Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States

NRUF Data as of June 30, 2010

Porting and Toll-Free Data as of September 30, 2010

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Executive Summary

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

Findings

As of June 30, 2010:

- Overall, 47.9% of all telephone numbers were assigned to end users.
- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) was 47.1%, down from 47.3% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Mobile Wireless carriers was 66.8%, up from 66.7% six months earlier.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive LECs was 33.3%, down from 34.0% six months earlier.
- Thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute about 483 million telephone numbers.
- Since wireless number portability began on November 24, 2003, wireline customers have moved over 94 million telephone numbers to new wireline carriers and wireless customers moved almost 87 million telephone numbers to new wireless carriers. Over 4 million wireline telephone numbers have been moved to wireless carriers and about 275,000 wireless numbers have been moved to wireline carriers.
- In the second quarter of 2010, carriers returned 670,000 telephone numbers to the NANPA.

[1] The previous edition of this report, with data as of December 31, 2009, was released in January 2011.

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

- In the third quarter of 2010, carriers returned 770,000 telephone numbers to the NANPA.

Background

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

When the NANP was established in 1947, only 78 area codes were assigned to telecommunications carriers in the United States. Only 36 new codes were added through 1989. But the rate of activation increased dramatically in the 1990s, when 109 new area codes were activated.[4] 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 and thereby slow telephone number exhaust.

In the First NRO Order, in 2000, the Commission established the requirement that telecommunications carriers controlling numbering resources for the purpose of providing services to their customers are required to file data on numbering resource utilization and forecasts twice a year. Utilization data as of December 31 are due to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA) by February 1, and utilization data as of June 30 are due by August 1.[5] The data are submitted using FCC Form 502, the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form. [6]

The NANPA compiles the submitted NRUF information into a database and provides that database to the Commission. The new NRUF-based information in this report is number utilization as of June 30, 2010. The information in this report reflects all submissions and corrections received by the NANPA through October 13, 2010. [7]

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.[8] To improve the efficiency with which numbers are used, the Commission's NRO Orders established "thousands-block number pooling," where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers.[9] Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to the Pooling Administrator, which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other

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

[4] A database containing information about each area code is available at http://www.nanpa.com/npa/allnpas.zip.

[5] *First NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7603, para. 67. The NANPA currently is NeuStar, Inc.

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

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

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

[9] 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.

carriers in need of numbers.[10] This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their 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"[11] and operate in non-pooling areas submit their number utilization information at the ten-thousands block (NXX) level.

In this report, we present utilization data for four types of carriers:[12]

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

Carriers report on numbering resources in the following six categories:

- Assigned
- Intermediate
- Reserved
- Aging
- Administrative
- Available

An assigned number is one that is in use by an end-user customer. Intermediate numbers are those that one carrier has made available for use by another carrier (or to a non-carrier) so that the numbers may then be assigned to an end user. Reserved numbers are those that are being held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use by the carrier for a period of time after the end user that last used them discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network management purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.[13]

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

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[10] The current Pooling Administrator is NeuStar, Inc., which is also the NANPA.

[11] *See* 47 U.S.C. § 153(37).

[12] Carriers classified themselves in a variety of ways on their NRUF forms. With one exception, each carrier type was aggregated into one of these four categories for the purposes of this report. The exception involves carriers calling themselves interexchange carriers. These carriers reported data for area codes 500 and 900, which are summarized in Table 10 of this report. Therefore, there was no need to classify interexchange carriers as one of the four carrier types listed above. Also, carriers may provide multiple types of services but report using a single operating company number (OCN). Where this occurs, this may cause a problem because carriers must indicate only their primary line of business on the NRUF form. Thus, for example, there is some potential that some numbers are classified as mobile wireless but are really used for paging. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be minor.

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

[14] This means that sometimes more than one carrier can report utilization data for the same thousands-block (or ten-thousands block). 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

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

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

Analysis and Results

Table 1 shows the total quantity of telephone numbers reported by telecommunications carriers and the number of ten-thousands blocks (NXXs) that were reported as of June 30, 2010. Table 1 also shows the quantity of telephone numbers that carriers reported for each of the six categories described above. The percentages for each of the six categories are provided as well.

Carriers reported usage data on 142,625 NXXs. This is up from the 141,738 NXXs in the previous filing (data as of December 31, 2009). As the NANPA calculates that 144,692 NXXs have been assigned to U.S. carriers,[15] this round of submissions appears to have garnered usable information on over 98% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. However, although the reporting level is high, many carriers had not provided usable utilization data by October 13, 2010, which was the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing NRUF forms reported that about 677 million telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that 643 million were available for assignment. These 643 million available numbers do not include any telephone numbers in NXXs that had not yet been assigned to a carrier. As more NXXs are assigned to carriers by the NANPA, and more area codes are opened, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 94 million telephone numbers of the NXXs assigned to carriers. The quantity of incumbent LEC assigned numbers is down slightly, reflecting the decreasing number of incumbent LEC lines.[16] The quantity of mobile wireless assigned numbers is up, reflecting that sector's growth. The quantity of CLEC assigned numbers continues to rise, in part, because of telephone service provided through voice over Internet protocol (VoIP).

Table 2 presents statistics for numbers located in ten-thousands blocks for which carriers must report the utilization information at the thousands-block level. As previously explained, carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report in this manner.

Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the ten-thousands block level.[17] As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas (about 14% of

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from other carriers use the incorrect section of the form, however, so within the database it can appear that more than one carrier reported data for the same block of numbers.

[15] The NANPA lists the codes that have been issued on its website at: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html.

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

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

telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (about 50% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

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

Table 5 shows the number of carriers reporting telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the OCN level.[18] Carriers typically obtain one or more OCNs per state in which they operate. The number of carriers in each state is determined by counting the number of OCNs reported in each state.

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

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging, and available numbers for wireline carriers (incumbent LECs and CLECs) and for mobile wireless carriers on an area code-by-area code basis. The information in Table 7 is useful for at least two reasons. First, while there is no information on the number of working telephone lines in each area code, Table 7 provides at least some indication of what these numbers are. For several reasons, however, the number of working lines per area code cannot be perfectly divined from this information. Although mobile wireless carriers typically assign one geographic telephone number to each mobile wireless telephone, some also assign telephone numbers to other wireless devices. Similarly, wireline subscribers do not necessarily match the number of wireline phone numbers. For instance some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines. This is common when the customer has a PBX. Other wireline customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as to a help line, want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines in service in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information available 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 from the carrier's network in the previous three months to a year. For several reasons, aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn. Aside from not measuring numbers ported to another carrier, not all carriers age their numbers for the full time allowed. In particular, where carriers cannot immediately obtain new numbers from the NANPA or the pooling administrator because of area code rationing, and the carriers have no other available numbers to assign to end users, carriers may assign end users telephone numbers that have not been aged for the full time that the state regulatory commissions have prescribed. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem by making more numbering resources available.) Moreover, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, wireline carriers do not always issue one telephone number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

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

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

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. It shows the number of thousands-blocks that carriers have received from the Pooling Administrator, 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 other areas where a state regulatory commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling.[22] Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established an initial national roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling for wireline carriers, which was 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 Pooling Administrator and the utilization rate that would have resulted had whole NXXs been issued.[25] Overall, if whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been about 22%. With pooling, however, utilization was 64%, about a three-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 257 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, over 740 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, about 483 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

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

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[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 a top 100 MSA at any time after 1990, then the FCC generally requires number pooling. *See Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para. 2.

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

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

[24] *See Fourth NRO Order*, 18 FCC Rcd at 12473, para 1; 68 F.R, 43009, July 21, 2003. 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).

[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 that the carrier actually has in that rate center is then subtracted from the quantity calculated in step 3.

Charts 1 through 4 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks that carriers of different types hold within a local geographic area.[26] These charts show average utilization rates of incumbent LECs, mobile wireless carriers, CLECs, and paging carriers, respectively. We used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because thousands-blocks are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis. Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one 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, a ten-thousands block) may be used to serve just a few customers.

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

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

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

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[26] 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 ten, to help protect the confidentiality of the data. Third, the average utilization rates were calculated for each of the groups (i.e., from the group of 10 thousands-blocks per rate center through the group of 1,000 thousands-blocks per rate center). For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released.

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

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

Tables 14 through 16 display information on telephone number porting. All telephone number porting information in this report is derived from the local number portability database, which was designed solely for the purpose of routing calls.[29] There are several reasons that the quantity of ported numbers in the database at any given time does not equal the sum of numbers ported in prior months. When consumers who have already ported their telephone numbers do so again, the porting database retains only the most recent porting activity for those numbers. Consumers can also port their numbers back to the original carrier.[30] When this happens, it is counted as a port even though the number drops out of the porting database.[31] Also, carriers sometimes port blocks of numbers to other carriers before reassigning them in the LERG. Once the numbers are reassigned, they can be dropped from the porting database.

Table 14 shows, on a quarterly basis, the quantities of telephone numbers that have been ported since wireless porting started on November 24, 2003. The table shows that most porting activity is intramodal, that is between two landline carriers or between two mobile carriers. Many telephone numbers are ported so that they can be used with VoIP-based telephony. Because almost all VoIP providers get their numbers from CLECs, telephone numbers that are ported for VoIP-based service are included in the wireline-to-wireline totals.

Table 15 shows the quantity of telephone numbers in the porting database at the end of each quarter. Table 16 is based on ports in the database as of September 30, 2010, and shows the quarter in which the numbers were ported. Table 17 shows the number of ports in the database on a state-by-state basis, and Table 18 shows the number of carriers involved in porting on a state-by-state basis. Table 19 shows the percentage of assigned numbers that were ported.[32]

Customers may port their numbers multiple times, and in doing so, they may change the nature of their service (wireline versus wireless), so there are two possible methods of determining whether a number was ported from a wireline carrier or not. The first method is to use the type of carrier that is currently porting the number away from itself, and the second is to determine which type of carrier originally held the number. The choice of methodologies depends on what is being measured. Because it is useful to know porting patterns for numbers as they are currently being used, Tables 14 and 19 use the porting carrier's type to establish whether a wireline or wireless number is being ported. For the rest of the tables, the original carrier's type is used to determine the porting carrier's type. This is done so that the number of wireless subscribers can be better determined.[33] For instance, in order to properly calculate the number of wireless units at a particular point in time using telephone number data, one can take the quantity of wireless assigned numbers as reported on NRUF forms, add the number of wireline to wireless ports and subtract the number of wireless to wireline ports.

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 20 through 24 show information about toll-free numbers in the North American Numbering Plan. AT&T introduced toll-free service in 1967. The Commission changed procedures for routing toll-free calls on May 1, 1993 to make toll-free numbers "portable." This change enabled customers to switch service providers yet 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 Wireline Competition Bureau authorized Database Service Management Inc. (DSMI), which maintains the Toll-Free Service Management System for the United States and Canada, to open the 855 toll-free area code on October 1, 2010.[34] In the event that another toll-free code is needed, the 844 code would be opened.

As of September 30, 2010, there were over 28 million toll-free numbers assigned. Tables 21 through 24 show the growth of each individual toll-free code over the past decade: 800, 888, 877, and 866, respectively.

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

Table 27 shows how dialing patterns differ from state to state. For instance, in some states, callers making local calls within an area code are required to dial only the 7-digit phone number. In other states, callers making local calls must dial the ten-digit phone number (area code plus the phone number). Finally, in some states, local callers must dial a "1" before dialing the area code plus the phone number. Each state's public utilities commission (or public service commission) determines the calling pattern for each area code in their state.[35]

For both local and domestic toll calls, there are two basic types of calls: those within an area code and those between area codes. Table 27 shows the dialing patterns for all four types of calls. The last column of Table 27 indicates whether all toll calls in that state require callers to dial a "1" before the telephone number.

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.[36] The first set of additional information lists the more than 2,700 filers. The list includes the service provider's name, its parent name, and its OCN.

The second set of information shows, by carrier type and by rate center, the number of assigned telephone numbers and the number of thousands-blocks reported in that rate center. Some information has been redacted (asterisked out), to prevent the potential release of non-public data. The information

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

[35] The dialing patterns for area codes are listed in the area code database, which can be found at http://www.nanpa.com/area_codes/index.html.

[36] This report and additional numbering information can be found at http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html. All of the Industry Analysis & Technology Division's reports are available on the web, and are conveniently categorized. *See* http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats.

also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.[37]

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar, Inc. is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block, and other information about the block. NeuStar, Inc. submitted pooling data as of October 15, 2010. For consistency with the latest available NRUF data, only blocks whose assignment was effective by June 30, 2010 were used in creating the tables for this report.

Technical Details

The following material provides technical details on the data and procedures used in this analysis. With respect to Tables 1 through 3, the reader should note that the number of unique NXXs for each carrier type does not add up to the total number of unique NXXs.[38] This discrepancy occurs when multiple carriers report data for the same numbering resource. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX. Further, when all mobile wireless devices were assigned telephone numbers and subscribers generally carried one mobile device for making voice calls, NRUF provided reasonably accurate measures of mobile wireless telephone subscribership. However, consumers are now more likely to use more than one mobile device – particularly non-voice devices, such as Internet access devices (*e.g.*, wireless modem cards, netbooks, and mobile Wi-Fi hotspots), e-readers, tablets, and telematics systems – that commonly are assigned telephone numbers. In addition, certain mobile broadband providers do not assign telephone numbers to some or all of the devices on their networks. This trend became noticeable around 2005, and since that time, the wireless NRUF data has reflected the number of individual subscribers plus a share of the mobile wireless connections or connected devices.[39]

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an incumbent LEC to another carrier, these numbers were classified as "assigned" because those numbers could not be used elsewhere in the incumbent LEC's own system. According to the Commission's standardized definitions, however, these numbers are classified as "intermediate" numbers. It appears that some large carriers have not reported these numbers as intermediate numbers. Because, in many instances, we were unable to match submissions that report intermediate numbers with submissions that report numbers as being received from another carrier, we had to create filters to ensure that numbers were not double counted.

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

For ease of comparison, Charts 1 through 4 plot utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. Some incumbent LECs reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. The average utilization rates in these instances (where the carrier has more than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center) were the same as the instances where the carrier has just fewer than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center. Therefore, the charts show only the data

[37] The rate center's V&H coordinates from the LERG were used to determine in which MSA/PMSA the rate center resided. If the rate center is not in an MSA/PMSA, then the MSA/PMSA variable is left blank.

[38] In some instances, more than one carrier reported numbering utilization data for the same NPA-NXX. Tables 1-3 report on the number of unique NPA-NXXs that were reported by each carrier type and by the industry as a whole.

[39] See Fifteenth CMRS Report pages 8 – 9. http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-11-103A1.doc.

where the carriers reported up to 1,000 thousands-blocks within a rate center. This allows a linear scale to be used.

In some instances, we observed that some CLECs had a large number of thousands-blocks in a single rate center. Although most CLECs do not have enough end-user lines in a rate center to warrant having so many thousands-blocks in that rate center, there are at least two reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.[40] These services use large quantities of numbers.[41] Also, VoIP providers generally obtain NANP telephone numbers for their customers by partnering with a local exchange carrier, such as a CLEC, through a commercial arrangement rather than obtaining them directly from a numbering administrator.

* * * *

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

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

[41] Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are instructed to report numbers as "intermediate" until the numbers are assigned by the unified messaging service providers to end users. Some carriers have assigned large quantities of numbers to unified messaging services but may not have received information back from the unified messaging company as to whether those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center, yet classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of June 30, 2010

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	273,048	14,823	4,511	11,851	14,692	261,003	579,928	67,451
Mobile Wireless	293,710	1,135	927	14,340	4,583	124,793	439,488	58,714
CLEC	105,718	11,136	4,914	7,788	1,578	186,422	317,555	52,558
Paging	4,082	554	498	567	200	70,591	76,492	5,812
All Reporting Carriers	676,558	27,648	10,849	34,546	21,053	642,809	1,413,463	142,625[2]
Incumbent LEC	47.1%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.5%	45.0%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	66.8%	0.3%	0.2%	3.3%	1.0%	28.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	33.3%	3.5%	1.6%	2.5%	0.5%	58.7%	100.0%	
Paging	5.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	92.3%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	47.9%	2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	1.5%	45.5%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	264,651	14,201	3,606	11,266	14,250	214,525	522,498	61,728
Mobile Wireless	291,856	1,082	798	14,166	4,442	118,258	430,603	57,874
CLEC	105,134	11,102	4,743	7,750	1,528	178,810	309,068	51,832
Paging	3,818	309	419	533	154	65,068	70,302	5,241
All Reporting Carriers	665,459	26,695	9,566	33,716	20,374	576,661	1,332,471	135,055[2]
Incumbent LEC	50.7%	2.7%	0.7%	2.2%	2.7%	41.1%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	67.8%	0.3%	0.2%	3.3%	1.0%	27.5%	100.0%	
CLEC	34.0%	3.6%	1.5%	2.5%	0.5%	57.9%	100.0%	
Paging	5.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	92.6%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	49.9%	2.0%	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	43.3%	100.0%	

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

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
Incumbent LEC	8,397	621	905	586	443	46,478	57,430	5,742
Mobile Wireless	1,854	53	129	174	142	6,535	8,886	881
CLEC	584	34	171	37	49	7,612	8,487	845
Paging	264	245	79	33	45	5,523	6,189	571
All Reporting Carriers	11,099	952	1,283	830	679	66,148	80,992	8,017[2]
Incumbent LEC	14.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	80.9%	100.0%	
Mobile Wireless	20.9%	0.6%	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	73.6%	100.0%	
CLEC	6.9%	0.4%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	89.7%	100.0%	
Paging	4.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	89.2%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	13.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	81.7%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010 (98% 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
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of June 30, 2010

State/Jurisdiction	Assigned 000s	Assigned %	Intermediate 000s	Intermediate %	Reserved 000s	Reserved %	Aging 000s	Aging %	Administrative 000s	Administrative %	Available[1] 000s	Available[1] %	Total 000s
Alabama	9,534	41.4	813	3.5	134	0.6	629	2.7	495	2.2	11,398	49.6	23,002
Alaska	1,553	26.3	81	1.4	32	0.5	95	1.6	45	0.8	4,094	69.4	5,900
American Samoa	27	68.7	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	1.1	1	2.0	11	26.3	40
Arizona	13,410	60.8	288	1.3	242	1.1	740	3.4	302	1.4	7,058	32.0	22,039
Arkansas	5,221	36.2	411	2.8	48	0.3	209	1.4	207	1.4	8,332	57.7	14,427
California	81,166	51.5	4,182	2.7	795	0.5	4,109	2.6	3,604	2.3	63,596	40.4	157,452
Colorado	12,549	58.0	159	0.7	249	1.2	620	2.9	433	2.0	7,618	35.2	21,628
Connecticut	7,979	52.6	353	2.3	102	0.7	324	2.1	208	1.4	6,193	40.9	15,159
Delaware	2,707	57.2	33	0.7	39	0.8	104	2.2	27	0.6	1,826	38.6	4,736
District of Columbia	4,502	73.4	67	1.1	69	1.1	161	2.6	45	0.7	1,291	21.0	6,136
Florida	39,142	53.4	2,523	3.4	420	0.6	3,070	4.2	1,461	2.0	26,653	36.4	73,269
Georgia	19,842	47.6	1,952	4.7	244	0.6	1,329	3.2	868	2.1	17,454	41.9	41,689
Guam	237	33.2	0	0.0	2	0.3	15	2.1	2	0.2	456	64.1	712
Hawaii	2,833	56.6	13	0.3	21	0.4	150	3.0	183	3.7	1,806	36.1	5,007
Idaho	2,994	44.5	119	1.8	121	1.8	129	1.9	204	3.0	3,164	47.0	6,731
Illinois	28,879	45.4	710	1.1	592	0.9	1,365	2.1	760	1.2	31,307	49.2	63,613
Indiana	11,636	41.6	543	1.9	129	0.5	544	1.9	404	1.4	14,744	52.7	28,000
Iowa	7,171	34.5	284	1.4	260	1.3	256	1.2	191	0.9	12,640	60.8	20,802
Kansas	5,424	31.8	503	2.9	97	0.6	245	1.4	164	1.0	10,640	62.3	17,073
Kentucky	8,059	37.1	630	2.9	121	0.6	409	1.9	413	1.9	12,111	55.7	21,743
Louisiana	8,886	40.5	740	3.4	82	0.4	638	2.9	683	3.1	10,932	49.8	21,961
Maine	2,597	41.0	59	0.9	147	2.3	121	1.9	115	1.8	3,302	52.1	6,341
Maryland	15,172	57.5	98	0.4	155	0.6	747	2.8	186	0.7	10,036	38.0	26,393
Massachusetts	20,472	53.2	241	0.6	534	1.4	929	2.4	285	0.7	16,053	41.7	38,512
Michigan	21,030	40.8	402	0.8	305	0.6	900	1.7	533	1.0	28,419	55.1	51,588
Minnesota	12,136	42.3	274	1.0	276	1.0	424	1.5	287	1.0	15,277	53.3	28,674
Mississippi	4,838	29.8	392	2.4	72	0.4	278	1.7	335	2.1	10,314	63.6	16,229
Missouri	11,632	39.1	650	2.2	147	0.5	579	1.9	253	0.9	16,465	55.4	29,727
Montana	1,754	27.1	35	0.5	88	1.4	61	0.9	61	1.0	4,468	69.1	6,468
Nebraska	3,712	34.9	77	0.7	46	0.4	112	1.1	99	0.9	6,586	61.9	10,634
Nevada	5,533	55.8	367	3.7	35	0.3	390	3.9	114	1.1	3,469	35.0	9,908
New Hampshire	3,344	45.8	13	0.2	223	3.1	176	2.4	57	0.8	3,490	47.8	7,302
New Jersey	22,107	53.5	206	0.5	255	0.6	979	2.4	311	0.8	17,469	42.3	41,327
New Mexico	3,813	48.3	56	0.7	132	1.7	212	2.7	118	1.5	3,559	45.1	7,890
New York	46,887	57.3	800	1.0	749	0.9	2,181	2.7	655	0.8	30,550	37.3	81,822
North Carolina	19,030	49.3	1,372	3.6	370	1.0	1,166	3.0	653	1.7	15,991	41.4	38,582
North Dakota	1,270	21.5	33	0.6	34	0.6	28	0.5	84	1.4	4,461	75.5	5,911
Northern Marianas Is	56	21.6	0	0.0	28	10.8	1	0.4	0	0.0	175	67.2	260
Ohio	23,902	46.0	1,127	2.2	174	0.3	1,161	2.2	647	1.2	24,985	48.1	51,996
Oklahoma	6,760	35.0	607	3.1	49	0.3	306	1.6	192	1.0	11,386	59.0	19,300
Oregon	7,869	50.8	178	1.1	255	1.6	355	2.3	243	1.6	6,602	42.6	15,502
Pennsylvania	28,671	48.8	425	0.7	905	1.5	1,334	2.3	413	0.7	27,043	46.0	58,791
Puerto Rico	4,691	58.1	63	0.8	71	0.9	213	2.6	89	1.1	2,951	36.5	8,079
Rhode Island	3,123	59.5	24	0.5	47	0.9	103	2.0	25	0.5	1,924	36.7	5,246
South Carolina	8,653	46.8	774	4.2	110	0.6	530	2.9	396	2.1	8,033	43.4	18,496
South Dakota	1,475	24.8	29	0.5	41	0.7	58	1.0	51	0.9	4,285	72.1	5,939
Tennessee	13,314	48.7	1,052	3.8	249	0.9	845	3.1	536	2.0	11,328	41.5	27,324
Texas	50,743	46.1	2,637	2.4	540	0.5	2,642	2.4	2,160	2.0	51,391	46.7	110,113
Utah	6,420	56.6	121	1.1	110	1.0	259	2.3	194	1.7	4,233	37.3	11,337
Vermont	2,279	42.2	16	0.3	108	2.0	61	1.1	50	0.9	2,886	53.4	5,401
Virgin Islands	169	46.8	15	4.3	29	8.2	47	13.2	2	0.6	97	27.0	360
Virginia	19,124	59.6	202	0.6	240	0.7	925	2.9	258	0.8	11,326	35.3	32,074
Washington	15,689	56.8	435	1.6	236	0.9	696	2.5	505	1.8	10,072	36.4	27,633
West Virginia	2,888	43.4	106	1.6	50	0.8	115	1.7	68	1.0	3,429	51.5	6,657
Wisconsin	10,559	39.1	339	1.3	206	0.8	396	1.5	309	1.1	15,192	56.3	27,002
Wyoming	1,096	31.1	18	0.5	33	0.9	74	2.1	66	1.9	2,241	63.5	3,527
Totals	676,558	47.9	27,648	2.0	10,849	0.8	34,546	2.4	21,053	1.5	642,810	45.5	1,413,465

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding

Table 5
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of June 30, 2010[1]

State/jurisdiction	Incumbent LEC[2]	Mobile Wireless[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Unduplicated Total Carriers
Alabama	32	18	34	9	93
Alaska	24	13	5	0	41
American Samoa	0	1	0	0	1
Arizona	18	13	29	6	66
Arkansas	32	9	19	5	65
California	25	16	66	11	117
Colorado	35	18	31	6	91
Connecticut	3	8	25	3	38
Delaware	1	8	24	5	38
District of Columbia	1	7	29	4	41
Florida	14	16	58	7	94
Georgia	36	18	54	6	114
Guam	2	4	2	0	8
Hawaii	2	6	6	1	15
Idaho	24	16	23	6	69
Illinois	56	18	53	5	132
Indiana	43	17	47	4	111
Iowa	157	17	67	3	244
Kansas	46	15	33	4	98
Kentucky	21	20	45	3	89
Louisiana	22	15	31	5	73
Maine	23	9	23	3	58
Maryland	2	11	42	4	59
Massachusetts	5	8	34	3	50
Michigan	40	19	49	5	112
Minnesota	93	13	67	2	175
Mississippi	20	14	29	5	68
Missouri	47	17	38	7	109
Montana	21	10	18	0	49
Nebraska	48	16	23	2	89
Nevada	13	12	30	4	59
New Hampshire	12	10	23	4	49
New Jersey	3	9	49	4	65
New Mexico	19	17	22	3	61
New York	42	9	53	5	109
North Carolina	30	14	41	5	89
North Dakota	36	10	18	1	65
Northern Marianas Is	1	2	0	0	3
Ohio	42	20	54	2	116
Oklahoma	44	18	24	3	89
Oregon	33	10	38	3	84
Pennsylvania	40	21	53	7	120
Puerto Rico	1	6	6	1	14
Rhode Island	1	8	16	3	28
South Carolina	27	12	39	1	78
South Dakota	46	10	23	1	80
Tennessee	28	18	43	5	94
Texas	65	30	71	12	177
Utah	18	15	23	2	58
Vermont	10	9	14	3	36
Virgin Islands	1	4	0	0	5
Virginia	20	15	51	5	90
Washington	25	12	45	6	88
West Virginia	8	14	18	5	45
Wisconsin	90	21	43	7	161
Wyoming	16	14	13	0	43
Unduplicated Totals	1,379	296	1,595	80	3,339

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010

[1] Company numbers determined by counting operating company numbers (OCNs). Carriers typically obtain at least one OCN per state in which they do business. Thus, carriers with multiple OCNs are counted multiple times with the exception that is noted following Table 3.

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

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2010

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	January-47	57.6%	0.6%	0.5%	2.6%	0.8%	37.8%	49
202	District of Columbia	January-47	73.4%	1.1%	1.1%	2.6%	0.7%	21.0%	43
203	Connecticut	January-47	55.4%	3.0%	0.8%	2.3%	1.7%	36.7%	37
205	Alabama	January-47	48.4%	4.1%	0.5%	2.9%	2.7%	41.3%	43
206	Washington	January-47	64.8%	0.8%	0.5%	2.5%	2.1%	29.3%	40
207	Maine	January-47	41.0%	0.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	52.1%	58
208	Idaho	January-47	44.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	3.0%	47.0%	69
209	California	January-58	46.5%	3.2%	0.3%	1.9%	2.3%	45.7%	45
210	Texas	November-92	64.4%	3.8%	0.4%	3.3%	1.3%	26.8%	38
212	New York	January-47	73.9%	0.0%	1.7%	2.3%	1.4%	20.7%	32
213	California	January-47	43.0%	1.3%	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	49.4%	55
214	Texas	January-47	64.2%	0.5%	0.5%	2.9%	2.5%	29.4%	51
215	Pennsylvania	January-47	60.1%	0.1%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%	35.1%	43
216	Ohio	January-47	51.4%	0.8%	0.3%	3.4%	1.5%	42.7%	35
217	Illinois	January-47	32.6%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%	63.4%	48
218	Minnesota	January-47	23.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	71.9%	70
219	Indiana	January-47	43.4%	2.0%	0.5%	2.0%	1.5%	50.7%	35
224	Illinois	January-02	55.0%	1.7%	1.2%	3.0%	1.3%	37.8%	33
225	Louisiana	August-98	48.1%	4.1%	0.4%	3.3%	3.4%	40.7%	36
228	Mississippi	September-97	32.2%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	2.8%	61.3%	32
229	Georgia	August-00	28.2%	3.9%	0.3%	1.9%	0.7%	65.0%	41
231	Michigan	June-99	28.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	67.9%	42
234	Ohio	October-00	27.3%	4.8%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	65.9%	24
239	Florida	March-02	54.6%	0.2%	0.4%	4.4%	0.5%	39.9%	27
240	Maryland	June-97	58.1%	0.7%	0.3%	4.1%	0.4%	36.3%	47
248	Michigan	May-97	51.0%	0.6%	0.5%	2.4%	1.2%	44.3%	43
251	Alabama	June-01	39.9%	3.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.8%	51.5%	43
252	North Carolina	March-98	40.7%	1.3%	0.1%	3.5%	0.6%	53.7%	36
253	Washington	April-97	57.7%	2.9%	0.7%	3.2%	1.3%	34.1%	39
254	Texas	May-97	32.9%	1.9%	0.3%	2.3%	2.6%	60.1%	43
256	Alabama	March-98	44.2%	3.6%	0.8%	3.6%	1.6%	46.2%	43
260	Indiana	January-02	39.8%	2.1%	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	54.4%	35
262	Wisconsin	September-99	42.2%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	53.2%	43
267	Pennsylvania	July-99	44.3%	0.6%	0.7%	4.0%	0.5%	50.0%	45
269	Michigan	July-02	37.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%	57.6%	52
270	Kentucky	April-99	32.1%	3.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	61.8%	51
276	Virginia	September-01	35.3%	0.8%	0.2%	3.1%	0.9%	59.7%	41
281	Texas	November-96	52.6%	2.6%	0.2%	3.1%	1.3%	40.2%	45
301	Maryland	January-47	59.2%	0.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	37.0%	48
302	Delaware	January-47	57.2%	0.7%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	38.6%	40
303	Colorado	January-47	65.3%	0.4%	1.1%	2.7%	2.8%	27.6%	39
304	West Virginia	January-47	43.8%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	51.0%	44
305	Florida	January-47	55.4%	6.4%	0.6%	4.3%	2.8%	30.5%	42
307	Wyoming	January-47	31.1%	0.5%	0.9%	2.1%	1.9%	63.5%	43
308	Nebraska	January-55	17.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	79.8%	52
309	Illinois	January-57	30.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	65.2%	56
310	California	November-91	62.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.8%	2.5%	30.8%	48
312	Illinois	January-47	56.6%	1.9%	0.4%	2.3%	1.9%	36.9%	39
313	Michigan	January-47	48.3%	1.6%	0.3%	2.9%	1.0%	45.9%	41
314	Missouri	January-47	58.6%	2.8%	0.5%	2.8%	1.4%	33.9%	31
315	New York	January-47	41.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%	54.1%	46
316	Kansas	January-47	48.8%	3.3%	0.9%	1.9%	1.2%	43.8%	29
317	Indiana	January-47	54.5%	2.3%	0.5%	2.8%	1.6%	38.4%	43
318	Louisiana	January-57	35.5%	2.8%	0.2%	1.9%	3.8%	55.7%	46
319	Iowa	January-47	41.1%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	53.5%	66
320	Minnesota	March-96	25.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	70.3%	66
321	Florida	November-99	54.3%	4.4%	0.7%	6.9%	1.2%	32.5%	42
323	California	June-98	53.7%	1.0%	0.4%	3.9%	2.4%	38.6%	54
325	Texas	April-03	29.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	65.7%	35
330	Ohio	March-96	46.8%	1.6%	0.3%	2.1%	1.2%	48.1%	43

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
331	Illinois	October-07	42.3%	2.1%	2.5%	4.2%	0.9%	48.0%	22
334	Alabama	January-95	31.8%	3.1%	0.3%	1.9%	1.8%	61.0%	62
336	North Carolina	December-97	50.2%	4.1%	0.5%	3.0%	1.1%	41.1%	57
337	Louisiana	October-99	36.4%	3.0%	0.4%	2.0%	2.2%	56.0%	41
339	Massachusetts	May-01	41.3%	2.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	53.0%	20
340	Virgin Islands	June-97	46.8%	4.3%	8.2%	13.2%	0.6%	27.0%	5
347	New York	October-99	71.6%	3.6%	0.3%	5.4%	0.7%	18.5%	38
351	Massachusetts	May-01	26.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	71.4%	1
352	Florida	December-95	47.7%	2.2%	0.1%	3.6%	1.3%	45.1%	42
360	Washington	January-95	51.7%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	1.7%	42.3%	63
361	Texas	February-99	26.1%	2.2%	0.1%	1.4%	1.4%	68.8%	35
385	Utah	March-09	57.2%	5.5%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	34.7%	5
386	Florida	February-01	45.5%	5.0%	0.2%	2.7%	1.2%	45.4%	39
401	Rhode Island	January-47	59.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.5%	36.7%	29
402	Nebraska	January-47	42.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	54.0%	58
404	Georgia	January-47	61.8%	5.8%	0.6%	3.2%	3.3%	25.3%	39
405	Oklahoma	January-47	47.9%	3.8%	0.2%	2.2%	1.0%	44.9%	42
406	Montana	January-47	27.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	69.1%	49
407	Florida	April-88	54.0%	4.2%	0.6%	4.6%	1.5%	35.2%	42
408	California	January-59	58.6%	2.5%	0.3%	2.1%	1.6%	34.7%	50
409	Texas	November-82	32.7%	5.6%	0.2%	2.0%	1.4%	58.1%	39
410	Maryland	October-91	59.5%	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	36.2%	41
412	Pennsylvania	January-47	50.1%	0.4%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	44.5%	36
413	Massachusetts	January-47	55.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	39.4%	37
414	Wisconsin	January-47	57.4%	1.8%	0.2%	2.7%	1.5%	36.4%	31
415	California	January-47	54.6%	2.2%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%	38.7%	52
417	Missouri	January-50	30.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.5%	0.9%	63.6%	51
419	Ohio	January-47	36.1%	5.0%	0.4%	1.9%	1.6%	55.0%	67
423	Tennessee	September-95	46.8%	2.9%	0.5%	3.0%	1.2%	45.6%	54
424	California	August-06	43.5%	6.0%	1.7%	3.6%	0.5%	44.8%	42
425	Washington	April-97	61.3%	3.1%	0.4%	2.2%	2.6%	30.4%	38
430	Texas	February-03	11.5%	40.2%	8.0%	0.2%	3.5%	36.7%	13
432	Texas	April-03	33.5%	3.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	59.8%	26
434	Virginia	June-01	47.7%	1.3%	0.8%	3.4%	0.8%	46.0%	35
435	Utah	September-97	31.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	63.3%	55
440	Ohio	August-97	49.2%	1.6%	0.4%	2.0%	0.7%	46.0%	42
442	California	November-09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
443	Maryland	June-97	52.7%	0.5%	0.4%	3.7%	0.4%	42.5%	44
469	Texas	July-99	55.1%	0.8%	1.1%	2.7%	1.1%	39.3%	47
470	Georgia	February-10	41.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58.4%	3
475	Connecticut	December-09	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	96.2%	3
478	Georgia	August-00	40.8%	2.4%	0.2%	2.7%	1.2%	52.7%	45
479	Arkansas	January-02	41.6%	2.8%	0.4%	1.5%	1.2%	52.4%	39
480	Arizona	March-99	73.1%	1.5%	0.9%	3.8%	1.5%	19.2%	34
484	Pennsylvania	June-99	42.0%	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.2%	52.4%	51
501	Arkansas	January-47	46.2%	3.3%	0.3%	1.8%	2.7%	45.7%	35
502	Kentucky	January-47	47.2%	5.2%	0.5%	2.8%	2.5%	41.8%	34
503	Oregon	January-47	60.4%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%	1.9%	33.0%	56
504	Louisiana	January-47	48.2%	4.3%	0.3%	4.4%	3.5%	39.4%	31
505	New Mexico	January-47	60.1%	0.4%	1.7%	3.3%	2.0%	32.5%	37
507	Minnesota	January-54	22.6%	0.9%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%	72.9%	86
508	Massachusetts	July-88	59.4%	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%	1.0%	35.0%	41
509	Washington	January-57	50.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	1.5%	43.1%	54
510	California	September-91	50.3%	2.7%	0.4%	2.5%	2.0%	42.0%	43
512	Texas	January-47	60.0%	3.1%	0.6%	2.6%	2.1%	31.6%	46
513	Ohio	January-47	59.1%	0.7%	0.3%	2.8%	1.3%	35.8%	34
515	Iowa	January-47	51.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	43.3%	56
516	New York	January-51	58.2%	0.2%	0.6%	2.3%	0.9%	37.7%	40
517	Michigan	January-47	37.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	59.0%	61
518	New York	January-47	49.0%	1.5%	1.1%	2.4%	0.9%	45.3%	48

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520	Arizona	March-95	58.3%	0.6%	1.0%	3.1%	1.4%	35.7%	42
530	California	November-97	37.3%	7.1%	0.2%	1.5%	1.5%	52.4%	55
534	Wisconsin	August-10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%	1
540	Virginia	July-95	51.9%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%	1.0%	43.2%	54
541	Oregon	November-95	39.9%	0.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%	53.8%	58
551	New Jersey	December-01	76.2%	0.7%	0.6%	3.0%	0.4%	19.2%	18
559	California	November-98	43.6%	4.9%	0.2%	2.5%	2.5%	46.4%	40
561	Florida	May-96	57.6%	5.4%	0.7%	4.9%	2.4%	29.1%	40
562	California	January-97	49.7%	0.9%	0.5%	2.9%	3.6%	42.4%	53
563	Iowa	March-01	36.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	59.2%	57
567	Ohio	January-02	20.3%	4.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	74.1%	35
570	Pennsylvania	December-98	43.3%	1.3%	2.8%	2.3%	0.8%	49.6%	53
571	Virginia	March-00	67.9%	1.7%	0.5%	3.2%	0.7%	26.0%	39
573	Missouri	January-96	32.1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.5%	64.1%	46
574	Indiana	January-02	41.4%	2.4%	0.4%	1.5%	1.2%	53.2%	41
575	New Mexico	October-07	32.4%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	62.2%	46
580	Oklahoma	November-97	18.7%	2.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	76.8%	48
585	New York	November-01	51.5%	1.3%	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	42.1%	38
586	Michigan	September-01	43.7%	0.5%	0.4%	2.0%	0.6%	52.8%	38
601	Mississippi	January-47	32.1%	2.6%	0.4%	1.8%	2.5%	60.5%	46
602	Arizona	January-47	63.8%	0.4%	0.6%	3.9%	1.3%	30.1%	32
603	New Hampshire	January-47	45.8%	0.2%	3.1%	2.4%	0.8%	47.8%	49
605	South Dakota	January-47	24.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	72.1%	80
606	Kentucky	January-55	28.0%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	2.9%	65.6%	42
607	New York	January-54	39.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	56.7%	33
608	Wisconsin	January-55	40.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	54.5%	74
609	New Jersey	January-57	54.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	0.6%	41.8%	44
610	Pennsylvania	January-94	56.9%	0.1%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%	37.9%	55
612	Minnesota	January-47	65.0%	0.9%	0.4%	2.1%	1.8%	29.8%	42
614	Ohio	January-47	57.2%	1.4%	0.5%	2.9%	2.0%	36.0%	38
615	Tennessee	January-54	55.0%	5.0%	0.7%	3.5%	2.6%	33.2%	44
616	Michigan	January-47	49.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	0.9%	46.6%	44
617	Massachusetts	January-47	62.8%	0.3%	1.7%	2.6%	1.0%	31.7%	39
618	Illinois	January-47	33.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	62.8%	54
619	California	January-82	55.2%	2.3%	0.4%	2.9%	2.4%	36.8%	51
620	Kansas	February-01	18.7%	3.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	76.0%	62
623	Arizona	March-99	71.8%	0.8%	1.1%	4.5%	2.4%	19.3%	32
626	California	June-97	53.1%	1.7%	0.5%	2.7%	2.4%	39.6%	54
630	Illinois	August-96	50.8%	1.2%	1.3%	2.2%	1.0%	43.5%	35
631	New York	November-99	52.5%	0.1%	0.5%	2.8%	0.5%	43.6%	39
636	Missouri	May-99	41.2%	1.5%	0.8%	1.9%	0.4%	54.2%	32
641	Iowa	July-00	27.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	69.7%	66
646	New York	July-99	78.5%	1.8%	0.6%	4.3%	0.7%	14.1%	40
650	California	August-97	47.4%	3.3%	0.4%	2.0%	1.3%	45.5%	45
651	Minnesota	July-98	66.7%	0.2%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	28.8%	47
657	California	September-08	29.3%	9.0%	4.3%	0.7%	0.5%	56.2%	23
660	Missouri	October-97	15.1%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	81.8%	48
661	California	February-99	47.9%	3.4%	0.3%	2.4%	2.6%	43.5%	54
662	Mississippi	April-99	26.8%	2.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.2%	67.2%	50
670	Northern Mariana Isl.	July-97	21.6%	0.0%	10.8%	0.4%	0.0%	67.2%	3
671	Guam	July-97	33.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.1%	0.2%	64.1%	8
678	Georgia	January-98	53.6%	3.4%	1.3%	5.5%	1.6%	34.6%	51
681	West Virginia	March-09	3.9%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	94.3%	8
682	Texas	October-00	51.2%	1.9%	0.5%	2.7%	2.2%	41.6%	34
684	American Samoa	October-04	68.7%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	2.0%	26.3%	1
701	North Dakota	January-47	21.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	75.5%	65
702	Nevada	January-47	64.2%	3.3%	0.4%	5.2%	0.9%	26.1%	38
703	Virginia	January-47	69.6%	0.1%	0.6%	2.5%	0.6%	26.6%	43
704	North Carolina	January-47	54.7%	5.1%	0.5%	3.1%	2.2%	34.3%	45
706	Georgia	May-92	44.4%	3.0%	0.6%	2.3%	1.8%	47.9%	78

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707	California	January-59	44.2%	3.8%	1.0%	1.7%	1.9%	47.4%	48
708	Illinois	November-89	42.6%	0.7%	1.8%	2.4%	0.9%	51.8%	35
712	Iowa	January-47	18.6%	1.3%	2.4%	1.1%	0.5%	76.2%	105
713	Texas	January-47	59.3%	2.7%	0.4%	2.3%	1.2%	34.1%	41
714	California	January-51	56.9%	1.3%	0.4%	3.1%	2.7%	35.6%	55
715	Wisconsin	January-47	28.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	68.6%	91
716	New York	January-47	53.1%	1.5%	1.2%	2.7%	0.9%	40.7%	35
717	Pennsylvania	January-47	56.4%	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%	0.9%	38.7%	45
718	New York	September-84	62.6%	0.1%	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	31.6%	36
719	Colorado	March-88	49.9%	0.3%	1.3%	3.1%	1.6%	43.8%	54
720	Colorado	June-98	74.0%	1.3%	0.6%	3.9%	1.6%	18.6%	33
724	Pennsylvania	February-98	38.0%	1.2%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%	57.3%	55
727	Florida	July-98	59.4%	0.1%	0.9%	3.4%	3.0%	33.2%	39
731	Tennessee	February-01	29.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%	61.6%	37
732	New Jersey	June-97	55.0%	0.5%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%	40.8%	41
734	Michigan	December-97	46.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	50.0%	51
740	Ohio	December-97	35.9%	2.4%	0.2%	1.7%	1.1%	58.8%	49
747	California	May-09	10.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	86.8%	4
754	Florida	August-01	64.4%	1.2%	0.1%	2.5%	1.3%	30.5%	13
757	Virginia	July-96	64.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.9%	0.7%	30.9%	30
760	California	March-97	49.5%	3.3%	0.9%	2.8%	2.9%	40.7%	67
762	Georgia	May-06	9.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	85.8%	15
763	Minnesota	February-00	61.3%	0.1%	0.7%	2.2%	1.3%	34.4%	52
765	Indiana	February-97	31.5%	1.8%	0.2%	1.4%	1.0%	64.0%	58
769	Mississippi	March-05	20.5%	1.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.5%	75.1%	19
770	Georgia	August-95	52.9%	9.0%	0.3%	3.2%	2.5%	32.1%	43
772	Florida	February-02	51.2%	4.5%	0.4%	3.5%	3.2%	37.3%	37
773	Illinois	October-96	53.1%	1.0%	0.8%	4.5%	0.8%	39.8%	35
774	Massachusetts	May-01	34.9%	1.6%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	59.9%	34
775	Nevada	December-98	40.8%	4.5%	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	51.1%	48
779	Illinois	March-07	35.9%	0.6%	7.3%	4.2%	0.3%	51.6%	21
781	Massachusetts	September-97	47.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	0.5%	48.4%	38
785	Kansas	July-97	23.0%	3.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	71.5%	59
786	Florida	March-98	67.6%	1.3%	0.8%	6.1%	1.2%	23.0%	38
787	Puerto Rico	March-96	59.6%	0.7%	0.7%	2.6%	1.1%	35.2%	14
801	Utah	January-47	69.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.8%	1.9%	24.6%	32
802	Vermont	January-47	42.2%	0.3%	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	53.4%	36
803	South Carolina	January-47	47.5%	5.3%	0.7%	2.5%	2.3%	41.7%	57
804	Virginia	June-73	60.2%	0.7%	1.3%	3.4%	1.0%	33.4%	33
805	California	January-57	48.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.9%	2.6%	45.1%	61
806	Texas	January-57	25.6%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%	1.6%	68.8%	47
808	Hawaii	January-57	56.6%	0.3%	0.4%	3.0%	3.7%	36.1%	15
810	Michigan	December-93	37.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	57.7%	40
812	Indiana	January-47	37.3%	1.3%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%	57.1%	56
813	Florida	January-53	61.2%	0.1%	0.9%	3.4%	2.5%	32.0%	40
814	Pennsylvania	January-47	42.4%	1.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	53.9%	48
815	Illinois	January-47	41.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	54.5%	63
816	Missouri	January-47	48.0%	2.8%	0.4%	2.5%	1.2%	45.0%	46
817	Texas	January-53	50.8%	1.4%	0.5%	2.3%	2.7%	42.2%	50
818	California	January-84	55.6%	1.7%	0.5%	3.0%	2.1%	37.1%	53
828	North Carolina	March-98	43.6%	3.0%	0.6%	2.4%	2.3%	48.1%	44
830	Texas	July-97	21.6%	1.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	75.1%	47
831	California	July-98	39.8%	7.3%	0.3%	1.6%	2.1%	49.0%	41
832	Texas	January-99	62.4%	0.8%	0.6%	4.3%	1.1%	30.6%	41
843	South Carolina	March-98	45.0%	3.0%	0.3%	2.8%	2.3%	46.5%	50
845	New York	June-00	45.8%	0.8%	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	49.4%	51
847	Illinois	January-96	58.0%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	36.8%	37
848	New Jersey	December-01	48.0%	0.5%	0.1%	2.7%	0.5%	48.2%	23
850	Florida	June-97	39.8%	4.0%	0.2%	3.6%	1.1%	51.3%	53
856	New Jersey	June-99	47.0%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.6%	49.2%	42

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2010

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
857	Massachusetts	May-01	47.4%	0.3%	0.2%	3.1%	1.0%	48.1%	30
858	California	June-99	54.7%	2.8%	0.6%	2.9%	2.3%	36.7%	43
859	Kentucky	April-00	43.9%	1.7%	0.7%	1.8%	1.6%	50.2%	41
860	Connecticut	August-95	49.9%	1.6%	0.5%	1.9%	1.1%	45.1%	34
862	New Jersey	December-01	54.8%	1.3%	1.0%	3.5%	0.9%	38.4%	34
863	Florida	September-99	41.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	2.1%	52.9%	37
864	South Carolina	December-95	48.1%	4.3%	0.8%	3.4%	1.7%	41.7%	41
865	Tennessee	November-99	53.1%	5.5%	1.1%	2.8%	2.3%	35.3%	35
870	Arkansas	April-97	25.7%	2.5%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	69.7%	44
872	Illinois	November-09	37.7%	21.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	39.8%	7
901	Tennessee	January-47	60.7%	4.3%	0.8%	4.4%	3.0%	26.9%	32
903	Texas	November-90	36.4%	4.2%	1.2%	2.3%	2.3%	53.6%	59
904	Florida	July-65	54.2%	5.4%	0.6%	3.9%	2.6%	33.3%	41
906	Michigan	March-61	18.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	79.8%	25
907	Alaska	January-57	26.3%	1.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.8%	69.4%	41
908	New Jersey	November-90	46.2%	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	49.8%	45
909	California	November-92	56.5%	2.2%	0.7%	3.2%	3.1%	34.4%	54
910	North Carolina	November-93	44.8%	2.6%	1.5%	3.3%	1.5%	46.3%	44
912	Georgia	January-54	38.6%	2.8%	0.4%	2.6%	3.1%	52.5%	53
913	Kansas	January-47	53.4%	1.8%	0.3%	2.6%	1.7%	40.2%	43
914	New York	January-47	52.2%	0.2%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	43.7%	41
915	Texas	January-47	57.5%	2.0%	0.2%	3.8%	6.0%	30.5%	28
916	California	January-47	57.4%	1.8%	0.4%	2.9%	2.3%	35.2%	51
917	New York	January-92	57.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%	39.8%	33
918	Oklahoma	January-53	38.8%	3.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.1%	54.9%	64
919	North Carolina	January-54	56.0%	4.4%	2.1%	2.9%	2.1%	32.6%	41
920	Wisconsin	July-97	35.1%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	60.1%	66
925	California	March-98	44.0%	3.4%	0.6%	2.1%	2.3%	47.5%	43
928	Arizona	June-01	40.6%	3.4%	2.2%	1.9%	0.9%	51.0%	54
931	Tennessee	September-97	39.2%	2.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%	55.1%	48
936	Texas	February-00	29.7%	1.8%	0.3%	1.9%	0.7%	65.7%	38
937	Ohio	September-96	42.0%	2.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	52.8%	45
938	Alabama	July-10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1
939	Puerto Rico	September-01	42.7%	1.2%	2.2%	2.7%	0.9%	50.3%	9
940	Texas	May-97	28.7%	2.1%	0.2%	1.7%	4.1%	63.2%	56
941	Florida	May-95	52.1%	0.2%	0.8%	5.1%	2.1%	39.8%	42
947	Michigan	September-02	89.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.2%	6
949	California	April-98	58.4%	2.2%	0.5%	2.8%	2.2%	33.9%	52
951	California	July-04	63.0%	2.1%	0.7%	3.6%	3.2%	27.4%	49
952	Minnesota	February-00	57.2%	0.2%	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%	39.1%	48
954	Florida	September-95	56.5%	6.1%	0.7%	4.4%	2.6%	29.7%	41
956	Texas	July-97	46.1%	3.1%	0.1%	3.4%	2.9%	44.4%	30
970	Colorado	April-95	42.7%	1.1%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	51.1%	64
971	Oregon	October-00	54.3%	1.9%	3.7%	3.2%	0.9%	35.9%	30
972	Texas	September-96	53.2%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	2.1%	40.1%	49
973	New Jersey	June-97	56.0%	0.3%	0.9%	2.7%	0.8%	39.3%	47
978	Massachusetts	September-97	48.0%	0.7%	1.6%	2.7%	0.6%	46.5%	41
979	Texas	February-00	27.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	67.3%	40
980	North Carolina	April-01	55.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	36.8%	24
985	Louisiana	February-01	37.0%	3.0%	0.7%	3.6%	2.3%	53.4%	35
989	Michigan	April-01	27.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	68.7%	52

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010. Area code information is from NeuStar, Inc.'s website.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2010
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,539	131	1,769	39	1,610	55	522	7
202	3,234	83	718	32	1,246	77	194	7
203	2,590	107	2,113	27	1,704	75	330	8
205	1,621	81	1,700	30	1,594	115	657	11
206	2,221	92	1,204	32	1,452	50	102	6
207	1,445	88	2,568	46	1,126	33	576	9
208	1,711	74	2,202	47	1,280	55	742	16
209	1,401	49	1,746	31	1,261	59	494	9
210	2,034	82	990	26	1,695	110	236	8
212	5,616	173	1,581	25	66	3	9	7
213	1,150	95	947	40	656	52	473	7
214	2,360	102	1,369	39	2,491	116	182	7
215	3,296	118	1,711	32	1,405	57	327	8
216	1,391	79	1,226	25	1,032	83	340	8
217	1,005	28	3,368	36	1,026	39	524	10
218	683	27	3,060	60	603	19	825	8
219	665	24	1,104	22	680	37	298	9
224	383	14	438	25	557	37	209	8
225	835	76	778	25	778	37	401	9
228	358	21	875	19	368	20	336	9
229	628	35	1,689	28	687	53	1,247	10
231	562	21	1,794	29	562	23	572	11
234	47	2	168	20	52	3	73	4
239	952	101	614	16	784	38	456	8
240	1,192	97	1,185	35	1,260	78	344	9
248	1,970	125	2,356	34	1,529	37	306	7
251	649	31	1,129	31	698	37	488	9
252	1,166	115	2,051	23	955	68	642	12
253	1,411	84	1,148	31	946	49	138	6
254	649	57	1,831	28	702	39	544	11
256	1,252	73	1,788	30	1,708	171	1,163	10
260	670	21	1,123	24	588	19	516	8
262	1,204	49	1,828	29	796	28	320	11
267	1,153	128	2,061	36	1,291	89	702	8
269	709	34	1,289	34	665	33	586	14
270	1,262	70	3,350	37	978	40	917	11
276	364	44	948	25	367	20	287	14
281	2,598	172	2,474	33	1,486	71	162	7
301	3,212	121	1,998	35	1,302	41	243	10
302	1,822	61	1,377	27	870	41	215	8
303	3,632	171	1,610	27	1,449	40	62	8
304	1,357	36	2,627	25	1,520	77	688	14
305	2,518	181	1,057	29	1,386	73	144	7
307	554	25	1,273	29	542	48	968	14
308	247	16	1,937	40	317	10	678	12
309	933	41	3,350	43	826	33	356	10
310	3,076	139	1,323	34	1,930	87	302	7
312	2,738	99	1,256	28	970	42	449	8
313	1,402	103	1,378	32	1,464	71	697	7
314	1,981	99	1,271	19	1,603	72	286	8
315	1,397	56	3,026	36	1,313	48	321	7
316	574	22	892	16	632	25	100	10
317	2,002	98	1,968	32	1,584	83	151	8
318	1,015	56	1,974	31	1,096	57	1,145	11
319	1,146	36	1,956	57	646	25	349	7
320	557	29	2,197	54	418	14	436	10
321	882	98	597	29	833	45	286	8
323	1,792	120	1,588	39	1,811	144	697	7
325	369	13	1,101	21	361	20	274	12
330	1,766	78	2,401	31	1,792	83	645	10

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2010
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
331	38	3	51	16	70	8	71	6
334	939	53	2,178	44	1,006	66	1,296	14
336	1,815	114	1,924	44	1,574	87	556	11
337	843	56	1,490	29	898	39	985	9
339	71	3	172	15	114	3	67	5
340	52	41	32	1	117	7	65	4
347	1,254	65	427	31	3,251	273	737	7
351	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	1
352	1,107	99	1,217	27	1,100	67	634	10
360	2,179	102	2,388	51	1,492	66	439	8
361	556	20	1,289	24	672	44	680	8
385	32	1	16	3	14	0	11	2
386	638	39	761	28	639	37	382	8
401	2,160	61	1,458	18	944	41	257	8
402	1,849	41	3,172	44	1,295	46	711	12
404	2,013	112	790	28	2,211	103	325	8
405	1,458	56	1,951	26	1,385	70	445	14
406	902	37	3,345	39	851	24	1,123	10
407	1,984	198	1,499	29	1,555	93	348	8
408	2,711	102	1,585	36	1,572	54	341	7
409	513	22	1,058	25	588	45	302	9
410	3,471	128	1,840	31	1,176	34	162	6
412	1,837	122	2,120	26	1,298	48	334	7
413	1,774	46	1,466	27	740	34	178	7
414	1,274	47	890	18	1,017	62	210	9
415	2,401	115	1,930	39	1,322	51	181	7
417	781	46	2,677	39	840	35	611	9
419	1,332	71	2,814	53	1,310	70	784	12
423	1,205	85	1,707	39	1,419	81	622	13
424	258	17	280	35	164	17	156	7
425	2,029	70	1,311	30	983	37	94	6
430	6	0	33	7	7	1	17	5
432	294	11	991	16	414	22	254	8
434	697	55	934	21	626	41	285	11
435	585	25	1,528	38	584	21	761	15
440	1,401	64	1,839	31	1,230	45	340	9
442	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0
443	1,640	142	2,066	33	1,859	103	750	8
469	700	25	853	39	742	45	165	7
470	8	0	3	2	0	0	9	1
475	1	0	9	1	0	0	18	2
478	586	36	829	28	605	43	628	13
479	667	21	1,252	26	727	30	437	8
480	2,157	109	789	23	1,387	78	112	8
484	1,465	82	2,718	40	978	47	328	10
501	1,203	39	1,481	24	986	46	538	8
502	1,138	69	1,473	24	1,191	68	405	8
503	2,798	126	2,097	47	1,827	78	153	7
504	1,123	133	951	21	1,017	63	422	7
505	1,450	69	925	22	1,260	81	339	12
507	715	27	3,688	73	627	19	603	11
508	3,084	130	2,156	31	1,382	42	262	7
509	1,675	82	1,792	40	1,241	60	646	11
510	1,923	104	1,677	30	1,459	64	507	7
512	2,402	85	1,490	35	1,641	91	262	8
513	2,026	82	1,448	24	1,582	90	335	8
515	1,513	34	1,580	44	742	25	305	9
516	1,830	88	1,253	30	1,571	49	491	7
517	952	39	1,953	47	809	32	496	12
518	1,535	90	2,027	38	1,214	43	281	6

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2010
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
520	1,477	58	998	28	1,137	81	358	9
530	1,310	55	2,516	43	999	38	417	8
534	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
540	1,516	59	1,535	40	1,406	78	755	11
541	1,489	73	2,885	45	1,310	52	778	10
551	31	0	12	12	175	8	40	6
559	1,187	62	1,984	29	1,303	79	231	7
561	1,651	160	782	28	1,221	56	291	7
562	1,379	83	1,357	38	1,304	72	472	7
563	594	30	1,387	49	413	16	227	7
567	92	3	799	25	180	10	195	10
570	1,428	94	2,435	38	1,386	47	674	13
571	514	17	317	30	832	47	179	7
573	824	47	2,755	33	930	35	650	10
574	639	19	1,005	29	592	25	510	9
575	533	23	1,606	31	555	38	483	14
580	525	23	3,553	33	660	34	1,281	13
585	1,259	35	1,531	29	1,046	40	172	7
586	791	51	963	29	850	24	514	7
601	1,132	76	3,054	31	1,223	58	1,177	12
602	2,397	145	865	20	1,542	93	430	8
603	2,148	140	2,675	35	1,173	35	653	10
605	758	39	3,405	69	712	18	877	10
606	746	36	2,252	28	709	42	1,154	13
607	725	25	1,731	26	655	21	220	6
608	1,093	36	1,853	57	1,019	32	774	14
609	1,876	65	1,767	32	1,504	55	553	8
610	2,999	96	2,197	41	1,327	29	225	9
612	1,278	38	786	33	1,395	49	160	7
614	2,138	110	1,658	29	1,529	73	216	7
615	1,984	155	1,720	32	1,753	85	195	9
616	1,012	38	1,122	29	877	32	307	12
617	3,418	158	1,962	30	1,453	42	283	6
618	849	35	3,047	38	1,117	43	515	13
619	1,660	83	1,151	38	1,744	98	440	7
620	550	31	3,141	48	452	19	935	12
623	855	55	280	21	596	37	79	8
626	1,481	80	1,293	39	1,368	65	335	7
630	2,375	124	1,859	25	1,542	48	1,134	7
631	1,986	124	2,291	29	1,268	50	234	7
636	890	46	1,473	21	433	15	195	8
641	878	22	2,518	55	365	17	656	10
646	2,037	98	362	33	2,337	144	422	7
650	1,930	86	2,186	32	884	30	199	7
651	1,629	53	872	38	837	28	87	7
657	37	0	47	18	4	1	33	5
660	278	28	2,727	36	317	12	493	12
661	1,175	50	1,410	39	1,103	64	257	8
662	814	55	2,762	38	845	40	1,377	10
670	18	0	125	1	39	1	50	2
671	93	11	337	4	143	4	119	4
678	2,001	295	2,022	38	1,982	116	523	10
681	1	1	55	7	2	0	18	1
682	175	5	295	26	270	19	47	7
684	0	0	0	0	27	0	11	1
701	639	15	3,362	54	631	13	1,100	10
702	2,194	218	1,210	27	1,881	113	256	8
703	3,900	156	1,598	34	1,536	38	119	6
704	2,433	141	1,858	34	1,811	103	406	9
706	1,701	80	2,053	55	1,587	88	1,318	17

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2010
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
707	1,693	70	2,322	35	1,129	41	346	8
708	1,545	96	1,901	24	1,199	57	873	8
712	449	27	2,832	90	421	23	741	15
713	3,039	110	1,696	30	1,449	61	25	7
714	2,355	150	1,514	39	2,098	93	480	7
715	956	28	2,656	71	895	30	1,771	16
716	1,406	85	1,541	27	1,273	51	304	7
717	2,026	61	2,023	34	1,644	60	307	7
718	3,785	195	2,264	28	912	47	110	7
719	1,306	93	1,493	37	932	47	337	12
720	1,330	63	566	22	1,533	88	137	8
724	1,313	115	3,329	43	1,249	41	397	9
727	1,489	90	940	26	1,089	46	290	8
731	389	40	1,302	26	503	39	468	8
732	2,770	129	2,229	31	1,446	49	317	7
734	1,357	63	2,321	41	1,257	31	260	8
740	1,095	47	2,509	34	1,125	55	826	13
747	2	0	17	4	0	0	0	0
754	58	1	16	9	108	5	63	4
757	2,309	104	1,102	19	1,770	77	547	7
760	1,975	103	1,997	47	1,704	101	494	12
762	13	0	72	9	13	1	160	6
763	1,105	41	802	42	531	17	86	8
765	937	44	2,678	44	899	39	873	11
769	14	1	117	12	71	6	193	7
770	2,782	207	1,690	28	1,309	39	143	11
772	586	41	396	25	438	21	254	8
773	1,873	159	1,609	24	2,163	183	1,043	8
774	301	26	857	26	525	25	559	7
775	810	28	1,423	33	628	29	339	12
779	11	1	57	15	48	6	29	6
781	2,662	158	2,820	29	783	24	382	6
785	701	32	3,211	45	591	21	786	11
786	682	77	422	28	1,421	92	287	7
787	1,535	13	1,952	7	2,846	181	595	6
801	3,358	133	1,457	23	1,821	77	146	7
802	1,765	48	2,553	24	487	13	283	9
803	1,615	69	1,653	44	1,423	92	694	12
804	1,859	123	1,162	22	1,341	58	356	7
805	1,852	72	1,969	44	1,368	57	537	9
806	596	22	2,766	33	737	43	798	12
808	1,538	86	1,249	8	1,280	63	203	6
810	637	38	1,491	30	786	29	421	8
812	1,155	87	2,538	41	1,159	45	890	11
813	2,066	112	1,037	28	1,360	72	419	8
814	1,314	37	2,555	31	1,116	32	458	14
815	1,564	46	3,195	49	1,354	51	436	11
816	1,401	82	2,064	32	1,269	55	211	10
817	2,185	112	2,668	40	1,715	64	140	7
818	2,380	134	1,489	38	1,815	90	442	7
828	1,056	67	1,591	33	1,025	50	565	9
830	466	16	1,514	33	422	30	416	9
831	735	30	1,264	29	609	25	168	7
832	932	37	1,182	31	2,426	196	368	7
843	1,594	94	2,136	39	1,420	92	793	10
845	1,467	105	2,106	41	1,018	41	376	8
847	3,182	122	2,026	27	1,351	32	517	7
848	25	0	49	16	124	8	100	7
850	1,269	155	2,293	36	1,302	76	852	12
856	1,521	68	1,854	31	775	44	223	8

Table 7
Assigned, Aging, and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code as of June 30, 2010
(in thousands except OCNs)

	Wireline (Incumbent LECs and CLECs)				Mobile Wireless			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
857	192	10	294	23	327	23	234	7
858	1,422	89	1,085	31	602	18	112	7
859	1,054	36	1,747	27	955	48	458	12
860	2,089	78	2,604	23	1,552	61	357	8
862	134	7	146	27	389	27	221	7
863	720	54	922	24	648	44	651	9
864	1,320	110	1,521	32	1,249	72	468	8
865	883	51	845	25	960	47	174	8
870	718	31	3,053	34	894	41	1,203	8
872	24	0	3	4	3	1	25	3
901	1,314	100	673	22	1,268	86	136	8
903	1,143	61	2,418	42	1,272	93	942	11
904	1,573	121	1,077	27	1,332	72	431	9
906	245	8	1,451	19	234	6	651	6
907	928	49	3,118	29	626	46	975	13
908	1,433	78	2,147	35	1,272	37	614	7
909	1,697	90	839	39	1,573	92	434	7
910	1,359	113	1,864	32	1,372	88	796	9
912	777	50	1,274	37	899	64	921	13
913	1,079	54	1,138	30	826	39	151	9
914	1,685	83	1,425	31	1,043	37	570	7
915	627	29	492	17	725	61	147	9
916	2,176	124	1,542	39	1,593	65	307	7
917	841	20	212	23	2,911	83	545	7
918	1,380	52	2,857	49	1,296	65	802	13
919	2,320	113	1,590	30	1,729	93	463	9
920	1,163	40	2,033	43	1,073	42	1,301	18
925	1,525	84	1,944	30	884	33	286	7
928	872	33	1,490	37	795	48	633	12
931	624	33	1,694	35	959	42	372	10
936	503	16	1,229	26	471	46	237	8
937	1,375	45	2,462	33	1,266	60	471	10
938	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0
939	7	0	129	3	302	19	235	6
940	471	33	1,688	41	484	22	387	12
941	975	69	645	28	709	32	444	9
947	2	0	10	5	586	0	37	1
949	1,770	98	1,097	38	957	32	149	7
951	1,266	74	705	37	1,364	76	335	7
952	1,305	48	970	39	388	11	60	7
954	2,146	177	1,073	30	1,598	80	279	7
956	842	36	837	19	1,212	115	691	8
970	1,298	71	1,951	45	1,001	45	732	14
971	169	9	204	23	243	15	69	7
972	3,198	141	2,481	39	814	27	102	7
973	3,021	151	2,248	37	1,392	61	336	7
978	2,411	162	2,875	31	1,103	36	308	7
979	476	16	1,115	26	429	27	405	9
980	157	1	98	16	194	11	133	8
985	581	89	1,107	25	648	32	561	8
989	769	24	2,530	36	819	33	1,013	14

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 2010

State	Incumbent LECs and CLECs			Mobile Wireless		
	Pooled Thousands-blocks	Total Thousands-blocks reported[1]	Percent of total blocks that are pooled	Pooled Thousands-blocks	Total Thousands-blocks reported[1]	Percent of total blocks that are pooled
Alabama	1,238	11,031	11.22	2,189	8,989	24.35
Alaska	1	1,002	0.10	43	611	7.04
Arizona	1,909	12,279	15.55	2,562	7,504	34.14
Arkansas	735	5,946	12.36	796	4,291	18.55
California	16,369	96,652	16.94	17,689	47,815	36.99
Colorado	2,013	12,989	15.50	1,785	6,332	28.19
Connecticut	1,552	10,213	15.20	1,534	4,293	35.73
Delaware	663	3,375	19.64	461	1,187	38.84
District of Columbia	555	4,205	13.20	730	1,562	46.73
Florida	7,577	41,284	18.35	8,214	25,668	32.00
Georgia	2,791	21,349	13.07	3,586	13,828	25.93
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	170	2,998	5.67	471	1,568	30.04
Idaho	446	3,368	13.24	511	2,000	25.55
Illinois	7,910	37,329	21.19	5,623	19,607	28.68
Indiana	2,231	15,798	14.12	2,063	8,684	23.76
Iowa	982	7,234	13.57	981	4,860	20.19
Kansas	954	7,865	12.13	1,146	4,189	27.36
Kentucky	1,072	11,549	9.28	1,382	6,460	21.39
Louisiana	1,405	10,733	13.09	2,131	7,365	28.93
Maine	682	3,194	21.35	561	1,906	29.43
Maryland	2,816	17,501	16.09	2,891	7,725	37.42
Massachusetts	5,033	28,426	17.71	3,208	9,451	33.94
Michigan	5,046	28,796	17.52	5,098	16,529	30.84
Minnesota	2,050	14,198	14.44	1,648	7,354	22.41
Mississippi	922	7,969	11.57	896	4,826	18.57
Missouri	2,416	17,587	13.74	2,191	8,379	26.15
Montana	338	2,072	16.31	178	1,378	12.92
Nebraska	467	4,084	11.43	507	2,844	17.83
Nevada	896	5,829	15.37	1,420	3,238	43.85
New Hampshire	857	5,088	16.84	553	2,072	26.69
New Jersey	5,263	26,997	19.49	4,200	12,541	33.49
New Mexico	461	3,449	13.37	923	2,529	36.50
New York	9,902	50,518	19.60	12,115	26,486	45.74
North Carolina	3,488	22,174	15.73	3,675	13,127	28.00
North Dakota	90	1,339	6.72	127	872	14.56
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	4,505	30,653	14.70	4,418	16,448	26.86
Oklahoma	1,099	8,681	12.66	1,487	5,799	25.64
Oregon	1,398	9,057	15.44	1,516	4,809	31.52
Pennsylvania	7,193	40,031	17.97	6,225	16,466	37.81
Puerto Rico	251	3,539	7.09	1,076	4,261	25.25
Rhode Island	405	3,786	10.70	416	1,308	31.80
South Carolina	1,602	9,289	17.25	1,757	6,432	27.32
South Dakota	127	1,488	8.53	179	1,284	13.94
Tennessee	2,410	14,214	16.96	3,041	9,291	32.73
Texas	8,234	57,889	14.22	12,973	32,502	39.91
Utah	1,521	6,333	24.02	975	3,227	30.21
Vermont	446	3,875	11.51	327	854	38.29
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	3,348	18,657	17.95	3,919	11,116	35.26
Washington	2,227	18,163	12.26	2,539	8,251	30.77
West Virginia	641	3,403	18.84	659	2,597	25.38
Wisconsin	1,704	12,473	13.66	1,495	8,716	17.15
Wyoming	181	1,162	15.58	87	844	10.31
Totals	128,592	799,113	16.09	137,177	432,275	31.73

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar, Inc.

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

NM - Not meaningful.

Table 9
Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling as of June 30, 2010

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers Assigned to End-users[1]	Total Numbers[1]	Percent Utilized	Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
Incumbent LEC	272	8,183,976	12,861,000	63.6%	51,090,000	16.0%	47.6%	38,229,000
Mobile Wireless	537	102,674,243	135,998,000	75.5%	211,800,000	48.5%	27.0%	75,802,000
CLEC	1,400	53,411,146	107,944,000	49.5%	477,380,000	11.2%	38.3%	369,436,000
Total	2,209	164,279,322	256,815,000	64.0%	740,290,000	22.2%	41.8%	483,475,000

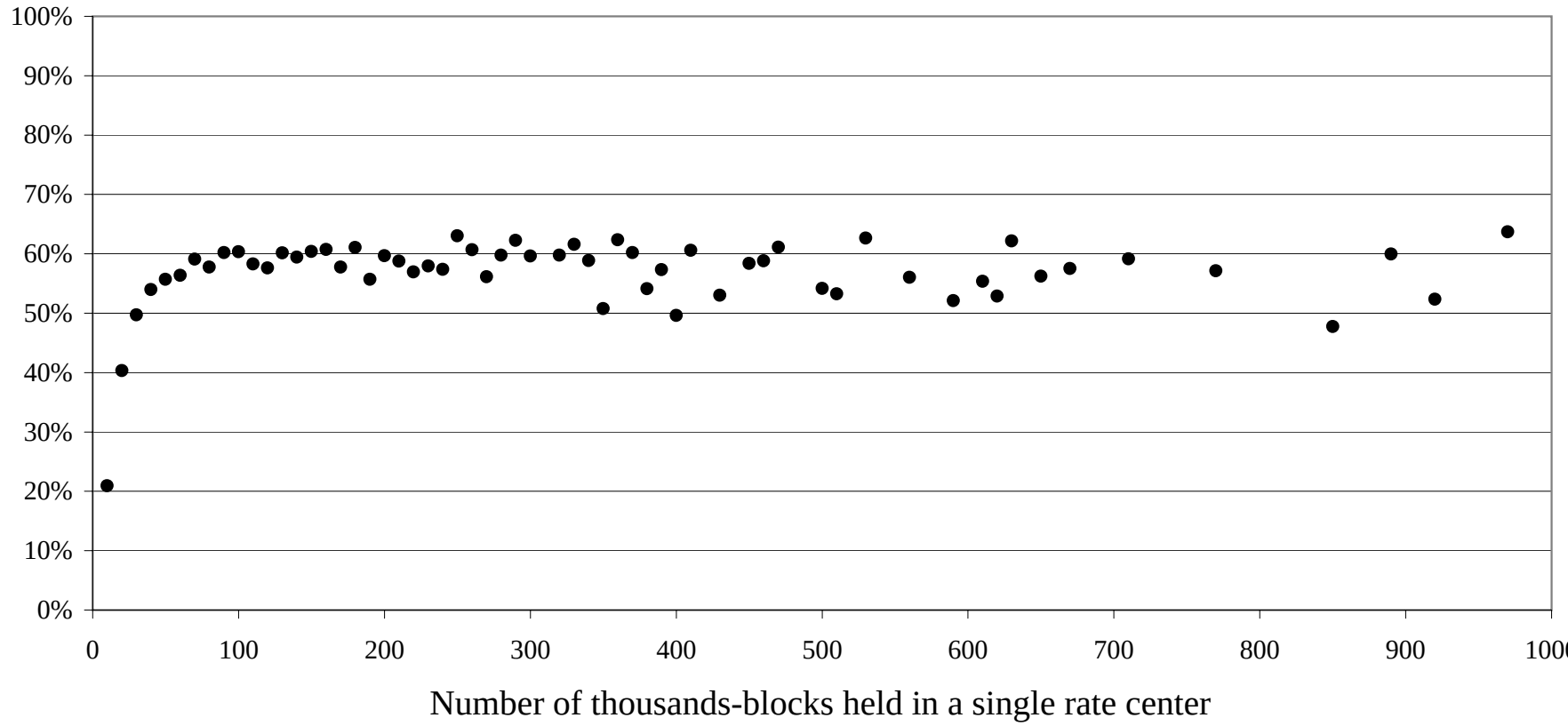
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in pooled blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010.
NeuStar also provided data on thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Non-geographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2010

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	4,688	1,237	983	627	5	369	7,910	791
	59.3%	15.6%	12.4%	7.9%	0.1%	4.7%	100.0%	
900	359	10	1	1	0	519	890	88
	40.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	58.3%	100.0%	

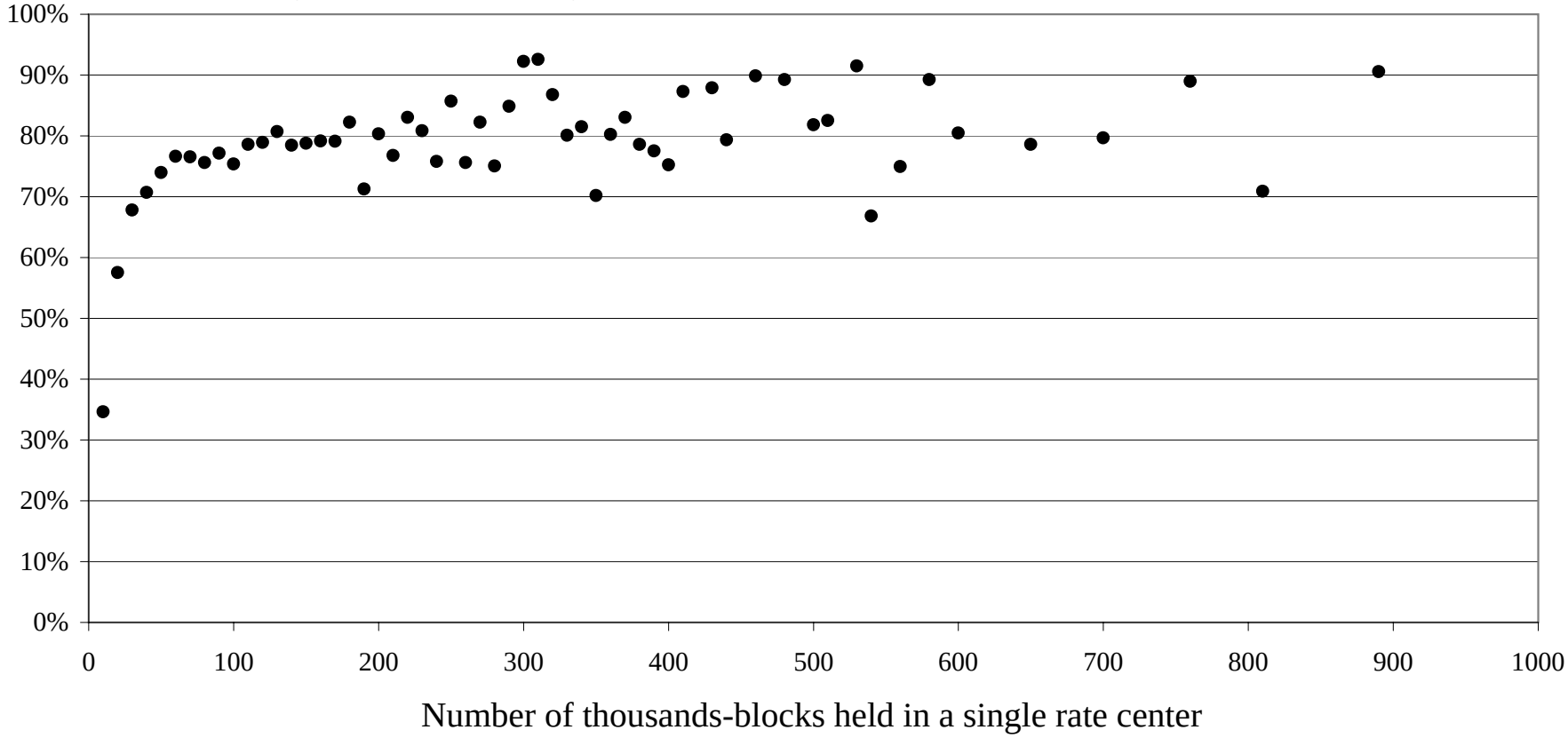
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010.

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



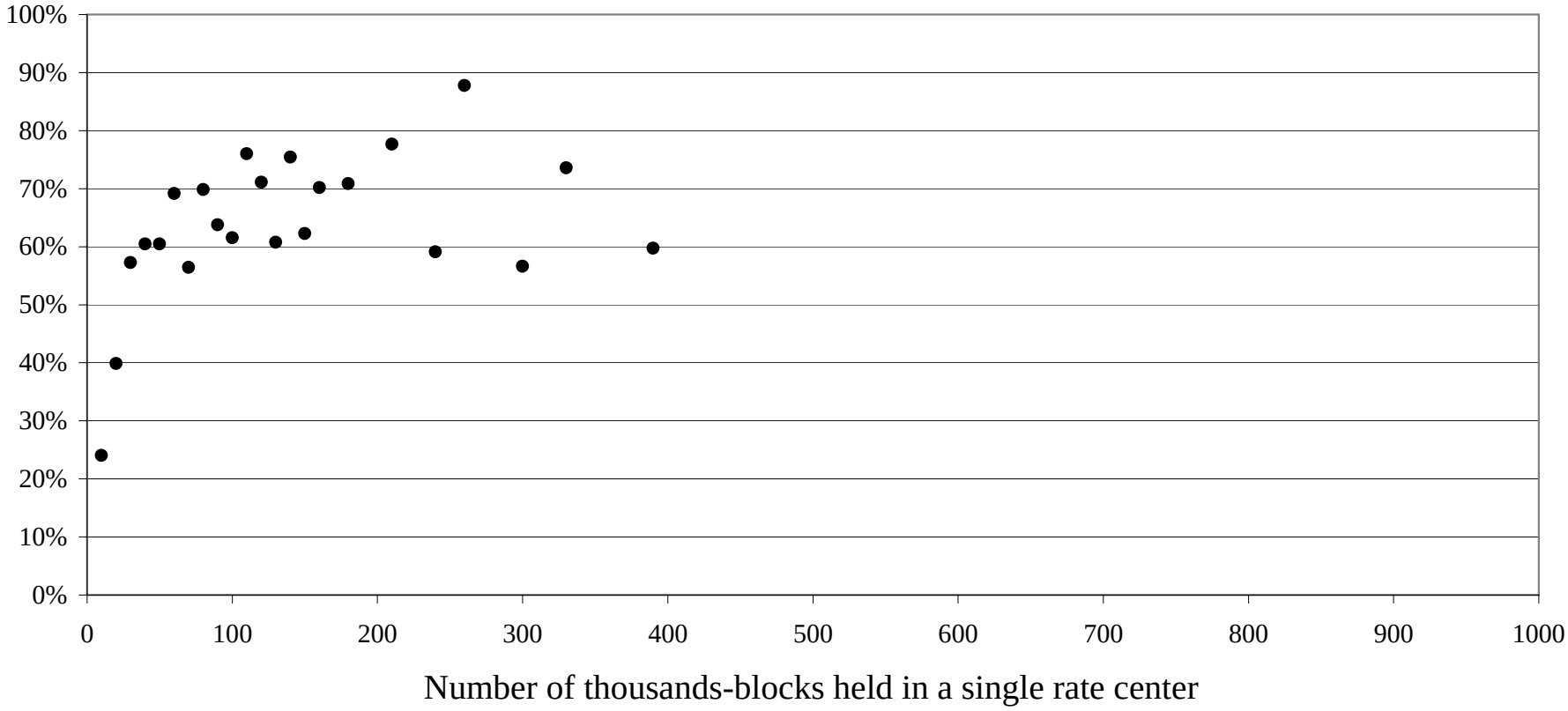
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



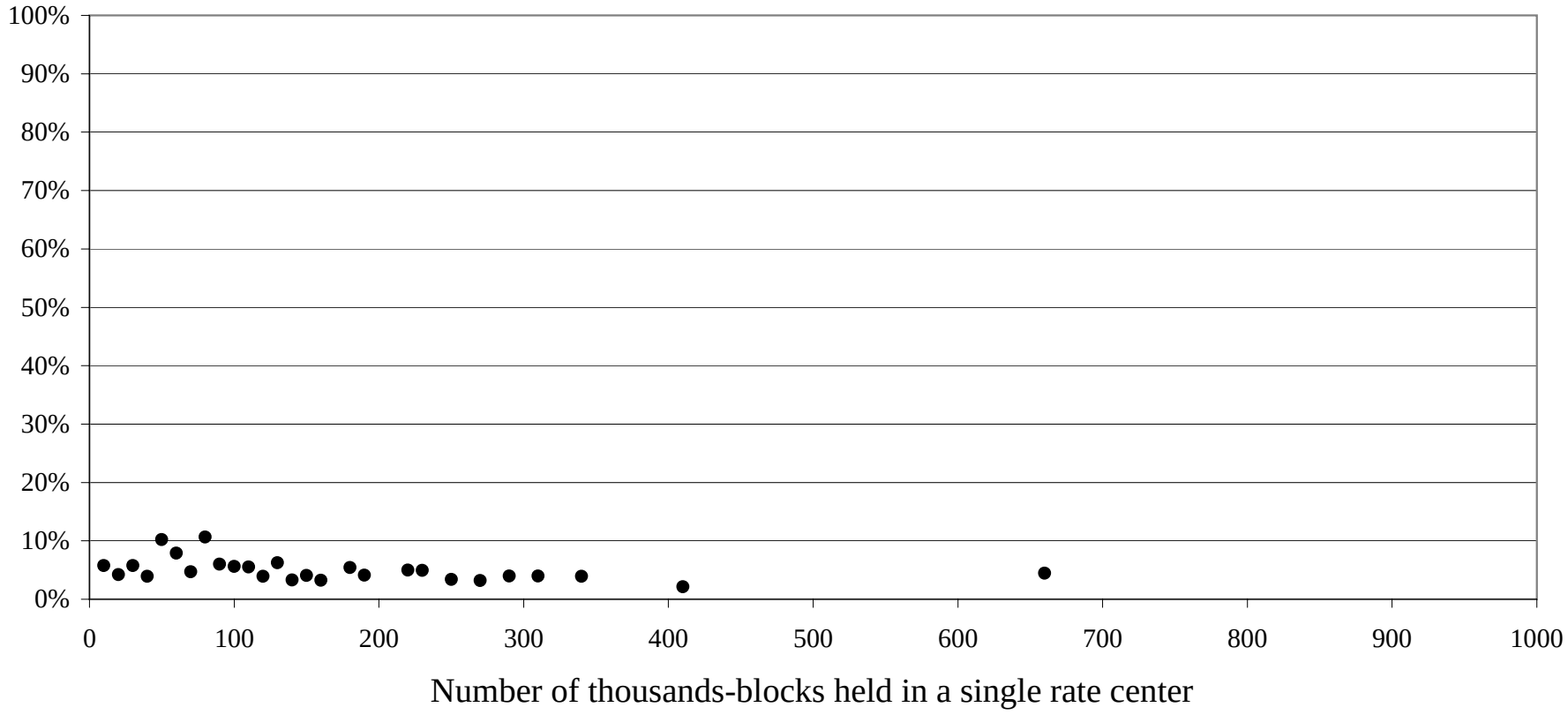
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



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

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



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

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

NPA-NXXs that appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	140,374
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		1,813
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	2,122
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	81
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			357
NANPA		✓		383
LERG			✓	264
Total NXXs in Database.	142,625	144,692	142,841	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX assignments database as of July 1, 2010; the LERG, as of July 1, 2010; NRUF June 30, 2010 database (NRUF forms filed as of October 13, 2010).

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

Table 12
Utilization over Time

Carrier Type	ILEC	Mobile Wireless	CLEC	Paging	Overall
December 2000	52.1%	46.2%	9.8%	26.3%	40.1%
June 2001	52.1%	45.3%	10.9%	24.8%	39.6%
December 2001	52.5%	47.2%	11.4%	20.2%	39.7%
June 2002	52.2%	47.5%	10.4%	17.6%	39.2%
December 2002	52.2%	47.8%	10.6%	17.0%	39.2%
June 2003	53.2%	49.0%	10.7%	14.3%	39.9%
December 2003	52.6%	50.6%	10.6%	13.0%	39.5%
June 2004	54.5%	53.9%	14.8%	10.9%	42.3%
December 2004	53.5%	54.6%	16.4%	10.3%	42.2%
June 2005	52.8%	56.9%	18.1%	9.9%	43.0%
December 2005	52.4%	59.1%	19.7%	8.6%	43.4%
June 2006	50.2%	60.4%	20.5%	8.1%	43.3%
December 2006	49.3%	63.3%	21.5%	8.0%	44.2%
June 2007	50.8%	64.8%	25.4%	7.5%	46.7%
December 2007	50.7%	65.0%	26.9%	7.1%	47.1%
June 2008	50.3%	65.3%	30.4%	6.6%	48.1%
December 2008	49.6%	65.6%	31.1%	6.7%	47.9%
June 2009	48.8%	66.1%	34.3%	6.1%	48.5%
December 2009	47.3%	66.7%	34.0%	5.9%	47.9%
June 2010	47.1%	66.8%	33.3%	5.3%	47.9%

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

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

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

Quarter	NPA-NXXs Assigned	NPA-NXXs Returned	Net Assignments
2003 Q4[1]	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706
2004 Q2	728	323	405
2004 Q3	748	160	588
2004 Q4	761	319	442
2005 Q1	1,113	249	864
2005 Q2	778	330	448
2005 Q3	716	246	470
2005 Q4	705	203	502
2006 Q1	1,165	194	971
2006 Q2	944	175	769
2006 Q3	883	137	746
2006 Q4	987	188	799
2007 Q1	1,117	170	947
2007 Q2	768	195	573
2007 Q3	747	173	574
2007 Q4	584	211	373
2008 Q1	720	166	554
2008 Q2	804	96	708
2008 Q3	699	149	550
2008 Q4	723	343	380
2009 Q1	675	189	486
2009 Q2	495	115	380
2009 Q3	402	82	320
2009 Q4	572	148	424
2010 Q1	879	80	799
2010 Q2	578	67	511
2010 Q3	676	77	599

[1] Data for prior periods can be found in the "Data as of June 30, 2009" edition of this report, which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/number.html.
Source: http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_actStatus.html.

Chart 5
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns, and Net Assignments

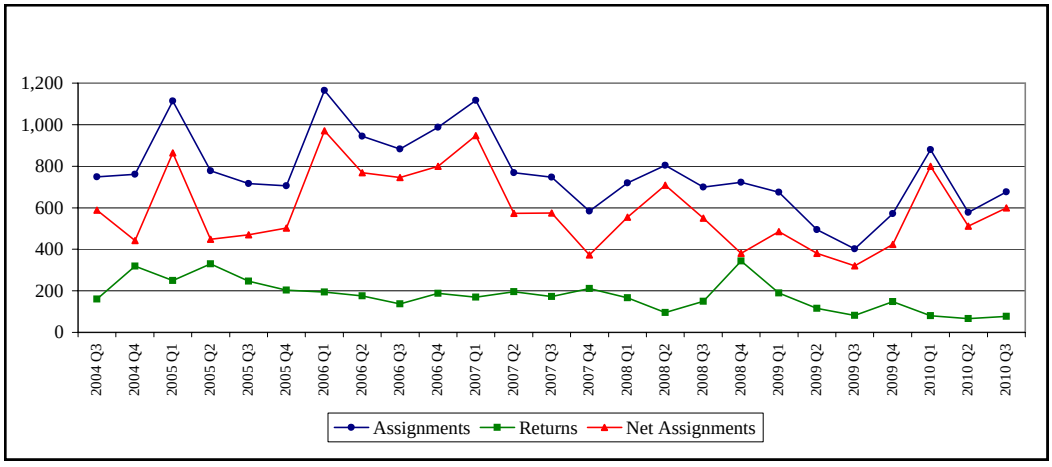


Table 14
Telephone Number Porting Activity Since Wireless Porting Started[1]
(in thousands)

Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireline	Total
2003	Fourth	1,199	14	817	2	2,032
2004	First	2,296	168	1,936	4	4,404
	Second	2,263	287	2,175	4	4,729
	Third	2,143	281	2,417	4	4,845
	Fourth	2,327	314	2,384	4	5,029
2005	First	2,891	208	2,358	5	5,462
	Second	2,915	149	2,812	4	5,880
	Third	3,323	135	2,750	6	6,213
	Fourth	3,093	88	2,723	6	5,911
2006	First	4,011	78	2,562	9	6,659
	Second	3,318	95	2,422	6	5,840
	Third	3,012	152	2,658	5	5,828
	Fourth	2,933	114	2,628	7	5,683
2007	First	2,801	117	3,225	6	6,149
	Second	2,925	160	3,290	8	6,382
	Third	3,963	363	3,283	11	7,619
	Fourth	5,340	257	3,489	7	9,093
2008	First	3,987	63	3,266	10	7,326
	Second	3,828	62	3,169	8	7,067
	Third	3,907	134	4,006	12	8,059
	Fourth	3,696	134	3,983	13	7,827
2009	First	3,601	118	4,010	14	7,743
	Second	3,844	113	3,802	14	7,773
	Third	3,973	215	4,134	15	8,337
	Fourth	3,812	181	3,961	16	7,969
2010	First	4,048	97	3,797	13	7,954
	Second	4,308	89	3,757	14	8,167
	Third	4,553	103	4,696	50	9,403
	Cumulative Total	94,309	4,289	86,509	275	185,382

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

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

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

Table 15
Telephone Numbers Remaining in the Porting Database at the End of Each Quarter[1]
(in thousands)

Year	Quarter	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Wireless to Wireless[2]	Total
2003	Fourth[3]	25,869	16	795	2	26,682
2004	First	28,462	173	2,686	3	31,324
	Second	28,371	406	4,635	4	33,417
	Third	29,396	667	6,874	9	36,945
	Fourth	30,607	832	9,041	11	41,491
2005	First	32,399	1,001	10,860	16	44,276
	Second	34,169	1,092	12,956	19	48,236
	Third	36,013	1,201	14,804	23	52,041
	Fourth	37,608	1,246	16,101	29	54,983
2006	First	40,194	1,272	17,577	34	59,077
	Second	42,130	1,333	19,032	42	62,538
	Third	43,743	1,407	20,509	46	65,705
	Fourth	45,149	1,480	21,920	50	68,600
2007	First	46,761	1,541	23,518	50	71,870
	Second	48,396	1,659	25,399	54	75,508
	Third[4]	50,222	2,057	27,068	116	79,463
	Fourth	53,168	2,031	29,065	120	84,384
2008	First	55,095	2,075	30,605	127	87,902
	Second	56,114	2,067	32,024	153	90,359
	Third	57,217	2,175	34,089	156	93,637
	Fourth	58,924	2,255	35,851	171	97,202
2009	First	60,609	2,353	37,663	177	100,801
	Second	62,508	2,433	39,221	182	104,344
	Third	64,333	2,539	40,522	181	107,576
	Fourth	66,136	2,654	41,776	184	110,750
2010	First	67,517	2,701	43,425	186	113,829
	Second	69,627	2,651	44,591	200	117,069
	Third	71,923	2,673	46,371	201	121,168

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

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

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

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

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

Table 16
Numbers in the Porting Database by Quarter in Which They Were Most Recently Ported[1]
as of September 30, 2010[2]
(in thousands)

Ported During		Wireline to	Wireline to	Wireless to	Wireless to
Year	Quarter	Wireline	Wireless	Wireless	Wireline
2003	Fourth[3]	817	6	264	2
2004	First	1,179	69	588	2
	Second	1,136	71	669	7
	Third	1,179	123	810	8
	Fourth	1,107	89	816	3
2005	First	1,327	67	810	4
	Second	1,397	60	881	3
	Third	1,622	69	1,018	3
	Fourth	1,426	52	1,036	4
2006	First	2,130	41	1,018	4
	Second	1,686	52	1,059	6
	Third	1,475	95	1,230	4
	Fourth	1,461	78	1,268	5
2007	First	1,581	70	1,246	5
	Second	1,784	106	1,289	4
	Third	2,205	186	1,590	16
	Fourth	3,210	169	1,753	9
2008	First	2,480	56	1,753	9
	Second	2,549	59	1,742	10
	Third	2,631	103	2,467	7
	Fourth	2,632	101	2,517	5
2009	First	2,682	112	2,409	7
	Second	2,929	110	2,435	6
	Third	3,165	198	2,850	7
	Fourth	3,181	184	2,956	7
2010	First	3,475	110	2,981	9
	Second	3,853	106	2,982	9
	Third	4,258	129	3,934	11

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

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

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

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

Table 17
Ports Between Carrier Types as of September 30, 2010
(in thousands)

State	Wireline to Wireline	Wireline to Wireless	Wireless to Wireless	Wireless to Wireline	Total
Alabama	649	58	548	1	1,256
Alaska	161	4	323	1	488
Arizona	1,635	32	930	4	2,600
Arkansas	252	120	169	**	542
California	10,512	157	5,643	34	16,346
Colorado	1,322	43	899	4	2,268
Connecticut	1,032	22	529	3	1,585
Delaware	381	3	110	1	494
District of Columbia	504	5	209	2	721
Florida	4,186	127	3,219	13	7,545
Georgia	1,982	107	1,377	12	3,477
Guam	6	0	21	0	27
Hawaii	226	5	235	1	467
Idaho	158	17	193	**	369
Illinois	3,320	90	2,167	10	5,587
Indiana	951	66	796	4	1,818
Iowa	354	15	333	**	703
Kansas	588	235	354	2	1,179
Kentucky	497	62	492	2	1,054
Louisiana	621	17	525	2	1,166
Maine	371	22	137	1	531
Maryland	1,379	20	987	4	2,390
Massachusetts	2,970	49	1,150	4	4,172
Michigan	2,525	79	1,977	7	4,589
Minnesota	1,604	43	1,043	5	2,695
Mississippi	230	27	254	**	511
Missouri	914	78	784	2	1,778
Montana	108	8	76	**	193
Nebraska	312	35	195	**	543
Nevada	739	11	363	2	1,114
New Hampshire	472	13	185	1	670
New Jersey	2,363	32	1,334	7	3,737
New Mexico	196	15	204	1	415
New York	6,200	104	3,426	14	9,744
North Carolina	1,595	91	1,117	4	2,806
North Dakota	84	6	60	**	150
Northern Mariana Isl.	0	*	*	*	2
Ohio	2,158	89	1,695	9	3,952
Oklahoma	561	38	525	1	1,125
Oregon	844	39	567	2	1,453
Pennsylvania	3,206	48	1,940	6	5,201
Puerto Rico	56	77	560	**	693
Rhode Island	301	6	173	1	480
South Carolina	692	42	474	1	1,210
South Dakota	122	6	65	**	194
Tennessee	1,184	39	786	3	2,012
Texas	4,842	299	3,330	13	8,484
Utah	891	24	446	1	1,363
Vermont	138	4	55	**	197
Virgin Islands	0	*	3	*	3
Virginia	1,778	39	1,155	6	2,979
Washington	2,358	49	1,079	6	3,493
West Virginia	250	5	262	**	519
Wisconsin	1,100	43	857	3	2,004
Wyoming	39	5	32	**	77
Unduplicated total	71,923	2,673	46,371	201	121,168

* Indicates that the number has been withheld to protect carrier confidentiality.
** Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

[1] Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers used in wireline and wireless service.
Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 18
Number of Carriers Porting or Receiving Ports as of September 30, 2010

State	Wireline to Wireline Ports		Wireline to Wireless Ports		Wireless to Wireless Ports		Wireless to Wireline Ports	
	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving	Carriers Porting	Carriers Receiving
Alabama	37	41	33	12	15	13	10	23
Alaska	8	10	8	8	6	7	6	7
Arizona	33	31	28	11	11	14	8	21
Arkansas	22	22	16	7	8	9	8	18
California	54	61	54	15	15	16	11	49
Colorado	37	38	38	14	15	16	10	29
Connecticut	21	30	17	9	7	8	6	18
Delaware	27	30	15	8	7	9	7	18
District of Columbia	27	29	15	7	6	8	6	19
Florida	66	79	51	11	10	12	9	49
Georgia	59	74	54	14	15	13	12	42
Guam	4	4	0	0	5	5	0	0
Hawaii	8	9	8	7	6	7	6	8
Idaho	25	30	22	12	15	13	11	16
Illinois	61	64	50	15	14	15	11	38
Indiana	50	57	45	15	12	15	9	32
Iowa	92	69	63	12	15	13	13	19
Kansas	36	41	41	16	18	18	11	25
Kentucky	42	53	29	17	15	17	11	25
Louisiana	37	36	24	11	9	11	8	21
Maine	25	31	23	7	6	7	6	19
Maryland	41	42	29	10	8	11	7	27
Massachusetts	36	38	30	9	7	8	7	28
Michigan	57	62	55	16	13	15	11	43
Minnesota	72	78	65	11	9	12	8	38
Mississippi	35	34	22	11	10	12	8	15
Missouri	38	42	28	13	12	12	9	26
Montana	17	19	17	6	8	6	4	9
Nebraska	28	27	36	10	15	13	10	13
Nevada	30	31	20	11	10	11	9	23
New Hampshire	21	24	19	8	7	8	6	19
New Jersey	44	39	32	9	7	9	7	29
New Mexico	24	25	17	11	13	13	10	9
New York	67	72	62	11	8	11	8	51
North Carolina	44	51	35	13	13	13	11	31
North Dakota	19	19	25	8	7	9	4	9
Northern Mariana Isl.	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	1
Ohio	55	63	55	16	14	15	13	42
Oklahoma	28	31	27	13	19	17	11	21
Oregon	45	48	40	12	9	12	7	31
Pennsylvania	52	60	43	13	16	17	8	42
Puerto Rico	5	5	5	7	6	8	6	4
Rhode Island	16	19	10	7	6	7	5	14
South Carolina	39	51	35	8	12	10	9	32
South Dakota	21	21	20	5	6	9	5	8
Tennessee	51	52	47	12	12	14	11	37
Texas	78	84	74	29	25	30	16	52
Utah	23	23	26	10	12	14	8	18
Vermont	15	17	10	6	6	6	4	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	2	4	5	2	1
Virginia	44	50	34	11	11	11	10	28
Washington	41	50	33	11	10	11	9	37
West Virginia	19	24	11	9	9	11	8	11
Wisconsin	46	48	55	15	13	15	13	25
Wyoming	12	15	11	8	13	12	7	7
Unduplicated total	913	917	809	115	143	131	86	456

[1] Starting with the July 2007 report, the method of determining whether a port came from a wireline or wireless carrier changed. For numbers ported multiple times, the original carrier is now used to determine the porting carrier's type. Previously, the porting carrier's type was based on the most recent port. This is done to better estimate the number of phone numbers employed in wireline and wireless service.
Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.). Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

Table 19
Percentage of Numbers Ported as of June 30, 2010

State	Wireline Ports (thousands)	Wireline Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireline Percent Ported (%)	Wireless Ports (thousands)	Wireless Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Wireless Percent Ported (%)	Total Ports (thousands)	Total Assigned Numbers (thousands)	Total Percent Ported (%)
Alabama	695	4,461	15.6	507	5,006	10.1	1,202	9,467	12.7
Alaska	175	928	18.9	310	626	49.5	485	1,553	31.2
American Samoa	0	0	NA	0	27	0.0	0	27	0.0
Arizona	1,623	7,757	20.9	914	5,456	16.7	2,537	13,213	19.2
Arkansas	365	2,588	14.1	168	2,607	6.4	533	5,194	10.3
California	10,364	45,719	22.7	5,499	34,578	15.9	15,863	80,297	19.8
Colorado	1,332	7,567	17.6	886	4,915	18.0	2,219	12,481	17.8
Connecticut	1,023	4,680	21.9	510	3,256	15.7	1,533	7,936	19.3
Delaware	372	1,822	20.4	106	870	12.2	479	2,692	17.8
District of Columbia	496	3,234	15.3	202	1,246	16.2	698	4,481	15.6
Florida	4,081	21,295	19.2	3,129	17,523	17.9	7,210	38,818	18.6
Georgia	1,997	10,508	19.0	1,334	9,292	14.4	3,330	19,800	16.8
Guam	5	93	5.7	20	143	13.9	25	237	10.6
Hawaii	221	1,538	14.3	228	1,280	17.8	448	2,819	15.9
Idaho	163	1,711	9.5	189	1,280	14.8	352	2,991	11.8
Illinois	3,305	16,519	20.0	2,093	12,225	17.1	5,398	28,745	18.8
Indiana	986	6,069	16.3	800	5,502	14.5	1,786	11,571	15.4
Iowa	340	4,580	7.4	321	2,587	12.4	661	7,167	9.2
Kansas	796	2,903	27.4	353	2,502	14.1	1,149	5,405	21.3
Kentucky	543	4,199	12.9	474	3,833	12.4	1,018	8,032	12.7
Louisiana	634	4,397	14.4	503	4,437	11.3	1,138	8,834	12.9
Maine	380	1,445	26.3	135	1,126	12.0	515	2,570	20.0
Maryland	1,309	9,515	13.8	950	5,598	17.0	2,259	15,113	14.9
Massachusetts	2,924	13,914	21.0	1,120	6,431	17.4	4,044	20,344	19.9
Michigan	2,531	10,407	24.3	1,913	10,439	18.3	4,444	20,846	21.3
Minnesota	1,608	7,272	22.1	1,017	4,799	21.2	2,625	12,070	21.7
Mississippi	247	2,318	10.6	242	2,507	9.7	489	4,825	10.1
Missouri	968	6,154	15.7	751	5,391	13.9	1,719	11,544	14.9
Montana	113	902	12.6	75	851	8.8	188	1,754	10.7
Nebraska	332	2,096	15.9	199	1,612	12.3	531	3,709	14.3
Nevada	738	3,004	24.6	353	2,509	14.1	1,091	5,513	19.8
New Hampshire	476	2,148	22.2	180	1,173	15.3	656	3,321	19.8
New Jersey	2,286	13,349	17.1	1,291	8,687	14.9	3,576	22,037	16.2
New Mexico	205	1,983	10.4	199	1,815	11.0	405	3,798	10.7
New York	6,100	26,823	22.7	3,306	19,878	16.6	9,406	46,701	20.1
North Carolina	1,632	10,307	15.8	1,075	8,659	12.4	2,707	18,966	14.3
North Dakota	89	639	13.9	58	631	9.2	146	1,270	11.5
Northern Mariana Isl.	*	18	0.0	1	39	3.2	1	56	2.2
Ohio	2,194	12,663	17.3	1,641	11,098	14.8	3,835	23,761	16.1
Oklahoma	588	3,363	17.5	499	3,341	14.9	1,087	6,704	16.2
Oregon	850	4,456	19.1	555	3,380	16.4	1,405	7,836	17.9
Pennsylvania	3,162	16,830	18.8	1,881	11,694	16.1	5,044	28,525	17.7
Puerto Rico	118	1,543	7.7	497	3,148	15.8	615	4,691	13.1
Rhode Island	302	2,160	14.0	167	944	17.7	469	3,104	15.1
South Carolina	719	4,529	15.9	454	4,093	11.1	1,173	8,622	13.6
South Dakota	126	758	16.7	64	712	8.9	190	1,470	12.9
Tennessee	1,196	6,399	18.7	760	6,862	11.1	1,956	13,262	14.7
Texas	4,924	27,134	18.1	3,222	23,225	13.9	8,146	50,359	16.2
Utah	897	3,974	22.6	436	2,420	18.0	1,332	6,394	20.8
Vermont	140	1,765	7.9	54	487	11.0	194	2,252	8.6
Virgin Islands	*	52	0.0	1	117	1.3	1	169	0.9
Virginia	1,738	11,159	15.6	1,122	7,877	14.2	2,860	19,036	15.0
Washington	2,320	9,515	24.4	1,058	6,113	17.3	3,378	15,628	21.6
West Virginia	244	1,358	18.0	255	1,522	16.8	499	2,880	17.3
Wisconsin	1,113	5,691	19.6	831	4,799	17.3	1,944	10,490	18.5
Wyoming	43	554	7.7	31	542	5.8	74	1,096	6.7
Total	72,130	378,766	19.0	44,939	293,710	15.3	117,069	672,476	17.4

NA Not applicable. Number portability is not available in American Samoa or Northern Mariana Islands

* Indicates a number between 1 and 499.

[1]Because the latest available NRUF data are as of June 30, 2010, porting data of the same vintage are used. Unlike in Tables 17 and 18, in this table the carrier type is that of the carrier porting the number. This is done to provide a measure of the likelihood that a number currently employed in either service will be ported.

Source: Raw data from Local Number Portability Administrator (NeuStar, Inc.) and Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 13, 2010. Rollups performed by the Industry Analysis and Technology Division staff, Wireline Competition Bureau.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
1993	December	3,155,955	731,438	3,887,393	3,822,607
1994	December	4,948,605	763,235	5,711,840	1,998,160
1995	December	6,700,576	286,487	6,987,063	722,937
1996	December	9,527,982	945,671	10,473,653	5,216,347
1997	December	12,980,714	996,449	13,977,163	1,712,837
1998	December	16,200,883	965,466	17,166,349	6,503,651
1999	December	19,677,001	1,101,964	20,778,965	2,891,035
2000	December	23,022,015	1,178,096	24,200,111	7,449,889
2001	December	23,453,029	1,027,973	24,481,002	7,168,998
2002	December	22,496,215	1,051,232	23,547,447	8,102,553
2003	December	21,108,662	941,520	22,050,182	9,599,818
2004	December	22,159,440	1,145,661	23,305,101	8,344,899
2005	December	22,474,643	957,835	23,432,478	8,217,522
2006	December	22,709,753	756,808	23,466,561	8,183,439
2007	December	23,902,113[3]	585,864	24,487,982	7,322,018
2008	December	24,556,244	773,164	25,329,408	6,480,592
2009	December	26,035,821	488,248	26,524,069	5,285,931
2010	September	28,619,416	492,435	29,111,851	2,698,205

[1] Toll-free (800) service was initially offered by AT&T in 1967. On May 1, 1993, procedures for routing toll- free calls were changed and 800 numbers were made "portable" so customers who switched service providers could retain their numbers. Due to the growth in demand for toll-free numbers, a new toll-free calling code, 888, was added in March 1996, which made it possible to assign about 8 million new toll-free numbers. A third toll-free calling code, 877, was added in April 1998; and a fourth toll-free code, 866, was added in July 2000.

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

[3] On February 15, 2008, SMS800 freed up all unused numbers contained in certain blocks of numbers that were reserved for the provision of certain mobile radio telecommunications (pager) services within a specified geographic area. These numbers were in NPA 800 and had NXXs in the range of NX2 where 'N' = 2 through 9 and 'X' = 0 or 1 and the numbers ended in a state code. See, http://www.sms800.com/PublicContent.aspx?Text=2008&URL=Shared+Documents%2fPublic%2fNews%2f2008&Site=Public, visited Jul 1, 2011.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	7,572,091	137,705	7,709,796	204
	December	7,566,810	132,887	7,699,697	10,303
2001	March	7,434,621	264,967	7,699,588	10,412
	June	7,357,279	242,106	7,599,385	110,615
	September	7,383,111	164,881	7,547,992	162,008
	December	7,370,055	184,689	7,554,744	155,256
2002	March	7,181,636	400,955	7,582,591	127,409
	June	7,234,847	282,005	7,516,852	193,148
	September	7,200,821	177,723	7,378,544	331,456
	December	7,210,159	203,268	7,413,427	296,573
2003	March	7,182,120	224,536	7,406,656	303,344
	June	7,171,068	234,576	7,405,644	304,356
	September	7,031,806	222,846	7,254,652	455,348
	December	7,089,752	260,807	7,350,559	359,441
2004	March	7,187,381	234,719	7,422,100	287,900
	June	7,181,216	187,107	7,368,323	341,677
	September	7,262,915	197,252	7,460,167	249,833
	December	7,332,085	208,368	7,540,453	169,547
2005	March	7,267,936	234,679	7,502,615	207,385
	June	7,163,402	425,206	7,588,608	121,392
	September	7,160,678	495,326	7,656,004	53,996
	December	7,317,165	277,052	7,594,217	115,783
2006	March	7,416,046	197,083	7,613,129	96,871
	June	7,330,416	317,525	7,647,941	62,059
	September	7,419,137	279,471	7,698,608	11,392
	December	7,445,535	207,672	7,653,207	56,793
2007	March	7,559,307	140,686	7,699,993	10,007
	June	7,546,532	153,063	7,699,595	10,405
	September	7,597,883	102,117	7,700,000	10,000
	December	7,736,774	123,226	7,860,000	10,000
2008	March	7,731,284[3]	128,716	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	June	7,686,736	173,264	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	September	7,755,279	104,721	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	December	7,731,430	128,570	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2009	March	7,752,946	107,054	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	June	7,775,315	84,685	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	September	7,780,198	79,802	7,860,000	10,000[3]
	December	7,793,883	66,117	7,860,000	10,000[3]
2010	March	7,771,824	98,232	7,870,056	10,000[3]
	June	7,797,369	72,687	7,870,056	10,000[3]
	September	7,803,429	66,644	7,870,073	10,000[3]

Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.4 of the Februrary 2007 edition of *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/trends.html.

[1 - 3] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	7,806,252	173,588	7,979,840	160
	December	7,789,188	177,328	7,966,516	13,484
2001	March	7,616,189	355,451	7,971,640	8,360
	June	7,548,761	270,198	7,818,959	161,041
	September	7,508,100	203,518	7,711,618	268,382
	December	7,452,071	190,727	7,642,798	337,202
2002	March	6,964,624	577,910	7,542,534	437,466
	June	6,629,862	354,771	6,984,633	995,367
	September	6,682,043	92,050	6,774,093	1,205,907
	December	6,610,191	154,015	6,764,206	1,215,794
2003	March	6,408,723	324,558	6,733,281	1,246,719
	June	6,228,846	251,701	6,480,547	1,499,453
	September	5,818,266	216,862	6,035,128	1,944,872
	December	5,711,949	250,662	5,962,611	2,017,389
2004	March	5,680,105	133,824	5,813,929	2,166,071
	June	5,640,743	128,141	5,768,884	2,211,116
	September	5,716,957	210,068	5,927,025	2,052,975
	December	5,563,469	384,320	5,947,789	2,032,211
2005	March	5,465,594	159,097	5,624,691	2,355,309
	June	5,306,927	296,729	5,603,656	2,376,344
	September	5,314,969	221,122	5,536,091	2,443,909
	December	5,265,331	196,817	5,462,148	2,517,852
2006	March	5,049,966	321,175	5,371,141	2,608,859
	June	4,930,939	387,726	5,318,665	2,661,335
	September	4,923,018	282,840	5,205,858	2,774,142
	December	4,894,774	154,764	5,049,538	2,930,462
2007	March	4,865,839	172,035	5,037,874	2,942,126
	June	4,892,896	211,491	5,104,387	2,875,613
	September	5,014,039	143,278	5,157,317	2,822,683
	December	5,075,256	134,928	5,210,184	2,769,816
2008	March	5,131,254	300,830	5,432,084	2,547,916
	June	5,153,074	328,514	5,481,588	2,498,412
	September	5,212,933	131,617	5,344,550	2,635,450
	December	5,204,756	195,377	5,400,133	2,579,867
2009	March	5,221,440	186,536	5,407,976	2,572,024
	June	5,306,134	123,891	5,430,025	2,549,975
	September	5,468,278	120,409	5,588,687	2,391,313
	December	5,690,770	117,469	5,808,239	2,171,761
2010	March	5,984,221	177,361	6,161,582	1,818,418
	June	6,441,045	129,510	6,570,555	1,409,445
	September	6,588,038	80,657	6,668,695	1,311,305

Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.5 of the Februrary 2007 edition of *Trends in Telephone Service,* which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/trends.html.

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	6,539,180	496,015	7,035,195	944,805
	December	6,391,285	719,333	7,110,618	869,382
2001	March	6,289,079	469,980	6,759,059	1,220,941
	June	6,094,898	715,097	6,809,995	1,170,005
	September	6,163,297	489,084	6,652,381	1,327,619
	December	6,214,863	345,468	6,560,331	1,419,669
2002	March	6,174,529	340,472	6,515,001	1,464,999
	June	6,016,107	267,320	6,283,427	1,696,573
	September	5,656,158	275,722	5,931,880	2,048,120
	December	5,448,276	421,984	5,870,260	2,109,740
2003	March	5,132,413	579,240	5,711,653	2,268,347
	June	4,791,792	376,236	5,168,028	2,811,972
	September	4,617,147	170,787	4,787,934	3,192,066
	December	4,536,366	191,410	4,727,776	3,252,224
2004	March	4,528,716	163,856	4,692,572	3,287,428
	June	4,550,870	146,826	4,697,696	3,282,304
	September	4,537,840	214,197	4,752,037	3,227,963
	December	4,551,486	254,082	4,805,568	3,174,432
2005	March	4,590,227	139,089	4,729,316	3,250,684
	June	4,498,452	232,477	4,730,929	3,249,071
	September	4,476,657	193,315	4,669,972	3,310,028
	December	4,424,365	212,543	4,636,908	3,343,092
2006	March	4,387,383	178,974	4,566,357	3,413,643
	June	4,227,659	203,501	4,431,160	3,548,840
	September	4,216,739	221,090	4,437,829	3,542,171
	December	4,158,082	191,476	4,349,558	3,630,442
2007	March	4,160,134	126,236	4,286,370	3,693,630
	June	4,176,830	168,005	4,344,835	3,635,165
	September	4,186,296	140,506	4,326,802	3,653,198
	December	4,236,995	151,687	4,388,682	3,591,318
2008	March	4,243,519	150,600	4,394,119	3,585,881
	June	4,312,293	204,414	4,516,707	3,463,293
	September	4,105,708	266,286	4,371,994	3,608,006
	December	4,126,424	187,099	4,313,523	3,666,477
2009	March	4,159,486	144,758	4,304,244	3,675,756
	June	4,390,811	169,577	4,560,388	3,419,612
	September	4,583,580	138,286	4,721,866	3,258,134
	December	4,942,751	131,204	5,073,955	2,906,045
2010	March	5,398,377	159,913	5,558,290	2,421,710
	June	5,930,660	205,829	6,136,489	1,843,511
	September	6,458,985	151,866	6,610,851	1,369,132

Data from prior periods can be found in Table 18.6 of the Februrary 2007 edition of *Trends in Telephone Service*, which can be found at: http://www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/trends.html.

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

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

Year	Month	Working Toll-Free Numbers	Miscellaneous Toll-Free Numbers[2]	Total Toll-Free Numbers Assigned	Spare Toll-Free Numbers Still Available
2000	September	672,250	155,646	827,896	7,152,104
	December	1,274,732	148,548	1,423,280	6,556,720
2001	March	1,652,602	361,888	2,014,490	5,965,510
	June	1,944,520	362,880	2,307,400	5,672,600
	September	2,256,792	308,801	2,565,593	5,414,407
	December	2,416,040	307,089	2,723,129	5,256,871
2002	March	2,640,414	321,530	2,961,944	5,018,056
	June	2,864,605	219,232	3,083,837	4,896,163
	September	2,977,379	244,297	3,221,676	4,758,324
	December	3,227,589	271,965	3,499,554	4,480,446
2003	March	3,461,686	299,700	3,761,386	4,218,614
	June	3,486,674	420,477	3,907,151	4,072,849
	September	3,609,244	265,446	3,874,690	4,105,310
	December	3,770,595	238,641	4,009,236	3,970,764
2004	March	3,966,922	231,683	4,198,605	3,781,395
	June	4,281,378	263,560	4,544,938	3,435,062
	September	4,476,150	281,577	4,757,727	3,222,273
	December	4,712,400	298,891	5,011,291	2,968,709
2005	March	5,015,324	267,412	5,282,736	2,697,264
	June	5,047,314	487,471	5,534,785	2,445,215
	September	5,259,730	352,226	5,611,956	2,368,044
	December	5,467,782	271,423	5,739,205	2,240,795
2006	March	5,613,475	211,021	5,824,496	2,155,504
	June	5,803,923	205,051	6,008,974	1,971,026
	September	6,078,119	160,737	6,238,856	1,741,144
	December	6,201,362	212,896	6,414,258	1,565,742
2007	March	6,355,241	207,073	6,562,314	1,417,686
	June	6,555,756	240,460	6,796,216	1,183,784
	September	6,685,581	219,067	6,904,648	1,075,352
	December	6,853,093	176,023	7,029,116	950,884
2008	March	7,001,587	191,687	7,193,274	786,726
	June	7,192,852	225,175	7,418,027	561,973
	September	7,304,334	284,988	7,589,322	390,678
	December	7,493,634	262,118	7,755,752	244,248
2009	March	7,752,906	193,240	7,946,146	33,854
	June	7,766,358	185,149	7,951,507	28,493
	September	7,702,169	165,567	7,867,736	112,264
	December	7,608,417	173,458	7,781,875	198,125
2010	March	7,758,447	135,697	7,894,144	85,856
	June	7,819,430	157,837	7,977,267	2,733
	September	7,768,964	193,268	7,962,232	17,768

[1 - 2] See Notes to Table 20.

Table 25
Area Codes by State (1947 - 2010)

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	612	Minnesota	Jan-47	267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99
251	Alabama	Jun-01	678	Georgia	Jan-98	651	Minnesota	Jul-98	412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
256	Alabama	Mar-98	706	Georgia	May-92	763	Minnesota	Feb-00	484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99
334	Alabama	Jan-95	762	Georgia	May-06	952	Minnesota	Feb-00	570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98
938	Alabama	Jul-10	770	Georgia	Aug-95	228	Mississippi	Sep-97	610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94
907	Alaska	Jan-57	912	Georgia	Jan-54	601	Mississippi	Jan-47	717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
684	American Somoa	Oct-04	671	Guam	Jul-97	662	Mississippi	Apr-99	724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98
480	Arizona	Mar-99	808	Hawaii	Jan-57	769	Mississippi	Mar-05	814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47
520	Arizona	Mar-95	208	Idaho	Jan-47	314	Missouri	Jan-47	878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01
602	Arizona	Jan-47	217	Illinois	Jan-47	417	Missouri	Jan-50	787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96
623	Arizona	Mar-99	224	Illinois	Jan-02	573	Missouri	Jan-96	939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01
928	Arizona	Jun-01	309	Illinois	Jan-57	636	Missouri	May-99	401	Rhode Island	Jan-47
327	Arkansas	May-13	312	Illinois	Jan-47	660	Missouri	Oct-97	803	South Carolina	Jan-47
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	331	Illinois	Oct-07	816	Missouri	Jan-47	843	South Carolina	Mar-98
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	618	Illinois	Jan-47	406	Montana	Jan-47	864	South Carolina	Dec-95
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	630	Illinois	Aug-96	308	Nebraska	Jan-55	605	South Dakota	Jan-47
209	California	Jan-58	708	Illinois	Nov-89	402	Nebraska	Jan-47	423	Tennessee	Sep-95
213	California	Jan-47	773	Illinois	Oct-96	531	Nebraska	Mar-11	615	Tennessee	Jan-54
310	California	Nov-91	779	Illinois	Mar-07	702	Nevada	Jan-47	731	Tennessee	Feb-01
323	California	Jun-98	815	Illinois	Jan-47	775	Nevada	Dec-98	865	Tennessee	Nov-99
408	California	Jan-59	847	Illinois	Jan-96	603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	901	Tennessee	Jan-47
415	California	Jan-47	872	Illinois	Nov-09	201	New Jersey	Jan-47	931	Tennessee	Sep-97
424	California	Aug-06	219	Indiana	Jan-47	551	New Jersey	Dec-01	210	Texas	Nov-92
442	California	Nov-09	260	Indiana	Jan-02	609	New Jersey	Jan-57	214	Texas	Jan-47
510	California	Sep-91	317	Indiana	Jan-47	732	New Jersey	Jun-97	254	Texas	May-97
530	California	Nov-97	574	Indiana	Jan-02	848	New Jersey	Dec-01	281	Texas	Nov-96
559	California	Nov-98	765	Indiana	Feb-97	856	New Jersey	Jun-99	325	Texas	Apr-03
562	California	Jan-97	812	Indiana	Jan-47	862	New Jersey	Dec-01	361	Texas	Feb-99
619	California	Jan-82	319	Iowa	Jan-47	908	New Jersey	Nov-90	409	Texas	Nov-82
626	California	Jun-97	515	Iowa	Jan-47	973	New Jersey	Jun-97	430	Texas	Feb-03
650	California	Aug-97	563	Iowa	Mar-01	505	New Mexico	Jan-47	432	Texas	Apr-03
657	California	Sep-08	641	Iowa	Jul-00	575	New Mexico	Oct-07	469	Texas	Jul-99
661	California	Feb-99	712	Iowa	Jan-47	212	New York	Jan-47	512	Texas	Jan-47
707	California	Jan-59	316	Kansas	Jan-47	315	New York	Jan-47	682	Texas	Oct-00
714	California	Jan-51	620	Kansas	Feb-01	347	New York	Oct-99	713	Texas	Jan-47
747	California	May-09	785	Kansas	Jul-97	516	New York	Jan-51	806	Texas	Jan-57
760	California	Mar-97	913	Kansas	Jan-47	518	New York	Jan-47	817	Texas	Jan-53
805	California	Jan-57	270	Kentucky	Apr-99	585	New York	Nov-01	830	Texas	Jul-97
818	California	Jan-84	502	Kentucky	Jan-47	607	New York	Jan-54	832	Texas	Jan-99
831	California	Jul-98	606	Kentucky	Jan-55	631	New York	Nov-99	903	Texas	Nov-90
858	California	Jun-99	859	Kentucky	Apr-00	646	New York	Jul-99	915	Texas	Jan-47
909	California	Nov-92	225	Louisiana	Aug-98	716	New York	Jan-47	936	Texas	Feb-00
916	California	Jan-47	318	Louisiana	Jan-57	718	New York	Sep-84	940	Texas	May-97
925	California	Mar-98	337	Louisiana	Oct-99	845	New York	Jun-00	956	Texas	Jul-97
949	California	Apr-98	504	Louisiana	Jan-47	914	New York	Jan-47	972	Texas	Sep-96
951	California	Jul-04	985	Louisiana	Feb-01	917	New York	Jan-92	979	Texas	Feb-00
303	Colorado	Jan-47	207	Maine	Jan-47	929	New York	Apr-11	385	Utah	Mar-09
719	Colorado	Mar-88	240	Maryland	Jun-97	252	North Carolina	Mar-98	435	Utah	Sep-97
720	Colorado	Jun-98	301	Maryland	Jan-47	336	North Carolina	Dec-97	801	Utah	Jan-47
970	Colorado	Apr-95	410	Maryland	Oct-91	704	North Carolina	Jan-47	802	Vermont	Jan-47
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	443	Maryland	Jun-97	828	North Carolina	Mar-98	340	Virgin Islands	Jun-97
475	Connecticut	Dec-09	339	Massachusetts	May-01	910	North Carolina	Nov-93	276	Virginia	Sep-01
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	351	Massachusetts	May-01	919	North Carolina	Jan-54	434	Virginia	Jun-01
302	Delaware	Jan-47	413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	980	North Carolina	Apr-01	540	Virginia	Jul-95
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	701	North Dakota	Jan-47	571	Virginia	Mar-00
239	Florida	Mar-02	617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	670	Northern Marianas Is.	Jul-97	703	Virginia	Jan-47
305	Florida	Jan-47	774	Massachusetts	May-01	216	Ohio	Jan-47	757	Virginia	Jul-96
321	Florida	Nov-99	781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	234	Ohio	Oct-00	804	Virginia	Jun-73
352	Florida	Dec-95	857	Massachusetts	May-01	330	Ohio	Mar-96	206	Washington	Jan-47
386	Florida	Feb-01	978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	419	Ohio	Jan-47	253	Washington	Apr-97
407	Florida	Apr-88	231	Michigan	Jun-99	440	Ohio	Aug-97	360	Washington	Jan-95
561	Florida	May-96	248	Michigan	May-97	513	Ohio	Jan-47	425	Washington	Apr-97
727	Florida	Jul-98	269	Michigan	Jul-02	567	Ohio	Jan-02	509	Washington	Jan-57
754	Florida	Aug-01	313	Michigan	Jan-47	614	Ohio	Jan-47	304	West Virginia	Jan-47
772	Florida	Feb-02	517	Michigan	Jan-47	740	Ohio	Dec-97	681	West Virginia	Mar-09
786	Florida	Mar-98	586	Michigan	Sep-01	937	Ohio	Sep-96	262	Wisconsin	Sep-99
813	Florida	Jan-53	616	Michigan	Jan-47	405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	274	Wisconsin	Mar-12
850	Florida	Jun-97	734	Michigan	Dec-97	539	Oklahoma	Apr-11	414	Wisconsin	Jan-47
863	Florida	Sep-99	810	Michigan	Dec-93	580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	534	Wisconsin	Aug-10
904	Florida	Jul-65	906	Michigan	Mar-61	918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	608	Wisconsin	Jan-55
941	Florida	May-95	947	Michigan	Sep-02	458	Oregon	Feb-10	715	Wisconsin	Jan-47
954	Florida	Sep-95	989	Michigan	Apr-01	503	Oregon	Jan-47	920	Wisconsin	Jul-97
229	Georgia	Aug-00	218	Minnesota	Jan-47	541	Oregon	Nov-95	307	Wyoming	Jan-47
404	Georgia	Jan-47	320	Minnesota	Mar-96	971	Oregon	Oct-00			
470	Georgia	Feb-10	507	Minnesota	Jan-54	215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47			

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

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2009)

Location	Implementation Date[1]	Previous Code	Added Code
Texas (Houston)	Jan-99	713	832
California	Feb-99	805	661
Texas	Feb-99	512	361
Arizona	Mar-99	602	480
Arizona	Mar-99	602	623
Kentucky	Apr-99	502	270
Mississippi	Apr-99	601	662
Alberta	May-99	403	780
Missouri	May-99	314	636
Michigan	Jun-99	616	231
Pennsylvania	Jun-99	610	484
California	Jun-99	619	858
New Jersey	Jun-99	609	856
New York (Manhattan)	Jun-99	212	646
Pennsylvania	Jul-99	215	267
Texas (Dallas)	Jul-99	214	469
Florida	Sep-99	941	863
Wisconsin	Sep-99	414	262
New York	Oct-99	718	347
Louisiana	Oct-99	318	337
Florida	Nov-99	407	321
New York	Nov-99	516	631
Tennessee	Nov-99	423	865
Texas	Feb-00	409	936
Texas	Feb-00	409	979
Minnesota	Feb-00	612	763
Minnesota	Feb-00	612	952
Virginia	Mar-00	703	571
Kentucky	Apr-00	606	859
New York	Jun-00	914	845
Iowa	Jul-00	515	641
Georgia	Aug-00	912	229
Georgia	Aug-00	912	478
Oregon	Oct-00	503	971
Texas	Oct-00	817	682
Ohio	Oct-00	330	234
Kansas	Feb-01	316	620
Louisiana	Feb-01	504	985
Tennessee	Feb-01	901	731
Florida	Feb-01	904	386
Ontario	Mar-01	416	647
Iowa	Mar-01	319	563
North Carolina	Apr-01	704	980
Michigan	Apr-01	517	989
Massachusetts	May-01	508	774
Massachusetts	May-01	617	857
Massachusetts	May-01	781	339
Massachusetts	May-01	978	351
Pennsylvania	May-01	484	835[2]
Pennsylvania	May-01	267	445[3]
Virginia	Jun-01	804	434
Ontario	Jun-01	905	289
Alabama	Jun-01	334	251
Arizona	Jun-01	520	928
Florida	Aug-01	954	754

Table 26
Area Code Assignments (1999-2009) -- Continued

Location	Implementation Date[1]	Previous Code	Added Code
Pennsylvania	Aug-01	412	878
Virginia	Sep-01	540	276
Puerto Rico	Sep-01	787	939
Michigan	Sep-01	810	586
British Columbia	Nov-01	604	778
New York	Nov-01	716	585
New Jersey	Dec-01	201	551
New Jersey	Dec-01	732	848
New Jersey	Dec-01	973	862
Ohio	Jan-02	419	567
Illinois	Jan-02	847	224
Indiana	Jan-02	219	260
Indiana	Jan-02	219	574
Arkansas	Jan-02	501	479
Florida	Feb-02	561	772
Florida	Mar-02	941	239
Michigan	Jul-02	616	269
Michigan	Sep-02	248	947
Texas	Feb-03	903	430
Texas	Apr-03	915	325
Texas	Apr-03	915	432
California	Jul-04	909	951
Mississippi	Mar-05	601	769
Dominican Republic	Aug-05	809	829
Georgia	May-06	706	762
California	Aug-06	310	424
Ontario	Oct-06	519	226
Quebec	Nov-06	514	438
Illinois	Mar-07	815	779
Illinois	Oct-07	630	331
New Mexico	Oct-07	505	575
California	Sep-08	714	657
Kentucky	Jan-09	270	364
Utah	Mar-09	801	385
California	May-09	818	747
Illinois	Nov-09	312	872
California	Nov-09	760	442
Connecticut	Dec-09	203	475
Oregon	Feb-10	541	458
Alabama	Jul-10	256	938
Wisconsin	Aug-10	715	534
Nebraska	Mar-11	402	531
Kentucky	Oct-11	270	364
Oklahoma	Apr-11	918	539
New York	Apr-11	347	929
Wisconsin	Mar-12	920	274
Arkansas	May-13	870	327

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

[1] Implemenation dates after 2009 are scheduled dates.

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

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

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

Table 27
Number of Digits Necessary to Dial Local and Toll Calls from Wireline Phones as of June 2010

State	Local Calls		Toll Calls		Toll Calls Require
	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	Within Same Area Code	Between Area Codes	Dialing 1 +
Alabama	7 [1]	10 [2]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Alaska	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Arizona	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Arkansas	7 [3]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
California	7 [4]	1 + 10	7 [4]	1 + 10	No
Colorado	7 [5]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Connecticut	7 [6]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Delaware	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
District of Columbia	7	10	NA	1 + 10	Yes
Florida	7 [7]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Georgia	7 [8]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Hawaii	7	NA	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Idaho	6	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Illinois	7 [9]	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Indiana	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Iowa	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Kansas	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Kentucky	7	10 [10]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Louisiana	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Maine	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
Maryland	10	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Massachusetts	10 [11]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Michigan	7 [12]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Minnesota	7	10 [13]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Mississippi	7 [14]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Missouri	7 [15]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Montana	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Nebraska	7 [16]	7 [16]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Nevada	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New Hampshire	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
New Jersey	10 [17]	1 + 10	10 [17]	1 + 10	No
New Mexico	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
New York	7 [18]	1 + 10	7 [18]	1 + 10	No
North Carolina	7 [19]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
North Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Ohio	7 [20]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oklahoma	7 [21]	7 [21]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Oregon	10 [22]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Pennsylvania	10 [23]	1 + 10 [24]	10 [23]	1 + 10 [24]	No
Rhode Island	7	1 + 10	7	1 + 10	No
South Carolina	7	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
South Dakota	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Tennessee	7	10 [25]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Texas	7 [26]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Utah	10 [27]	10 [27]	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Vermont	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Virginia	7 [28]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Washington	7 [29]	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
West Virginia	10	10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wisconsin	7 [30]	1 + 10	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes
Wyoming	7	7	1 + 10	1 + 10	Yes

NA - Not Applicable.

Source: NPA database. The database is available at www.nanpa.com/area_codes/index.html.

Notes to Table 27

[1] In area code 256, 659 and 938, 10-digit dialing is used.

[2] In area code 659, 1+10-digit dialing is used.

[3] In area codes 327, 10-digit dialing is used.

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

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

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

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

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

[9] In area codes 224, 331, 464, 447, 630, 779, 815, 847 and 872, 1+ 10-digit dialing is used. In addition, in area code 770, 10-digit dialing is used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[30] In area code 274 and 534, 10-digit dialing is used.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States*
(Data as of June and September 2010)

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis & Technology Division of the FCC's Wireline Competition Bureau.

1. Please check the category that best describes you:
   - ____ press
   - ____ current telecommunications carrier
   - ____ potential telecommunications carrier
   - ____ business customer evaluating vendors/service options
   - ____ consultant, law firm, lobbyist
   - ____ other business customer
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2. Please rate the report:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	No opinion
Data accuracy	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
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Timeliness of data	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
Completeness of data	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
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Completeness of text	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)

3. Overall, how do you rate this report?

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