863	Florida	September-99	43.7%	0.7%	1.1%	3.1%	2.0%	49.3%	38
864	South Carolina	December-95	48.2%	4.1%	1.5%	3.2%	2.4%	40.7%	40
865	Tennessee	November-99	53.1%	5.3%	0.7%	3.0%	2.3%	35.6%	34
870	Arkansas	April-97	25.3%	2.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	70.2%	45
872	Illinois	November-09	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	98.8%	4
901	Tennessee	January-47	60.3%	4.2%	0.6%	4.1%	3.6%	27.1%	32
903	Texas	November-90	36.5%	4.2%	0.7%	2.2%	2.4%	54.0%	62
904	Florida	July-65	55.4%	4.9%	0.6%	3.9%	2.8%	32.4%	40
906	Michigan	March-61	17.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	81.1%	24
907	Alaska	January-57	27.0%	1.3%	2.6%	1.2%	0.4%	67.6%	40
908	New Jersey	November-90	46.3%	0.7%	0.5%	2.2%	1.0%	49.3%	42
909	California	November-92	53.7%	1.2%	0.7%	3.5%	2.7%	38.2%	54
910	North Carolina	November-93	44.3%	2.4%	0.9%	3.6%	1.9%	46.9%	43
912	Georgia	January-54	39.1%	4.0%	0.5%	2.9%	2.9%	50.6%	53
913	Kansas	January-47	53.6%	1.9%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%	39.3%	41
914	New York	January-47	51.7%	0.3%	0.8%	2.9%	0.8%	43.6%	42
915	Texas	January-47	56.7%	2.0%	0.2%	4.7%	6.0%	30.4%	29
916	California	January-47	55.9%	1.0%	0.4%	2.8%	2.4%	37.4%	51
917	New York	January-92	58.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	39.2%	32
918	Oklahoma	January-53	38.6%	3.3%	0.2%	1.9%	1.2%	54.8%	64
919	North Carolina	January-54	55.8%	4.1%	0.6%	3.0%	2.7%	33.8%	41
920	Wisconsin	July-97	35.3%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	59.8%	66
925	California	March-98	43.3%	2.3%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	49.9%	41
928	Arizona	June-01	45.0%	0.3%	2.0%	1.9%	0.9%	49.9%	50
931	Tennessee	September-97	38.9%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%	54.8%	46
936	Texas	February-00	29.5%	2.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%	65.6%	38
937	Ohio	September-96	41.5%	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%	0.8%	53.2%	44
938	Alabama	July-10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	41.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.7%	52.8%	9
940	Texas	May-97	28.0%	2.1%	0.3%	2.3%	4.4%	62.9%	55
941	Florida	May-95	54.1%	0.7%	0.9%	4.0%	2.1%	38.1%	41
947	Michigan	September-02	91.6%	3.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%	2.5%	6
949	California	April-98	55.5%	1.3%	0.6%	2.9%	1.8%	37.8%	50
951	California	July-04	59.8%	1.4%	0.7%	3.9%	2.8%	31.4%	50
952	Minnesota	February-00	57.4%	0.2%	0.3%	2.2%	1.1%	38.8%	44
954	Florida	September-95	56.9%	5.8%	0.7%	4.6%	2.8%	29.2%	41
956	Texas	July-97	47.7%	3.0%	0.1%	4.3%	2.8%	42.2%	33
970	Colorado	April-95	42.8%	0.6%	0.3%	2.5%	1.4%	52.3%	62
971	Oregon	October-00	55.3%	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%	0.9%	36.2%	28
972	Texas	September-96	52.7%	1.7%	0.7%	2.3%	2.1%	40.5%	48
973	New Jersey	June-97	56.3%	0.5%	0.9%	3.2%	0.7%	38.4%	45
978	Massachusetts	September-97	47.8%	0.7%	1.1%	2.7%	0.6%	47.0%	40
979	Texas	February-00	28.0%	1.8%	0.4%	1.4%	1.7%	66.7%	41
980	North Carolina	April-01	49.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	5.4%	39.4%	24
985	Louisiana	February-01	37.3%	2.7%	0.8%	3.0%	2.5%	53.7%	39
989	Michigan	April-01	27.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	68.5%	52

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,511	159	1,817	38	1,586	62	428	6
202	3,183	140	666	32	1,236	83	140	6
203	2,563	116	2,159	28	1,712	77	322	7
205	1,659	113	1,635	31	1,606	81	650	12
206	2,253	106	1,190	31	1,423	62	112	5
207	1,281	68	2,800	46	1,105	36	591	7
208	1,710	90	2,251	48	1,261	59	752	15
209	1,465	53	1,815	33	1,242	68	499	9
210	1,957	96	974	25	1,793	132	234	7
212	5,624	278	1,453	25	66	3	0	5
213	1,123	126	982	43	657	50	476	6
214	2,341	103	1,364	41	2,447	124	147	6
215	3,297	190	1,643	35	1,403	63	319	7
216	1,404	80	1,165	24	1,009	92	405	7
217	1,018	28	3,382	37	1,008	38	521	10
218	678	28	3,075	60	586	29	834	9
219	661	26	1,076	21	685	38	273	9
224	336	10	468	24	518	41	231	7
225	859	87	725	27	771	40	411	9
228	366	27	866	19	369	24	344	9
229	628	31	1,417	27	676	57	1,233	11
231	607	26	2,156	31	551	24	569	10
234	29	2	91	12	37	2	81	4
239	963	111	587	18	783	42	412	7
240	1,148	94	1,210	37	1,257	82	345	8
248	1,989	126	2,354	36	1,478	44	303	6
251	634	51	1,036	29	689	46	473	9
252	1,146	114	2,116	24	923	76	654	12
253	1,526	81	1,144	29	941	54	123	5
254	637	50	1,821	28	740	43	546	12
256	1,284	68	1,736	30	1,842	86	1,108	11
260	665	22	1,086	22	578	19	520	8
262	1,213	53	1,890	30	775	30	334	9
267	1,063	120	2,146	38	1,284	107	703	7
269	740	36	1,551	35	680	36	510	14
270	1,333	50	3,235	38	972	41	928	12
276	376	43	946	25	352	20	268	12
281	2,606	192	2,451	36	1,485	83	131	6
301	3,227	144	1,926	37	1,321	44	216	7
302	1,792	62	1,395	28	856	44	211	7
303	3,672	180	1,641	28	1,465	46	42	7
304	1,430	42	2,977	29	1,465	75	693	14
305	2,550	219	1,017	28	1,391	76	119	6
307	552	31	1,302	28	527	51	1,010	15
308	241	16	1,921	39	316	10	686	11
309	955	43	3,359	44	814	33	354	9
310	3,120	146	1,307	38	1,944	94	281	6
312	2,752	101	1,290	28	891	45	531	7
313	1,415	91	1,393	30	1,406	95	712	6
314	1,949	102	1,261	19	1,593	83	290	7
315	1,374	58	2,996	35	1,273	52	302	7
316	567	22	906	17	623	24	99	9
317	2,015	104	1,931	30	1,564	82	148	7
318	1,016	100	1,957	31	1,066	63	1,093	10
319	1,146	50	1,851	56	643	27	365	7
320	561	29	2,201	54	406	14	447	10
321	912	59	621	32	846	49	231	7
323	1,822	121	1,586	40	1,799	177	646	6
325	373	25	1,123	23	387	24	291	12
330	1,772	90	2,379	30	1,763	87	653	11

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	26	1	46	16	53	8	79	6
334	941	72	2,088	45	981	70	1,290	15
336	1,757	104	2,018	43	1,541	96	543	10
337	870	53	1,494	31	889	41	998	10
339	73	2	165	15	109	3	77	4
340	54	38	33	1	115	16	54	4
347	1,070	66	404	29	2,980	264	654	6
351	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	1
352	1,106	102	1,210	26	1,121	74	566	9
360	2,241	110	2,445	53	1,472	71	430	7
361	546	23	1,276	27	691	58	706	9
385	28	0	36	3	0	0	13	1
386	648	43	763	29	646	41	366	8
401	2,122	56	1,452	18	945	42	243	6
402	1,821	41	3,172	45	1,274	48	700	12
404	2,054	115	800	31	2,195	124	251	7
405	1,453	58	1,936	29	1,356	74	482	13
406	870	49	3,404	38	805	29	1,164	9
407	1,958	209	1,464	31	1,563	90	325	7
408	2,696	111	1,583	36	1,555	64	333	6
409	517	30	1,034	24	584	40	302	10
410	3,462	198	1,713	32	1,179	41	155	5
412	1,814	131	2,057	28	1,280	49	325	6
413	1,756	52	1,479	25	722	34	182	7
414	1,291	49	928	18	985	60	243	7
415	2,409	115	2,012	39	1,306	55	181	6
417	784	44	2,491	38	829	35	612	7
419	1,339	62	2,827	52	1,306	71	782	12
423	1,210	114	1,639	38	1,375	82	575	12
424	222	15	270	35	156	20	145	6
425	2,136	78	1,318	29	971	43	96	5
430	1	0	45	7	6	1	18	4
432	300	96	1,017	19	406	29	259	7
434	704	62	938	20	596	42	276	10
435	624	24	1,638	38	498	24	763	15
440	1,396	67	1,853	32	1,148	51	384	9
442	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0
443	1,606	139	2,065	35	1,812	120	728	7
469	693	23	798	38	739	49	158	6
475	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
478	588	56	869	29	593	44	580	12
479	657	24	1,252	26	713	33	443	7
480	2,157	114	706	24	1,335	79	123	7
484	1,425	68	2,781	42	970	53	302	10
501	1,215	36	1,491	24	955	51	513	9
502	1,209	63	1,382	24	1,195	63	396	7
503	2,820	136	2,111	46	1,805	79	177	6
504	1,146	120	970	23	1,018	70	393	7
505	1,431	68	966	22	1,230	78	335	12
507	705	27	3,555	69	600	21	634	11
508	3,063	149	2,159	31	1,390	47	243	6
509	1,679	89	2,102	43	1,213	66	648	10
510	1,936	106	1,715	31	1,451	71	491	6
512	2,360	81	1,450	35	1,619	89	268	8
513	2,010	84	1,445	24	1,562	93	341	7
515	1,483	41	1,440	42	728	28	331	10
516	1,797	122	1,229	32	1,577	54	478	6
517	969	49	1,906	49	815	34	441	11
518	1,488	97	2,006	37	1,199	51	251	5
520	1,529	63	904	30	1,117	83	359	9

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
530	1,602	57	2,569	43	985	43	399	8
540	1,518	82	1,476	40	1,369	82	769	10
541	1,481	79	2,934	46	1,283	54	813	10
551	27	0	16	12	172	8	35	5
559	1,351	66	1,970	29	1,272	86	228	6
561	1,651	169	739	30	1,214	58	283	6
562	1,428	87	1,401	39	1,297	85	445	6
563	594	33	1,327	48	407	18	233	7
567	89	1	771	23	147	9	210	11
570	1,403	94	2,533	39	1,367	49	682	13
571	459	19	249	30	788	49	232	6
573	842	48	3,020	32	913	36	626	9
574	642	22	964	26	582	24	513	9
575	521	26	1,696	31	539	38	471	12
580	517	32	3,636	34	651	36	1,335	13
585	1,202	37	1,524	25	1,018	42	183	8
586	787	56	962	29	837	26	512	6
601	1,145	99	2,981	32	1,217	67	1,156	12
602	2,394	134	779	23	1,545	107	427	7
603	1,993	104	3,019	34	1,168	37	633	9
605	747	39	3,426	67	679	17	894	10
606	755	33	2,173	28	698	45	1,146	12
607	684	20	1,720	24	642	24	258	6
608	1,164	41	1,923	57	994	31	709	13
609	1,809	84	1,719	32	1,511	63	516	7
610	3,003	132	2,172	42	1,342	33	196	8
612	1,219	46	858	32	1,385	52	151	6
614	2,119	101	1,610	27	1,489	84	261	6
615	1,961	161	1,694	30	1,668	79	199	8
616	1,047	42	1,159	31	896	40	264	11
617	3,401	167	1,940	29	1,476	46	255	5
618	1,000	47	2,949	40	1,059	43	562	12
619	1,730	91	1,104	39	1,727	105	433	6
620	562	34	3,109	49	454	19	1,038	12
623	854	51	288	21	582	39	96	7
626	1,514	85	1,379	39	1,353	75	307	6
630	2,375	137	1,829	25	1,556	56	1,092	6
631	1,956	147	2,287	30	1,275	56	199	6
636	842	46	1,467	19	424	16	199	7
641	881	24	2,458	52	359	17	673	11
646	1,893	80	365	36	2,344	149	390	6
650	1,926	100	2,250	31	873	31	211	6
651	1,611	59	863	38	830	29	103	6
657	16	0	31	14	1	0	5	3
660	286	28	2,727	37	310	12	494	11
661	1,278	54	1,444	40	1,093	68	222	8
662	820	58	2,785	40	829	46	1,394	11
670	16	1	127	1	48	1	49	2
671	144	9	315	3	158	5	85	4
678	1,932	274	2,196	42	1,956	132	475	10
681	0	0	33	4	1	0	18	2
682	148	3	270	26	272	19	31	6
684	0	0	0	0	27	0	12	1
701	628	16	3,310	52	596	17	1,140	9
702	2,315	234	1,008	27	1,884	130	235	7
703	3,896	195	1,554	33	1,564	40	93	5
704	2,448	138	1,868	36	1,793	114	411	8
706	1,709	83	2,028	55	1,571	105	1,344	17
707	1,749	64	2,375	34	1,119	47	341	8
708	1,515	92	1,975	24	1,198	59	870	7

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
712	450	28	2,773	88	407	22	757	14
713	3,047	111	1,634	32	1,447	70	25	7
714	2,388	149	1,541	41	2,092	107	439	6
715	953	34	2,652	72	872	29	1,758	15
716	1,383	95	1,519	26	1,239	54	337	8
717	1,987	75	2,093	35	1,635	64	271	6
718	3,817	309	2,098	28	941	54	73	6
719	1,283	102	1,490	35	913	48	337	11
720	1,236	63	531	22	1,442	82	153	7
724	1,340	129	3,171	47	1,220	41	375	10
727	1,461	92	945	26	1,075	51	264	7
731	390	30	1,185	27	479	27	485	7
732	2,707	151	2,258	28	1,437	52	281	7
734	1,354	67	2,336	41	1,240	36	230	7
740	1,103	50	2,478	34	1,100	53	811	13
747	2	0	8	1	0	0	0	0
754	43	1	11	9	103	6	60	3
757	2,293	129	1,076	19	1,728	96	523	7
760	2,127	105	2,037	45	1,697	105	458	13
762	12	0	35	9	2	0	98	6
763	1,094	55	795	39	513	17	110	8
765	943	38	2,633	44	885	37	883	11
769	13	2	112	10	65	5	188	7
770	2,894	170	1,656	28	1,306	47	102	10
772	576	40	379	25	443	23	220	7
773	1,850	157	1,661	25	2,153	188	1,119	7
774	295	12	846	26	529	26	537	7
775	906	28	1,480	32	622	32	288	11
779	13	0	47	16	41	6	28	6
781	2,638	162	2,878	28	795	29	350	5
785	708	33	3,119	45	584	22	838	11
786	620	67	430	32	1,395	101	241	6
787	1,500	14	1,995	7	2,809	155	615	7
801	3,495	128	1,492	23	1,774	88	125	6
802	1,675	21	2,613	24	408	14	354	6
803	1,641	70	1,633	45	1,405	102	645	12
804	1,863	165	1,123	22	1,311	72	371	7
805	1,872	72	2,038	45	1,355	66	495	8
806	608	129	2,871	37	725	47	811	12
808	1,591	86	1,305	10	1,264	61	191	6
810	642	39	1,462	30	787	34	404	8
812	1,190	85	2,600	42	1,137	43	878	11
813	2,015	123	992	30	1,358	71	394	7
814	1,336	45	2,793	34	1,094	31	486	15
815	1,630	48	3,075	50	1,354	54	434	11
816	1,394	89	2,027	31	1,264	56	221	9
817	2,188	119	2,634	40	1,679	62	163	6
818	2,408	136	1,471	39	1,816	100	399	6
828	1,063	66	1,610	34	992	51	560	9
830	463	18	1,483	34	416	33	431	12
831	899	33	1,257	29	601	32	166	6
832	859	30	1,132	32	2,342	217	358	6
843	1,581	92	2,108	38	1,408	109	781	9
845	1,379	94	1,765	40	1,015	43	354	6
847	3,191	122	2,122	26	1,377	35	481	6
848	20	0	42	15	125	8	101	6
850	1,267	161	1,961	34	1,310	87	806	13
856	1,496	90	1,827	31	779	48	210	7
857	168	9	280	23	300	27	244	6
858	1,450	82	1,071	31	596	22	124	6

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2009
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
859	1,090	41	1,690	31	952	50	445	11
860	2,073	86	2,592	23	1,548	66	335	7
862	113	7	167	26	364	28	189	6
863	794	55	845	25	674	47	619	9
864	1,342	95	1,486	31	1,235	77	433	7
865	870	56	834	25	921	47	160	7
870	725	30	3,108	35	870	46	1,199	8
872	0	0	10	1	0	0	26	3
901	1,309	96	681	23	1,231	77	126	7
903	1,141	62	2,446	43	1,266	84	929	13
904	1,579	124	1,076	27	1,351	78	361	8
906	224	9	1,454	18	228	5	667	6
907	930	33	2,974	25	615	36	899	15
908	1,418	86	2,113	33	1,268	39	592	6
909	1,731	104	961	40	1,191	87	422	6
910	1,351	124	1,899	31	1,333	95	777	9
912	803	56	1,256	36	888	69	838	13
913	1,075	52	1,082	29	818	41	153	8
914	1,623	108	1,424	33	1,068	42	556	6
915	632	59	503	19	698	52	136	8
916	2,237	119	1,592	40	1,176	54	238	6
917	790	19	235	23	2,973	95	466	6
918	1,371	58	2,812	50	1,273	70	813	12
919	2,324	120	1,673	30	1,714	101	467	9
920	1,207	42	2,081	46	1,039	36	1,228	15
925	1,595	81	2,001	29	673	28	252	6
928	1,054	34	1,425	34	772	49	618	12
931	623	28	1,600	34	913	44	408	9
936	504	16	1,176	26	452	30	261	8
937	1,376	52	2,481	32	1,248	64	491	10
938	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
939	6	0	133	3	266	14	211	6
940	469	55	1,705	41	475	23	383	11
941	962	76	632	28	711	35	383	8
947	2	0	10	5	602	17	7	1
949	1,796	102	1,191	37	639	27	135	6
951	1,291	79	769	39	895	65	272	6
952	1,300	51	964	36	389	13	51	6
954	2,112	176	1,066	31	1,612	92	237	6
956	874	39	880	20	1,383	167	667	10
970	1,290	82	2,020	44	991	54	715	14
971	164	7	210	22	246	15	59	6
972	3,152	143	2,521	39	812	31	92	6
973	2,978	186	2,198	35	1,406	65	273	7
978	2,396	160	2,915	31	1,097	37	300	6
979	477	17	1,081	26	424	28	393	10
980	129	1	130	17	185	12	122	7
985	619	67	1,168	27	650	36	541	10
989	769	28	2,492	36	810	35	993	14

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2009

State	Incumbent LECs and CLECs			Mobile Wireless		
	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	1,118	10,808	10.34	2,203	8,879	24.81
Alaska	0	961	0.00	38	518	7.34
Arizona	1,734	11,821	14.67	2,412	7,258	33.23
Arkansas	703	5,958	11.80	745	4,203	17.73
California	15,439	96,493	16.00	17,108	44,058	38.83
Colorado	1,843	12,791	14.41	1,703	6,137	27.75
Connecticut	1,452	10,181	14.26	1,480	4,136	35.78
Delaware	601	3,363	17.87	441	1,135	38.85
District of Columbia	448	4,105	10.91	663	1,482	44.74
Florida	6,869	40,786	16.84	7,968	24,754	32.19
Georgia	2,498	21,194	11.79	3,541	13,291	26.64
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	157	3,112	5.04	438	1,536	28.52
Idaho	420	3,373	12.45	485	1,940	25.00
Illinois	7,185	36,524	19.67	5,565	19,173	29.03
Indiana	2,025	15,717	12.88	1,954	8,410	23.23
Iowa	645	6,211	10.38	976	4,909	19.88
Kansas	899	7,816	11.50	1,095	4,102	26.69
Kentucky	1,016	11,365	8.94	1,356	6,289	21.56
Louisiana	1,275	10,789	11.82	2,070	7,203	28.74
Maine	639	3,174	20.13	559	1,897	29.47
Maryland	2,621	17,334	15.12	2,751	7,484	36.76
Massachusetts	4,500	28,369	15.86	3,147	9,054	34.76
Michigan	4,818	29,332	16.43	4,744	15,871	29.89
Minnesota	1,800	13,641	13.20	1,613	7,278	22.16
Mississippi	854	7,984	10.70	878	4,756	18.46
Missouri	2,238	17,642	12.69	2,110	8,162	25.85
Montana	305	2,092	14.58	167	1,351	12.36
Nebraska	423	4,008	10.55	492	2,815	17.48
Nevada	787	5,668	13.88	1,394	3,184	43.78
New Hampshire	834	5,025	16.60	537	1,923	27.93
New Jersey	4,836	26,842	18.02	3,982	11,910	33.43
New Mexico	401	3,374	11.89	870	2,447	35.55
New York	9,020	49,020	18.40	11,527	25,449	45.29
North Carolina	3,229	22,126	14.59	3,477	12,771	27.23
North Dakota	77	1,382	5.57	121	841	14.39
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	4,173	30,258	13.79	4,363	16,109	27.08
Oklahoma	1,037	8,665	11.97	1,442	5,605	25.73
Oregon	1,289	8,953	14.40	1,467	4,679	31.35
Pennsylvania	6,774	40,222	16.84	6,016	15,915	37.80
Puerto Rico	247	3,470	7.12	983	4,096	24.00
Rhode Island	376	3,748	10.03	406	1,254	32.38
South Carolina	1,493	9,198	16.23	1,651	6,209	26.59
South Dakota	116	1,497	7.75	163	1,276	12.77
Tennessee	2,200	14,045	15.66	2,802	8,850	31.66
Texas	7,329	57,341	12.78	12,395	31,886	38.87
Utah	1,431	6,528	21.92	804	3,036	26.48
Vermont	386	3,775	10.23	331	786	42.11
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	3,097	18,297	16.93	3,679	10,787	34.11
Washington	2,147	18,306	11.73	2,442	7,987	30.57
West Virginia	589	3,807	15.47	597	2,482	24.05
Wisconsin	1,518	12,741	11.91	1,390	8,546	16.26
Wyoming	159	1,176	13.52	79	871	9.07
Totals	118,070	792,408	14.90	131,620	416,980	31.57

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar.

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

Table 9

Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of December 31, 2009

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers Assigned to End-users[1]	Total Numbers[1]	Percent Utilized	Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
Incumbent LEC	258	7,421,251	11,803,000	62.9%	46,730,000	15.9%	47.0%	34,927,000
Mobile Wireless	575	96,874,934	130,372,000	74.3%	204,920,000	47.3%	27.0%	74,548,000
CLEC	1,402	48,464,584	100,217,000	48.4%	464,690,000	10.4%	37.9%	364,473,000
Total	2,235	152,770,761	242,402,000	63.0%	716,350,000	21.3%	41.7%	473,948,000

[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in pooled blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010.
NeuStar also provided data on thousands-block pooling.

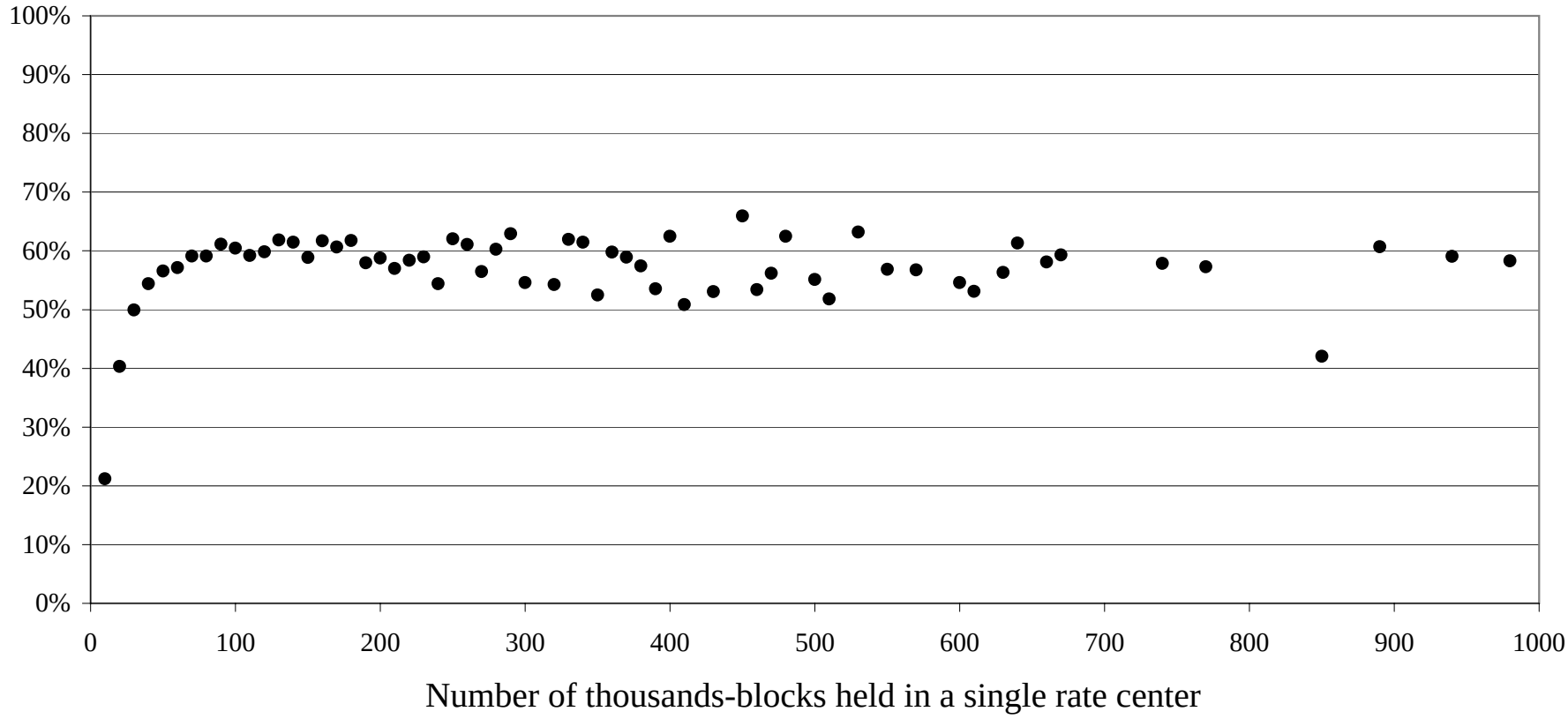
Table 10

Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of December 31, 2009

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	4,676	896	1,383	582	5	298	7,840	782
	59.6%	11.4%	17.6%	7.4%	0.1%	3.8%	100.0%	
900	320	10	9	1	0	460	800	80
	40.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	57.5%	100.0%	

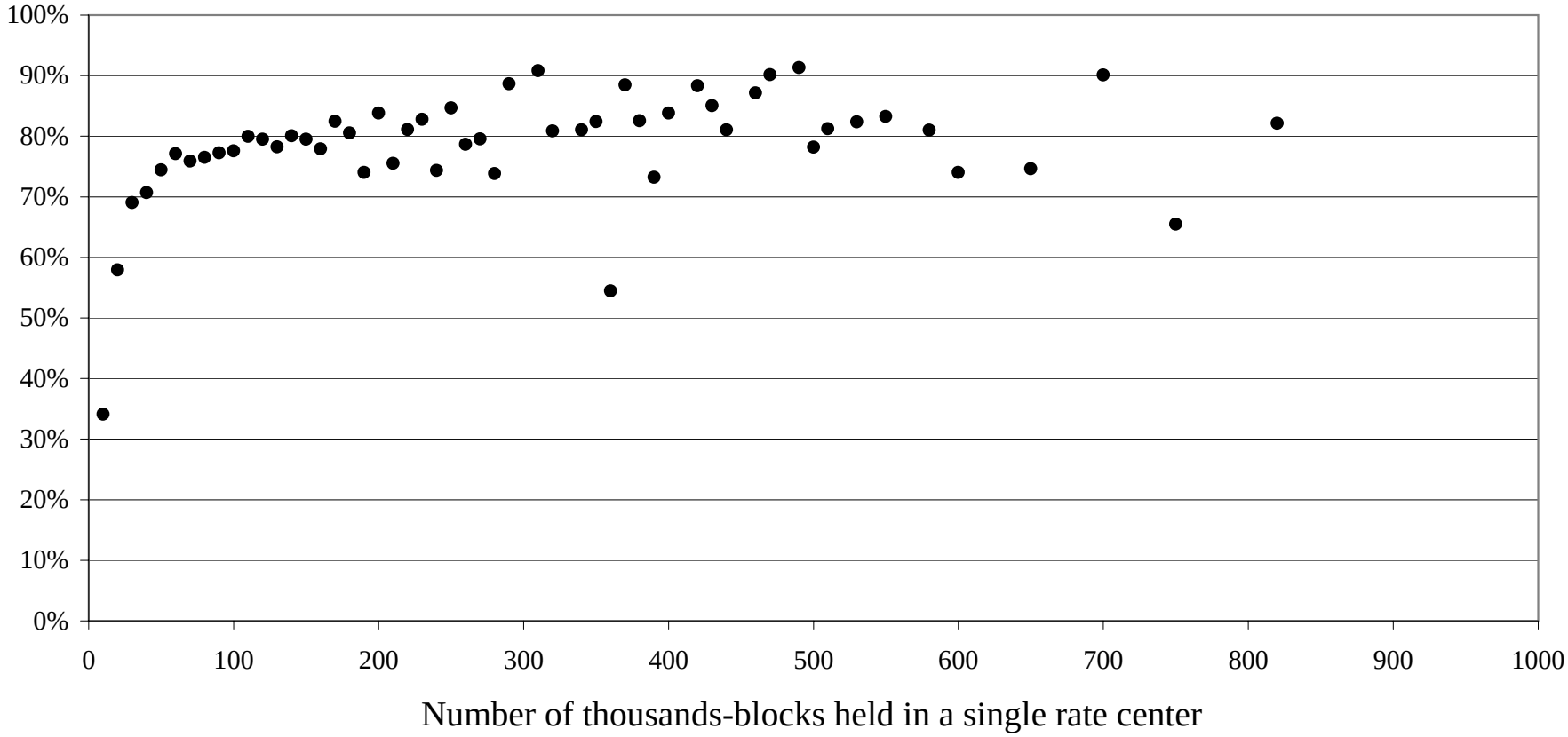
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of May 06, 2010.

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



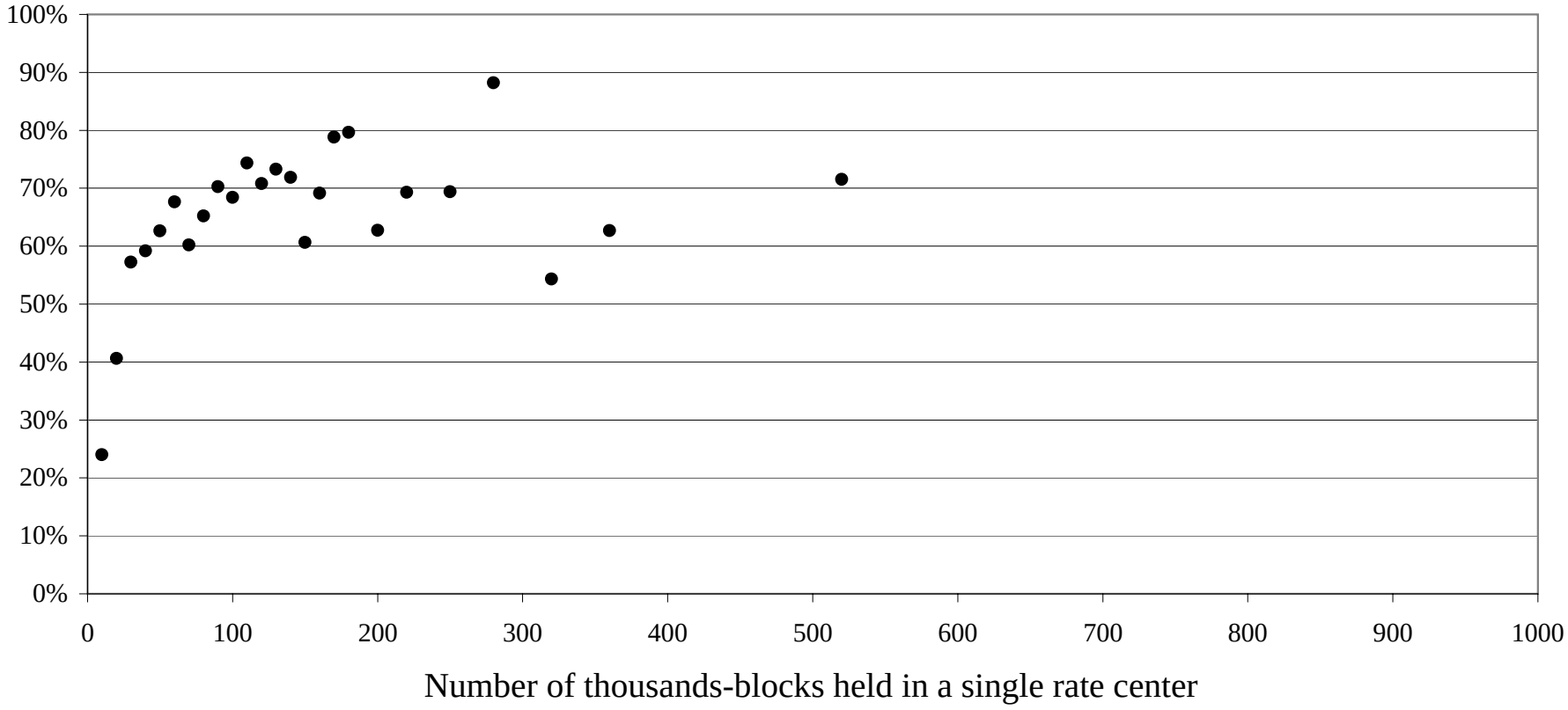
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Figure 2
Mobile Wireless: Average Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



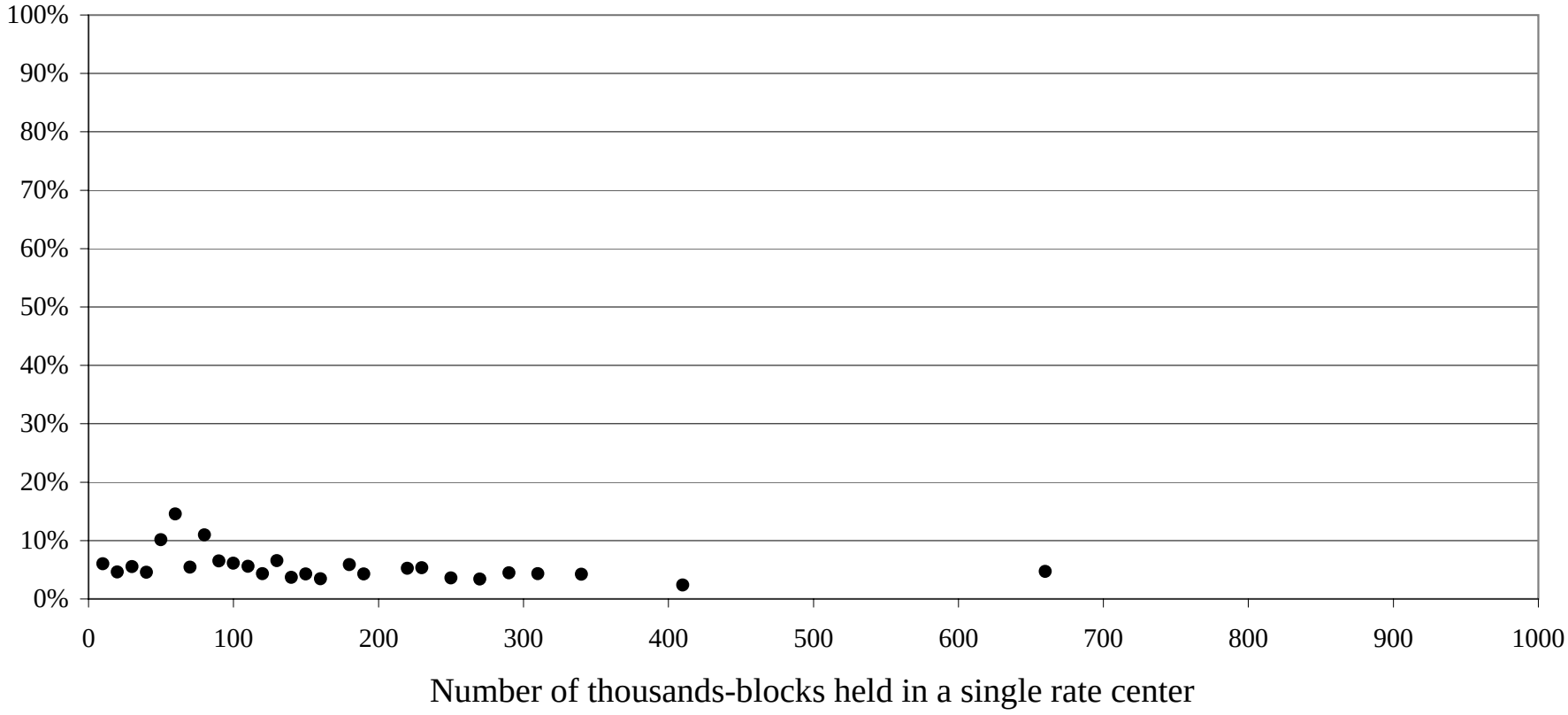
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

Figure 3
CLECs: Average Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



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

Figure 4
Paging Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



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

Table 11
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments[1]

NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	140,750
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		463
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	1,932
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	72
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			453
NANPA		✓		423
LERG			✓	87
Total NXXs in Database.	141,738	143,568	142,841	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX assignments database as of January 1, 2010; the LERG, as of January 1, 2010; NRUF December 31, 2009 database (NRUF forms filed as of May 6, 2010).

[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	Mobile Wireless	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%
December 2009	47.3%	66.7%	34.0%	5.9%	47.9%

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

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

Table 13
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns and Net Assignments

Quarter	NPA-NXXs Assigned	NPA-NXXs Returned	Net Assignments
2003 Q4[2]	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
2009 Q4	572	148	424
2010 Q1	879	80	799

[1]See text footnote 2 for full citation.

[2] Data from prior periods can be found in the "Data as of June 30, 2009" edition of this report, which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html

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

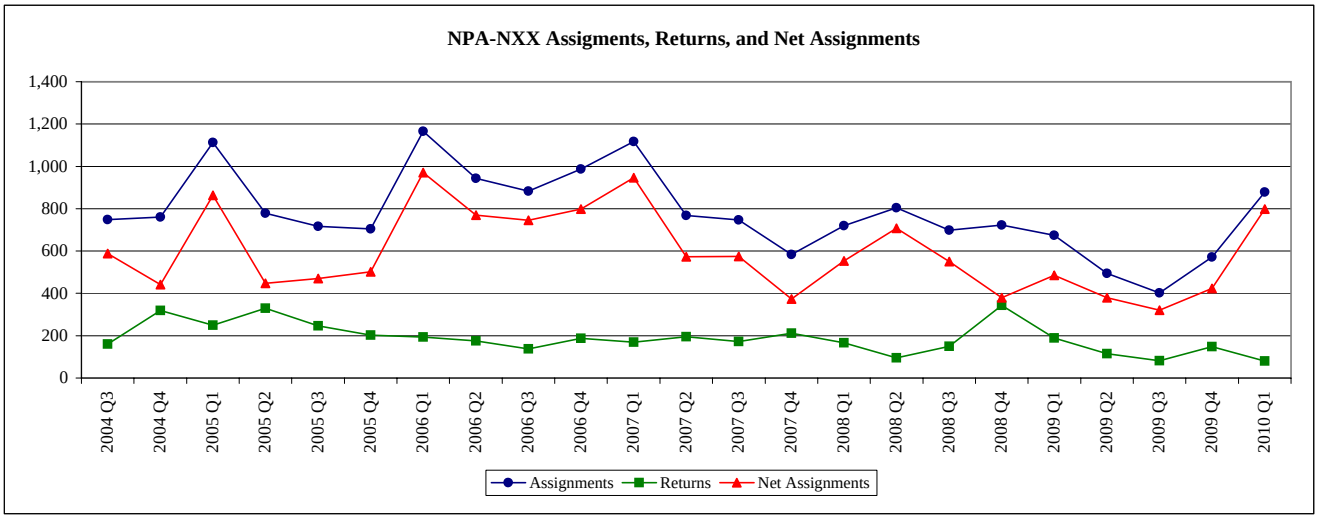


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Pooling Started[1]
(in thousands)

	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
2003	Fourth	1,199	14	817	2	2,032
2004	First	2,296	168	1,936	4	4,404
	Second	2,263	287	2,175	4	4,729
	Third	2,143	281	2,417	4	4,845
	Fourth	2,327	314	2,384	4	5,029
2005	First	2,891	208	2,358	5	5,462
	Second	2,915	149	2,812	4	5,880
	Third	3,323	135	2,750	6	6,213
	Fourth	3,093	88	2,723	6	5,911
2006	First	4,011	78	2,562	9	6,659
	Second	3,318	95	2,422	6	5,840
	Third	3,012	152	2,658	5	5,828
	Fourth	2,933	114	2,628	7	5,683
2007	First	2,801	117	3,225	6	6,149
	Second	2,925	160	3,290	8	6,382
	Third	3,963	363	3,283	11	7,619
	Fourth	5,340	257	3,489	7	9,093
2008	First	3,987	63	3,266	10	7,326
	Second	3,828	62	3,169	8	7,067
	Third	3,907	134	4,006	12	8,059
	Fourth	3,696	134	3,983	13	7,827
2009	First	3,601	118	4,010	14	7,743
	Second	3,844	113	3,802	14	7,773
	Third	3,973	215	4,134	15	8,337
	Fourth	3,812	181	3,961	16	7,969
2010	First	4,048	97	3,797	13	7,954
	Cumulative Total	85,448	4,097	78,057	211	167,813

[1] These 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.

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]
(in thousands)

Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
2003	Fourth[3]	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[4]	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
	Fourth	66,136	2,654	41,776	184	110,750
2010	First	67,517	2,701	43,425	186	113,829

* 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] Data from prior periods can be found in the "Data as of June 30, 2009" edition of this report, which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html

[4] 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. See text for more information.

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

Table 16

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

March 31, 2010 [2]

(in thousands)

Ported During		Wireline to	Wireline to	Wireless to	Wireless to
Year	Quarter	Wireline	Wireless	Wireless	Wireline
1998	First	0[3]	*	*	*
	Second	2	*	*	*
	Third	35	*	*	*
	Fourth	105	*	*	*
1999	First	180	*	*	*
	Second	279	*	*	*
	Third	286	*	*	*
	Fourth	376	*	*	*
2000	First	399	*	*	*
	Second	456	*	*	*
	Third	564	*	*	*
	Fourth	629	*	*	*
2001	First	547	*	*	*
	Second	673	*	*	*
	Third	703	*	*	*
	Fourth	864	*	*	*
2002	First	722	*	*	*
	Second	812	*	*	*
	Third	979	*	*	*
	Fourth	803	*	*	*
2003	First	729	*	*	*
	Second	897	*	*	*
	Third	882	*	*	*
2003	Fourth[3]	859	7	278	2
2004	First	1,216	105	613	2
	Second	1,181	73	712	7
	Third	1,221	151	854	7
	Fourth	1,159	94	869	3
2005	First	1,370	70	858	4
	Second	1,462	62	935	3
	Third	1,693	84	1,080	3
	Fourth	1,508	54	1,105	8
2006	First	2,220	44	1,092	4
	Second	1,760	56	1,142	7
	Third	1,559	100	1,326	5
	Fourth	1,544	81	1,362	5
2007	First	1,680	78	1,349	5
	Second	1,918	114	1,405	4
	Third	2,387	211	1,726	17
	Fourth	3,365	183	2,047	8
2008	First	2,649	61	1,989	8
	Second	2,715	67	2,028	8
	Third	2,811	114	2,761	6
	Fourth	2,861	124	2,739	6
2009	First	2,865	119	2,660	7
	Second	3,145	116	2,698	7
	Third	3,369	214	3,149	8
	Fourth	3,386	198	3,281	9
2010	First	3,718	118	3,366	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 deducing 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 becaus 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 July 2007 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.

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

Table 17
Ports Between Carrier Types, March 31, 2010
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	592	77	482	1	1,152
Alaska	161	4	336	**	501
Arizona	1,561	31	892	5	2,489
Arkansas	240	126	153	**	520
California	9,930	155	5,332	33	15,451
Colorado	1,223	41	861	4	2,129
Connecticut	962	21	490	2	1,476
Delaware	358	3	103	1	464
District of Columbia	477	5	193	2	677
Florida	3,815	128	3,015	10	6,968
Georgia	1,806	181	1,274	10	3,271
Guam	*	0	*	0	23
Hawaii	215	6	220	1	441
Idaho	144	16	183	**	343
Illinois	3,099	85	2,009	11	5,203
Indiana	903	65	741	3	1,712
Iowa	320	13	309	**	643
Kansas	565	231	327	1	1,124
Kentucky	474	62	466	2	1,004
Louisiana	598	17	476	2	1,092
Maine	352	21	128	1	502
Maryland	1,223	20	918	3	2,165
Massachusetts	2,793	47	1,081	4	3,925
Michigan	2,404	72	1,863	5	4,344
Minnesota	1,514	41	1,002	4	2,561
Mississippi	212	28	221	**	462
Missouri	870	77	733	1	1,681
Montana	102	8	72	**	183
Nebraska	306	31	182	**	519
Nevada	689	11	342	1	1,043
New Hampshire	443	13	173	1	630
New Jersey	2,145	31	1,246	6	3,429
New Mexico	187	14	193	1	396
New York	5,841	103	3,209	11	9,163
North Carolina	1,513	90	1,019	3	2,625
North Dakota	82	6	55	**	144
Northern Marianas Is	0	*	*	*	1
Ohio	2,055	83	1,584	9	3,731
Oklahoma	549	40	494	3	1,086
Oregon	793	37	533	2	1,365
Pennsylvania	3,004	48	1,855	5	4,912
Puerto Rico	46	68	464	**	578
Rhode Island	286	6	161	1	453
South Carolina	665	43	430	1	1,140
South Dakota	120	5	62	**	187
Tennessee	1,132	37	730	3	1,902
Texas	4,550	294	3,108	14	7,965
Utah	860	23	424	1	1,308
Vermont	132	4	50	**	186
Virgin Islands	0	*	1	*	1
Virginia	1,651	37	1,082	5	2,775
Washington	2,231	49	1,020	6	3,306
West Virginia	230	5	257	**	492
Wisconsin	1,051	38	821	2	1,913
Wyoming	37	5	30	**	71
Unduplicated total	67,517	2,701	43,425	186	113,829

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

[1] Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers 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. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.

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

Table 18
Number of Carriers Porting or Receiving Ports as of March 31, 2010

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	41	39	34	12	15	13	11	22
Alaska	8	9	8	8	7	8	6	6
Arizona	33	31	28	13	11	14	9	22
Arkansas	20	22	14	8	8	9	7	17
California	55	62	55	14	15	16	11	49
Colorado	37	38	39	15	15	16	10	27
Connecticut	19	29	17	9	7	8	5	18
Delaware	23	30	12	8	7	9	6	18
District of Columbia	25	28	16	7	6	8	6	18
Florida	63	80	47	11	10	12	9	47
Georgia	62	70	56	14	14	14	11	42
Guam	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	8	9	8	7	6	7	6	9
Idaho	25	30	21	12	14	14	10	14
Illinois	61	65	50	15	15	15	11	37
Indiana	48	55	41	15	13	15	10	28
Iowa	90	67	47	12	15	13	13	17
Kansas	33	40	40	17	17	18	10	21
Kentucky	42	53	29	17	15	18	14	21
Louisiana	38	36	22	11	9	12	9	22
Maine	25	31	21	7	6	7	6	18
Maryland	41	41	27	10	7	10	7	25
Massachusetts	33	36	28	9	7	8	7	27
Michigan	56	63	50	16	13	16	11	41
Minnesota	66	76	63	12	9	12	8	37
Mississippi	34	34	20	12	10	12	7	13
Missouri	38	42	26	14	13	14	9	24
Montana	15	19	14	6	7	6	4	9
Nebraska	25	25	31	10	13	13	9	12
Nevada	29	32	22	11	10	11	9	24
New Hampshire	22	24	17	8	7	8	6	19
New Jersey	42	38	31	9	7	9	6	28
New Mexico	24	24	16	11	12	12	10	9
New York	66	72	58	11	8	11	7	48
North Carolina	43	53	36	13	14	13	12	31
North Dakota	18	19	24	9	7	8	5	8
Northern Marianas Is	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	1
Ohio	53	64	51	16	14	16	13	41
Oklahoma	30	31	26	13	18	17	10	18
Oregon	45	49	38	13	9	12	7	27
Pennsylvania	53	60	42	13	16	16	8	45
Puerto Rico	5	5	4	7	6	8	6	4
Rhode Island	17	19	10	7	6	7	5	12
South Carolina	41	48	37	9	11	10	9	32
South Dakota	20	21	20	6	7	8	4	8
Tennessee	47	52	46	12	12	14	11	37
Texas	73	90	71	28	26	29	17	52
Utah	22	23	24	10	11	14	8	18
Vermont	14	14	10	6	6	6	4	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	1
Virginia	45	50	33	11	12	12	9	26
Washington	41	51	35	12	10	12	10	35
West Virginia	18	24	13	9	9	11	8	11
Wisconsin	46	48	50	15	13	16	12	24
Wyoming	12	15	11	8	11	11	8	7
Unduplicated total	901	905	768	114	133	129	83	443

[1] Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers 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. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers employed in wireline and wireless service.
Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 19
Percentage of Numbers Ported, as of December 31, 2009 [1]

State	Wireline Ports (thousands)	Wireline Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireline Percent Ported (%)	Wireless Ports (thousands)	Wireless Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireless Percent Ported (%)	Total Ports (thousands)	Total Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Total Percent Ported (%)
Alabama	630	4,517	13.9	464	5,117	9.1	1,093	9,635	11.3
Alaska	170	930	18.3	316	615	51.5	486	1,545	31.5
American Samoa	0	0	NA	0	27	0.0	0	27	0.0
Arizona	1,574	7,989	19.7	875	5,351	16.3	2,448	13,340	18.4
Arkansas	354	2,597	13.6	150	2,538	5.9	504	5,134	9.8
California	9,845	47,183	20.9	5,199	32,560	16.0	15,044	79,743	18.9
Colorado	1,224	7,481	16.4	845	4,811	17.6	2,069	12,292	16.8
Connecticut	928	4,638	20.0	477	3,260	14.6	1,405	7,898	17.8
Delaware	353	1,792	19.7	100	856	11.6	453	2,648	17.1
District of Columbia	476	3,183	14.9	186	1,236	15.1	662	4,419	15.0
Florida	3,853	21,218	18.2	2,926	17,596	16.6	6,779	38,814	17.5
Georgia	1,916	10,621	18.0	1,243	9,188	13.5	3,160	19,809	16.0
Guam	4	144	3.1	16	158	10.0	20	302	6.7
Hawaii	220	1,591	13.8	214	1,264	16.9	434	2,855	15.2
Idaho	150	1,710	8.8	179	1,261	14.2	329	2,971	11.1
Illinois	3,092	16,663	18.6	1,949	12,023	16.2	5,041	28,685	17.6
Indiana	930	6,116	15.2	655	5,430	12.1	1,585	11,546	13.7
Iowa	329	4,552	7.2	300	2,546	11.8	629	7,098	8.9
Kansas	776	2,912	26.6	328	2,480	13.2	1,104	5,392	20.5
Kentucky	523	4,387	11.9	456	3,817	11.9	978	8,205	11.9
Louisiana	599	4,510	13.3	444	4,393	10.1	1,043	8,904	11.7
Maine	374	1,281	29.2	126	1,105	11.4	500	2,386	21.0
Maryland	1,208	9,443	12.8	887	5,569	15.9	2,095	15,012	14.0
Massachusetts	2,731	13,791	19.8	1,057	6,421	16.5	3,788	20,213	18.7
Michigan	2,458	10,547	23.3	1,802	10,330	17.4	4,260	20,877	20.4
Minnesota	1,523	7,168	21.3	979	4,709	20.8	2,503	11,877	21.1
Mississippi	230	2,344	9.8	211	2,480	8.5	440	4,824	9.1
Missouri	928	6,096	15.2	705	5,332	13.2	1,633	11,429	14.3
Montana	100	870	11.5	72	805	8.9	172	1,675	10.3
Nebraska	321	2,062	15.5	187	1,590	11.8	508	3,652	13.9
Nevada	663	3,221	20.6	330	2,506	13.2	994	5,727	17.4
New Hampshire	453	1,993	22.7	169	1,168	14.4	622	3,161	19.7
New Jersey	2,092	13,078	16.0	1,208	8,649	14.0	3,301	21,727	15.2
New Mexico	198	1,952	10.1	189	1,769	10.7	386	3,721	10.4
New York	5,770	26,079	22.1	3,107	19,611	15.8	8,877	45,689	19.4
North Carolina	1,544	10,218	15.1	984	8,482	11.6	2,528	18,700	13.5
North Dakota	86	628	13.8	54	596	9.0	140	1,224	11.5
Northern Mariana Is	*	16	0.0	1	48	1.6	1	64	1.2
Ohio	2,079	12,638	16.5	1,533	10,810	14.2	3,612	23,447	15.4
Oklahoma	557	3,340	16.7	481	3,280	14.7	1,039	6,620	15.7
Oregon	804	4,465	18.0	521	3,334	15.6	1,325	7,799	17.0
Pennsylvania	2,987	16,668	17.9	1,802	11,595	15.5	4,789	28,262	16.9
Puerto Rico	101	1,506	6.7	448	3,076	14.6	549	4,581	12.0
Rhode Island	291	2,122	13.7	156	945	16.5	448	3,068	14.6
South Carolina	680	4,563	14.9	414	4,048	10.2	1,094	8,611	12.7
South Dakota	124	747	16.6	61	679	8.9	184	1,426	12.9
Tennessee	1,134	6,363	17.8	707	6,588	10.7	1,841	12,951	14.2
Texas	4,722	26,895	17.6	2,999	23,285	12.9	7,720	50,180	15.4
Utah	871	4,147	21.0	415	2,273	18.3	1,286	6,420	20.0
Vermont	130	1,675	7.8	67	408	16.5	197	2,084	9.5
Virgin Islands	*	54	0.0	1	115	0.6	1	170	0.4
Virginia	1,661	11,109	15.0	1,050	7,707	13.6	2,711	18,816	14.4
Washington	2,571	9,835	26.1	999	6,020	16.6	3,570	15,855	22.5
West Virginia	224	1,430	15.7	246	1,465	16.8	470	2,895	16.2
Wisconsin	1,048	5,827	18.0	784	4,665	16.8	1,832	10,492	17.5
Wyoming	40	552	7.2	29	527	5.5	69	1,080	6.4
Total	68,648	379,459	18.1	42,102	288,516	14.6	110,750	667,975	16.6

NA Not applicable. Number portability is not available in American Samoa or Northern Mariana Islands.
* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

[1]Because the latest available NRUF data are as of December 31, 2009, porting data of the same vintage are used. Unlike in Tables 17 and 18, in this Table, the carrier type is that of the carrier porting the number. This is done to provide a measure of the likelihood that a number currently employed in either service will be ported.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of November May 6, 2010. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1993	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	December	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	December	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	December	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	December	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	December	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	December	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	December	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	December	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	December	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	December	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	December	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007	December	23,902,113[3]	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018
2008	December	24,556,244	773,164	25,329,408	6,480,592
2009	December	26,035,821	488,248	26,524,069	5,285,931
2010	March	26,912,869	571,203	27,484,072	4,325,984

[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 Jul 16, 2010.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	6,907,098	293,244	7,200,342	509,658
	June	6,986,821	324,899	7,311,720	398,280
	September	7,119,167	310,562	7,429,729	280,271
	December	7,272,819	343,905	7,616,724	93,276
1997	March	7,402,769	305,362	7,708,131	1,869
	June	7,415,591	293,802	7,709,393	607
	September	7,427,717	280,668	7,708,385	1,615
	December	7,429,160	267,429	7,696,589	13,411
1998	March	7,455,240	249,964	7,705,204	4,796
	June	7,480,468	227,041	7,707,509	2,491
	September	7,489,271	219,080	7,708,351	1,649
	December	7,487,529	215,267	7,702,796	7,204
1999	March	7,498,527	204,515	7,703,042	6,958
	June	7,502,118	207,061	7,709,179	821
	September	7,523,302	185,363	7,708,665	1,335
	December	7,505,737	202,416	7,708,153	1,847
2000	March	7,516,391	193,246	7,709,637	363
	June	7,570,082	139,444	7,709,526	474
	September	7,572,091	137,705	7,709,796	204
	December	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	March	7,434,621	264,967	7,699,588	10,412
	June	7,357,279	242,106	7,599,385	110,615
	September	7,383,111	164,881	7,547,992	162,008
	December	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	March	7,181,636	400,955	7,582,591	127,409
	June	7,234,847	282,005	7,516,852	193,148
	September	7,200,821	177,723	7,378,544	331,456
	December	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	March	7,182,120	224,536	7,406,656	303,344
	June	7,171,068	234,576	7,405,644	304,356
	September	7,031,806	222,846	7,254,652	455,348
	December	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	March	7,187,381	234,719	7,422,100	287,900
	June	7,181,216	187,107	7,368,323	341,677
	September	7,262,915	197,252	7,460,167	249,833
	December	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	March	7,267,936	234,679	7,502,615	207,385
	June	7,163,402	425,206	7,588,608	121,392
	September	7,160,678	495,326	7,656,004	53,996
	December	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	March	7,416,046	197,083	7,613,129	96,871
	June	7,330,416	317,525	7,647,941	62,059
	September	7,419,137	279,471	7,698,608	11,392
	December	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007	March	7,559,307	140,686	7,699,993	10,007
	June	7,546,532	153,063	7,699,595	10,405
	September	7,597,883	102,117	7,700,000	10,000
	December	7,736,774[3]	123,226	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2008	March	7,731,284[3]	128,716	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	June	7,686,736	173,264	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	September	7,755,279	104,721	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	December	7,731,430	128,570	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2009	March	7,752,946	107,054	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	June	7,775,315	84,685	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	September	7,780,198	79,802	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	December	7,793,883	66,117	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2010	March	7,771,824	98,232	7,870,056	10,000[3]

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

[1 - 3] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1996	March	267,874	568,574	836,448	7,143,552
	June	922,849	544,079	1,466,928	6,513,072
	September	1,641,519	590,345	2,231,864	5,748,136
	December	2,255,163	601,766	2,856,929	5,123,071
1997	March	2,857,608	661,164	3,518,772	4,461,228
	June	3,660,984	681,981	4,342,965	3,637,035
	September	4,776,688	774,431	5,551,119	2,428,881
	December	5,551,554	729,020	6,280,574	1,699,426
1998	March	6,167,479	728,415	6,895,894	1,084,106
	June	6,591,764	665,496	7,257,260	722,740
	September	6,898,718	612,254	7,510,972	469,028
	December	7,146,159	515,009	7,661,168	318,832
1999	March	7,278,531	495,904	7,774,435	205,565
	June	7,428,424	231,697	7,660,121	319,879
	September	7,601,867	211,318	7,813,185	166,815
	December	7,643,158	324,405	7,967,563	12,437
2000	March	7,685,423	230,035	7,915,458	64,542
	June	7,789,986	140,658	7,930,644	49,356
	September	7,806,252	173,588	7,979,840	160
	December	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	March	7,616,189	355,451	7,971,640	8,360
	June	7,548,761	270,198	7,818,959	161,041
	September	7,508,100	203,518	7,711,618	268,382
	December	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	March	6,964,624	577,910	7,542,534	437,466
	June	6,629,862	354,771	6,984,633	995,367
	September	6,682,043	92,050	6,774,093	1,205,907
	December	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	March	6,408,723	324,558	6,733,281	1,246,719
	June	6,228,846	251,701	6,480,547	1,499,453
	September	5,818,266	216,862	6,035,128	1,944,872
	December	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	March	5,680,105	133,824	5,813,929	2,166,071
	June	5,640,743	128,141	5,768,884	2,211,116
	September	5,716,957	210,068	5,927,025	2,052,975
	December	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	March	5,465,594	159,097	5,624,691	2,355,309
	June	5,306,927	296,729	5,603,656	2,376,344
	September	5,314,969	221,122	5,536,091	2,443,909
	December	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	March	5,049,966	321,175	5,371,141	2,608,859
	June	4,930,939	387,726	5,318,665	2,661,335
	September	4,923,018	282,840	5,205,858	2,774,142
	December	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	March	4,865,839	172,035	5,037,874	2,942,126
	June	4,892,896	211,491	5,104,387	2,875,613
	September	5,014,039	143,278	5,157,317	2,822,683
	December	5,075,256	134,928	5,210,184	2,769,816
2008	March	5,131,254	300,830	5,432,084	2,547,916
	June	5,153,074	328,514	5,481,588	2,498,412
	September	5,212,933	131,617	5,344,550	2,635,450
	December	5,204,756	195,377	5,400,133	2,579,867
2009	March	5,221,440	186,536	5,407,976	2,572,024
	June	5,306,134	123,891	5,430,025	2,549,975
	September	5,468,278	120,409	5,588,687	2,391,313
	December	5,690,770	117,469	5,808,239	2,171,761
2010	March	5,984,221	177,361	6,161,582	1,818,418

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1998	June	552,037	209,967	762,004	7,217,996
	September	1,072,046	206,714	1,278,760	6,701,240
	December	1,567,195	235,190	1,802,385	6,177,615
1999	March	2,141,228	329,044	2,470,272	5,509,728
	June	2,899,466	410,026	3,309,492	4,670,508
	September	3,755,361	436,433	4,191,794	3,788,206
	December	4,528,106	575,143	5,103,249	2,876,751
2000	March	5,436,297	598,702	6,034,999	1,945,001
	June	6,317,507	402,858	6,720,365	1,259,635
	September	6,539,180	496,015	7,035,195	944,805
	December	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	March	6,289,079	469,980	6,759,059	1,220,941
	June	6,094,898	715,097	6,809,995	1,170,005
	September	6,163,297	489,084	6,652,381	1,327,619
	December	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	March	6,174,529	340,472	6,515,001	1,464,999
	June	6,016,107	267,320	6,283,427	1,696,573
	September	5,656,158	275,722	5,931,880	2,048,120
	December	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	March	5,132,413	579,240	5,711,653	2,268,347
	June	4,791,792	376,236	5,168,028	2,811,972
	September	4,617,147	170,787	4,787,934	3,192,066
	December	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	March	4,528,716	163,856	4,692,572	3,287,428
	June	4,550,870	146,826	4,697,696	3,282,304
	September	4,537,840	214,197	4,752,037	3,227,963
	December	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	March	4,590,227	139,089	4,729,316	3,250,684
	June	4,498,452	232,477	4,730,929	3,249,071
	September	4,476,657	193,315	4,669,972	3,310,028
	December	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	March	4,387,383	178,974	4,566,357	3,413,643
	June	4,227,659	203,501	4,431,160	3,548,840
	September	4,216,739	221,090	4,437,829	3,542,171
	December	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	March	4,160,134	126,236	4,286,370	3,693,630
	June	4,176,830	168,005	4,344,835	3,635,165
	September	4,186,296	140,506	4,326,802	3,653,198
	December	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318
2008	March	4,243,519	150,600	4,394,119	3,585,881
	June	4,312,293	204,414	4,516,707	3,463,293
	September	4,105,708	266,286	4,371,994	3,608,006
	December	4,126,424	187,099	4,313,523	3,666,477
2009	March	4,159,486	144,758	4,304,244	3,675,756
	June	4,390,811	169,577	4,560,388	3,419,612
	September	4,583,580	138,286	4,721,866	3,258,134
	December	4,942,751	131,204	5,073,955	2,906,045
2010	March	5,398,377	159,913	5,558,290	2,421,710

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	672,250	155,646	827,896	7,152,104
	December	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	March	1,652,602	361,888	2,014,490	5,965,510
	June	1,944,520	362,880	2,307,400	5,672,600
	September	2,256,792	308,801	2,565,593	5,414,407
	December	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	March	2,640,414	321,530	2,961,944	5,018,056
	June	2,864,605	219,232	3,083,837	4,896,163
	September	2,977,379	244,297	3,221,676	4,758,324
	December	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	March	3,461,686	299,700	3,761,386	4,218,614
	June	3,486,674	420,477	3,907,151	4,072,849
	September	3,609,244	265,446	3,874,690	4,105,310
	December	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	March	3,966,922	231,683	4,198,605	3,781,395
	June	4,281,378	263,560	4,544,938	3,435,062
	September	4,476,150	281,577	4,757,727	3,222,273
	December	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	March	5,015,324	267,412	5,282,736	2,697,264
	June	5,047,314	487,471	5,534,785	2,445,215
	September	5,259,730	352,226	5,611,956	2,368,044
	December	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	March	5,613,475	211,021	5,824,496	2,155,504
	June	5,803,923	205,051	6,008,974	1,971,026
	September	6,078,119	160,737	6,238,856	1,741,144
	December	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	March	6,355,241	207,073	6,562,314	1,417,686
	June	6,555,756	240,460	6,796,216	1,183,784
	September	6,685,581	219,067	6,904,648	1,075,352
	December	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884
2008	March	7,001,587	191,687	7,193,274	786,726
	June	7,192,852	225,175	7,418,027	561,973
	September	7,304,334	284,988	7,589,322	390,678
	December	7,493,634	262,118	7,755,752	244,248
2009	March	7,752,906	193,240	7,946,146	33,854
	June	7,766,358	185,149	7,951,507	28,493
	September	7,702,169	165,567	7,867,736	112,264
	December	7,608,417	173,458	7,781,875	198,125
2010	March	7,758,447	135,697	7,894,144	85,856

[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	478	Georgia	Aug-00	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
251	Alabama	Jun-01	678	Georgia	Jan-98	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
256	Alabama	Mar-98	706	Georgia	May-92	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
334	Alabama	Jan-95	762	Georgia	May-06	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
938	Alabama	Jul-10	770	Georgia	Aug-95	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
907	Alaska	Jan-57	912	Georgia	Jan-54	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
684	American Somoa	Oct-04	671	Guam	Jul-97	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
480	Arizona	Mar-99	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
520	Arizona	Mar-95	208	Idaho	Jan-47	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
623	Arizona	Mar-99	224	Illinois	Jan-02	417	Missouri	Jan-50	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	573	Missouri	Jan-96	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
327	Arkansas	May-13	312	Illinois	Jan-47	636	Missouri	May-99	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	331	Illinois	Oct-07	660	Missouri	Oct-97	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	618	Illinois	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	630	Illinois	Aug-96	406	Montana	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
209	California	Jan-58	708	Illinois	Nov-89	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
310	California	Nov-91	779	Illinois	Mar-07	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
323	California	Jun-98	815	Illinois	Jan-47	702	Nevada	Jan-47	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
408	California	Jan-59	847	Illinois	Jan-96	775	Nevada	Dec-98	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
415	California	Jan-47	872	Illinois	Nov-09	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
424	California	Aug-06	219	Indiana	Jan-47	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
442	California	Nov-09	260	Indiana	Jan-02	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	210	Texas	Nov-92
510	California	Sep-91	317	Indiana	Jan-47	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	214	Texas	Jan-47
530	California	Nov-97	574	Indiana	Jan-02	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	254	Texas	May-97
559	California	Nov-98	765	Indiana	Feb-97	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	281	Texas	Nov-96
562	California	Jan-97	812	Indiana	Jan-47	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	325	Texas	Apr-03
619	California	Jan-82	319	Iowa	Jan-47	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	361	Texas	Feb-99
626	California	Jun-97	515	Iowa	Jan-47	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	409	Texas	Nov-82
650	California	Aug-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	430	Texas	Feb-03
657	California	Sep-08	641	Iowa	Jul-00	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
661	California	Feb-99	712	Iowa	Jan-47	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	469	Texas	Jul-99
707	California	Jan-59	316	Kansas	Jan-47	212	New York	Jan-47	512	Texas	Jan-47
714	California	Jan-51	620	Kansas	Feb-01	315	New York	Jan-47	682	Texas	Oct-00
747	California	May-09	785	Kansas	Jul-97	347	New York	Oct-99	713	Texas	Jan-47
760	California	Mar-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	516	New York	Jan-51	806	Texas	Jan-57
805	California	Jan-57	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	518	New York	Jan-47	817	Texas	Jan-53
818	California	Jan-84	364	Kentucky	Oct-11	585	New York	Nov-01	830	Texas	Jul-97
831	California	Jul-98	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	607	New York	Jan-54	832	Texas	Jan-99
858	California	Jun-99	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	631	New York	Nov-99	903	Texas	Nov-90
909	California	Nov-92	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	646	New York	Jul-99	915	Texas	Jan-47
916	California	Jan-47	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	716	New York	Jan-47	936	Texas	Feb-00
925	California	Mar-98	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	718	New York	Sep-84	940	Texas	May-97
949	California	Apr-98	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	845	New York	Jun-00	956	Texas	Jul-97
951	California	Jul-04	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	914	New York	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
303	Colorado	Jan-47	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	917	New York	Jan-92	979	Texas	Feb-00
719	Colorado	Mar-88	207	Maine	Jan-47	929	New York	Apr-11	385	Utah	Mar-09
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	539	Oklahoma	Apr-11	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
904	Florida	Jul-65	810	Michigan	Dec-93	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
941	Florida	May-95	906	Michigan	Mar-61	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
954	Florida	Sep-95	947	Michigan	Sep-02	458	Oregon	Feb-10	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
229	Georgia	Aug-00	989	Michigan	Apr-01	503	Oregon	Jan-47	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
404	Georgia	Jan-47	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
470	Georgia	Feb-10	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	971	Oregon	Oct-00			

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)	Jun-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
Oklahoma	Apr-11	918	539
New York	Apr-11	347	929
Kentucky	Oct-11	270	364
Wisconsin	Mar-12	920	274
Arkansas	May-13	870	327

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

[1] Implemenation 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 from Wireline Phones
(As of June 2010)

State	Local Calls		Toll Calls		Toll Calls Require
	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	Dialing 1 +
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 [3]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
California	7 [4]	1 + 10	7 [4]	1 + 10	No
Colorado	7 [5]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Connecticut	7 [6]	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 [7]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Georgia	7 [8]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Hawaii	7	NA	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Idaho	6	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Illinois	7 [9]	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 [10]	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 [11]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Michigan	7 [12]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Minnesota	7	10 [13]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Mississippi	7 [14]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Missouri	7 [15]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Montana	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Nebraska	7 [16]	7 [16]	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 [17]	1 + 10	10 [17]	1 + 10	No
New Mexico	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New York	7 [18]	1 + 10	7 [18]	1 + 10	No
North Carolina	7 [19]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
North Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Ohio	7 [20]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oklahoma	7 [21]	7 [21]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oregon	10 [22]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Pennsylvania	10 [23]	1 + 10 [24]	10 [23]	1 + 10 [24]	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 [25]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Texas	7 [26]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Utah	10 [27]	10 [27]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Vermont	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Virginia	7 [28]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Washington	7 [29]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
West Virginia	10	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wisconsin	7 [30]	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 327, 10-digit dialing is used.

[4] In area codes 310, 442, 424, 657, 714, 747, 760 and 818, 1+10-digit dialing is used.

[5] In area codes 303 and 720, 10-digit dialing is used.

[6] In area codes 475 and 959, 10-digit dialing is used.

[7] In area codes 305, 321, 407, 689, 754, 786, and 954, 10-digit dialing is used.

[8] In area codes 404, 470, 678, 762, 706 and 770, 10-digit dialing is used.

[9] 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.

[10] In area codes 270, 364 and 502, 7-digit dialing is used.

[11] In area code 413, 7-digit dialing is used.

[12] In area codes 248, 679 and 947, 10-digit dialing is used.

[13] In area codes 218, 320, and 507, 7-digit dialing is used.

[14] In area codes 601 and 769, 10-digit dialing is used.

[15] In area code 557 and 975, 10-digit dialing is used.

[16] In area code 531, 10-digit dialing is used.

[17] In area codes 609, 856, and 908, 7-digit dialing is used.

[18] In area codes 212, 347, 646, 718, 917 and 929, 1+10 digit dialing is used.

[19] In area codes 704, 980 and 984, 10-digit dialing is used.

[20] In area codes 234, 283, 330, 380, 419, and 567, 10-digit dialing is used.

[21] In area code 539, 10-digit dialing is used.

[22] In area code 541, 7-digit dialing is used.

[23] In area codes 570, 717, and 814, 7-digit dialing is used.

[24] In some area codes, local calls to some other area codes may be dialed using 10 digits.

[25] In area codes 615 and 931, 7-digit dialing is used.

[26] In area codes 214, 281, 430, 469, 682, 713, 817, 832, 903, and 972, 10-digit dialing is used.

[27] In area code 435, 7-digit dialing is used.

[28] In area codes 571 and 703, 10-digit dialing is used.

[29] In area code 564, 10-digit dialing is used.

[30] 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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Please rate the report:	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	No opinion
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Completeness of text	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)

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