Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States: Status as of December 31, 2021

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes an ongoing, systematic collection of comprehensive data on the utilization of telephone numbering resources within the United States. The information was acquired from telecommunications carriers and interconnected voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) providers (together, 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.[1]

Highlights

As of December 31, 2021:

- Overall, 53.1% of all numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) was 51.4%.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent LECs was 36.0%.
- The overall utilization rate for Mobile Wireless carriers was 74.5%.
- The overall utilization rate for Paging carriers was 5.3%.
- The overall utilization rate for VoIP providers was 20.1%.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute over 1,257 million telephone numbers.
- Carriers returned 835 NPA-NXXs to the NANPA in 2021.
- Between when wireless porting began in 2003 and 2021, there were over 773 million numbers ported.
- In 2021, 240 million numbers were in the porting database. As of 2021, 95.6% of ports have been intramodal, meaning numbers are ported between providers of the same service type.
- At the end of 2021, there were over 42 million working toll-free numbers.

[1] *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*).

Background

The United States uses ten-digit telephone numbers, organized in accordance with the North American Numbering Plan (NANP).[2] 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 telecommunications service providers in the United States. Only 36 new codes were added through 1989, but the rate of activation increased dramatically in the 1990s, when 112 new area codes were activated.[3] Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes was 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.

In the *First NRO Order*, in 2000, the Commission required users of numbering resources to file utilization data and forecasts twice per year.[4] Data as of December 31 are due to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) by February 1 of the following year, and data as of June 30 are due by August 1. The data are submitted using FCC Form 502, the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.[5]

The vast majority of numbering resources reported were part of geographic area codes. That is, the numbers were part of area codes 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 5XX numbers and 900 numbers (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.

Historically, local telephone companies received geographic numbers in blocks of 10,000. These ten-thousands-blocks of numbers are often called NXXs, or central office codes, and are identifiable as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.[6] To conserve numbering resources, the Commission's NRO Orders established "thousands-block number pooling," where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers.[7] Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to the Pooling Administrator (PA), which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.[8] This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their

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[2] 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 limited to the United States and its overseas territories.

[3] A database containing information about each area code is available at https://reports.nanpa.com/public/npa_report.csv.

[4] *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67. On December 1, 2020, the FCC announced that it had selected Somos, Inc. as the current NANPA and PA. Press Release, FCC, *FCC Selects SomosGov as Next Telephone Number Administrator and Reassigned Numbers Database Administrator* (Dec. 1, 2020) *available at* https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-368493A1.pdf (*NANPA Selection Press Release*).

[5] FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded via http://www.fcc.gov/formpage.html,

[6] That is, a ten-thousands-block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

[7] Pooling for wireline and wireless carriers started in November 2002. For a discussion of this requirement, *see Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12474-77, paras. 5–14.

[8] As noted above, on December 1, 2020, the FCC announced that it had selected Somos, Inc. as the current NANPA and PA. *See NANPA Selection Press Release*.

number utilization information at the thousands-block level so that the Commission can evaluate the efficacy of telephone number pooling. However, carriers that meet the statutory definition of "rural telephone company"[9] and operate in non-pooling areas submit their number utilization information at the NXX level.

In this report, we present utilization data for five types of carriers:[10]

- Competitive LECs
- Incumbent LECs
- Mobile Wireless Carriers
- Paging Carriers
- VoIP Providers

In June 2015, the Commission adopted the *Direct Access Order*[11] granting VoIP providers the ability to obtain numbering resources directly from the NANPA or PA.[12] Prior to this order, VoIP providers were required to partner with a provider to obtain numbers. With almost all VoIP providers receiving their numbers from Competitive LECs, reports prior to this *Order* attributed VoIP numbers to CLECs.

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:[13]

- Assigned: Numbers in use by an end user.
- Intermediate: Numbers made available by one carrier for use by another.
- Reserved: Numbers held out of use at the request of an end user for future use.
- Aging: Numbers held out of use after the end user discontinues service.
- Administrative: Numbers in use by service providers for network management purposes.
- Available: Numbers available for assignment to end users.

Some carriers receive telephone numbers from other carriers, as opposed to directly from the NANPA. When this occurs, the receiver is required to report utilization data for those numbers, and to mark those numbers as having been received from other carriers.[14]

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an Incumbent LEC to another carrier, they were classified as "assigned" because they could not be used elsewhere in the Incumbent LEC's own system.

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[9] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

[10] Carriers classified themselves in a variety of ways on their NRUF forms. Except for interexchange carriers, each carrier type was aggregated into one of five categories for the purposes of this report. Interexchange 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 five carrier types listed above. Also, carriers may provide multiple types of services but may only indicate their primary line of business on the NRUF form. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be minor.

[11] *Numbering Policies for Modern Communications, et al*., Report and Order, WC Docket No. 13-97, et al., 30 FCC Rcd 6839 (2015) (*Direct Access Order*).

[12] In light of the contract for the NANPA and PA functions being combined into a single contract (*see NANPA Selection Press Release*), we will refer to the NANPA and PA together as the NANPA.

[13] Reserved numbers can be held for up to 180 days. Aging numbers may be aged no less than 45 days and no more than 90 days for residential customers and 365 days for commercial customers. For precise definitions of all six of the categories listed, *see* 47 CFR 52.15(f)(1).

[14] This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or NXX). The NRUF form contains separate sections for reporting utilization data for numbers received from another carrier and numbers received directly from the NANPA. Some carriers that receive numbers only from other carriers use the incorrect section of the form, however, meaning that in the database, it can appear that more than one carrier reported data for the same block of numbers.

According to the Commission's standardized definitions such numbers are "intermediate" numbers, yet some large carriers have not reported these numbers as such. Because in some cases we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we created filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

Where a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC) acquired a carrier with Competitive LEC services in the RBOC's operating region, the numbering resources of the acquired Competitive LEC in the RBOC's operating region were counted as Incumbent LEC resources. Where the acquired Competitive LEC provides services outside of the acquirer's operating region, the numbering resources are treated as Competitive LEC resources.

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the quantity of telephone numbers and NXXs reported by telecommunications carriers for each of the six categories listed above, as well as the total. Note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.[15] This can occur, for example, when multiple carriers report data for the same NXX due to the pooling of thousands blocks within an NXX. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

Table 2 presents statistics for numbers reported at the thousands-block level. All geographic numbers must be reported at the thousands-block level unless the carrier is a rural carrier and the telephone numbers serve areas where local number portability has not been implemented.[16]

Table 3 presents statistics for numbers reported at the NXX level. Rural telephone companies that provide telecommunications service in areas where local number portability has not been implemented are required to report utilization data at the NXX in those areas.[17] As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas than in more urban areas.

Table 4 shows utilization statistics on a state-by-state basis. States that are relatively rural and have low population densities have a lower percentage of assigned numbers than more urban, populous states. Again, carriers report only numbers that have been assigned to them, so the quantity of available numbers does not include unassigned NXXs.

Table 5 shows the number of Operating Company Numbers (OCNs) that reported telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the OCN level.[18] Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs for each state in which they operate.

Table 6 shows utilization statistics by area code. The table also shows the total number of OCNs reporting having numbering resources in each area code. Since carriers report only numbers assigned to them, the quantity of available numbers does not include any NXXs in the state not yet assigned to a carrier.

Table 7 shows assigned, aging, and available numbers for wireline carriers (Incumbent LECs and Competitive LECs), mobile wireless carriers, and VoIP providers, by area code. Table 7 provides some indication of the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area

[15] In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 show the numbers of unique NPA-NXXs reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

[16] 47 CFR 52.15(f)(5)(iii). Rural carriers are defined in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

[17] 47 CFR 52.15(f)(5)(ii).

[18] 47 CFR 52.15(f)(3)(ii). Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

code cannot be perfectly divined from this information, because the relationship between lines and numbers is not always one-to-one. 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, for example, when the customer has a private branch exchange. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as to a help line, may 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 in service in each area code.

Further, Table 7 provides the only information the FCC collects for examining churn.[19] 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 in the previous three months to a year. Aging numbers, however, are not a perfect indicator of churn. Aside from not measuring numbers ported to another carrier, not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. Where carriers have limited numbers and cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA because of central office code (NXX) rationing that may be necessary during area code relief planning, they may assign telephone numbers that have not been aged for the full time that the state regulatory commissions have prescribed. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem by making more numbering resources available.) Therefore, at any given time, the number of aging numbers is likely smaller than the number of customers that have changed providers or disconnected service.

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. It shows the number of thousands-blocks carriers received from the NANPA, the total number of thousands-blocks in telephone rate centers where pooling exists,[20] and the percentage of those thousands-blocks that are pooled.

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 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).[21] Pooling also occurs in areas where a state regulatory commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling and where carriers have voluntarily implemented pooling.[22] The Commission established an initial national roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers – completed in December 2003[23] – and required most mobile wireless telephony carriers to participate in that schedule starting in August 2003.[24]

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling by showing the utilization of the thousands-blocks that were distributed by the NANPA and the utilization rate that would have resulted had whole NXXs

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

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

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

[22] Thousands-block pooling now exists in some portion of every state. *See* NANPA, Thousands-Blocks Reports, https://www.nanpa.com/reports/thousands-block-reports (last visited Dec. 12, 2024).

[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] *See Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para 1. Thus, the Commission required wireless telephone carriers to participate in thousands-block number pooling (starting on August 20, 2003) somewhat before they were required to begin deploying local number portability (by November 24, 2003).

been issued.[25] Overall, the utilization rate for numbers in pooled blocks was 67.9%. If whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 28.0%. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 721 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 1.7 billion telephone numbers would have been distributed. More than 1.2 billion telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for specialized non-geographic area codes. Originally, area code 500 was 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. Over the past two decades, more non-geographic area codes in the 500 series have been opened and numbers within them are often used for machine-to-machine communications, such as for alarm systems. [26] Area code 900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged long-distance rates set by the caller's long-distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call's recipient.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: the NANPA's NRUF database, the NANPA's NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the LERG Routing Guide (LERG).[27] For a variety of reasons, the databases are not identical. Timing is a large factor in the differences. For instance, during an area code split, a carrier will maintain both the old and new NPA-NXXs in its systems during the phase called permissive dialing.[28] During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should immediately remove the old NPA-NXXs from the LERG and its own systems. The NANPA also updates its information as well. 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. Consequently, the NRUF database, the NANPA assignment database, and the LERG may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Chart 1 shows average utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks held by carriers of different types within a local geographic area.[29] We used rate centers as our local geographic area because

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[25] 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; and 4) the number of telephone numbers in that rate center that the carrier assigned to end users was then divided by the quantity of telephone numbers calculated in step 3.

[26] For more information, *see* ATIS, Industry Numbering Committee, Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX Code Assignment Guidelines, ATIS 0300052(2024-10) (Oct. 25, 2024), available at https://access.atis.org/higherlogic/ws/public/download/78765/ATIS-0300052%282024-10%29.zip/latest; *see also* NANPA, 5XX-Nxx Code Reports, https://www.nanpa.com/reports/5xx-nxx-code-reports (last visited Dec. 12, 2024).

[27] The NANPA's assignment information can be found online: https://www.nanpa.com/reports/co-code-reports. 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 iconectiv, LLC.

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

[29] The points in Chart 1 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 twenty, 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). For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 10 to 29 (which round to 20) 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-

thousands-blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis. Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than a single thousands-block 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, an NXX) may be used to serve just a few customers.

For ease of comparison, Chart 1 plots utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. While some Incumbent LECs reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center, the average utilization rates in these rate centers were the same as those where carriers have slightly fewer than 1,000 thousands-blocks in a single rate center. In some cases, Competitive LECs had many thousands-blocks in a single rate center. This is likely because some Competitive LECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.[30] These services use large quantities of numbers.[31] Also, before the *Direct Access Order* allowed them to obtain numbers directly from the NANPA, many VoIP providers obtained telephone numbers by partnering with a local exchange carrier through a commercial arrangement. Not all of these numbers have been ported to the VoIP provider, so those numbers remain with the LEC.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. The utilization rate for Incumbent LECs is slowly declining and mobile wireless and Competitive LEC utilization rates are generally increasing. The utilization rate for paging services continues to drop.

Table 13 shows, on a semi-annual 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 20 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 routing calls.[32] There are several reasons 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, which are counted as ports even though the numbers drop out of the porting database.[33] 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.

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blocks in a rate center was rounded to 40, 60, 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.

[30] 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 many thousands-blocks in a single rate center.

[31] 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.

[32] The current Local Number Portability Administrator is iconectiv, LLC. *Telcordia Technologies, Inc. Petition to Reform Amendment 57 and to Order a Competitive Bidding Process for Number Portability Administration, et al.*, WC Docket Nos. 07-149, 09-109, 95-116, Order, 31 FCC Rcd 8406 (2016).

[33] When a consumer using a ported number discontinues service entirely, the number drops out of the porting database and is returned to the original carrier.

Table 14 shows, on a semi-annual 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, meaning numbers are usually ported to providers of the same service type. Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database over time. Table 16 is based on ports currently in the porting database and shows the period in which the numbers were most recently ported. In June 2013, a technical trial began allowing VoIP providers to obtain numbering resources directly from the NANPA.[34] Prior to this trial, any ports to or from a VoIP provider would appear as ports to or from a wireline carrier, as most VoIP providers obtained their numbers from a wireline carrier.

Tables 17 through 19 show the number of ports in the database along with the number of carriers involved in porting. The data are presented on a state-by-state basis with each table representing a carrier type: wireline, wireless, and VoIP. Paging carriers are not required to port numbers. Table 20 shows the percentage of assigned numbers that were ported.

Customers may port numbers multiple times, and in doing so, change the nature of their service (wireline versus wireless versus VoIP). As a result, there are two possible methods of determining whether a number was ported from a wireline carrier. The first method is to use the type of carrier that most recently ported 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 20 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.[35] For instance, to properly calculate the number of wireless units at a particular point in time using telephone number data, one can add the quantity of wireless assigned numbers as reported on NRUF forms to the number of ports to wireless carriers and subtract the number of ports from wireless carriers.[36]

Tables 21 through 28 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 retain their toll-free numbers. The quantity of assigned toll-free numbers grew rapidly, and 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 fifth toll-free calling code (855) went into effect October 10, 2010, the sixth toll-free calling code (844) went into effect December 7, 2013 and the seventh toll-free calling code (833) went into effect June 3, 2017. Tables 21 through 28 show the growth of each individual toll-free code over the past decade: 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, and 833, respectively.

Table 29 shows the current list of area codes, the state or territory they serve and the month the code was opened. Table 30 shows area code assignments since January 2010, along with the month the code was added and the code that served the area previously.

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[34] *Numbering Policies for Modern Communications; IP-Enabled Services; Telephone Number Requirements for IP-Enabled Services Providers; Telephone Number Portability; Developing a Unified Intercarrier Compensation Regime; Connect America Fund; Numbering Resource Optimization; Petition of Vonage Holdings Corp. for Limited Waiver of Section 52.15(f)(2)(i) of the Commission's Rules Regarding Access to Numbering Resources*, WC Docket Nos. 13-97, 04-36, 07-243, 10-90, CC Docket Nos. 95-116, 01-92, Order, 28 FCC Rcd 8889, para. 1 (WCB 2013).

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

[36] If carriers assign more than one number to a mobile wireless unit, this method will slightly overestimate the number of wireless units.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2021

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available[1]	Total	Unique[2] NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	250,632	19,508	1,770	8,210	1,064	206,600	487,785	93,375
Incumbent LEC	189,969	22,377	3,313	4,383	7,840	300,063	527,945	63,308
Mobile Wireless	493,229	1,116	2,884	20,583	4,034	140,413	662,258	106,113
Paging	2,363	25	418	58	47	42,034	44,945	4,078
VoIP	12,929	0	4,018	1,355	13	46,144	64,459	33,858
All Reporting Carriers	949,122	43,026	12,403	34,589	12,999	735,255	1,787,394	179,942
Competitive LEC	51.4%	4.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%	42.4%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	36.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	56.8%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	74.5%	0.2%	0.4%	3.1%	0.6%	21.2%	100.0 %	
Paging	5.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	93.5%	100.0 %	
VoIP	20.1%	0.0%	6.2%	2.1%	0.0%	71.6%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	53.1%	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.7%	41.1%	100.0 %	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available[1]	Total	Unique[2] NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	250,146	19,505	1,706	8,147	1,033	201,095	481,632	92,808
Incumbent LEC	183,724	22,118	2,573	3,877	7,623	244,918	464,835	57,028
Mobile Wireless	492,473	1,093	2,860	20,531	3,898	137,414	658,268	105,736
Paging	2,213	15	395	32	21	41,290	43,966	3,996
VoIP	12,927	0	4,018	1,355	13	46,135	64,448	33,857
All Reporting Carriers	941,482	42,731	11,552	33,944	12,588	670,852	1,713,149	173,860
Competitive LEC	51.9%	4.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%	41.8%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	39.5%	4.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	52.7%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	74.8%	0.2%	0.4%	3.1%	0.6%	20.9%	100.0 %	
Paging	5.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	93.9%	100.0 %	
VoIP	20.1%	0.0%	6.2%	2.1%	0.0%	71.6%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	55.0%	2.5%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	39.2%	100.0 %	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available[1]	Total	Unique[2] NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Competitive LEC	486	3	64	63	32	5,506	6,153	615
Incumbent LEC	6,245	258	740	505	217	55,145	63,110	6,311
Mobile Wireless	756	23	24	52	136	2,999	3,990	397
Paging	150	10	23	25	26	744	980	82
VoIP	2	0	0	0	0	10	11	1
All Reporting Carriers	7,640	295	851	645	411	64,403	74,245	7,392
Competitive LEC	7.9%	0.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	89.5%	100.0 %	
Incumbent LEC	9.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	87.4%	100.0 %	
Mobile Wireless	19.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	3.4%	75.2%	100.0 %	
Paging	15.4%	1.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	76.0%	100.0 %	
VoIP	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.6%	100.0 %	
All Reporting Carriers	10.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	86.7%	100.0 %	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021 (93.1% of NXXs reported).

[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.

[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
Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2021

State / Jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available[1]		Total
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s
Alabama	13,474	48.4	1,703	6.1	187	0.7	553	2.0	218	0.8	11,730	42.1	27,865
Alaska	1,734	26.7	166	2.6	25	0.4	43	0.7	110	1.7	4,410	68.0	6,486
American Samoa	70	36.6	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.4	5	2.6	113	59.6	190
Arizona	18,320	62.5	333	1.1	126	0.4	889	3.0	1,019	3.5	8,644	29.5	29,330
Arkansas	7,394	40.4	348	1.9	109	0.6	293	1.6	77	0.4	10,070	55.1	18,290
California	117,381	59.1	3,160	1.6	1,107	0.6	4,237	2.1	1,234	0.6	71,632	36.0	198,750
Colorado	17,033	60.7	337	1.2	157	0.6	714	2.5	777	2.8	9,042	32.2	28,060
Connecticut	10,171	54.6	237	1.3	107	0.6	343	1.8	43	0.2	7,719	41.5	18,619
Delaware	3,550	60.2	94	1.6	39	0.7	145	2.5	11	0.2	2,058	34.9	5,896
District of Columbia	5,886	75.1	122	1.6	51	0.6	137	1.7	16	0.2	1,623	20.7	7,834
Florida	56,562	58.5	5,509	5.7	774	0.8	2,252	2.3	696	0.7	30,909	32.0	96,702
Georgia	30,615	54.9	4,290	7.7	305	0.5	1,189	2.1	388	0.7	18,978	34.0	55,765
Guam	355	45.5	0	0.0	3	0.4	38	4.8	5	0.6	380	48.7	780
Hawaii	3,966	63.2	8	0.1	24	0.4	125	2.0	179	2.9	1,975	31.5	6,276
Idaho	4,587	54.8	52	0.6	88	1.1	211	2.5	274	3.3	3,163	37.8	8,374
Illinois	38,589	47.9	939	1.2	566	0.7	1,137	1.4	398	0.5	38,949	48.3	80,580
Indiana	16,906	46.9	672	1.9	322	0.9	567	1.6	147	0.4	17,466	48.4	36,079
Iowa	8,870	34.7	264	1.0	157	0.6	378	1.5	283	1.1	15,639	61.1	25,591
Kansas	9,077	41.2	516	2.3	233	1.1	314	1.4	144	0.7	11,766	53.4	22,050
Kentucky	10,773	42.7	1,155	4.6	242	1.0	606	2.4	132	0.5	12,333	48.9	25,240
Louisiana	11,974	45.6	1,739	6.6	111	0.4	517	2.0	237	0.9	11,708	44.5	26,287
Maine	3,488	45.9	145	1.9	63	0.8	92	1.2	31	0.4	3,776	49.7	7,595
Maryland	20,048	60.4	393	1.2	210	0.6	567	1.7	113	0.3	11,844	35.7	33,175
Massachusetts	25,338	56.4	597	1.3	376	0.8	828	1.8	159	0.4	17,657	39.3	44,955
Michigan	30,203	47.4	661	1.0	256	0.4	914	1.4	184	0.3	31,450	49.4	63,669
Minnesota	16,948	48.6	484	1.4	539	1.5	765	2.2	510	1.5	15,626	44.8	34,872
Mississippi	6,908	39.8	963	5.6	157	0.9	290	1.7	111	0.6	8,908	51.4	17,337
Missouri	16,566	44.5	867	2.3	457	1.2	594	1.6	174	0.5	18,601	49.9	37,259
Montana	2,687	36.6	39	0.5	78	1.1	103	1.4	71	1.0	4,355	59.4	7,334
Nebraska	6,286	44.5	113	0.8	35	0.2	199	1.4	228	1.6	7,275	51.5	14,135
Nevada	8,703	61.3	187	1.3	158	1.1	324	2.3	106	0.7	4,718	33.2	14,197
New Hampshire	3,758	50.7	59	0.8	78	1.1	168	2.3	16	0.2	3,334	45.0	7,412
New Jersey	29,257	58.3	640	1.3	273	0.5	925	1.8	172	0.3	18,885	37.7	50,151
New Mexico	5,431	51.5	111	1.1	131	1.2	277	2.6	267	2.5	4,329	41.0	10,548
New York	64,583	59.3	1,610	1.5	732	0.7	2,067	1.9	389	0.4	39,489	36.3	108,870
North Carolina	25,080	51.3	2,914	6.0	537	1.1	962	2.0	336	0.7	19,046	39.0	48,875
North Dakota	1,935	27.6	49	0.7	31	0.4	80	1.1	42	0.6	4,875	69.5	7,012
Northern Mariana Islands	92	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.2	6	2.4	1	0.2	151	60.5	250
Ohio	33,785	50.8	952	1.4	456	0.7	1,306	2.0	285	0.4	29,728	44.7	66,513
Oklahoma	9,608	39.4	637	2.6	169	0.7	363	1.5	128	0.5	13,454	55.2	24,359
Oregon	10,801	54.3	229	1.2	201	1.0	462	2.3	327	1.6	7,870	39.6	19,891
Pennsylvania	42,698	57.1	910	1.2	358	0.5	1,272	1.7	238	0.3	29,260	39.2	74,736
Puerto Rico	6,311	61.7	59	0.6	51	0.5	332	3.2	42	0.4	3,434	33.6	10,228
Rhode Island	2,838	52.3	79	1.5	19	0.4	156	2.9	10	0.2	2,324	42.8	5,427
South Carolina	11,422	48.4	1,534	6.5	154	0.7	477	2.0	202	0.9	9,791	41.5	23,580
South Dakota	2,206	31.3	28	0.4	41	0.6	89	1.3	54	0.8	4,621	65.6	7,039
Tennessee	17,510	50.5	2,598	7.5	200	0.6	673	1.9	255	0.7	13,459	38.8	34,695
Texas	78,205	54.8	2,761	1.9	953	0.7	2,948	2.1	814	0.6	56,917	39.9	142,598
Utah	9,581	60.5	234	1.5	47	0.3	323	2.0	310	2.0	5,334	33.7	15,830
Vermont	2,044	38.4	77	1.4	118	2.2	68	1.3	8	0.2	3,003	56.5	5,317
Virgin Islands	154	37.5	1	0.2	3	0.7	14	3.5	2	0.6	236	57.5	410
Virginia	25,461	60.5	504	1.2	308	0.7	830	2.0	152	0.4	14,844	35.3	42,099
Washington	20,395	61.2	325	1.0	194	0.6	714	2.1	646	1.9	11,025	33.1	33,299
West Virginia	4,713	42.3	148	1.3	64	0.6	165	1.5	25	0.2	6,017	54.0	11,133
Wisconsin	15,199	46.0	442	1.3	164	0.5	481	1.5	135	0.4	16,633	50.3	33,054
Wyoming	1,594	35.5	29	0.7	56	1.3	70	1.6	60	1.3	2,682	59.7	4,492
United States	949,122	53.1	43,026	2.4	12,403	0.7	34,589	1.9	12,999	0.7	735,255	41.1	1,787,394

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021.

[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.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5

Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2021[1]

State / Jurisdiction	Competitive LEC[2]	Incumbent LEC[2]	Mobile Wireless[2]	Paging[2]	VoIP[2]	Unduplicated Total
Alabama	43	28	12	6	17	106
Alaska	6	23	13	0	3	45
American Samoa	0	1	3	0	0	4
Arizona	29	14	11	4	16	74
Arkansas	21	29	12	4	13	79
California	49	14	11	7	19	101
Colorado	31	34	16	4	19	105
Connecticut	32	2	9	3	12	58
Delaware	25	1	7	3	7	43
District Of Columbia	32	1	7	3	9	52
Florida	55	11	16	6	23	111
Georgia	52	26	13	5	21	118
Guam	2	2	3	0	0	7
Hawaii	11	3	7	1	9	31
Idaho	25	23	14	3	13	78
Illinois	55	48	15	4	21	143
Indiana	51	30	12	3	14	110
Iowa	81	150	16	3	13	263
Kansas	45	48	16	3	15	127
Kentucky	48	17	15	3	16	99
Louisiana	40	15	11	5	13	84
Maine	22	17	9	3	7	58
Maryland	49	2	13	3	14	81
Massachusetts	40	4	10	3	18	75
Michigan	48	34	13	4	15	114
Minnesota	59	89	13	2	16	179
Mississippi	30	16	12	3	15	76
Missouri	36	47	15	7	14	119
Montana	18	22	13	2	10	65
Nebraska	29	46	15	2	11	103
Nevada	29	13	12	3	12	69
New Hampshire	27	7	8	4	8	54
New Jersey	49	3	10	3	19	84
New Mexico	27	18	12	3	12	72
New York	67	29	12	7	23	139
North Carolina	54	24	13	3	17	112
North Dakota	23	32	11	0	14	80
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	56	37	15	3	17	128
Oklahoma	29	42	17	3	15	106
Oregon	35	33	10	2	15	95
Pennsylvania	65	28	22	5	18	139
Puerto Rico	9	1	7	0	1	18
Rhode Island	18	1	7	3	10	39
South Carolina	39	22	10	4	12	87
South Dakota	26	41	11	0	14	92
Tennessee	54	23	13	4	18	112
Texas	77	59	24	7	23	190
Utah	24	17	15	2	14	72
Vermont	18	8	10	3	8	47
Virgin Islands	2	1	4	0	0	7
Virginia	51	20	15	4	15	106
Washington	34	23	12	3	18	90
West Virginia	28	7	15	5	13	68
Wisconsin	49	63	15	2	13	142
Wyoming	13	15	13	0	9	50
Unduplicated Total	1,675	1,132	219	45	40	3,111

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021.

[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 with the exception that is noted following Table 3.

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

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2021

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	63.4 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	32.6 %	54
202	District Of Columbia	January-47	75.4 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	20.5 %	52
203	Connecticut	January-47	57.2 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	39.7 %	40
205	Alabama	January-47	54.7 %	8.4 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	1.1 %	33.2 %	61
206	Washington	January-47	67.8 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	2.3 %	2.7 %	26.1 %	53
207	Maine	January-47	45.9 %	1.9 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	49.7 %	64
208	Idaho	January-47	56.8 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	2.5 %	3.5 %	35.4 %	77
209	California	January-58	57.5 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.6 %	36.4 %	54
210	Texas	November-92	71.5 %	2.3 %	0.4 %	2.3 %	0.6 %	22.9 %	42
212	New York	January-47	67.7 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	0.1 %	30.0 %	33
213	California	January-47	58.8 %	2.5 %	0.8 %	2.7 %	0.8 %	34.3 %	58
214	Texas	January-47	66.3 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.9 %	30.1 %	43
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	61.3 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	35.7 %	49
216	Ohio	January-47	58.3 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	37.3 %	52
217	Illinois	January-47	38.3 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	58.2 %	62
218	Minnesota	January-47	34.4 %	0.4 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	61.7 %	79
219	Indiana	January-47	49.2 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	45.8 %	45
220	Ohio	April-15	32.6 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	63.0 %	24
223	Pennsylvania	September-17	29.4 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	66.5 %	33
224	Illinois	January-02	62.9 %	2.0 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	31.8 %	47
225	Louisiana	August-98	51.8 %	7.4 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	37.2 %	48
228	Mississippi	September-97	50.3 %	4.4 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	1.1 %	42.0 %	45
229	Georgia	August-00	38.6 %	2.6 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	55.4 %	51
231	Michigan	June-99	37.1 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	60.0 %	52
234	Ohio	October-00	41.7 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	2.5 %	0.2 %	52.5 %	48
239	Florida	March-02	63.5 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	30.7 %	40
240	Maryland	June-97	61.1 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	2.3 %	0.2 %	34.1 %	68
248	Michigan	May-97	59.5 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	37.7 %	46
251	Alabama	June-01	50.8 %	5.5 %	0.8 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	39.5 %	54
252	North Carolina	March-98	45.4 %	1.4 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	48.7 %	49
253	Washington	April-97	64.7 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	29.1 %	39
254	Texas	May-97	41.9 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	53.5 %	60
256	Alabama	March-98	51.8 %	6.3 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	38.7 %	63
260	Indiana	January-02	48.3 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	47.3 %	44
262	Wisconsin	September-99	52.9 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	43.1 %	50
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	69.0 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	25.8 %	60
269	Michigan	July-02	41.7 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	54.6 %	52
270	Kentucky	April-99	35.9 %	4.1 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	56.8 %	60
272	Pennsylvania	October-13	33.5 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	63.8 %	42
276	Virginia	September-01	40.2 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	55.2 %	50
279	California	March-18	51.6 %	4.0 %	0.5 %	4.2 %	0.1 %	39.6 %	27
281	Texas	November-96	58.1 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	37.8 %	49
301	Maryland	January-47	61.5 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	35.7 %	55
302	Delaware	January-47	60.2 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.2 %	34.9 %	43
303	Colorado	January-47	58.2 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	5.5 %	33.6 %	37
304	West Virginia	January-47	48.4 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	47.9 %	59
305	Florida	January-47	49.8 %	12.3 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	1.1 %	34.9 %	41
307	Wyoming	January-47	35.5 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	59.7 %	50
308	Nebraska	January-55	35.8 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.6 %	1.9 %	61.2 %	59
309	Illinois	January-57	35.6 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	60.8 %	74
310	California	November-91	58.8 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	38.5 %	40
312	Illinois	January-47	63.0 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	33.2 %	49
313	Michigan	January-47	57.4 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	37.6 %	50
314	Missouri	January-47	61.9 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	32.1 %	43
315	New York	January-47	49.6 %	3.7 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	44.0 %	61
316	Kansas	January-47	69.0 %	3.2 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	25.4 %	46
317	Indiana	January-47	60.2 %	2.0 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.7 %	34.9 %	47
318	Louisiana	January-57	42.0 %	5.0 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	1.1 %	49.8 %	53
319	Iowa	January-47	38.8 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	56.9 %	86
320	Minnesota	March-96	35.0 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	60.2 %	79

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2021

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
321	Florida	November-99	61.6 %	7.3 %	0.2 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	27.4 %	49
323	California	June-98	62.9 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	31.9 %	42
325	Texas	April-03	35.8 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.1 %	61.1 %	49
326	Ohio	March-20	26.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	1.6 %	3.2 %	67.6 %	18
330	Ohio	March-96	53.2 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	43.7 %	48
331	Illinois	October-07	57.4 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	3.2 %	0.4 %	35.3 %	41
332	New York	June-17	70.4 %	5.5 %	1.1 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	19.6 %	42
334	Alabama	January-95	39.0 %	4.9 %	0.7 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	53.1 %	67
336	North Carolina	December-97	52.2 %	6.4 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	37.7 %	64
337	Louisiana	October-99	41.8 %	5.3 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	50.0 %	49
339	Massachusetts	May-01	59.9 %	3.4 %	0.4 %	4.0 %	0.4 %	31.9 %	35
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	37.5 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	3.5 %	0.6 %	57.5 %	7
341	California	July-19	42.5 %	1.6 %	2.1 %	3.9 %	0.0 %	49.8 %	19
346	Texas	July-14	66.0 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	4.2 %	0.1 %	26.4 %	54
347	New York	October-99	78.2 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	2.8 %	0.5 %	16.7 %	45
351	Massachusetts	May-01	26.3 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	6.0 %	0.1 %	65.6 %	28
352	Florida	December-95	52.5 %	3.1 %	1.1 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	40.4 %	53
360	Washington	January-95	57.7 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	1.8 %	36.8 %	68
361	Texas	February-99	46.3 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	49.9 %	48
364	Kentucky	March-14	23.6 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	71.1 %	24
380	Ohio	February-16	44.8 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	3.4 %	0.0 %	47.9 %	32
385	Utah	March-09	71.9 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	0.3 %	21.2 %	43
386	Florida	February-01	50.2 %	6.4 %	0.6 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	40.2 %	53
401	Rhode Island	January-47	52.3 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	2.9 %	0.2 %	42.8 %	39
402	Nebraska	January-47	50.3 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	45.0 %	68
404	Georgia	January-47	59.9 %	12.2 %	0.4 %	1.6 %	1.8 %	24.1 %	39
405	Oklahoma	January-47	50.3 %	3.1 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	43.3 %	58
406	Montana	January-47	36.6 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	1.0 %	59.4 %	65
407	Florida	April-88	62.2 %	6.8 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	27.7 %	53
408	California	January-59	60.4 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	36.2 %	53
409	Texas	November-82	46.0 %	4.9 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	46.4 %	47
410	Maryland	October-91	58.4 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	38.6 %	51
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	61.0 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	35.1 %	55
413	Massachusetts	January-47	53.7 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	42.8 %	52
414	Wisconsin	January-47	62.2 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	31.9 %	43
415	California	January-47	61.4 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	34.7 %	49
417	Missouri	January-50	41.4 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	53.3 %	61
419	Ohio	January-47	41.8 %	3.8 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	51.6 %	71
423	Tennessee	September-95	48.7 %	5.6 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.6 %	42.3 %	64
424	California	August-06	64.0 %	3.7 %	0.6 %	3.7 %	0.2 %	27.8 %	46
425	Washington	April-97	65.1 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	29.5 %	41
430	Texas	February-03	25.3 %	1.9 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	70.0 %	43
432	Texas	April-03	43.8 %	2.7 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	49.7 %	40
434	Virginia	June-01	50.6 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	2.1 %	0.5 %	44.2 %	46
435	Utah	September-97	40.0 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	1.6 %	55.6 %	64
440	Ohio	August-97	47.4 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	49.1 %	52
442	California	November-09	48.2 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	3.3 %	0.1 %	44.6 %	49
443	Maryland	June-97	66.0 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	29.3 %	50
445	Pennsylvania	March-18	49.7 %	2.2 %	0.5 %	3.8 %	0.0 %	43.8 %	29
447	Illinois	March-21	10.1 %	0.0 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	88.1 %	24
448	Florida	June-21	9.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	89.8 %	9
458	Oregon	February-10	31.8 %	1.6 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	0.1 %	62.6 %	37
463	Indiana	November-16	43.7 %	3.5 %	0.5 %	4.0 %	0.1 %	48.2 %	30
469	Texas	July-99	75.6 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	3.1 %	0.9 %	17.4 %	66
470	Georgia	February-10	73.8 %	3.6 %	0.6 %	4.5 %	0.3 %	17.2 %	58
475	Connecticut	December-09	56.7 %	2.7 %	1.1 %	3.3 %	0.2 %	36.0 %	33
478	Georgia	August-00	47.9 %	4.2 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	44.9 %	53
479	Arkansas	January-02	46.3 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	49.0 %	44
480	Arizona	March-99	73.3 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	3.0 %	4.0 %	18.2 %	44
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	60.8 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	35.2 %	65

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2021

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
501	Arkansas	January-47	48.3 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	46.2 %	48
502	Kentucky	January-47	53.0 %	10.3 %	0.5 %	2.3 %	0.8 %	33.2 %	52
503	Oregon	January-47	60.0 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	2.1 %	2.5 %	34.7 %	56
504	Louisiana	January-47	52.6 %	9.4 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	0.9 %	34.6 %	45
505	New Mexico	January-47	62.7 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	3.4 %	29.4 %	52
507	Minnesota	January-54	32.3 %	0.4 %	4.9 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	59.8 %	94
508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.3 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	36.6 %	45
509	Washington	January-57	54.2 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	1.3 %	40.7 %	68
510	California	September-91	60.1 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	35.5 %	52
512	Texas	January-47	67.7 %	2.6 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	26.9 %	44
513	Ohio	January-47	64.1 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	3.4 %	0.8 %	30.2 %	50
515	Iowa	January-47	50.7 %	1.4 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	2.8 %	41.7 %	76
516	New York	January-51	62.0 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	33.9 %	60
517	Michigan	January-47	42.6 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	55.0 %	66
518	New York	January-47	52.4 %	1.3 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	43.5 %	70
520	Arizona	March-95	59.4 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	3.1 %	3.2 %	32.4 %	56
530	California	November-97	44.1 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	0.6 %	51.0 %	68
531	Nebraska	March-11	42.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	2.6 %	0.1 %	53.1 %	41
534	Wisconsin	August-10	20.2 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	77.9 %	21
539	Oklahoma	April-11	26.5 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	69.9 %	43
540	Virginia	July-95	53.3 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	42.0 %	69
541	Oregon	November-95	47.9 %	1.1 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	1.5 %	45.5 %	60
551	New Jersey	December-01	66.0 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	3.6 %	0.5 %	26.7 %	42
559	California	November-98	55.8 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	38.9 %	53
561	Florida	May-96	58.7 %	9.4 %	1.0 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	27.6 %	53
562	California	January-97	59.9 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	35.6 %	50
563	Iowa	March-01	39.5 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	57.9 %	78
564	Washington	August-17	38.1 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	6.1 %	0.0 %	53.5 %	21
567	Ohio	January-02	37.4 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	56.8 %	48
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	52.1 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	44.2 %	70
571	Virginia	March-00	73.4 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	0.3 %	21.0 %	57
572	Oklahoma	May-21	24.8 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	72.5 %	19
573	Missouri	January-96	35.2 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	59.7 %	61
574	Indiana	January-02	46.8 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	49.4 %	50
575	New Mexico	October-07	36.8 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	1.9 %	1.4 %	56.3 %	58
580	Oklahoma	November-97	25.3 %	2.3 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	70.1 %	61
582	Pennsylvania	May-21	11.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	87.8 %	21
585	New York	November-01	53.9 %	1.3 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	42.2 %	57
586	Michigan	September-01	60.4 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	36.5 %	42
601	Mississippi	January-47	39.6 %	7.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	50.3 %	48
602	Arizona	January-47	64.6 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	3.1 %	2.4 %	28.6 %	39
603	New Hampshire	January-47	50.7 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	2.3 %	0.2 %	45.0 %	59
605	South Dakota	January-47	31.3 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.8 %	65.6 %	92
606	Kentucky	January-55	33.1 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	4.2 %	0.4 %	59.7 %	54
607	New York	January-54	41.7 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	0.1 %	54.5 %	65
608	Wisconsin	January-55	45.6 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	50.8 %	85
609	New Jersey	January-57	59.5 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	36.7 %	58
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	57.0 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	39.8 %	64
612	Minnesota	January-47	71.9 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	2.5 %	1.3 %	22.8 %	48
614	Ohio	January-47	63.5 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	32.4 %	46
615	Tennessee	January-54	57.4 %	10.7 %	0.3 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	29.0 %	47
616	Michigan	January-47	54.6 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	42.1 %	54
617	Massachusetts	January-47	65.9 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	30.5 %	44
618	Illinois	January-47	35.7 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	60.2 %	69
619	California	January-82	64.4 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	31.2 %	52
620	Kansas	February-01	23.9 %	2.5 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	71.3 %	82
623	Arizona	March-99	66.8 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	3.8 %	6.9 %	20.9 %	33
626	California	June-97	61.1 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.7 %	34.1 %	50
628	California	March-15	62.6 %	3.7 %	0.5 %	3.1 %	0.1 %	30.1 %	40
629	Tennessee	March-15	51.6 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	2.9 %	0.1 %	41.8 %	42

Table 6
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Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
630	Illinois	August-96	54.2 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	43.0 %	46
631	New York	November-99	57.6 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.4 %	38.2 %	56
636	Missouri	May-99	47.3 %	1.4 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	47.9 %	43
640	New Jersey	September-18	23.0 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	73.6 %	20
641	Iowa	July-00	21.9 %	1.2 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	75.0 %	75
646	New York	July-99	81.5 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	2.8 %	0.7 %	12.7 %	53
650	California	August-97	58.7 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	36.6 %	49
651	Minnesota	July-98	64.4 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	2.9 %	28.9 %	54
657	California	September-08	76.5 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	3.2 %	0.1 %	16.8 %	39
659	Alabama	November-19	22.2 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	74.7 %	28
660	Missouri	October-97	20.3 %	4.8 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	72.7 %	64
661	California	February-99	57.3 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	37.6 %	57
662	Mississippi	April-99	36.5 %	5.4 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	54.8 %	61
667	Maryland	March-12	44.9 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	2.0 %	0.9 %	50.0 %	47
669	California	November-12	67.8 %	5.1 %	0.5 %	3.4 %	0.2 %	23.0 %	39
670	Northern Marianas Islands	July-97	36.7 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	0.2 %	60.5 %	3
671	Guam	July-97	45.5 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	4.8 %	0.6 %	48.7 %	7
678	Georgia	January-98	68.1 %	7.2 %	0.2 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	21.8 %	49
680	New York	March-17	22.9 %	2.9 %	1.2 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	71.6 %	31
681	West Virginia	March-09	27.7 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	68.9 %	50
682	Texas	October-00	71.2 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	22.4 %	48
684	American Samoa	October-04	36.6 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	2.6 %	59.6 %	4
689	Florida	June-19	50.5 %	1.6 %	3.2 %	3.5 %	0.0 %	41.1 %	35
701	North Dakota	January-47	27.6 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	69.5 %	80
702	Nevada	January-47	70.6 %	1.0 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	24.3 %	47
703	Virginia	January-47	66.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	31.2 %	46
704	North Carolina	January-47	53.0 %	10.7 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	33.4 %	48
706	Georgia	May-92	50.3 %	6.0 %	0.7 %	2.0 %	0.6 %	40.3 %	73
707	California	January-59	51.4 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	43.7 %	58
708	Illinois	November-89	47.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	49.6 %	46
712	Iowa	January-47	24.4 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	72.4 %	121
713	Texas	January-47	57.0 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	0.7 %	38.3 %	37
714	California	January-51	58.8 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	37.3 %	43
715	Wisconsin	January-47	33.3 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	64.3 %	98
716	New York	January-47	53.1 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	2.0 %	0.2 %	43.1 %	61
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	66.1 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	30.0 %	56
718	New York	September-84	54.9 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.3 %	42.6 %	42
719	Colorado	March-88	55.5 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	3.6 %	2.3 %	36.9 %	63
720	Colorado	June-98	78.5 %	2.4 %	0.5 %	2.6 %	1.2 %	14.9 %	53
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	51.7 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	44.8 %	61
725	Nevada	June-14	62.1 %	4.2 %	1.1 %	5.5 %	0.1 %	27.0 %	33
726	Texas	October-17	60.2 %	6.4 %	0.5 %	4.5 %	0.3 %	28.2 %	25
727	Florida	July-98	61.1 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	34.6 %	45
731	Tennessee	February-01	38.8 %	4.2 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	54.3 %	53
732	New Jersey	June-97	59.8 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	36.9 %	50
734	Michigan	December-97	52.8 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.2 %	44.3 %	55
737	Texas	July-13	61.1 %	2.6 %	1.2 %	3.7 %	0.2 %	31.3 %	44
740	Ohio	December-97	41.1 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	55.4 %	54
743	North Carolina	May-16	27.4 %	3.3 %	1.1 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	65.7 %	31
747	California	May-09	58.1 %	2.7 %	0.6 %	5.8 %	0.1 %	32.7 %	37
754	Florida	August-01	70.6 %	5.4 %	0.4 %	4.7 %	0.3 %	18.6 %	41
757	Virginia	July-96	66.4 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	29.3 %	44
760	California	March-97	56.4 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	39.2 %	57
762	Georgia	May-06	36.8 %	3.3 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	0.1 %	56.2 %	53
763	Minnesota	February-00	56.9 %	7.6 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	2.8 %	30.1 %	54
765	Indiana	February-97	37.1 %	2.2 %	0.8 %	1.3 %	0.4 %	58.2 %	72
769	Mississippi	March-05	35.7 %	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.9 %	0.2 %	59.5 %	38
770	Georgia	August-95	49.0 %	18.5 %	0.2 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	30.7 %	45
772	Florida	February-02	55.0 %	7.6 %	0.3 %	2.8 %	1.7 %	32.6 %	48
773	Illinois	October-96	53.4 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	43.1 %	49

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Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
774	Massachusetts	May-01	48.2 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	2.4 %	0.4 %	46.1 %	48
775	Nevada	December-98	48.0 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	47.2 %	53
779	Illinois	March-07	33.6 %	1.7 %	2.6 %	1.9 %	0.1 %	60.2 %	52
781	Massachusetts	September-97	51.6 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	44.9 %	44
785	Kansas	July-97	27.3 %	2.0 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	67.2 %	75
786	Florida	March-98	75.5 %	4.2 %	0.6 %	3.6 %	0.5 %	15.7 %	56
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	63.7 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	32.7 %	16
801	Utah	January-47	67.9 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	2.9 %	26.0 %	31
802	Vermont	January-47	38.4 %	1.4 %	2.2 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	56.5 %	49
803	South Carolina	January-47	50.3 %	7.1 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	38.9 %	64
804	Virginia	June-73	61.1 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	34.4 %	51
805	California	January-57	56.0 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	0.6 %	38.8 %	59
806	Texas	January-57	29.0 %	1.5 %	2.1 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	65.5 %	55
808	Hawaii	January-57	63.2 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	2.0 %	2.9 %	31.5 %	31
810	Michigan	December-93	44.5 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	52.3 %	45
812	Indiana	January-47	42.9 %	1.6 %	1.1 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	52.6 %	69
813	Florida	January-53	64.3 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	31.2 %	59
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	50.4 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	46.6 %	66
815	Illinois	January-47	43.2 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	53.4 %	75
816	Missouri	January-47	52.6 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	41.8 %	59
817	Texas	January-53	56.1 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	39.6 %	53
818	California	January-84	57.6 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	39.2 %	43
820	California	June-18	33.4 %	1.1 %	0.1 %	4.2 %	0.0 %	61.1 %	25
828	North Carolina	March-98	45.4 %	5.5 %	1.0 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	45.5 %	61
830	Texas	July-97	37.4 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	58.3 %	54
831	California	July-98	52.0 %	2.0 %	0.5 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	42.3 %	50
832	Texas	January-99	78.2 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	3.7 %	0.8 %	15.4 %	47
838	New York	September-17	19.8 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	76.9 %	41
839	South Carolina	May-20	24.4 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	72.1 %	22
840	California	February-21	22.5 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	0.0 %	73.3 %	13
843	South Carolina	March-98	48.9 %	5.3 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	42.6 %	58
845	New York	June-00	50.8 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	0.4 %	45.0 %	74
847	Illinois	January-96	54.5 %	0.9 %	0.1 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	43.0 %	44
848	New Jersey	December-01	53.5 %	1.6 %	0.9 %	3.0 %	0.2 %	40.8 %	42
850	Florida	June-97	50.5 %	3.3 %	0.6 %	2.0 %	0.9 %	42.7 %	55
854	South Carolina	October-15	31.3 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	3.2 %	0.0 %	62.8 %	33
856	New Jersey	June-99	53.3 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	42.8 %	60
857	Massachusetts	May-01	64.9 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	2.8 %	0.4 %	29.5 %	53
858	California	June-99	59.5 %	1.6 %	0.2 %	2.1 %	0.8 %	35.8 %	44
859	Kentucky	April-00	52.4 %	2.1 %	0.7 %	2.2 %	0.3 %	42.2 %	50
860	Connecticut	August-95	54.5 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	41.8 %	37
862	New Jersey	December-01	58.9 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	3.4 %	0.4 %	34.6 %	58
863	Florida	September-99	53.4 %	1.2 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.5 %	41.4 %	52
864	South Carolina	December-95	48.6 %	7.9 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	39.8 %	55
865	Tennessee	November-99	53.5 %	9.4 %	0.5 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	33.5 %	53
870	Arkansas	April-97	30.4 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	66.0 %	59
872	Illinois	November-09	55.9 %	4.9 %	0.7 %	3.5 %	0.3 %	34.7 %	43
878	Pennsylvania	August-01	37.1 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	58.9 %	41
901	Tennessee	January-47	58.2 %	10.1 %	0.3 %	2.8 %	1.1 %	27.5 %	52
903	Texas	November-90	42.8 %	2.2 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.8 %	51.8 %	63
904	Florida	July-65	57.3 %	10.3 %	0.3 %	2.5 %	0.8 %	28.9 %	53
906	Michigan	March-61	20.2 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.7 %	0.1 %	78.1 %	36
907	Alaska	January-57	26.7 %	2.6 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	68.0 %	45
908	New Jersey	November-90	54.6 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	41.9 %	58
909	California	November-92	62.5 %	1.3 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	0.5 %	32.4 %	53
910	North Carolina	November-93	49.1 %	3.3 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	43.1 %	59
912	Georgia	January-54	48.1 %	4.1 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	0.9 %	44.7 %	64
913	Kansas	January-47	57.2 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	2.9 %	0.9 %	36.7 %	60
914	New York	January-47	57.4 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	38.6 %	62
915	Texas	January-47	66.5 %	1.7 %	0.3 %	2.6 %	0.9 %	27.9 %	39

Table 6
Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2021

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available	OCNs
916	California	January-47	63.4 %	1.1 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	0.6 %	32.4 %	53
917	New York	January-92	66.1 %	1.1 %	0.3 %	2.2 %	0.4 %	29.9 %	42
918	Oklahoma	January-53	43.3 %	2.7 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	51.4 %	70
919	North Carolina	January-54	58.0 %	8.0 %	0.8 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	30.8 %	47
920	Wisconsin	July-97	44.4 %	1.2 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	52.1 %	74
925	California	March-98	55.8 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	39.6 %	48
928	Arizona	June-01	46.3 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	2.5 %	2.8 %	46.6 %	62
929	New York	April-11	71.1 %	4.5 %	0.7 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	20.2 %	53
930	Indiana	March-15	21.8 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	72.8 %	25
931	Tennessee	September-97	39.8 %	4.2 %	0.7 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	53.5 %	54
934	New York	July-16	28.0 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	3.4 %	0.0 %	67.2 %	29
936	Texas	February-00	41.4 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	1.9 %	0.3 %	54.1 %	52
937	Ohio	September-96	49.4 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	46.7 %	61
938	Alabama	July-10	58.2 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	3.5 %	0.0 %	37.7 %	22
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	56.1 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	6.2 %	0.9 %	36.1 %	14
940	Texas	May-97	33.3 %	3.0 %	0.4 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	61.4 %	69
941	Florida	May-95	60.3 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	0.3 %	35.0 %	49
945	Texas	January-21	18.4 %	0.4 %	2.0 %	2.2 %	0.1 %	77.0 %	30
947	Michigan	September-02	42.3 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	2.4 %	0.1 %	53.0 %	26
949	California	April-98	65.1 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	29.5 %	52
951	California	July-04	64.4 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	30.6 %	47
952	Minnesota	February-00	59.0 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	34.9 %	48
954	Florida	September-95	55.6 %	11.1 %	1.1 %	1.9 %	1.2 %	29.1 %	49
956	Texas	July-97	57.1 %	2.3 %	0.3 %	3.1 %	0.7 %	36.4 %	43
959	Connecticut	August-14	31.4 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	0.1 %	63.6 %	30
970	Colorado	April-95	48.9 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	2.1 %	1.8 %	45.2 %	71
971	Oregon	October-00	64.2 %	2.8 %	0.4 %	3.5 %	0.3 %	28.7 %	45
972	Texas	September-96	53.8 %	1.6 %	0.6 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	42.6 %	51
973	New Jersey	June-97	58.9 %	1.1 %	0.5 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	38.0 %	60
978	Massachusetts	September-97	53.9 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	1.9 %	0.4 %	41.3 %	46
979	Texas	February-00	39.6 %	1.8 %	1.3 %	1.8 %	0.3 %	55.2 %	59
980	North Carolina	April-01	58.1 %	5.4 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	0.2 %	32.3 %	53
984	North Carolina	April-12	57.8 %	3.7 %	1.5 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	33.5 %	43
985	Louisiana	February-01	40.6 %	6.6 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	0.7 %	49.6 %	41
986	Idaho	September-17	30.2 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	66.4 %	31
989	Michigan	April-01	35.3 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	62.1 %	59

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with Somos, Inc as of December 31, 2021. Area code information is from Somos's website.
Note: The Commission has found “that aggregated data (such as each carrier’s NPA wide utilization rate and number of NXXs assigned)” are not confidential. Numbering Resource Optimization, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 99-200, 15 FCC Rcd 7574, 7607-08, para. 79 (2000).

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	2,685	57	1,932	38	2,116	61	336	6	37	11	27	7
202	District Of Columbia	3,805	42	1,068	33	2,051	87	325	7	14	7	14	9
203	Connecticut	2,338	47	2,670	28	2,099	63	233	6	14	1	30	4
205	Alabama	2,141	61	1,873	38	2,108	86	395	8	23	12	90	12
206	Washington	2,108	67	1,251	24	2,763	94	258	9	22	2	46	18
207	Maine	1,592	28	2,963	45	1,771	60	480	9	101	4	96	7
208	Idaho	2,279	122	2,122	50	2,061	61	449	13	54	14	152	11
209	California	1,742	89	1,971	29	2,474	89	456	8	52	9	140	13
210	Texas	2,592	53	1,421	23	2,945	128	124	9	8	2	14	8
212	New York	5,136	104	2,327	27	117	3	1	5	1	0	0	1
213	California	1,853	56	1,194	30	1,672	100	354	7	49	11	102	16
214	Texas	2,261	48	1,638	30	2,837	88	152	6	6	1	5	3
215	Pennsylvania	2,694	55	2,174	34	2,062	57	171	8	11	2	8	5
216	Ohio	1,549	25	1,342	28	1,818	107	438	10	21	7	33	12
217	Illinois	1,462	37	3,737	41	1,514	55	432	10	18	3	316	9
218	Minnesota	666	26	2,805	58	1,435	56	807	10	25	2	201	10
219	Indiana	997	31	1,369	26	1,033	46	405	6	38	2	110	10
220	Ohio	21	0	36	9	84	10	157	6	62	1	130	9
223	Pennsylvania	95	2	106	11	216	31	557	9	89	2	242	13
224	Illinois	1,222	25	776	29	1,667	66	415	6	71	4	305	11
225	Louisiana	961	39	1,151	29	1,319	54	267	8	41	5	133	8
228	Mississippi	425	24	689	22	887	23	289	8	56	3	69	12
229	Georgia	488	12	1,860	30	1,633	95	808	10	19	2	331	9
231	Michigan	591	10	1,847	33	1,193	49	693	7	53	2	204	10
234	Ohio	331	11	408	23	765	52	768	10	79	8	306	15
239	Florida	1,373	54	853	17	1,305	54	298	8	41	3	64	12
240	Maryland	2,161	56	1,466	41	2,196	97	736	11	45	14	254	14
248	Michigan	2,131	25	2,187	30	2,388	79	379	7	24	2	23	7
251	Alabama	1,063	44	1,216	33	1,073	52	267	9	26	3	104	9
252	North Carolina	1,392	63	2,110	25	1,301	61	403	10	29	3	348	13
253	Washington	1,140	44	946	20	1,861	64	269	7	33	5	50	10
254	Texas	1,101	53	2,168	29	1,132	45	522	11	140	4	282	15
256	Alabama	1,720	60	1,912	35	2,114	72	656	10	53	2	238	15
260	Indiana	996	23	1,294	24	864	34	407	9	33	6	102	9
262	Wisconsin	1,351	25	1,567	27	1,537	59	576	9	105	10	180	12
267	Pennsylvania	1,491	21	1,260	38	3,599	152	581	9	200	9	140	12
269	Michigan	744	12	1,517	33	1,229	54	672	7	46	6	251	8
270	Kentucky	1,488	46	3,742	41	1,292	55	599	8	25	2	71	9
272	Pennsylvania	201	2	207	19	221	17	441	11	68	1	285	12
276	Virginia	441	12	1,019	29	748	48	494	13	45	1	184	8
279	California	151	8	110	9	126	17	85	7	43	2	51	11
281	Texas	2,777	58	2,484	32	1,781	76	152	7	15	5	15	7
301	Maryland	3,191	49	2,316	36	1,533	34	256	10	23	6	47	7
302	Delaware	2,218	70	1,591	26	1,294	52	291	7	34	22	58	7
303	Colorado	2,963	127	2,018	20	1,584	38	129	9	3	0	8	5
304	West Virginia	1,732	17	3,066	34	2,048	95	463	14	22	3	101	6
305	Florida	1,923	39	1,707	26	1,684	60	190	6	5	1	3	7
307	Wyoming	626	29	1,270	28	940	36	1,292	13	28	5	120	9
308	Nebraska	273	8	2,032	41	1,510	19	917	12	5	1	111	6
309	Illinois	1,240	33	3,199	48	1,315	43	651	10	20	10	538	14
310	California	2,535	30	2,325	26	2,127	66	184	6	2	0	2	3
312	Illinois	3,121	27	1,581	29	1,778	59	465	8	12	1	6	9
313	Michigan	1,636	22	1,614	28	2,465	134	574	7	10	0	47	13
314	Missouri	2,188	35	1,446	18	2,494	114	567	10	18	4	38	12
315	New York	1,665	35	2,388	41	2,135	80	516	9	26	2	321	8
316	Kansas	678	10	617	18	2,230	53	320	11	42	3	65	14
317	Indiana	2,402	40	2,076	32	2,270	81	251	7	18	3	38	5
318	Louisiana	1,276	48	2,391	32	1,562	66	771	9	12	2	123	7
319	Iowa	753	37	2,268	60	1,233	54	523	10	26	3	119	13
320	Minnesota	582	62	1,942	55	970	31	548	11	36	1	224	12
321	Florida	1,220	50	773	30	1,393	69	270	7	32	2	43	9
323	California	2,299	54	1,947	26	2,596	116	368	6	13	2	21	5
325	Texas	630	20	1,507	27	562	23	285	11	28	1	186	10
326	Ohio	1	0	14	5	30	5	111	7	52	0	88	6
330	Ohio	1,682	22	2,417	30	2,422	89	461	9	16	1	109	7

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	Illinois	431	12	247	23	475	31	193	6	41	9	143	12
332	New York	172	4	57	16	407	25	85	8	16	1	25	17
334	Alabama	1,242	58	2,482	47	1,422	71	840	10	25	2	237	8
336	North Carolina	1,825	59	2,420	45	2,236	85	314	8	49	11	109	8
337	Louisiana	926	33	1,822	31	1,324	64	667	9	24	1	85	6
339	Massachusetts	258	20	180	18	227	14	35	6	26	1	59	11
340	Virgin Islands	36	10	163	3	117	5	73	4	0	0	0	0
341	California	68	6	142	7	69	12	49	5	56	0	35	7
346	Texas	1,060	32	588	26	1,840	143	358	8	91	13	251	19
347	New York	1,756	46	583	32	4,224	170	695	10	10	0	2	3
351	Massachusetts	97	32	165	12	44	5	120	6	27	2	132	10
352	Florida	1,530	58	1,647	23	1,661	77	530	11	68	11	209	13
360	Washington	1,872	69	2,205	45	2,630	87	473	8	29	4	110	13
361	Texas	1,022	29	1,618	26	1,114	50	512	11	35	6	130	10
364	Kentucky	56	5	60	7	6	2	78	7	16	1	97	10
380	Ohio	65	3	66	11	205	18	145	7	32	2	112	14
385	Utah	909	37	370	20	1,422	62	234	9	61	13	103	14
386	Florida	936	37	1,110	28	933	42	251	11	54	2	125	11
401	Rhode Island	1,415	85	1,845	19	1,377	67	262	7	33	4	157	10
402	Nebraska	1,754	75	2,619	50	2,162	57	534	11	13	3	269	5
404	Georgia	1,574	36	1,017	23	3,085	91	286	9	3	0	71	4
405	Oklahoma	1,827	55	2,498	31	2,160	85	557	12	41	4	126	13
406	Montana	906	36	2,974	40	1,734	59	1,238	13	47	8	120	10
407	Florida	2,272	55	1,681	33	2,594	76	175	8	18	6	19	9
408	California	2,806	49	2,185	35	1,956	49	199	6	10	1	13	8
409	Texas	757	25	1,286	23	896	39	275	10	27	2	85	12
410	Maryland	3,170	49	2,444	34	1,363	44	193	7	20	3	28	7
412	Pennsylvania	2,155	41	1,785	33	2,227	84	443	8	25	3	82	12
413	Massachusetts	1,726	48	1,598	30	1,212	42	320	8	10	1	340	11
414	Wisconsin	1,491	37	1,011	20	1,564	77	246	9	16	3	30	12
415	California	2,895	49	2,217	31	1,920	63	104	7	15	1	22	7
417	Missouri	829	18	2,209	38	1,775	60	829	10	41	2	327	11
419	Ohio	1,252	31	3,058	52	1,866	72	514	10	37	1	133	7
423	Tennessee	1,473	64	2,001	39	1,855	74	572	11	27	2	239	12
424	California	1,361	61	578	28	877	72	299	6	61	3	128	11
425	Washington	1,673	34	1,334	21	2,100	77	242	7	51	5	86	11
430	Texas	216	11	655	20	112	12	153	10	78	2	341	12
432	Texas	532	19	1,190	21	719	25	175	9	51	1	85	9
434	Virginia	929	26	1,117	22	1,131	58	491	10	56	3	225	12
435	Utah	827	37	1,836	39	995	35	621	13	40	5	94	10
440	Ohio	1,456	23	2,022	32	1,974	105	1,139	8	42	3	217	10
442	California	348	24	429	25	650	49	322	9	76	2	260	14
443	Maryland	2,294	49	1,500	32	2,807	108	629	8	28	4	143	9
445	Pennsylvania	88	2	38	10	225	23	190	7	16	0	61	12
447	Illinois	47	1	222	6	4	1	97	6	38	0	470	12
448	Florida	5	1	54	3	0	0	16	2	8	0	59	4
458	Oregon	184	14	326	15	145	15	171	9	21	3	194	13
463	Indiana	236	15	197	11	158	17	160	6	46	8	128	13
464	Illinois	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	3	2
469	Texas	2,474	91	1,014	38	3,082	135	147	9	87	6	143	18
470	Georgia	1,228	54	525	30	4,141	259	547	10	41	14	188	18
475	Connecticut	522	35	351	17	623	31	215	7	35	2	183	9
478	Georgia	479	11	1,051	26	1,233	49	411	11	24	3	128	14
479	Arkansas	839	14	1,464	25	1,376	78	706	9	7	7	121	6
480	Arizona	2,706	117	1,221	24	2,629	96	77	7	25	3	7	10
484	Pennsylvania	2,205	26	1,635	39	2,310	89	835	13	161	2	233	12
501	Arkansas	1,079	22	1,570	23	1,776	70	797	10	24	4	214	13
502	Kentucky	1,556	64	1,319	25	1,711	71	388	9	26	5	150	15
503	Oregon	2,654	96	2,345	43	2,078	67	65	6	4	1	6	5
504	Louisiana	1,157	38	1,165	23	1,643	81	384	9	17	11	27	11
505	New Mexico	1,765	104	1,222	25	1,929	74	289	12	41	11	91	12
507	Minnesota	749	109	3,159	71	1,508	49	747	10	33	1	304	11
508	Massachusetts	2,748	64	2,302	28	1,589	40	283	6	37	2	88	8
509	Washington	1,311	46	1,863	39	2,594	93	767	12	35	1	177	14
510	California	2,413	52	2,109	31	2,309	83	310	6	22	7	44	11

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
512	Texas	2,865	60	1,719	28	2,303	69	141	10	14	6	30	4
513	Ohio	2,142	70	1,705	26	2,758	191	256	10	23	4	84	12
515	Iowa	1,026	70	1,495	51	1,598	54	510	11	37	3	113	11
516	New York	1,988	35	1,501	35	2,544	81	550	8	38	4	86	13
517	Michigan	975	11	2,084	43	1,416	57	720	9	24	0	114	12
518	New York	1,784	40	2,437	49	2,040	64	470	9	166	3	185	8
520	Arizona	1,821	110	1,318	30	1,791	78	375	9	45	4	97	13
530	California	1,448	57	2,726	42	1,526	65	362	9	88	4	295	14
531	Nebraska	178	3	91	17	340	29	504	13	44	3	104	11
534	Wisconsin	5	0	183	9	49	6	79	7	35	1	81	5
539	Oklahoma	221	10	634	19	129	12	171	10	48	2	241	13
540	Virginia	1,761	44	2,131	43	2,275	103	851	11	37	13	191	13
541	Oregon	1,891	92	2,943	43	1,846	67	351	9	12	2	189	6
551	New Jersey	487	27	152	23	765	41	223	7	42	2	149	12
559	California	1,463	44	1,987	28	2,340	106	404	9	58	3	168	13
561	Florida	1,832	65	1,377	31	2,333	97	227	6	26	3	48	12
562	California	1,686	42	1,474	27	2,086	96	379	6	27	2	96	12
563	Iowa	390	20	1,811	54	1,218	30	471	11	42	2	127	11
564	Washington	24	1	42	8	85	17	101	5	16	2	32	8
567	Ohio	285	8	762	26	674	36	581	11	107	2	275	11
570	Pennsylvania	2,153	30	2,427	47	1,921	67	813	15	30	17	177	6
571	Virginia	1,344	18	461	35	2,065	92	403	8	46	17	103	12
572	Oklahoma	5	0	61	5	0	0	26	4	43	0	53	10
573	Missouri	847	25	2,763	35	1,603	75	1,020	11	80	8	482	13
574	Indiana	810	20	1,275	28	890	33	406	9	39	2	146	11
575	New Mexico	816	46	1,961	38	847	38	412	10	25	4	204	9
580	Oklahoma	680	21	3,346	35	945	52	1,186	15	83	2	181	9
582	Pennsylvania	0	0	42	8	3	2	100	8	30	0	111	5
585	New York	1,505	41	1,612	30	1,734	61	563	10	40	2	387	15
586	Michigan	801	13	1,007	24	2,369	55	482	8	21	1	46	8
601	Mississippi	1,292	51	2,903	30	1,409	65	335	8	36	4	135	7
602	Arizona	2,491	119	1,294	21	2,276	111	277	6	18	3	11	9
603	New Hampshire	1,957	71	2,635	39	1,716	47	462	8	73	50	70	8
605	South Dakota	818	35	3,439	67	1,357	50	997	11	31	4	185	14
606	Kentucky	892	190	2,210	32	969	47	1,028	10	31	2	131	9
607	New York	847	25	1,724	37	1,107	37	575	10	51	9	288	16
608	Wisconsin	1,392	28	2,460	59	1,733	57	837	11	55	2	182	13
609	New Jersey	2,103	47	1,941	36	2,183	74	518	7	53	3	151	14
610	Pennsylvania	2,717	58	2,512	39	1,654	44	273	10	67	8	58	11
612	Minnesota	1,517	42	775	25	2,392	94	186	9	15	1	11	12
614	Ohio	2,497	57	1,566	25	2,422	93	612	9	22	8	27	10
615	Tennessee	2,063	53	1,712	32	2,299	71	182	6	25	4	75	6
616	Michigan	1,123	16	1,282	30	1,532	57	421	8	70	0	113	14
617	Massachusetts	3,332	71	1,922	28	1,677	38	340	6	29	1	48	7
618	Illinois	1,175	49	3,430	41	1,450	55	531	12	36	3	449	13
619	California	2,041	41	1,541	28	2,950	110	425	8	26	6	43	12
620	Kansas	504	9	3,035	57	918	38	1,133	13	75	4	300	11
623	Arizona	1,063	79	437	20	851	30	146	6	16	2	3	5
626	California	1,705	44	1,595	27	2,302	85	330	6	55	6	72	12
628	California	504	13	201	19	257	25	128	6	60	3	67	15
629	Tennessee	363	10	186	17	180	15	109	8	33	8	170	16
630	Illinois	2,393	29	2,038	28	1,803	50	1,022	6	22	4	42	9
631	New York	2,135	57	2,258	34	2,248	80	319	8	51	5	231	10
636	Missouri	929	20	1,240	21	910	40	409	8	30	3	204	11
640	New Jersey	49	7	131	6	22	3	134	5	29	0	57	9
641	Iowa	332	13	2,697	58	778	27	1,019	9	24	1	161	7
646	New York	2,980	51	706	38	3,314	165	274	8	7	1	4	6
650	California	2,474	54	2,067	28	1,465	72	192	6	45	6	59	11
651	Minnesota	1,591	72	960	35	1,332	36	187	7	24	2	43	10
656	Florida	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
657	California	650	58	289	22	2,412	70	270	6	53	1	127	10
659	Alabama	143	12	338	9	25	4	125	7	48	0	264	12
660	Missouri	276	9	2,641	41	644	38	653	12	61	2	230	11
661	California	1,410	49	1,660	29	1,889	93	331	9	52	11	111	14
662	Mississippi	1,085	33	2,255	39	1,024	58	752	7	158	3	377	13

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
667	Maryland	847	13	595	23	312	31	418	11	37	8	318	13
669	California	572	17	159	22	493	35	123	6	43	3	94	11
670	Northern Mariana Islands	14	1	105	1	78	5	46	2	0	0	0	0
671	Guam	94	6	347	4	261	31	33	3	0	0	0	0
678	Georgia	2,250	63	1,397	31	2,973	100	200	7	15	1	69	9
680	New York	42	1	92	13	107	11	470	9	74	2	133	9
681	West Virginia	273	7	616	24	578	37	1,239	13	51	5	391	13
682	Texas	833	29	377	26	1,267	68	176	9	54	2	130	12
684	American Samoa	13	0	76	1	56	1	37	3	0	0	0	0
689	Florida	145	9	93	12	313	26	253	9	49	1	67	14
701	North Dakota	691	22	3,574	55	1,206	52	1,162	11	39	5	138	14
702	Nevada	2,480	54	1,529	28	2,850	100	208	8	34	6	20	8
703	Virginia	3,382	44	2,077	28	1,722	33	183	8	15	2	18	8
704	North Carolina	1,994	58	2,130	32	2,213	76	243	7	22	3	47	7
706	Georgia	1,367	47	2,522	50	2,534	106	370	10	26	4	137	9
707	California	1,959	67	2,575	35	1,810	68	282	9	88	2	276	11
708	Illinois	1,753	34	2,055	27	1,847	75	1,124	6	50	6	174	10
712	Iowa	443	33	2,923	94	938	29	1,078	15	26	3	163	11
713	Texas	2,788	48	2,161	23	1,610	63	40	7	2	0	3	4
714	California	2,056	37	2,125	27	2,526	68	270	6	8	1	12	5
715	Wisconsin	1,001	20	3,086	77	1,490	51	1,620	12	10	2	118	8
716	New York	1,528	51	1,965	37	2,203	89	687	9	45	2	263	14
717	Pennsylvania	2,481	52	1,921	37	2,689	91	230	10	19	13	166	7
718	New York	3,086	56	3,217	31	1,128	38	54	8	2	0	0	3
719	Colorado	1,299	110	1,368	35	1,879	90	470	12	43	9	190	13
720	Colorado	2,116	47	757	23	3,642	142	270	10	61	5	59	18
724	Pennsylvania	2,150	36	2,839	45	1,830	63	411	8	115	9	253	6
725	Nevada	172	10	92	14	532	51	176	8	40	5	56	11
726	Texas	151	7	26	9	52	10	65	7	28	0	17	9
727	Florida	1,666	35	1,573	26	1,734	66	182	6	51	8	50	11
731	Tennessee	541	21	1,555	33	959	27	384	5	46	1	219	13
732	New Jersey	2,680	46	2,352	32	1,922	52	195	7	29	4	63	8
734	Michigan	1,486	16	1,932	35	1,973	80	699	8	40	6	169	10
737	Texas	673	21	280	20	519	46	241	7	88	10	135	17
740	Ohio	1,181	23	2,796	34	1,917	81	870	9	84	2	447	8
743	North Carolina	101	9	126	10	82	10	138	8	39	1	269	13
747	California	475	45	271	18	502	56	159	6	49	3	158	12
754	Florida	485	20	157	22	547	49	79	6	22	2	42	13
757	Virginia	2,487	44	1,638	21	2,608	104	487	9	27	11	93	12
760	California	2,137	67	2,315	36	2,223	76	416	8	37	1	105	8
762	Georgia	283	10	404	27	528	30	552	10	44	3	350	16
763	Minnesota	1,086	41	958	34	944	34	90	9	30	1	19	9
765	Indiana	1,261	33	2,783	50	1,252	53	691	9	52	3	385	10
769	Mississippi	229	11	271	16	223	13	234	10	76	3	375	12
770	Georgia	2,028	43	1,742	28	1,773	46	88	9	5	1	64	4
771	District Of Columbia	0	0	15	4	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
772	Florida	750	37	603	29	692	35	164	6	32	2	38	10
773	Illinois	1,756	32	2,106	27	2,364	107	951	6	17	2	32	13
774	Massachusetts	832	40	1,043	27	1,290	67	633	6	57	1	402	13
775	Nevada	862	19	1,510	27	1,688	78	802	12	38	2	203	12
779	Illinois	339	14	528	28	321	23	225	9	46	3	515	15
781	Massachusetts	2,398	56	2,793	26	1,412	51	394	6	54	2	160	9
785	Kansas	716	12	3,074	50	1,036	38	993	12	28	1	305	11
786	Florida	1,719	61	777	32	3,523	180	262	8	37	13	57	16
787	Puerto Rico	1,987	31	1,595	9	2,799	131	857	7	0	0	0	0
801	Utah	3,317	87	1,720	21	1,985	46	113	5	13	2	2	3
802	Vermont	1,094	19	2,210	28	856	37	655	10	77	11	77	8
803	South Carolina	1,346	43	2,241	43	2,511	119	518	9	19	4	91	8
804	Virginia	2,119	57	1,607	25	2,126	91	612	11	68	8	176	12
805	California	2,162	64	2,147	31	2,064	75	443	8	61	11	138	14
806	Texas	898	49	3,643	35	1,092	42	645	9	27	1	245	10
808	Hawaii	1,823	52	1,333	14	2,122	72	286	7	14	0	43	9
810	Michigan	725	13	1,420	26	1,268	57	705	9	31	3	89	8
812	Indiana	1,604	33	3,150	47	1,715	68	671	10	14	1	191	9
813	Florida	2,628	73	1,812	30	2,253	97	366	8	77	4	69	18

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
814	Pennsylvania	2,114	42	2,636	34	1,817	60	747	17	56	9	278	13
815	Illinois	1,734	30	3,330	50	1,612	48	331	10	32	2	374	12
816	Missouri	1,589	38	1,963	34	2,184	95	585	11	36	3	282	10
817	Texas	2,272	47	2,505	34	1,981	63	101	7	17	4	38	9
818	California	2,235	46	2,189	26	2,276	67	282	6	10	1	13	6
820	California	28	7	92	6	32	7	77	8	44	1	39	10
828	North Carolina	1,186	38	2,031	36	1,467	55	367	9	50	8	201	13
830	Texas	717	25	1,737	31	789	41	456	11	81	3	221	10
831	California	919	37	1,249	25	937	43	124	7	41	1	82	15
832	Texas	1,947	52	742	27	4,127	232	391	8	24	5	43	11
838	New York	76	1	182	19	94	12	438	8	80	6	349	14
839	South Carolina	7	1	63	8	41	5	100	7	32	0	73	7
840	California	15	1	60	3	42	9	106	4	9	0	49	6
843	South Carolina	1,402	36	2,562	39	2,334	90	527	8	22	5	77	8
845	New York	1,682	33	1,944	47	1,880	67	711	9	61	8	429	15
847	Illinois	2,815	51	2,563	27	1,423	40	475	5	19	2	26	9
848	New Jersey	439	14	314	24	538	36	291	7	30	7	163	11
850	Florida	1,930	58	2,466	32	1,871	94	520	10	32	2	106	8
854	South Carolina	38	1	88	13	145	16	230	9	32	5	115	11
856	New Jersey	1,882	50	1,832	37	1,214	60	311	8	60	3	212	13
857	Massachusetts	870	31	450	28	1,078	54	326	9	88	2	150	16
858	California	1,794	49	1,207	23	1,058	44	263	6	51	9	146	11
859	Kentucky	1,336	53	1,565	27	1,333	59	430	9	21	3	129	12
860	Connecticut	2,127	50	2,657	21	2,049	79	240	8	32	3	103	5
862	New Jersey	595	22	389	33	1,061	72	431	8	36	2	173	17
863	Florida	1,031	49	997	28	1,044	58	421	9	75	3	131	12
864	South Carolina	1,140	45	1,911	33	2,189	100	519	9	58	8	191	11
865	Tennessee	971	36	971	25	1,431	56	187	10	25	2	234	15
870	Arkansas	763	20	3,242	38	1,485	75	1,183	9	33	3	396	10
872	Illinois	537	26	249	19	408	34	278	6	45	2	86	18
878	Pennsylvania	116	3	167	19	234	22	282	10	68	3	215	12
901	Tennessee	1,380	43	913	27	1,841	111	241	8	17	4	67	14
903	Texas	1,417	59	2,939	40	1,741	65	583	11	52	1	168	8
904	Florida	1,871	76	1,411	29	2,096	84	284	10	30	13	81	12
906	Michigan	266	7	1,834	22	426	18	772	10	1	0	68	4
907	Alaska	850	13	3,121	29	883	29	1,283	13	0	1	5	3
908	New Jersey	1,759	41	1,941	34	1,826	72	544	7	35	2	190	14
909	California	2,082	68	1,592	30	2,779	131	399	7	29	11	77	11
910	North Carolina	1,679	46	2,468	35	1,928	90	409	9	27	4	264	13
912	Georgia	867	29	1,748	35	1,936	76	636	12	22	4	187	15
913	Kansas	1,331	20	1,264	35	1,480	117	352	10	30	8	92	12
914	New York	1,786	42	1,474	39	1,928	72	690	8	31	1	143	11
915	Texas	944	35	693	19	1,201	51	145	8	18	1	22	10
916	California	2,469	54	2,001	32	2,437	96	200	7	19	11	41	10
917	New York	1,044	14	344	24	3,876	149	246	9	5	2	7	5
918	Oklahoma	1,514	41	3,059	51	1,861	74	710	10	38	3	141	6
919	North Carolina	2,238	53	1,924	34	2,255	71	271	8	8	2	32	4
920	Wisconsin	1,351	24	2,122	45	1,822	78	1,200	14	64	4	288	13
925	California	1,869	53	1,818	28	1,426	53	283	6	43	10	107	10
928	Arizona	1,333	70	1,721	36	1,189	54	575	10	46	12	214	14
929	New York	824	14	334	27	2,403	137	419	10	60	7	182	15
930	Indiana	105	7	300	6	10	3	159	9	43	2	66	10
931	Tennessee	749	21	2,025	35	1,160	46	393	7	47	2	183	9
934	New York	40	0	85	11	105	21	263	8	36	1	85	10
936	Texas	736	29	1,462	29	760	41	305	9	73	1	258	11
937	Ohio	1,528	30	2,321	36	2,134	99	727	11	77	3	222	12
938	Alabama	149	9	66	8	25	2	25	4	28	2	48	9
939	Puerto Rico	86	4	260	7	1,439	165	721	6	0	0	1	1
940	Texas	725	23	1,958	42	702	31	539	11	49	3	201	12
941	Florida	1,273	41	1,004	27	1,056	51	188	7	78	2	84	12
945	Texas	42	1	192	11	57	14	223	6	34	0	140	13
947	Michigan	103	2	56	11	513	33	638	9	22	1	106	6
949	California	2,237	91	1,510	29	1,972	73	240	6	55	4	60	12
951	California	1,641	40	1,259	28	2,230	108	443	6	29	11	96	10
952	Minnesota	1,310	82	931	31	651	19	86	7	15	1	20	8

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of December 31, 2021
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (CLECs and ILECs)				Mobile Wireless				VoIP			
		Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
954	Florida	1,987	48	1,586	26	2,121	93	197	6	25	2	15	14
956	Texas	1,163	37	1,261	23	2,382	145	885	8	23	13	71	11
959	Connecticut	195	8	201	11	92	13	193	8	26	10	242	11
970	Colorado	1,215	58	1,870	43	2,148	82	901	14	49	6	297	10
971	Oregon	829	31	522	23	1,096	70	213	7	22	4	137	14
972	Texas	3,045	47	2,934	34	1,130	32	68	8	13	3	17	6
973	New Jersey	2,832	51	2,410	38	1,703	54	207	9	28	2	75	10
978	Massachusetts	2,435	70	2,624	29	1,610	69	290	6	57	3	191	8
979	Texas	618	18	1,207	31	749	41	310	10	60	8	160	15
980	North Carolina	984	40	521	28	913	50	318	9	23	7	226	16
984	North Carolina	616	16	256	20	355	34	147	9	30	10	177	14
985	Louisiana	747	25	1,458	26	908	47	414	5	40	4	146	8
986	Idaho	75	7	190	14	47	7	51	6	71	1	182	11
989	Michigan	790	13	2,772	36	1,585	57	1,073	10	33	2	174	11

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with Somos, Inc, Inc. as of December 31, 2021.

Note: The Commission has found "that aggregated data (such as each carrier's NPA wide utilization rate and number of NXXs assigned)" are not confidential. Numbering Resource Optimization, Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 99-200, 15 FCC Rcd 7574, 7607-08, para. 79 (2000).

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of December 31, 2021

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)			Mobile Wireless			VoIP		
	Pooled	Total[1]	Percent	Pooled	Total[1]	Percent	Pooled	Total[1]	Percent
Alabama	6,275	15,799	39.7%	4,131	9,401	43.9%	924	1,299	71.1%
Alaska	154	1,655	9.3%	419	1,686	24.9%	2	6	33.3%
American Samoa	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	6,037	16,798	35.9%	5,624	10,718	52.5%	372	520	71.5%
Arkansas	1,989	7,554	26.3%	3,699	7,589	48.7%	475	855	55.6%
California	44,414	113,429	39.2%	41,787	71,722	58.3%	3,402	5,283	64.4%
Colorado	3,950	14,450	27.3%	6,626	11,252	58.9%	519	776	66.9%
Connecticut	4,330	11,670	37.1%	3,214	5,980	53.7%	384	727	52.8%
Delaware	1,882	3,998	47.1%	877	1,652	53.1%	108	127	85.0%
District of Columbia	1,594	5,103	31.2%	1,649	2,498	66.0%	29	36	80.6%
Florida	23,398	54,998	42.5%	18,541	35,882	51.7%	1,615	2,241	72.1%
Georgia	8,399	24,312	34.5%	14,317	24,848	57.6%	933	1,876	49.7%
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	514	3,379	15.2%	1,351	2,501	54.0%	23	60	38.3%
Idaho	1,735	4,577	37.9%	1,302	2,658	49.0%	267	445	60.0%
Illinois	17,866	45,817	39.0%	12,349	26,096	47.3%	2,308	4,305	53.6%
Indiana	7,857	21,244	37.0%	5,198	11,775	44.1%	1,038	1,644	63.1%
Iowa	2,192	7,822	28.0%	5,359	9,552	56.1%	763	918	83.1%
Kansas	2,571	9,106	28.2%	5,211	8,424	61.9%	606	1,055	57.4%
Kentucky	5,018	14,376	34.9%	3,211	7,644	42.0%	463	900	51.4%
Louisiana	5,623	14,543	38.7%	4,643	9,602	48.4%	434	685	63.4%
Maine	1,567	4,494	34.9%	1,278	2,429	52.6%	138	201	68.7%
Maryland	8,644	20,920	41.3%	5,907	10,942	54.0%	731	1,062	68.8%
Massachusetts	10,465	29,523	35.4%	7,599	13,362	56.9%	1,432	2,083	68.7%
Michigan	9,180	31,369	29.3%	14,840	27,079	54.8%	838	1,794	46.7%
Minnesota	4,018	17,760	22.6%	6,732	12,412	54.2%	784	1,159	67.6%
Mississippi	3,434	9,885	34.7%	2,258	5,364	42.1%	590	1,329	44.4%
Missouri	5,621	17,491	32.1%	7,981	14,401	55.4%	1,520	2,101	72.3%
Montana	566	2,605	21.7%	1,295	2,933	44.2%	183	224	81.7%
Nebraska	1,350	5,400	25.0%	3,439	5,735	60.0%	353	561	62.9%
Nevada	2,425	6,757	35.9%	3,439	6,479	53.1%	249	435	57.2%
New Hampshire	1,479	4,953	29.9%	1,077	2,286	47.1%	50	193	25.9%
New Jersey	12,611	30,474	41.4%	8,552	17,252	49.6%	1,338	1,757	76.2%
New Mexico	1,960	5,031	39.0%	1,763	3,625	48.6%	212	391	54.2%
New York	21,856	58,264	37.5%	27,361	43,389	63.1%	2,915	4,164	70.0%
North Carolina	11,136	27,905	39.9%	7,529	16,243	46.4%	1,042	2,061	50.6%
Northern Mariana Islands	314	1,648	19.1%	836	2,241	37.3%	127	199	63.8%
North Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	10,114	32,572	31.1%	15,004	27,037	55.5%	1,594	3,074	51.9%
Oklahoma	4,701	11,181	42.0%	4,167	7,715	54.0%	528	1,083	48.8%
Oregon	4,368	11,818	37.0%	3,434	6,294	54.6%	350	625	56.0%
Pennsylvania	16,589	40,099	41.4%	16,253	28,086	57.9%	2,268	3,455	65.6%
Puerto Rico	552	3,986	13.8%	2,755	6,170	44.7%	0	1	0.0%
Rhode Island	951	3,441	27.6%	861	1,718	50.1%	119	203	58.6%
South Carolina	3,576	11,352	31.5%	5,065	9,538	53.1%	523	784	66.7%
South Dakota	403	1,836	22.0%	995	2,281	43.6%	116	238	48.7%
Tennessee	7,203	18,679	38.6%	6,249	12,293	50.8%	706	1,490	47.4%
Texas	29,897	75,960	39.4%	29,065	49,641	58.6%	2,679	4,797	55.8%
Utah	3,591	8,837	40.6%	3,008	5,396	55.7%	193	337	57.3%
Vermont	1,003	3,196	31.4%	942	1,555	60.6%	177	239	74.1%
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	8,877	23,108	38.4%	9,412	16,865	55.8%	983	1,469	66.9%
Washington	3,855	16,544	23.3%	7,661	14,861	51.6%	494	729	67.8%
West Virginia	2,077	5,394	38.5%	2,458	4,720	52.1%	287	604	47.5%
Wisconsin	4,473	16,780	26.7%	5,611	13,428	41.8%	508	1,150	44.2%
Wyoming	382	1,420	26.9%	698	1,610	43.4%	100	167	59.9%
United States	345,036	951,312	36.3%	355,032	656,860	54.1%	38,792	63,917	60.7%

Source: Pooling data provided by iconectiv, LLC

[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, 2021
(in thousands, except OCNs)

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 Due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
Competitive LEC	1,722	191,730	318,889	60.1%	902,920	21.2%	38.9%	711,190
Incumbent LEC	233	8,874	12,298	72.2%	24,620	36.0%	36.1%	15,746
Mobile Wireless	570	279,943	351,728	79.6%	490,480	57.1%	22.5%	210,537
VoIP	657	9,457	38,354	24.7%	329,230	2.9%	21.8%	319,773
Totals	3,182	490,005	721,269	67.9%	1,747,250	28.0%	39.9%	1,257,245

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021.

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

Note: Somos also provided data on thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Non-geographic Area Codes

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Administrative	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of Telephone Numbers)							
500	7,043	0	88	257	0	582	7,970	797
	88.4%	0.0%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%	7.3%	100.0%	
521	7,502	0	47	147	3	281	7,980	798
	94.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	3.5%	100.0%	
522	7,306	0	269	133	0	272	7,980	798
	91.6%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%	
523	7,590	0	48	78	0	264	7,980	798
	95.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%	
524	7,737	0	51	130	1	61	7,980	798
	97.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%	
533	7,609	0	1	126	0	174	7,910	791
	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%	
544	7,582	0	1	184	4	139	7,910	791
	95.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%	
566	7,243	0	13	219	5	430	7,910	791
	91.6%	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	5.4%	100.0%	
577	6,580	0	5	204	1	1,121	7,910	791
	83.2%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	14.2%	100.0%	
588	7,202	0	6	152	16	534	7,910	791
	91.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.2%	6.8%	100.0%	
900	84	0	1	0	1	115	200	20
	42.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	57.2%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021.

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

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

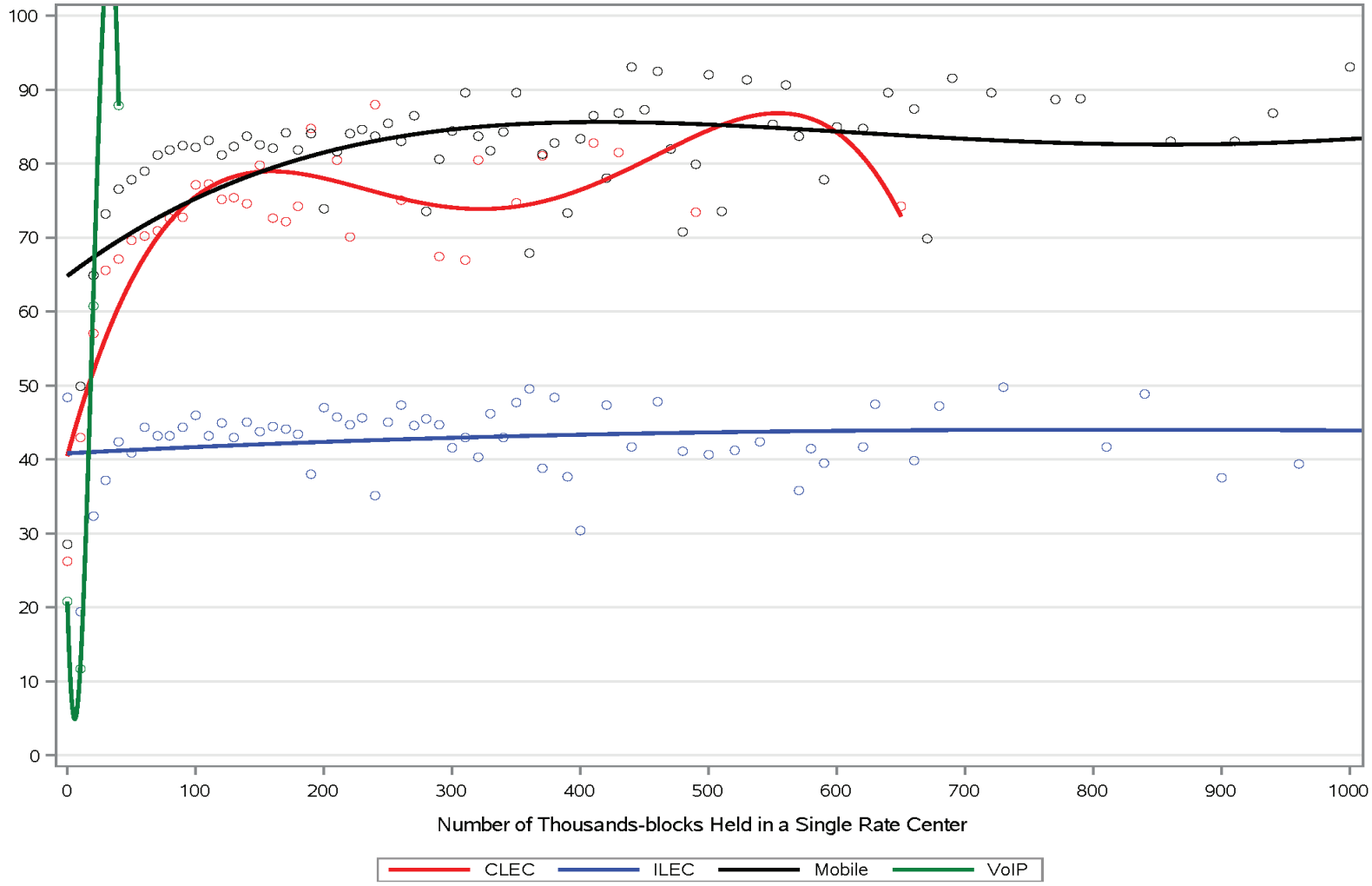
NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	177,428
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		1,944
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	1,315
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	545
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			25
NANPA		✓		11,486
LERG			✓	440
Total NXXs in Database.	179,942	192,173	179,728	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX assignments database as of December 31, 2021; LERG, as of December 31, 2021; NRUF, as of December 31, 2021 (filings as of December 31, 2021).

[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.

Chart 1

Average Utilitzation Rates by Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center, by Carrier Type



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

Table 12
Number Utilization over Time

Year	Half-Year	Competitive LEC	Incumbent LEC	Mobile Wireless	Paging	VoIP	Overall
2010	June	33.3 %	47.1 %	66.8 %	5.3 %	0.0 %	47.9 %
	December	35.2 %	45.3 %	66.9 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	47.6 %
2011	June	36.8 %	45.8 %	67.7 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	48.5 %
	December	38.6 %	45.3 %	67.7 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.0 %
2012	June	41.1 %	44.3 %	67.8 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.3 %
	December	41.7 %	44.1 %	69.0 %	5.2 %	0.0 %	49.8 %
2013	June	42.3 %	43.4 %	68.8 %	5.1 %	0.0 %	49.7 %
	December	42.0 %	43.4 %	69.7 %	5.0 %	4.3 %	49.9 %
2014	June	42.1 %	43.1 %	70.7 %	4.5 %	26.8 %	50.1 %
	December	43.3 %	42.5 %	70.8 %	4.3 %	20.6 %	50.3 %
2015	June	44.7 %	41.5 %	70.8 %	4.4 %	21.1 %	50.6 %
	December	45.0 %	41.7 %	72.4 %	4.5 %	24.0 %	51.4 %
2016	June	42.2 %	40.6 %	73.3 %	4.5 %	6.1 %	50.6 %
	December	43.5 %	40.1 %	74.1 %	4.5 %	3.3 %	50.9 %
2017	June	43.9 %	39.4 %	74.3 %	4.2 %	6.7 %	51.2 %
	December	43.7 %	39.1 %	75.1 %	4.4 %	6.0 %	51.3 %
2018	June	45.3 %	37.4 %	75.3 %	5.7 %	4.2 %	51.4 %
	December	46.5 %	38.1 %	76.1 %	4.6 %	7.0 %	52.2 %
2019	June	47.5 %	38.4 %	76.2 %	4.7 %	13.2 %	52.6 %
	December	46.0 %	37.5 %	76.8 %	4.6 %	19.8 %	52.2 %
2020	June	47.5 %	36.9 %	76.1 %	4.7 %	20.4 %	52.3 %
	December	51.1 %	37.3 %	75.9 %	4.8 %	28.9 %	53.8 %
2021	June	51.7 %	36.4 %	75.9 %	5.3 %	20.8 %	53.4 %
	December	51.4 %	36.0 %	74.5 %	5.3 %	20.1 %	53.1 %

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021.

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019.

Table 13
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns, and Net Assignments

Year	Half-Year	Assignments	Returns	Net Assignments
2010	June	1,457	147	1,310
	December	1,338	163	1,175
2011	June	1,357	404	953
	December	1,535	216	1,319
2012	June	1,345	344	1,001
	December	1,292	228	1,064
2013	June	1,519	151	1,368
	December	1,193	133	1,060
2014	June	1,380	99	1,281
	December	2,034	160	1,874
2015	June	1,891	101	1,790
	December	1,837	132	1,705
2016	June	1,848	108	1,740
	December	1,557	113	1,444
2017	June	1,359	128	1,231
	December	1,354	83	1,271
2018	June	1,413	150	1,263
	December	1,433	129	1,304
2019	June	1,776	115	1,661
	December	1,657	190	1,467
2020	June	1,795	108	1,687
	December	3,101	192	2,909
2021	June	3,816	359	3,457
	December	3,154	476	2,678

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

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019.

Chart 2

NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns, and Net Assignments

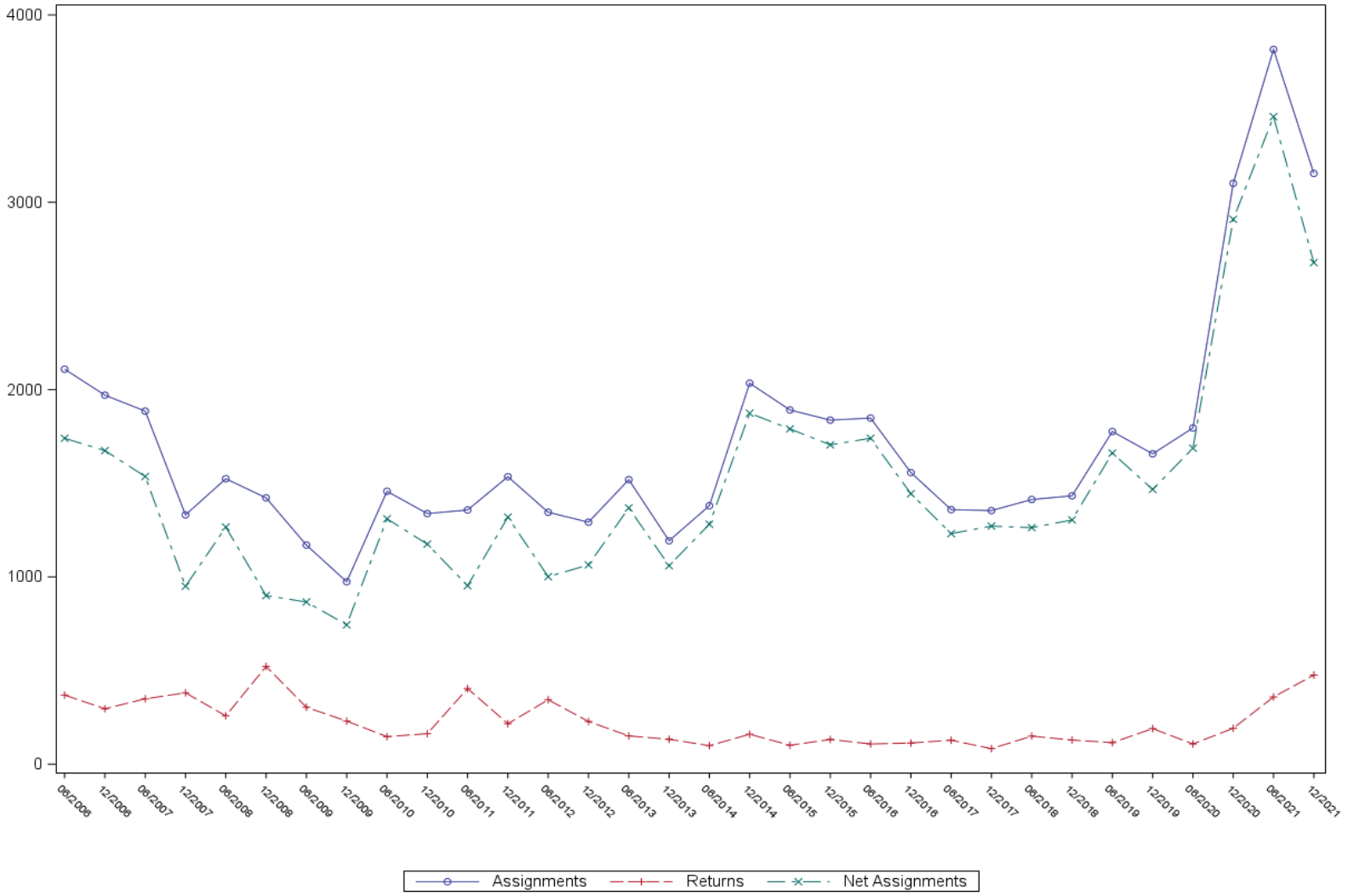


Table 14

Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started[1]

(in thousands)

Year[3]	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless[2]	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2010	June	9,324	205	n/a	29	8,665	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18,224
	December	11,241	214	n/a	68	10,696	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,220
2011	June	9,836	340	n/a	67	10,474	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,717
	December	8,895	368	n/a	84	9,765	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,112
2012	June	9,500	392	n/a	92	9,270	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19,254
	December	11,067	462	n/a	135	10,222	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,887
2013	June	11,616	613	n/a	162	9,319	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,710
	December	14,221	637	*	217	10,441	*	*	*	0	25,634
2014	June	12,010	442	*	176	10,116	*	*	*	0	22,747
	December	12,966	353	0	158	12,214	0	2	0	0	28,811
2015	June	10,746	358	0	156	13,585	0	2	*	0	26,117
	December	12,175	370	*	133	13,085	*	1	*	0	25,403
2016	June	13,022	312	1,023	133	13,878	*	8	1	0	28,792
	December	16,164	303	218	170	13,038	*	23	3	*	30,139
2017	June	12,639	316	113	121	13,662	*	29	4	*	30,756
	December	10,587	309	892	112	12,111	*	33	5	*	27,955
2018	June	10,623	331	803	120	14,087	*	40	5	*	23,538
	December	10,410	553	980	116	12,463	1	59	6	*	32,092
2019	June	10,558	343	1,454	118	14,326	1	76	6	*	27,902
	December	9,165	292	1,332	99	10,423	2	197	8	1	30,966
2020	June	9,157	268	1,206	108	11,350	5	111	7	17	22,229
	December	8,451	241	856	97	10,510	59	100	11	30	20,356
2021	June	8,125	246	1,720	97	11,417	12	141	9	60	21,827
	December	9,303	355	2,362	98	10,215	3	207	116	54	22,715
Cumulative Total		390,451	13,319	14,791	4,844	349,444	74	1,030	182	162	773,608

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] These figures include numbers that were ported back to the original carrier, or where the subscriber with the ported number terminated

[2] Excludes significant porting activity between large wireless carriers after the closing of their mergers.

[3] Figures in this report go back to 2010. For previous figures, see the last published report at https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019. Cumulative totals go back to 2003.

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

* Indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

Table 15

Numbers in the Porting Database[1] Over Time

(in thousands)

Year	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless[2]	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2010	June	69,750	2,381	n/a	130	44,808	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	117,069
	December	74,750	2,376	n/a	172	48,584	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	125,882
2011	June	78,981	2,514	n/a	204	52,645	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134,343
	December	82,799	2,649	n/a	218	53,992	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	139,657
2012	June	87,343	2,851	n/a	263	56,310	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	146,768
	December	92,919	3,117	n/a	335	59,373	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	155,743
2013	June	98,903	3,496	n/a	427	61,631	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	164,457
	December	104,093	3,768	*	517	63,911	*	*	*	0	172,405
2014	June	107,875	3,905	*	616	65,845	*	*	*	0	178,359
	December	111,818	6,316	*	803	62,793	*	*	*	*	181,848
2015	June	116,118	4,065	*	784	67,359	*	*	*	*	188,442
	December	119,994	4,125	*	841	71,117	*	*	*	*	196,191
2016	June	121,231	4,208	*	894	74,773	*	*	*	*	201,221
	December	125,357	4,224	*	945	78,029	*	*	*	*	209,691
2017	June	130,240	4,233	1,286	958	80,697	*	35	*	*	217,453
	December	135,006	4,265	2,348	1,006	83,382	*	60	*	*	226,074
2018	June	138,184	4,303	3,182	1,056	85,798	*	86	*	*	232,620
	December	137,664	4,349	3,916	1,094	88,938	*	115	13	*	236,090
2019	June	135,577	4,615	4,848	1,121	91,059	1	161	16	*	237,398
	December	135,867	4,637	6,262	1,151	93,999	2	206	19	1	242,144
2020	June	134,333	4,653	7,367	1,165	94,426	4	376	24	1	242,350
	December	133,971	4,636	8,333	1,190	94,857	9	447	28	19	243,490
2021	June	134,685	4,508	8,350	1,210	89,116	66	516	35	24	238,510
	December	132,669	4,481	9,583	1,197	91,109	77	602	41	291	240,049

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

[2] Excludes significant porting activity between Sprint Wireless and T-Mobile following the closing of their merger in April 2020.

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

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of

* Indicates a number withheld to protect provider confidentiality.

Table 16

Numbers in the Porting Database[1] by Porting Date[2] as of December 31, 2021

(in thousands)

Year	Half-Year	Ported from Wireline to			Ported from Wireless to			Ported from VoIP to			Total
		Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless[3]	VoIP	Wireline	Wireless	VoIP	
2010	June	845	101	n/a	3	956	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,926
	December	1,115	114	n/a	8	1,114	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,371
2011	June	1,293	137	n/a	7	1,225	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,687
	December	1,381	136	n/a	16	1,164	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,726
2012	June	1,612	125	n/a	23	975	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,767
	December	2,051	167	n/a	27	1,430	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,716
2013	June	2,102	186	n/a	26	1,357	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,714
	December	2,763	204	74	27	1,653	*	51	2	*	4,777
2014	June	2,679	209	*	29	1,845	*	44	2	*	4,831
	December	3,175	242	*	38	2,378	*	50	3	*	5,928
2015	June	3,323	202	*	28	1,977	*	45	2	*	5,597
	December	3,303	230	*	32	2,411	*	49	2	*	6,035
2016	June	3,984	233	*	16	2,238	*	63	3	*	6,545
	December	4,802	230	758	21	2,721	*	58	3	16	8,617
2017	June	4,352	235	169	32	2,759	*	59	3	6	7,616
	December	4,984	275	893	37	3,232	7	68	3	13	9,476
2018	June	4,566	257	666	32	3,125	3	99	4	7	8,760
	December	5,111	321	605	35	3,913	3	360	4	8	10,362
2019	June	5,518	475	466	38	3,613	8	414	4	4	10,540
	December	5,948	385	848	43	4,668	2	466	5	310	12,674
2020	June	5,713	309	482	36	3,267	2	384	7	485	10,685
	December	6,148	404	345	44	4,607	17	307	6	666	12,543
2021	June	5,771	387	755	39	4,699	37	215	12	25	11,940
	December	6,262	478	1,762	46	5,947	47	244	9	18	14,812
Cumulative Total		132,669	4,481	9,583	1,197	91,109	77	602	41	291	240,049

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (Somos, Inc) as of December 31, 2021. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

[2] The local number portability database was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls. As such, it retains only the most recent porting activity for any given number. So if a consumer ports a number from Carrier A to Carrier B, and later the consumer then ports the number from Carrier B to Carrier C, the database will not reflect the original port from Carrier A to Carrier B. Also, numbers that revert back to the original carrier (either because the customer ports the number back to the original carrier or because the customer discontinues service with that number) are dropped from the database. Lastly, area code splits can make a number appear to be ported later than it actually was. Starting with the 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.

Note: Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

Table 17

Numbers Ported[1] from Wireline Carriers by State and Recipient Carier Type

(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline to Wireline			Wireline to Wireless			Wireline to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	66	51	1,434	67	10	89	47	11	61
Alaska	13	10	181	15	7	18	1-3	1-3	*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	45	38	2,799	40	10	81	38	11	152
Arkansas	41	29	774	37	6	114	27	7	34
California	79	59	16,730	77	10	516	64	12	1,219
Colorado	49	41	2,518	54	13	89	34	11	127
Connecticut	28	38	1,728	22	8	260	25	10	83
Delaware	27	36	615	23	7	10	23	12	51
District of Columbia	32	35	949	26	6	17	30	10	48
Florida	78	70	7,464	65	10	532	59	15	545
Georgia	86	81	3,983	85	9	185	62	13	254
Guam	4	4	15	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Hawaii	12	13	385	12	1-3	*	12	1-3	*
Idaho	43	39	419	37	9	41	28	11	23
Illinois	87	74	6,628	88	9	204	55	13	374
Indiana	82	73	2,053	77	6	113	57	10	103
Iowa	144	113	886	156	8	44	42	8	90
Kansas	68	59	1,419	72	13	304	30	8	51
Kentucky	62	56	1,454	54	9	160	40	11	50
Louisiana	48	45	1,597	41	10	59	35	7	50
Maine	43	38	426	42	5	24	30	5	72
Maryland	53	47	2,518	44	9	92	38	11	180
Massachusetts	44	38	4,727	37	9	134	32	12	333
Michigan	92	70	4,161	84	8	185	50	11	179
Minnesota	117	86	2,662	123	8	464	55	9	84
Mississippi	44	38	719	41	8	64	31	9	40
Missouri	64	53	2,484	64	11	244	42	7	159
Montana	32	29	322	32	7	24	21	7	13
Nebraska	56	48	767	67	9	48	25	6	12
Nevada	38	35	1,183	34	8	25	32	8	71
New Hampshire	35	27	555	31	6	20	28	6	105
New Jersey	58	49	3,854	43	9	148	43	12	423
New Mexico	38	34	468	35	9	31	20	8	30
New York	111	98	10,061	106	10	399	83	13	625
North Carolina	70	65	3,593	65	9	166	49	8	146
North Dakota	37	29	141	41	8	25	22	7	14
Northern Mariana Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Ohio	95	80	4,457	88	8	282	58	11	277
Oklahoma	49	41	1,472	55	16	64	31	8	55
Oregon	61	59	1,210	54	8	77	37	10	55
Pennsylvania	99	76	5,345	90	13	289	76	12	388
Puerto Rico	11	10	584	9	4	35	0	0	0
Rhode Island	17	21	509	15	4	10	13	5	15
South Carolina	64	62	1,319	57	7	79	41	8	57
South Dakota	40	34	192	44	8	18	22	7	10
Tennessee	74	66	2,519	69	7	99	50	12	104
Texas	116	97	11,267	125	15	1,086	86	15	757
Utah	32	29	1,252	32	8	54	24	8	63
Vermont	27	21	218	22	6	10	18	5	47
Virgin Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	4	*	0	0	0
Virginia	71	59	3,721	60	10	145	54	11	238
Washington	58	46	2,666	53	9	104	49	12	108
West Virginia	34	33	427	25	8	15	24	11	25
Wisconsin	116	67	2,196	135	10	147	62	9	93
Wyoming	25	21	167	26	10	11	12	6	11
United States	2,714	1,178	132,193	2,632	77	7,465	1,772	27	8,113

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2021. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

[2] Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 18

Numbers Ported[1] from Wireless Carriers by State and Recipient Carier Type

(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireless to Wireline			Wireless to Wireless			Wireless to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	9	37	10	10	9	1,268	7	4	**
Alaska	7	12	1	8	9	155	1-3	1-3	*
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	31	14	9	8	1,866	8	6	3
Arkansas	7	19	4	7	6	582	6	4	1
California	10	50	186	11	10	12,285	9	10	5
Colorado	11	31	19	13	12	1,719	9	9	6
Connecticut	6	19	7	5	6	781	6	1-3	*
Delaware	6	22	2	5	6	231	5	1-3	*
District of Columbia	6	21	8	6	7	388	6	4	**
Florida	13	51	50	15	11	6,617	12	11	11
Georgia	11	50	34	10	10	2,952	9	9	4
Guam	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	5	*	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	12	1	5	4	445	4	1-3	*
Idaho	8	28	4	10	11	423	7	4	2
Illinois	11	53	32	10	10	4,068	8	8	4
Indiana	10	50	16	12	7	1,553	10	4	2
Iowa	9	47	11	10	9	818	5	4	**
Kansas	9	48	7	11	12	674	5	4	**
Kentucky	16	31	6	16	8	967	11	5	**
Louisiana	7	36	9	9	9	1,082	6	1-3	*
Maine	6	24	3	6	7	360	5	1-3	*
Maryland	10	38	18	11	9	1,695	9	6	**
Massachusetts	7	32	26	7	8	1,999	7	7	7
Michigan	9	52	34	9	8	2,961	7	7	1
Minnesota	6	49	13	6	8	1,256	4	4	1
Mississippi	7	26	4	11	9	762	8	5	1
Missouri	11	36	15	11	10	1,427	7	5	**
Montana	6	23	1	9	8	217	4	4	1
Nebraska	8	27	4	10	11	371	4	1-3	*
Nevada	10	25	7	11	8	843	7	5	1
New Hampshire	6	23	4	6	7	349	5	1-3	*
New Jersey	9	37	30	8	8	2,643	9	9	5
New Mexico	8	29	5	10	8	577	7	1-3	*
New York	8	67	82	9	9	6,453	8	10	16
North Carolina	13	46	27	12	9	2,563	7	6	2
North Dakota	4	21	1	7	9	156	1-3	1-3	*
Northern Mariana Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	4	*	0	0	0
Ohio	9	56	32	10	7	2,837	6	7	6
Oklahoma	8	30	9	17	14	982	6	4	1
Oregon	7	41	15	8	9	1,206	6	8	**
Pennsylvania	15	46	35	17	12	3,377	11	9	13
Puerto Rico	4	11	3	4	4	821	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	15	2	6	6	322	4	1-3	*
South Carolina	7	45	10	8	7	1,191	6	4	**
South Dakota	4	16	1	7	8	226	1-3	1-3	*
Tennessee	11	50	15	10	9	1,740	10	7	2
Texas	19	67	60	18	16	8,144	12	10	20
Utah	6	29	10	10	11	906	5	6	**
Vermont	5	11	2	8	7	124	4	1-3	*
Virgin Islands	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	5	*	0	0	0
Virginia	12	44	28	12	9	2,209	8	6	1
Washington	9	33	29	8	8	2,277	9	8	3
West Virginia	10	19	2	13	7	331	6	1-3	*
Wisconsin	12	47	17	11	10	1,688	9	4	3
Wyoming	7	17	1	9	10	107	1-3	1-3	*
United States	171	700	964	189	84	92,062	117	16	129

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2021. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

[2] Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 19

Numbers Ported[1] from VoIP Carriers by State and Recipient Carier Type

(Numbers Ported in thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	VoIP to Wireline			VoIP to Wireless			VoIP to VoIP		
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Numbers Ported
Alabama	8	26	13	8	6	1	7	6	2
Alaska	1-3	1-3	*	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	10	17	2	10	6	1	7	7	2
Arkansas	7	19	59	7	5	1	5	4	**
California	15	45	125	15	8	10	10	10	177
Colorado	12	31	26	7	7	4	9	9	30
Connecticut	6	19	55	6	5	2	6	5	2
Delaware	6	24	7	4	5	**	4	6	**
District of Columbia	5	20	6	4	5	**	4	6	**
Florida	16	38	92	13	6	4	15	8	220
Georgia	11	42	80	11	7	3	9	8	3
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1-3	4	*	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Idaho	8	12	2	6	7	**	4	1-3	*
Illinois	14	46	20	16	8	2	14	10	2
Indiana	10	36	45	8	5	1	6	5	1
Iowa	5	9	**	4	6	**	1-3	1-3	*
Kansas	9	33	14	7	10	1	4	5	**
Kentucky	9	27	2	6	5	**	7	1-3	*
Louisiana	8	25	3	8	5	**	6	5	**
Maine	6	20	2	5	6	**	4	5	1
Maryland	12	38	85	7	9	2	9	10	46
Massachusetts	11	27	67	10	6	3	9	10	203
Michigan	8	43	55	9	5	4	6	8	2
Minnesota	7	38	18	5	5	2	4	6	1
Mississippi	12	25	9	9	6	1	5	6	**
Missouri	10	28	3	8	7	1	5	5	**
Montana	4	8	**	1-3	5	*	1-3	1-3	*
Nebraska	6	10	2	5	6	**	1-3	1-3	*
Nevada	7	13	3	8	5	**	5	1-3	*
New Hampshire	5	22	17	6	6	1	1-3	1-3	*
New Jersey	12	36	48	11	8	3	9	11	131
New Mexico	4	20	3	6	7	1	5	4	**
New York	16	48	7	19	7	2	14	10	190
North Carolina	9	23	3	8	8	1	7	4	**
North Dakota	4	8	**	1-3	4	*	1-3	1-3	*
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	12	37	17	10	7	2	10	7	4
Oklahoma	10	25	3	9	8	1	5	4	**
Oregon	8	29	15	8	6	2	6	7	1
Pennsylvania	13	45	142	10	8	5	11	12	373
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Rhode Island	8	19	119	7	5	1	6	4	9
South Carolina	8	24	5	9	5	1	9	4	1
South Dakota	5	8	1	5	4	**	1-3	1-3	*
Tennessee	9	33	11	7	7	2	8	8	1
Texas	15	52	56	12	10	5	14	11	7
Utah	7	19	11	8	6	1	6	8	1
Vermont	4	14	3	1-3	5	*	4	4	**
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1-3	1-3	*	0	0	0
Virginia	13	39	42	12	9	3	10	8	16
Washington	13	27	7	8	7	1	11	9	15
West Virginia	5	20	2	5	5	**	4	6	**
Wisconsin	7	27	2	6	7	1	6	4	**
Wyoming	1-3	5	*	1-3	4	*	1-3	1-3	*
United States	28	423	1,312	26	33	77	23	18	1,500

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) as of December 31, 2021. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division staff, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[1] For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is used to determine the porting carrier's type.

[2] Because this table focuses on counts of telephone numbers that are ported because of competitive reasons, we have excluded ports between certain unique pairs of service providers in certain limited number of instances. In each instance, the quantity of ports is so large that we believe that such ports are likely related to network migration or transactions between the companies resulting in the transfer of customers rather than competitive porting.

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

Table 20

Percentage of Assigned Numbers in the Porting Database[1] as of December 31, 2021

(Ported, Assigned in Thousands)

State / Jurisdiction	Wireline			Wireless			VoIP			Total		
	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent	Ported	Assigned	Percent
Alabama	1,824	6,458	28.2 %	1,279	6,766	18.9 %	16	204	7.8 %	3,120	13,429	23.2 %
Alaska	202	850	23.7 %	157	883	17.7 %	**	**	1.5 %	358	1,734	20.7 %
American Samoa	0	13	0.0 %	0	56	0.0 %	0	0	0.0 %	0	70	0.0 %
Arizona	3,760	9,414	39.9 %	1,886	8,736	21.6 %	4	150	2.6 %	5,651	18,299	30.9 %
Arkansas	1,011	2,681	37.7 %	588	4,637	12.7 %	61	64	95.3 %	1,660	7,381	22.5 %
California	23,528	56,501	41.6 %	12,493	58,812	21.2 %	323	1481	21.8 %	36,344	116,794	31.1 %
Colorado	3,747	7,593	49.3 %	1,747	9,253	18.9 %	61	155	39.3 %	5,555	17,001	32.7 %
Connecticut	2,327	5,182	44.9 %	790	4,864	16.2 %	60	108	55.2 %	3,177	10,154	31.3 %
Delaware	913	2,218	41.2 %	234	1,294	18.1 %	8	34	23.8 %	1,155	3,546	32.6 %
District Of Columbia	1,157	3,805	30.4 %	398	2,051	19.4 %	7	14	51.5 %	1,562	5,869	26.6 %
Florida	10,161	26,577	38.2 %	6,682	29,155	22.9 %	319	759	42.0 %	17,163	56,491	30.4 %
Georgia	5,371	10,564	50.8 %	2,992	19,836	15.1 %	87	199	43.9 %	8,451	30,599	27.6 %
Guam	15	94	16.0 %	50	261	19.1 %	0	0	0.0 %	65	355	18.3 %
Hawaii	454	1,823	24.9 %	446	2,122	21.0 %	**	14	0.1 %	900	3,959	22.7 %
Idaho	1,082	2,354	46.0 %	431	2,108	20.4 %	3	125	2.3 %	1,516	4,587	33.0 %
Illinois	8,809	20,025	44.0 %	4,110	17,982	22.9 %	26	467	5.6 %	12,945	38,475	33.6 %
Indiana	2,564	8,409	30.5 %	1,572	8,192	19.2 %	48	282	16.9 %	4,184	16,883	24.8 %
Iowa	1,402	2,944	47.6 %	829	5,765	14.4 %	1	156	0.4 %	2,232	8,865	25.2 %
Kansas	1,855	3,230	57.4 %	682	5,664	12.0 %	16	175	9.0 %	2,553	9,068	28.2 %
Kentucky	2,319	5,327	43.5 %	974	5,311	18.3 %	3	119	2.6 %	3,296	10,758	30.6 %
Louisiana	2,059	5,067	40.6 %	1,092	6,757	16.2 %	3	134	2.6 %	3,154	11,958	26.4 %
Maine	548	1,592	34.4 %	363	1,771	20.5 %	3	101	3.1 %	915	3,463	26.4 %
Maryland	3,395	11,662	29.1 %	1,715	8,211	20.9 %	136	153	88.4 %	5,246	20,026	26.2 %
Massachusetts	6,224	14,696	42.3 %	2,035	10,139	20.1 %	277	385	72.0 %	8,536	25,220	33.8 %
Michigan	5,641	11,370	49.6 %	2,998	18,356	16.3 %	64	376	17.1 %	8,703	30,102	28.9 %
Minnesota	4,395	7,501	58.6 %	1,273	9,231	13.8 %	23	178	12.7 %	5,690	16,911	33.6 %
Mississippi	949	3,031	31.3 %	768	3,543	21.7 %	12	325	3.6 %	1,728	6,899	25.1 %
Missouri	3,482	6,657	52.3 %	1,444	9,610	15.0 %	4	266	1.5 %	4,930	16,534	29.8 %
Montana	509	906	56.2 %	220	1,734	12.7 %	1	47	1.3 %	730	2,686	27.2 %
Nebraska	957	2,206	43.4 %	375	4,011	9.4 %	2	62	4.0 %	1,334	6,278	21.3 %
Nevada	1,821	3,514	51.8 %	852	5,070	16.8 %	39	112	34.9 %	2,712	8,697	31.2 %
New Hampshire	742	1,957	37.9 %	353	1,716	20.6 %	20	73	27.5 %	1,115	3,745	29.8 %
New Jersey	5,448	15,511	35.1 %	2,679	13,348	20.1 %	184	378	48.6 %	8,310	29,238	28.4 %
New Mexico	789	2,580	30.6 %	585	2,776	21.1 %	4	66	6.2 %	1,379	5,422	25.4 %
New York	13,225	30,075	44.0 %	6,565	33,593	19.5 %	200	799	25.0 %	19,990	64,468	31.0 %
North Carolina	4,424	12,015	36.8 %	2,592	12,750	20.3 %	5	279	1.7 %	7,020	25,044	28.0 %
North Dakota	286	691	41.3 %	158	1,206	13.1 %	20	39	50.9 %	463	1,935	23.9 %
Northern Mariana Islands	**	14	1.2 %	6	78	7.3 %	0	0	0.0 %	6	92	6.4 %
Ohio	6,146	13,992	43.9 %	2,876	19,069	15.1 %	23	655	3.5 %	9,045	33,716	26.8 %
Oklahoma	2,005	4,248	47.2 %	992	5,095	19.5 %	4	252	1.4 %	3,001	9,595	31.3 %
Oregon	1,979	5,558	35.6 %	1,223	5,165	23.7 %	19	60	31.5 %	3,221	10,783	29.9 %
Pennsylvania	8,088	20,661	39.1 %	3,427	21,009	16.3 %	522	954	54.7 %	12,037	42,624	28.2 %
Puerto Rico	618	2,073	29.8 %	824	4,238	19.4 %	**	0	0.0 %	1,442	6,311	22.9 %
Rhode Island	581	1,415	41.1 %	325	1,377	23.6 %	129	33	386.6 %	1,036	2,825	36.7 %
South Carolina	1,618	3,932	41.1 %	1,202	7,221	16.6 %	7	163	4.3 %	2,827	11,317	25.0 %
South Dakota	235	818	28.7 %	227	1,357	16.7 %	2	31	6.1 %	464	2,206	21.0 %
Tennessee	3,287	7,540	43.6 %	1,758	9,725	18.1 %	15	220	6.6 %	5,059	17,485	28.9 %
Texas	15,559	37,259	41.8 %	8,230	39,481	20.8 %	72	1223	5.9 %	23,860	77,963	30.6 %
Utah	2,018	5,053	39.9 %	919	4,402	20.9 %	15	113	13.0 %	2,951	9,569	30.8 %
Vermont	289	1,094	26.4 %	126	856	14.7 %	4	77	5.0 %	418	2,027	20.6 %
Virgin Islands	2	36	6.3 %	11	117	9.8 %	**	0	0.0 %	14	154	8.9 %
Virginia	4,541	12,462	36.4 %	2,240	12,674	17.7 %	62	294	21.0 %	6,843	25,431	26.9 %
Washington	4,631	8,129	57.0 %	2,315	12,032	19.2 %	24	186	13.1 %	6,970	20,347	34.3 %
West Virginia	502	2,005	25.0 %	333	2,626	12.7 %	2	72	3.4 %	838	4,704	17.8 %
Wisconsin	2,711	6,591	41.1 %	1,709	8,197	20.9 %	3	285	1.0 %	4,423	15,073	29.3 %
Wyoming	282	626	45.1 %	108	940	11.5 %	**	28	0.8 %	390	1,594	24.5 %
Total	182,488	440,601	41.4 %	93,257	493,229	18.9 %	2941	12929	22.7 %	278,686	946,759	29.4 %

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (iconectiv, LLC) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with iconectiv, LLC as of December 31, 2021. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis Division.

Note: Unlike in Tables 14 - 19, 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.

[1] The vast majority of these numbers are ported because customers changed carriers.

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

** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

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

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	28,881,898	456,394	29,338,292	10,451,794
2011	30,985,584	666,819	31,652,403	8,137,690
2012	33,362,705	536,522	33,899,227	5,890,867
2013	36,532,431	616,373	37,148,834	10,621,260
2014	38,973,302	677,531	39,650,833	8,119,261
2015	39,952,307	560,325	40,512,632	7,257,462
2016	40,536,592	716,063	41,252,655	6,517,439
2017	40,985,379	615,481	41,600,860	14,149,234
2018	41,227,677	518,805	42,217,352	14,003,612
2019	40,502,337	630,311	41,132,648	14,617,446
2020	41,466,929	392,355	41,859,284	13,890,810
2021	42,974,488	556,168	43,530,656	12,219,438

[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; a fourth toll-free code, 866, was added in July 2000; a fifth toll-free code, 855, was added in October 2010; a sixth toll-free code, 844, was added in December 2013; and a seventh toll-free code, 833, was added in June 2017.

[2] As of December 31, 2021. Data from before 2010 can be found in the "Data as of December 31, 2019" edition of this report, which can be found at https://www.fcc.gov/document/numbering-resource-utilization-nruf-us-dec-31-2019.

[3] Miscellaneous numbers include those in the 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844, and 833 service management systems maintained by Database Service Management, Inc., and categorized as reserved, assigned but not yet activated, recently disconnected, or suspended.

Table 22
Numbers Assigned for 800 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	7,811,254	58,832	7,870,086	0
2011	7,805,880	64,213	7,870,093	0
2012	7,820,408	49,685	7,870,093	0
2013	7,884,262	95,738	7,980,000	0
2014	7,810,483	59,611	7,870,094	0
2015	7,817,702	52,392	7,870,094	0
2016	7,825,200	44,894	7,870,094	0
2017	7,797,956	72,138	7,870,094	0
2018	7,795,900	74,194	7,870,094	0
2019	7,790,370	79,724	7,870,094	0
2020	7,814,822	55,187	7,870,009	85
2021	7,822,985	47,108	7,870,093	1

Table 23
Numbers Assigned for 888 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	6,587,077	78,444	6,665,521	1,314,479
2011	7,027,590	207,448	7,235,038	744,962
2012	7,753,648	74,401	7,828,049	151,951
2013	7,884,262	95,738	7,980,000	0
2014	7,802,363	163,836	7,966,199	13,801
2015	7,654,449	110,251	7,764,700	215,300
2016	7,460,689	73,268	7,533,957	446,043
2017	7,322,804	187,513	7,510,317	469,683
2018	7,177,872	518,805	7,696,677	754,193
2019	6,623,433	101,433	6,724,866	1,255,134
2020	6,487,784	45,022	6,532,806	1,447,194
2021	6,585,098	68,368	6,653,466	1,326,534

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in Table 18.6 of the September 2010 edition of the Trends in Telephone Service, which can be found at: https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service.

[1,2,3] See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 24
Numbers Assigned for 877 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	6,538,482	102,199	6,640,681	1,339,319
2011	6,863,007	100,962	6,963,969	1,016,031
2012	7,378,618	106,795	7,485,413	494,587
2013	7,847,193	132,807	7,980,000	0
2014	7,772,785	158,792	7,931,577	48,423
2015	7,648,038	104,868	7,752,906	227,094
2016	7,530,028	82,222	7,612,250	367,750
2017	7,289,432	80,434	7,369,866	610,134
2018	6,930,687	75,686	7,006,373	973,627
2019	6,635,993	59,174	6,695,167	1,284,833
2020	6,524,085	46,440	6,570,525	1,409,475
2021	6,505,000	124,012	6,629,012	1,350,988

Table 25
Numbers Assigned for 866 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	7,651,341	139,092	7,790,433	189,567
2011	7,695,911	185,229	7,881,140	98,860
2012	7,725,373	254,628	7,980,001	0
2013	7,880,100	99,900	7,980,000	0
2014	7,779,412	152,329	7,931,741	48,259
2015	7,656,916	126,120	7,783,036	196,964
2016	7,444,279	71,523	7,515,802	464,198
2017	7,209,228	96,735	7,305,963	674,037
2018	6,855,461	73,236	6,928,697	1,051,303
2019	6,503,099	79,212	6,582,311	1,397,689
2020	6,348,744	69,837	6,418,581	1,561,419
2021	6,507,722	70,262	6,577,984	1,402,016

Note: Data from before 2010 can be found in Table 18.6 of the September 2010 edition of the Trends in Telephone Service, which can be found at: https://www.fcc.gov/general/trends-telephone-service

[1,2,3] See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 26
Numbers Assigned for 855 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2010	293,744	77,827	371,571	7,608,429
2011	1,593,196	108,967	1,702,163	6,277,837
2012	2,684,658	51,013	2,735,671	5,244,329
2013	5,040,432	194,479	5,234,911	2,745,089
2014	5,821,720	68,796	5,890,516	2,089,484
2015	5,894,229	73,639	5,967,868	2,012,132
2016	5,884,346	95,561	5,979,907	2,000,093
2017	5,761,972	29,020	5,790,992	2,189,008
2018	5,721,883	132,098	5,853,981	2,126,019
2019	5,726,390	63,604	5,789,994	2,190,006
2020	5,971,309	43,159	6,014,468	1,965,532
2021	6,206,689	58,364	6,265,053	1,714,947

[1,2,3] See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 27
Numbers Assigned for 844 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2013	59,613	44,216	103,829	7,876,171
2014	1,986,539	74,167	2,060,706	5,919,294
2015	3,280,973	93,055	3,374,028	4,605,972
2016	4,392,050	348,595	4,740,645	3,239,355
2017	4,763,597	80,296	4,843,893	3,136,107
2018	4,783,161	47,365	4,830,526	3,149,474
2019	4,680,038	198,594	4,878,632	3,101,368
2020	5,001,231	59,215	5,060,446	2,919,554
2021	5,247,983	118,437	5,366,420	2,613,580

[1,2,3] See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 28
Numbers Assigned for 833 Toll-Free Service[1]

Year[2]	Working Numbers	Miscellaneous Numbers[3]	Assigned Numbers	Available Numbers
2017	840,390	69,345	909,735	7,070,265
2018	1,962,713	68,291	2,031,004	5,948,996
2019	2,543,014	48,570	2,591,584	5,388,416
2020	3,318,954	73,495	3,392,449	4,587,551
2021	4,099,011	69,617	4,168,628	3,811,372

[1,2,3] See footnotes for Table 21.

Table 29
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2021)

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	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	445	Pennsylvania	Mar-18
251	Alabama	Jun-01	678	Georgia	Jan-98	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
256	Alabama	Mar-98	706	Georgia	May-92	235	Missouri	Mar-24	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
334	Alabama	Jan-95	762	Georgia	May-06	314	Missouri	Jan-47	582	Pennsylvania	May-21
659	Alabama	Nov-19	770	Georgia	Aug-95	417	Missouri	Jan-50	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
938	Alabama	Jul-10	912	Georgia	Jan-54	573	Missouri	Jan-96	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
907	Alaska	Jan-57	671	Guam	Jul-97	636	Missouri	May-99	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
684	American Samoa	Oct-04	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	660	Missouri	Oct-97	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
480	Arizona	Mar-99	208	Idaho	Jan-47	816	Missouri	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
520	Arizona	Mar-95	986	Idaho	Sep-17	406	Montana	Jan-47	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
623	Arizona	Mar-99	224	Illinois	Jan-02	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
327	Arkansas	Feb-24	312	Illinois	Jan-47	702	Nevada	Jan-47	839	South Carolina	May-20
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	331	Illinois	Oct-07	725	Nevada	Jun-14	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	447	Illinois	Mar-21	775	Nevada	Dec-98	854	South Carolina	Oct-15
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	618	Illinois	Jan-47	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
209	California	Jan-58	630	Illinois	Aug-96	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
213	California	Jan-47	708	Illinois	Nov-89	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
279	California	Mar-18	773	Illinois	Oct-96	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
310	California	Nov-91	779	Illinois	Mar-07	640	New Jersey	Sep-18	629	Tennessee	Mar-15
323	California	Jun-98	815	Illinois	Jan-47	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
341	California	Jul-19	847	Illinois	Jan-96	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
408	California	Jan-59	872	Illinois	Nov-09	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	219	Indiana	Jan-48	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
424	California	Aug-06	260	Indiana	Jan-02	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	210	Texas	Nov-92
442	California	Nov-09	317	Indiana	Jan-47	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	214	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	463	Indiana	Nov-16	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	254	Texas	May-97
530	California	Nov-97	574	Indiana	Jan-02	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	281	Texas	Nov-96
559	California	Nov-98	765	Indiana	Feb-97	212	New York	Jan-47	325	Texas	Apr-03
562	California	Jan-97	812	Indiana	Jan-47	315	New York	Jan-47	346	Texas	Jul-14
619	California	Jan-82	930	Indiana	Mar-15	332	New York	Jun-17	361	Texas	Feb-99
626	California	Jun-97	319	Iowa	Jan-47	347	New York	Oct-99	409	Texas	Nov-82
628	California	Mar-15	515	Iowa	Jan-47	516	New York	Jan-51	430	Texas	Feb-03
650	California	Aug-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	518	New York	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
657	California	Sep-08	641	Iowa	Jul-00	585	New York	Nov-01	469	Texas	Jul-99
661	California	Feb-99	712	Iowa	Jan-47	607	New York	Jan-54	512	Texas	Jan-47
669	California	Nov-12	316	Kansas	Jan-47	631	New York	Nov-99	682	Texas	Oct-00
707	California	Jan-59	620	Kansas	Feb-01	646	New York	Jul-99	713	Texas	Jan-47
714	California	Jan-51	785	Kansas	Jul-97	680	New York	Mar-17	726	Texas	Oct-17
747	California	May-09	913	Kansas	Jan-47	716	New York	Jan-47	737	Texas	Jul-13
760	California	Mar-97	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	718	New York	Sep-84	806	Texas	Jan-57
805	California	Jan-57	364	Kentucky	Mar-14	838	New York	Sep-17	817	Texas	Jan-53
818	California	Jan-84	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	845	New York	Jun-00	830	Texas	Jul-97
820	California	Jun-18	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	914	New York	Jan-47	832	Texas	Jan-99
831	California	Jul-98	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	917	New York	Jan-92	903	Texas	Nov-90

Table 29
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2021)

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
840	California	Feb-21	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	929	New York	Apr-11	915	Texas	Jan-47
858	California	Jun-99	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	934	New York	Jul-16	936	Texas	Feb-00
909	California	Nov-92	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	940	Texas	May-97
916	California	Jan-47	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	945	Texas	Jan-21
925	California	Mar-98	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	956	Texas	Jul-97
949	California	Apr-98	207	Maine	Jan-47	743	North Carolina	May-16	972	Texas	Sep-96
951	California	Jul-04	240	Maryland	Jun-97	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	979	Texas	Feb-00
303	Colorado	Jan-47	301	Maryland	Jan-47	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	385	Utah	Mar-09
719	Colorado	Mar-88	410	Maryland	Oct-91	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	435	Utah	Sep-97
720	Colorado	Jun-98	443	Maryland	Jun-97	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	801	Utah	Jan-47
970	Colorado	Apr-95	667	Maryland	Mar-12	984	North Carolina	Apr-12	802	Vermont	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	339	Massachusetts	May-01	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
475	Connecticut	Dec-09	351	Massachusetts	May-01	670	Northern Mariana Islands	Jul-97	276	Virginia	Sep-01
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	216	Ohio	Jan-47	434	Virginia	Jun-01
959	Connecticut	Aug-14	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	220	Ohio	Apr-15	540	Virginia	Jul-95
302	Delaware	Jan-47	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	234	Ohio	Oct-00	571	Virginia	Mar-00
202	District Of Columbia	Jan-47	774	Massachusetts	May-01	326	Ohio	Mar-20	686	Virginia	Feb-24
771	District Of Columbia	Nov-21	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	330	Ohio	Mar-96	703	Virginia	Jan-47
239	Florida	Mar-02	857	Massachusetts	May-01	380	Ohio	Feb-16	757	Virginia	Jul-96
305	Florida	Jan-47	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	419	Ohio	Jan-47	804	Virginia	Jun-73
321	Florida	Nov-99	231	Michigan	Jun-99	436	Ohio	Mar-24	206	Washington	Jan-47
324	Florida	Feb-24	248	Michigan	May-97	440	Ohio	Aug-97	253	Washington	Apr-97
352	Florida	Dec-95	269	Michigan	Jul-02	513	Ohio	Jan-47	360	Washington	Jan-95
386	Florida	Feb-01	313	Michigan	Jan-47	567	Ohio	Jan-02	425	Washington	Apr-97
407	Florida	Apr-88	517	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	509	Washington	Jan-57
448	Florida	Jun-21	586	Michigan	Sep-01	740	Ohio	Dec-97	564	Washington	Aug-17
561	Florida	May-96	616	Michigan	Jan-47	937	Ohio	Sep-96	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
689	Florida	Jun-19	734	Michigan	Dec-97	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
727	Florida	Jul-98	810	Michigan	Dec-93	539	Oklahoma	Apr-11	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
754	Florida	Aug-01	906	Michigan	Mar-61	572	Oklahoma	May-21	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
772	Florida	Feb-02	947	Michigan	Sep-02	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
786	Florida	Mar-98	989	Michigan	Apr-01	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
813	Florida	Jan-53	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	458	Oregon	Feb-10	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
850	Florida	Jun-97	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	503	Oregon	Jan-47	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
863	Florida	Sep-99	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
904	Florida	Jul-65	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	971	Oregon	Oct-00			
941	Florida	May-95	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			
954	Florida	Sep-95	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	223	Pennsylvania	Sep-17			
229	Georgia	Aug-00	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99			
404	Georgia	Jan-47	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	272	Pennsylvania	Oct-13			
470	Georgia	Feb-10	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (Somos, Inc).

Table 30
Area Code Assignments (2010-2021)

State / Jurisdiction	Implementation Date	Previous Code	Added Code
Oregon	February 2010	541	458
Georgia	February 2010	678	470
Alabama	July 2010	256	938
Wisconsin	August 2010	715	534
Nebraska	March 2011	402	531
Oklahoma	April 2011	918	539
New York	April 2011	347	929
Maryland	March 2012	443	667
North Carolina	April 2012	919	984
California	November 2012	408	669
Texas	July 2013	512	737
Pennsylvania	October 2013	570	272
Kentucky	March 2014	270	364
Nevada	June 2014	702	725
Texas	July 2014	832	346
Connecticut	August 2014	860	959
Indiana	March 2015	812	930
California	March 2015	415	628
Tennessee	March 2015	615	629
Ohio	April 2015	740	220
South Carolina	October 2015	843	854
Ohio	February 2016	614	380
North Carolina	May 2016	336	743
New York	July 2016	631	934
Indiana	November 2016	317	463
New York	March 2017	315	680
New York	June 2017	212	332
Washington	August 2017	360	564
Idaho	September 2017	208	986
New York	September 2017	518	838
Pennsylvania	September 2017	717	223
Texas	October 2017	210	726
Pennsylvania	March 2018	267	445
California	March 2018	916	279
California	June 2018	805	820
New Jersey	September 2018	609	640
Florida	June 2019	407	689
California	July 2019	510	341
Alabama	November 2019	205	659
Ohio	March 2020	937	326
South Carolina	May 2020	803	839
Texas	January 2021	214	945
California	February 2021	909	840
Illinois	March 2021	217	447
Pennsylvania	May 2021	814	582
Oklahoma	May 2021	405	572
Florida	June 2021	850	448
District Of Columbia	November 2021	202	771

Source: North American Numbering Plan Administrator (Somos, Inc).

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.