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FCC RELEASES TELEPHONE NUMBERING RESOURCE UTILIZATION REPORT

Washington, D.C. – The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) today released its latest in an ongoing series of reports on telephone number utilization in the United States. Telephone number utilization refers to how efficiently telephone numbers are being used by carriers. As of December 31, 2003, numbering resource utilization was at 39.5%, down from 39.9% six months earlier.

The report presents numbering resource utilization statistics based on December 2003 data that carriers submitted to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA), as well as other information.

Summary Data

1. ***Utilization Statistics by Carrier Type*** – Reporting carriers have over 1.2 billion telephone numbers, of which over 503 million were assigned to customers, more than 671 million were available to be assigned, and about 99 million were used for other purposes, such as for administrative use.

Following are utilization statistics by carrier type as of December 31, 2003:

- The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) is 52.6%, down from 53.2% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers is 50.6%, up from 49.0% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) is 10.6%, down from 10.7% six months before.
- The overall utilization rate for Paging carriers is 13.0%, down from 14.3% six months before.

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2. ***Telephone Numbers Saved through Thousands-block Pooling*** – Through December 31, 2003, thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute over 92 million excess telephone numbers. Thousands-block pooling means that telephone numbers are distributed in blocks of 1,000 rather than blocks of 10,000. This allows carriers to obtain the telephone numbers they need to serve their customers without excessively drawing down the supply of numbers.

3. ***Telephone Numbers Returned*** – As required by the Commission’s Numbering Resource Optimization Orders, carriers are returning large quantities of telephone numbers that they do not need to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator so that those numbers can be assigned to other carriers with more immediate needs.
 - In the first half of 2003, carriers returned 9.6 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.
 - In the second half of 2003, carriers returned 8.2 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

4. ***Most Utilized Area Codes in the United States*** – New York’s area code 212 (New York City) continues to be the most utilized, with 74.2% of numbers assigned to customers. Arizona’s area code 480 (Mesa) is next, with 64.9% of numbers assigned to customers.

This report is updated twice a year and is available in the FCC's Reference Information Center, Courtyard Level, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Contact the Commission’s duplicating contractor Qualex International at (202) 863-2893 to purchase a copy. This and many other reports can be downloaded from the **FCC-State Link** Internet site at www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats.

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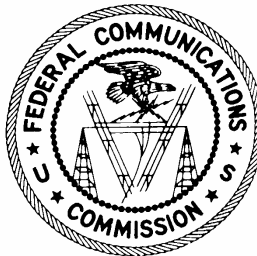
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Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of December 31, 2003

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Background	3
Analysis and Results	5
Additional Information	10
Technical Details	10
Number Utilization by Carrier Type	12
Detail of Number Utilization: Non-rural Carriers (Reported at the Thousands-block Level)	12
Detail of Number Utilization: Rural Carriers (Reported at the NXX Level)	12
Telephone Number Utilization by State	13
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources	14
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code	15
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code	20
Pooled Thousands-blocks	25
Increased Utilization and Telephone Numbers Saved due to Thousands-Block Pooling	26
Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes	26
Average ILEC Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-blocks Held in a Rate Center	27
Average Cellular/PCS Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-blocks Held in a Rate Center ..	28
Average CLEC Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-blocks Held in a Rate Center	29
Average Paging Utilization Rates by Number of Thousands-blocks Held in a Rate Center	30
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments	31
Utilization over Time	31
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns and Net Assignments	32

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States As of December 31, 2003

Executive Summary

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

Findings

As of December 31, 2003:

- Carriers reported data on over 1.2 billion telephone numbers (see Table 1).
- Overall, 39.5% of all telephone numbers are assigned to end users (see Table 1).
- Area code 212 (in New York City, NY) is the most utilized in the United States at 74.2% (see Table 6).
- Thousands-block pooling has saved over 92 million telephone numbers (see Table 9).
- In the second half of 2003, 8.24 million telephone numbers (824 NPA-NXXs) were returned to the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (see Table 13).

¹ The previous edition of this report, with data as of June 30, 2003, was released in December 2003.

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*).

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 86 area codes were assigned to carriers in the United States.⁴ Only 61 new codes were added during the next 50 years. But the rate of activation increased dramatically. In the 1990s, 108 new area codes were activated in the United States. Because the remaining supply of unassigned area codes is diminishing, and because a premature exhaust of area codes imposes significant costs on consumers, the Commission has taken a number of steps to ensure that the limited numbering resources are used efficiently. Among other things, the Commission requires carriers to submit data on numbering resource utilization and forecasts twice a year. The information is submitted using FCC Form 502, which is known as the Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast (NRUF) form.⁵ Carriers controlling numbering resources for the purpose of providing services to their customers are required to file their NRUF forms with the North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)⁶ by February 1 and August 1 of each year.⁷

The administrator compiles the information submitted into a database and provides that database to the Commission.⁸ The information in this report presents number utilization as of December 31, 2003. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA had received through March 22, 2004.

Historically, local telephone companies received geographic numbers in blocks of 10,000. These blocks of 10,000 numbers are often called NXXs, or central office codes, and are

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 not in the Caribbean, 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 “Nationwide Numbering Plan and Dialing Procedures – Efficient Code Utilization and Conservation Program,” memorandum from AT&T Assistant Vice President of Engineering (R. H. Kaschner) to commercial managers, page 1 (Mar. 25, 1974).

⁵ See *March 2000 NRO Order*. FCC Form 502 and most other FCC forms can be downloaded from www.fcc.gov/formpage.html.

⁶ The current NANPA is NeuStar, Inc.

⁷ *July 2000 NRO Order*.

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

identifiable as the first three digits of a seven-digit telephone number.⁹ One of the recent efforts to improve the efficiency with which numbers are used is “thousands-block number pooling,” where an NXX is broken into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers. Carriers may then be required to donate unused or underutilized blocks to a pooling administrator, which then assigns those thousands-blocks to other carriers in need of numbers.¹⁰ This effectively allows the assignment of numbers in blocks of 1,000 rather than 10,000. Most carriers are required to report their telephone number usage at the thousands-block level so that we can evaluate the efficacy of telephone number pooling. Carriers that meet the statutory definition of “rural telephone company”¹¹ and operate in non-pooling areas are required to submit their number usage at the NXX level.

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

- Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs)
- Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs)
- Cellular/PCS 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 assigned to another carrier (or to a non-carrier) so that the numbers

⁹ A ten-thousands block is the block of 10,000 telephone numbers that have the same area code and the same NXX.

¹⁰ The current pooling administrator is NeuStar, Inc., which is also the NANPA. *See Federal Communications Commission's Common Carrier Bureau Selects NeuStar, Inc. as National Thousands-Block Number Pooling Administrator*, Press Release (rel. June 18, 2001).

¹¹ 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 9 of this report. Therefore, there was no need to classify interexchange carriers as one of the four carrier types listed above. Also, the reader should note that carriers may provide multiple types of services, and may be doing so under a single operating company number. Where this occurs, this may cause a problem because carriers must indicate only their primary line of business on FCC Form 502. Thus, for example, there is some potential that some numbers are classified as cellular but are really used for paging. Only small carriers seem to do this, so the effects of this misclassification should be very minor.

may then be assigned to an end user. Reserved numbers are those that are being held by the service provider at the request of an end user for future use. Aging numbers are those that are being held out of use by the carrier for a period of time after the end user that last used them discontinues service. Administrative numbers include test numbers and other numbers used for network purposes. Available numbers are numbers that are generally available for assignment to customers.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

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; they are neither surveyed on FCC Form 502, nor is their utilization presented in this report.

Analysis and Results

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

Carriers have reported usage data for over 125,000 NXXs. This is up from the 124,300 NXXs from the previous filing (data for June 30, 2003). As the NANPA calculates that about 130,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,¹⁵ this round of submissions (data for December 31, 2003) appears to have garnered usable information on over 96% of the numbering resources assigned to carriers in the United States. Although the

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

¹⁵ The NANPA lists the codes that have been assigned on their web site:
http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html.

reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by March 22, 2004, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that over half a billion telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that more than 670 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 670 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 up, more numbers will become available. Intermediate, reserved, aging and administrative categories collectively account for another 99 million telephone numbers of the assigned NXXs.

Table 2 presents utilization statistics for carriers reporting at the thousands-block level (carriers that do not meet the statutory definition of a rural carrier are required to report at the thousands-block level). Table 3 presents statistics for rural carriers, which are required to report only at the 10,000 block level.¹⁶ As might be expected, overall utilization rates are lower in rural areas (17% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users) than in more urban areas (42% of telephone numbers are assigned to end users).

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

Table 5 shows the number of carriers reporting telephone number utilization data for each state. Carriers are required to report their NRUF data at the operating company number (OCN) level.¹⁷ 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 that reported in each area code. Wherever fewer than four carriers report data for an area code, the information is withheld to prevent release of proprietary data. 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.

¹⁶ See *March 2000 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.

¹⁷ See *March 2000 NRO Order*, 15 FCC Rcd at 7594, para. 41. Carriers obtain OCNs from the National Exchange Carrier Association.

Table 7 shows actual quantities of assigned, aging and available numbers for wireline carriers (ILECs and CLECs), and for cellular/PCS carriers (wireless carriers). This information is presented on an area code-by-area code basis. The information in Table 7 is useful for at least two reasons. First, there is no information on the number of working telephone lines in each area code. The number of working lines per area code cannot be perfectly divined from this information. Although cellular/PCS carriers typically assign one geographic telephone number to each subscriber, wireline carriers sometimes do not. Some wireline customers want multiple telephone numbers associated with a smaller number of lines. This is common when the customer has a PBX. Other customers, especially those expecting many inbound calls, such as from a help line, want a single telephone number that serves many lines. Thus, the quantity of telephone numbers in an area code provides only a rough guide to the number of lines served in each area code.

Second, the information in Table 7 provides the only information available for examining churn.¹⁸ After a customer disconnects from a carrier's network, that carrier will hold a 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. Aging numbers, however, do not give a perfect indication of churn, because 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 completed the aging process. (Thousands-block pooling alleviates this problem.) Moreover, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, wireline carriers do not always issue one telephone number per line. Thus, as with line counts, churn rates can only be roughly estimated from the data in Table 7.

Table 8 focuses on telephone number pooling. A thousands-block is potentially poolable when 90% or more of the numbers are classified as available for assignment. Pooling is required in the top 100 MSAs.¹⁹ Pooling also is occurring in other areas where a state commission has exercised delegated authority to require pooling. Carriers also have voluntarily implemented pooling in certain areas. The Commission established a roll-out schedule for thousands-block number pooling where about 21 NPAs per quarter implement pooling.²⁰ The schedule was completed in December 2003.

¹⁸ Churn is the rate at which customers change carriers.

¹⁹ 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 Numbering Resource Optimization*, CC Docket Nos. 99-200, 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, FCC 03-126 (rel. June 18, 2003) (Fourth Report and Order).

²⁰ *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 Nos. 99-200, Order, 17 FCC Rcd 7347 (2002).

Table 8 shows the number of thousands-blocks that carriers have received from the Pooling Administrator. Table 8 also shows the total number of thousands-blocks in rate centers where pooling exists, and shows the percentage of those thousands blocks that are pooled. Wireless carriers are listed separately from CLECs and ILECs because wireless carriers started pooling on November 24, 2002.

Table 9 examines the efficacy of thousands-block pooling. Table 9 shows 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.²¹ Overall, if whole NXXs had been issued instead of individual thousands-blocks, utilization within those blocks would have been 7.8%. With pooling, however, utilization was 33.4%, more than a four-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is to examine the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 27.9 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 120.1 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, over 92 million telephone numbers have been saved through thousands-block pooling.

Table 10 shows utilization data for two specialized nongeographic area codes: 500 and 900. Area code 500 is used for “follow me” service, which, among other things, can be used to route an incoming call to different phone numbers, depending on the time of day. Area code 900 is used for information services where the caller is not charged the normal long distance rates set by the caller’s long distance carrier, but usually is charged much higher prices that are preset by the call’s recipient. Carriers reported utilization data for these specialized NPAs for the first time with their June 2001 data.

Figures 1 through 4 focus on utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks that the carriers hold within a local geographic area.²² We have used rate centers as our measure of local geographic area because NXXs (and therefore, thousands-blocks) are assigned to carriers on a rate-center basis.²³ Carriers serving densely populated areas may need more than one NXX (each NXX contains 10 thousands-blocks) 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 a whole NXX may be used to serve just a few customers.

Figure 1 shows average ILEC utilization rates as a function of the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center held by a carrier. The points in the figures were calculated using a

²¹ Calculating the utilization rate had whole NXXs been issued was a 4-step process: 1) the number of thousands-blocks that a carrier held in a rate center was determined; 2) that number was rounded up to the next ten, which is the number of thousands-blocks the carrier would have received if it had received whole NXXs; 3) the number in step 2 was multiplied by 1,000 to calculate the total quantity of telephone numbers the carrier would have had in the rate center; 4) the number of telephone numbers in that rate center that the carrier assigned to end users was then divided by the quantity of telephone numbers calculated in step 3.

²² For the purposes of these figures, the utilization rate is defined as the number of telephone numbers assigned to end-user customers divided by the number of telephone numbers in that NXX (10,000).

²³ A rate center is a geographic area used to determine distances and prices for local and long distance calls.

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).²⁴ For example, for all instances where a carrier reported from 5 to 14 (which round to 10) thousands-blocks in a rate center, the average utilization rate was calculated. A similar average utilization rate was calculated for all instances where, for a carrier in a rate center, the number of thousands-blocks in a rate center was rounded to 20, 30, and so on through 1,000. To preserve carrier confidentiality, some data points have been collapsed into a single data point. For example, if there were only two companies with 350 thousands-blocks in a rate center, and another two companies with 360 thousands-blocks in a rate center, those data points were collapsed. This way, no carrier-specific data are released. Figures 2 through 4 show the same information for Cellular/PCS carriers, CLECs, and paging carriers.

Table 11 focuses on NPA-NXX assignment information. There are three different databases that contain sources of NPA-NXX assignment information: NANPA's NRUF database, NANPA's NANP Administration System (NAS) database of NPA-NXX assignments, and the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).²⁵ 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.²⁶ After permissive dialing ends, the carrier should remove the old NPA-NXXs from its systems. During permissive dialing, some carriers report utilization data for both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Further, some carriers may not remove the old NPA-NXXs from their systems promptly after permissive dialing ends, and may therefore report utilization data on both the old and the new NPA-NXXs. Also, carriers sometimes delay updating the LERG after an NPA-NXX has been removed from their switch or when the carrier has given the NPA-NXX back to the NANPA. Thus, the NRUF database, the LERG and the NANPA assignment database may not be identical. Table 11 shows the number of NPA-NXXs that appear in the three databases.

Table 12 shows the percentage of numbers that have been assigned to end users over time. Over the past few years, the overall percentage of assigned numbers has decreased slightly. This is not unexpected given that ILECs have fewer lines this year than last, and that the

²⁴ In order to prevent disclosure of proprietary information, we have grouped some individual data points into clusters so that the specific utilization data for individual carriers cannot be divined by comparing the individual plot points with other data sources.

²⁵ The NANPA's assignment database can be found online at http://www.nanpa.com/reports/reports_cocodes_assign.html. The LERG is published monthly by Telcordia Technologies. The analysis in Table 10 examines only those codes in NANPA's CAS database that are marked "assigned" (i.e., this study does not examine those codes marked "protected", "reserved", "unassignable", or "vacant").

²⁶ During permissive dialing, a phone number may be called by using either the old or the new NPA.

paging market is shrinking. With fewer lines, the percentages of numbers assigned to end users are dropping.

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.

Additional Information

Additional information too lengthy to include in this report is contained on the Commission's website.²⁷ The first set of additional information lists the more than 3,700 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 also includes the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the rate center resides.²⁸

The pooling information submitted by NeuStar is also available, and includes the NPA, NXX, X (block number), recipient carrier, date of assignment for the block and other information about the block. NeuStar submitted pooling data as of April 9, 2004. For consistency, only blocks with effective dates through December 31, 2003 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.²⁹ This occurs when multiple carriers report data for the same numbering resource. In addition, some carriers reported at the thousands-block level and other carriers reported at the NXX level for the same NXX.

²⁷ This report and the additional 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>.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.

In the past, when numbers were transferred from an ILEC to another carrier, these numbers were classified as “assigned” because those numbers could not be used elsewhere in the ILEC’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.

For ease of comparison, Figures 1 through 4 plot utilization rates only when there were 1,000 or fewer thousands-blocks in a rate center. Some ILECs and Cellular/PCS carriers reported more than 1,000 unique thousands-blocks in a single rate center. For both types of carriers, however, the average utilization rates in these instances (where the carrier has more than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center) were the same as the instances where the carrier has just fewer than 1,000 thousands blocks in a rate center. Therefore, the figures show only the data where the carriers reported up to 1,000 thousands-blocks within a rate center. This allows a linear scale to be used.

In some instances, we observed that some CLECs had a large number of thousands-blocks in a single rate center. Although most CLECs do not have enough end-user lines in a rate center to warrant having so many thousands-blocks in that rate center, there are at least two reasons that a CLEC would do so. First, some CLECs provide service to unified messaging services, such as e-fax.³⁰ These services use large quantities of numbers.³¹ Second, some CLECs are operating in areas undergoing area code splits, where the area code will change for many of its thousands-blocks. When this happens, a CLEC may maintain two thousands-blocks (one using the old area code, and another using the new area code) in its systems for a period of time so that callers can adapt to the new area code.

* * * *

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).

³⁰ Unified messaging services allow end users to receive multiple types of messages (such as voice mail and faxes) at one phone number. Typically, these messages are then digitized and e-mailed to the end user. Because the end user does not need to answer the call personally, the messages can be sent to any phone number in the United States. Thus, unified messaging service providers can operate efficiently by obtaining a large number of NXXs in a single rate center.

³¹ Carriers assigning numbers to unified messaging services are required 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 any of those numbers had been assigned to end users. This may explain why some carriers reported dozens of NXXs in a single rate center, yet still classified all those numbers as intermediate rather than assigned.

Table 1
Number Utilization by Carrier Type as of December 31, 2003

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	299,903	28,397	6,628	17,685	11,348	206,192	570,154	60,218
Cellular/PCS	160,623	2,107	1,396	10,014	2,712	140,401	317,254	33,208
CLEC	31,699	6,124	3,805	2,194	1,325	255,032	300,179	33,462
Paging	11,208	2,123	2,462	888	110	69,383	86,174	6,579
All Reporting Carriers	503,433	38,752	14,291	30,781	15,495	671,008	1,273,760	125,513 ²
ILEC	52.6%	5.0%	1.2%	3.1%	2.0%	36.2%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	50.6%	0.7%	0.4%	3.2%	0.9%	44.3%	100.0%	
CLEC	10.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	85.0%	100.0%	
Paging	13.0%	2.5%	2.9%	1.0%	0.1%	80.5%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	39.5%	3.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.2%	52.7%	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)							
ILEC	285,753	26,691	5,357	16,709	10,801	139,567	484,877	51,806
Cellular/PCS	157,468	1,999	1,108	9,752	2,647	132,702	305,676	32,101
CLEC	31,311	6,123	3,625	2,174	1,302	248,741	293,276	32,799
Paging	10,768	1,892	2,280	835	98	65,040	80,914	6,087
All Reporting Carriers	485,300	36,706	12,370	29,471	14,848	586,049	1,164,743	115,727 ²
ILEC	58.9%	5.5%	1.1%	3.4%	2.2%	28.8%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	51.5%	0.7%	0.4%	3.2%	0.9%	43.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	10.7%	2.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	84.8%	100.0%	
Paging	13.3%	2.3%	2.8%	1.0%	0.1%	80.4%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	41.7%	3.2%	1.1%	2.5%	1.3%	50.3%	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)							
ILEC	14,149	1,706	1,271	976	548	66,626	85,276	8,507
Cellular/PCS	3,155	108	288	262	65	7,699	11,577	1,117
CLEC	388	1	179	19	23	6,291	6,903	689
Paging	440	231	182	53	11	4,343	5,260	494
All Reporting Carriers	18,133	2,046	1,920	1,310	647	84,960	109,017	11,022 ²
ILEC	16.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	78.2%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	27.3%	0.9%	2.5%	2.3%	0.6%	66.5%	100.0%	
CLEC	8.4%	4.4%	3.5%	1.0%	0.2%	82.6%	100.0%	
Paging	5.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.3%	91.1%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	16.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	78.0%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004 (96% of NXXs reported).

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

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

² Unduplicated total.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 4
Telephone Number Utilization by State as of December 31, 2003

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available ¹		Total 000s
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
Alabama	7,093	36.1	638	3.3	156	0.8	587	3.0	221	1.1	10,928	55.7	19,623
Alaska	1,075	23.6	5	0.1	54	1.2	61	1.3	20	0.4	3,344	73.4	4,559
Arizona	9,483	49.6	871	4.6	208	1.1	588	3.1	165	0.9	7,818	40.9	19,133
Arkansas	3,606	25.2	898	6.3	103	0.7	237	1.7	453	3.2	9,015	63.0	14,311
California	62,551	41.8	8,485	5.7	598	0.4	3,753	2.5	2,088	1.4	71,991	48.2	149,467
Colorado	9,635	50.1	210	1.1	141	0.7	577	3.0	242	1.3	8,435	43.8	19,240
Connecticut	6,229	42.3	431	2.9	312	2.1	271	1.8	252	1.7	7,229	49.1	14,724
Delaware	1,688	46.7	66	1.8	75	2.1	82	2.3	18	0.5	1,689	46.7	3,618
District of Columbia	3,274	63.5	151	2.9	153	3.0	129	2.5	20	0.4	1,431	27.7	5,158
Florida	30,066	45.9	2,823	4.3	500	0.8	2,276	3.5	893	1.4	28,982	44.2	65,540
Georgia	15,814	42.8	2,076	5.6	294	0.8	1,445	3.9	397	1.1	16,916	45.8	36,942
Guam													
Hawaii	2,491	55.2	111	2.5	21	0.5	113	2.5	63	1.4	1,713	38.0	4,512
Idaho	2,231	38.8	43	0.8	61	1.1	113	2.0	83	1.4	3,223	56.0	5,755
Illinois	22,599	38.9	1,331	2.3	784	1.4	1,255	2.2	596	1.0	31,457	54.2	58,022
Indiana	9,206	35.7	602	2.3	321	1.2	448	1.7	271	1.1	14,933	57.9	25,782
Iowa	4,509	27.1	194	1.2	190	1.1	236	1.4	119	0.7	11,388	68.5	16,636
Kansas	3,923	23.6	916	5.5	110	0.7	251	1.5	524	3.1	10,910	65.6	16,634
Kentucky	6,293	31.7	514	2.6	106	0.5	424	2.1	200	1.0	12,298	62.0	19,835
Louisiana	7,175	35.6	651	3.2	172	0.9	613	3.0	187	0.9	11,360	56.4	20,158
Maine	1,977	40.1	108	2.2	60	1.2	82	1.7	26	0.5	2,671	54.2	4,924
Maryland	10,524	45.4	695	3.0	425	1.8	563	2.4	129	0.6	10,826	46.7	23,162
Massachusetts	14,091	41.4	1,110	3.3	537	1.6	795	2.3	151	0.4	17,325	50.9	34,009
Michigan	16,166	36.6	544	1.2	914	2.1	944	2.1	568	1.3	25,042	56.7	44,178
Minnesota	9,446	39.3	215	0.9	182	0.8	494	2.1	160	0.7	13,532	56.3	24,029
Mississippi	3,899	26.5	225	1.5	158	1.1	403	2.7	120	0.8	9,916	67.4	14,721
Missouri	8,589	30.9	730	2.6	610	2.2	524	1.9	842	3.0	16,528	59.4	27,823
Montana	1,219	22.0	73	1.3	45	0.8	76	1.4	27	0.5	4,090	74.0	5,529
Nebraska	2,952	28.9	217	2.1	31	0.3	167	1.6	71	0.7	6,791	66.4	10,228
Nevada	4,525	50.2	724	8.0	35	0.4	229	2.5	117	1.3	3,392	37.6	9,022
New Hampshire	2,120	36.4	162	2.8	68	1.2	99	1.7	25	0.4	3,349	57.5	5,823
New Jersey	16,707	43.5	475	1.2	644	1.7	848	2.2	226	0.6	19,478	50.8	38,379
New Mexico	2,773	42.5	108	1.7	32	0.5	166	2.6	54	0.8	3,389	52.0	6,523
New York	33,758	50.4	1,058	1.6	1,741	2.6	1,995	3.0	516	0.8	27,952	41.7	67,020
North Carolina	13,954	40.2	1,477	4.3	164	0.5	914	2.6	312	0.9	17,863	51.5	34,684
North Dakota	932	17.7	63	1.2	12	0.2	40	0.8	26	0.5	4,190	79.6	5,262
Northern Marianas Is.													
Ohio	17,885	36.5	938	1.9	645	1.3	970	2.0	375	0.8	28,145	57.5	48,958
Oklahoma	4,701	24.4	831	4.3	75	0.4	262	1.4	551	2.9	12,852	66.7	19,273
Oregon	5,991	43.5	229	1.7	85	0.6	343	2.5	163	1.2	6,948	50.5	13,760
Pennsylvania	20,255	37.9	619	1.2	1,037	1.9	982	1.8	304	0.6	30,303	56.6	53,500
Puerto Rico	3,658	59.8	1	0.0	26	0.4	232	3.8	63	1.0	2,132	34.9	6,113
Rhode Island	1,714	39.6	161	3.7	62	1.4	84	1.9	13	0.3	2,298	53.0	4,332
South Carolina	6,675	41.7	849	5.3	91	0.6	394	2.5	244	1.5	7,765	48.5	16,018
South Dakota	1,047	21.1	25	0.5	20	0.4	49	1.0	23	0.5	3,807	76.6	4,972
Tennessee	9,467	40.1	586	2.5	112	0.5	663	2.8	213	0.9	12,557	53.2	23,597
Texas	37,339	34.9	3,283	3.1	837	0.8	2,667	2.5	2,206	2.1	60,510	56.6	106,841
Utah	4,346	41.3	128	1.2	72	0.7	268	2.5	100	1.0	5,604	53.3	10,517
Vermont	1,010	27.9	14	0.4	61	1.7	35	1.0	69	1.9	2,430	67.2	3,618
Virgin Islands	128	41.4	10	3.4	30	9.7	21	6.7	2	0.5	119	38.3	309
Virginia	13,647	49.3	866	3.1	416	1.5	772	2.8	203	0.7	11,757	42.5	27,661
Washington	11,675	46.0	957	3.8	152	0.6	687	2.7	355	1.4	11,567	45.6	25,392
West Virginia	2,086	35.6	51	0.9	65	1.1	108	1.8	60	1.0	3,497	59.6	5,867
Wisconsin	8,355	33.9	178	0.7	480	1.9	397	1.6	324	1.3	14,934	60.5	24,668
Wyoming	757	24.7	9	0.3	9	0.3	40	1.3	34	1.1	2,215	72.3	3,063
Totals	503,433	39.5	38,752	3.0	14,291	1.1	30,781	2.4	15,495	1.2	671,008	52.7	1,273,760

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of December 31, 2003¹

State/jurisdiction	ILEC ²	Cellular/PCS ²	CLEC ²	Paging Carriers ²	Total Carriers
Alabama	30	23	27	11	91
Alaska	20	9	2	2	33
Arizona	16	15	23	9	63
Arkansas	31	14	14	8	67
California	23	18	45	15	101
Colorado	34	16	19	10	79
Connecticut	2	6	19	5	32
Delaware	1	7	15	5	28
District of Columbia	1	6	22	6	35
Florida	13	22	46	11	92
Georgia	35	22	42	8	107
Guam	0	2	1	1	4
Hawaii	2	5	4	2	13
Idaho	22	17	14	5	58
Illinois	58	23	41	9	131
Indiana	42	16	33	11	102
Iowa	155	20	45	5	225
Kansas	41	16	23	8	88
Kentucky	20	21	37	8	86
Louisiana	20	17	26	8	71
Maine	22	7	15	3	47
Maryland	2	11	33	11	57
Massachusetts	4	10	26	6	46
Michigan	35	27	29	10	101
Minnesota	79	18	50	8	155
Mississippi	19	21	27	9	76
Missouri	45	18	36	10	109
Montana	18	7	13	4	42
Nebraska	46	13	15	5	79
Nevada	12	11	20	8	51
New Hampshire	13	10	15	6	44
New Jersey	3	8	31	9	51
New Mexico	17	12	12	6	47
New York	39	20	40	13	112
North Carolina	28	15	37	7	87
North Dakota	35	8	14	2	59
Northern Marianas Islands	1	1	0	1	3
Ohio	37	21	36	11	105
Oklahoma	44	18	19	9	90
Oregon	32	16	30	5	83
Pennsylvania	36	20	49	13	118
Puerto Rico	1	6	0	1	8
Rhode Island	1	7	12	6	26
South Carolina	25	15	31	6	77
South Dakota	43	7	14	2	66
Tennessee	25	21	31	6	83
Texas	61	36	63	26	186
US Virgin Islands	1	3	0	0	4
Utah	17	14	17	5	53
Vermont	9	7	9	4	29
Virginia	16	17	38	7	78
Washington	24	14	35	10	83
West Virginia	7	15	16	6	44
Wisconsin	88	27	30	11	156
Wyoming	14	12	6	3	35
Unduplicated Total	1,275	408	1,128	133	2,944

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

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.

² Carriers occasionally misclassify the type of service that they provide. For instance, the CLEC operations of ILECs are occasionally classified as ILEC operations.

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2003

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	47.0%	1.2%	1.4%	2.5%	0.5%	47.4%	39
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	63.5%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	0.4%	27.7%	35
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	44.9%	3.4%	3.3%	2.0%	2.2%	44.1%	31
205	Alabama	Jan-47	42.7%	4.3%	0.5%	3.5%	1.3%	47.6%	43
206	Washington	Jan-47	58.0%	2.4%	0.7%	3.6%	1.7%	33.6%	39
207	Maine	Jan-47	40.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	0.5%	54.2%	47
208	Idaho	Jan-47	38.8%	0.8%	1.1%	2.0%	1.4%	56.0%	58
209	California	Jan-58	35.4%	6.7%	0.1%	2.0%	1.5%	54.2%	42
210	Texas	Nov-92	44.8%	3.5%	1.1%	3.2%	1.3%	46.1%	35
212	New York	Jan-47	74.2%	0.2%	6.0%	3.7%	1.3%	14.6%	26
213	California	Jan-47	39.1%	6.0%	0.6%	2.6%	2.6%	49.1%	40
214	Texas	Jan-47	46.7%	0.7%	0.4%	3.4%	1.6%	47.2%	48
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	53.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	0.8%	37.7%	32
216	Ohio	Jan-47	40.8%	2.2%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	52.1%	33
217	Illinois	Jan-47	31.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%	62.5%	48
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	22.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	74.9%	61
219	Indiana	Jan-47	40.0%	4.9%	1.0%	2.3%	1.2%	50.6%	36
224	Illinois	Jan-02	32.3%	0.1%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	63.7%	10
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	41.2%	4.4%	0.7%	3.2%	1.0%	49.5%	34
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	29.7%	1.0%	0.4%	2.2%	1.6%	65.2%	30
229	Georgia	Aug-00	26.3%	7.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.8%	62.8%	36
231	Michigan	Jun-99	29.7%	0.5%	1.3%	2.6%	1.0%	64.8%	34
234	Ohio	Oct-00	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	98.9%	6
239	Florida	Mar-02	44.7%	2.9%	0.4%	2.3%	0.7%	49.0%	29
240	Maryland	Jun-97	26.1%	0.7%	1.9%	1.4%	0.3%	69.6%	39
248	Michigan	May-97	43.0%	1.5%	1.2%	2.2%	1.1%	51.1%	33
251	Alabama	Jun-01	38.2%	3.5%	1.2%	3.0%	0.8%	53.3%	40
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	32.0%	3.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%	62.5%	31
253	Washington	Apr-97	45.8%	9.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.1%	40.2%	36
254	Texas	May-97	28.0%	3.0%	0.5%	2.4%	3.5%	62.5%	43
256	Alabama	Mar-98	33.9%	3.0%	0.2%	3.1%	1.2%	58.5%	45
260	Indiana	Jan-02	33.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	1.8%	60.9%	29
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	30.7%	0.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	63.8%	38
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	18.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	78.9%	35
269	Michigan	Jul-02	38.4%	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	55.1%	36
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	27.5%	3.1%	0.4%	2.1%	0.7%	66.2%	47
276	Virginia	Sep-01	30.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	65.0%	24
281	Texas	Nov-96	40.6%	3.1%	0.5%	3.0%	0.8%	51.9%	41
301	Maryland	Jan-47	55.7%	4.0%	1.4%	2.9%	0.7%	35.4%	35
302	Delaware	Jan-47	46.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	0.5%	46.7%	28
303	Colorado	Jan-47	63.7%	0.8%	0.7%	3.2%	1.8%	29.9%	35
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	35.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%	1.0%	59.6%	44
305	Florida	Jan-47	55.0%	6.3%	0.7%	5.2%	1.1%	31.7%	38
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	24.7%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	72.3%	34
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	18.6%	1.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	77.5%	43
309	Illinois	Jan-57	29.1%	8.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	59.0%	52
310	California	Nov-91	52.4%	6.1%	0.3%	3.1%	1.2%	36.9%	45
312	Illinois	Jan-47	44.2%	3.1%	2.0%	2.7%	1.5%	46.5%	41
313	Michigan	Jan-47	39.4%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%	1.6%	49.4%	31
314	Missouri	Jan-47	47.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	41.9%	34
315	New York	Jan-47	35.4%	0.9%	3.0%	1.5%	0.8%	58.5%	46
316	Kansas	Jan-47	31.8%	4.3%	0.3%	2.0%	5.0%	56.6%	29
317	Indiana	Jan-47	48.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%	0.8%	44.8%	39
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	28.6%	2.2%	0.2%	2.3%	0.7%	66.0%	40
319	Iowa	Jan-47	32.8%	2.0%	0.6%	1.8%	1.5%	61.4%	57

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of December 31, 2003

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs	
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	24.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	71.3%	59	
321	Florida	Nov-99	40.5%	3.7%	0.9%	2.9%	0.9%	51.1%	37	
323	California	Jun-98	40.0%	4.3%	0.3%	3.1%	1.3%	51.1%	43	
325	Texas	Apr-03	29.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%	61.8%	36	
330	Ohio	Mar-96	37.8%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	56.5%	38	
334	Alabama	Jan-95	30.0%	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	63.1%	51	
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	41.5%	5.5%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%	48.9%	46	
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	33.1%	3.2%	0.4%	2.7%	0.8%	59.9%	40	
339	Massachusetts	May-01	15.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	81.8%	13	
340	US Virgin Islands	Jun-97	41.4%	3.4%	9.7%	6.7%	0.5%	38.3%	4	
347	New York	Oct-99	40.0%	5.4%	0.3%	3.4%	0.7%	50.3%	23	
351	Massachusetts	May-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							1
352	Florida	Dec-95	39.6%	3.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.6%	53.8%	34	
360	Washington	Jan-95	42.4%	1.9%	0.4%	2.2%	1.4%	51.7%	55	
361	Texas	Feb-99	22.4%	3.3%	0.5%	1.6%	1.6%	70.7%	33	
386	Florida	Feb-01	37.6%	5.1%	0.2%	2.7%	0.7%	53.6%	34	
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	39.6%	3.7%	1.4%	1.9%	0.3%	53.0%	26	
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	32.8%	2.3%	0.3%	1.8%	0.7%	62.1%	53	
404	Georgia	Jan-47	57.1%	4.8%	0.6%	6.4%	2.2%	29.0%	40	
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	31.5%	3.8%	0.2%	1.8%	2.8%	59.9%	42	
406	Montana	Jan-47	22.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	74.0%	41	
407	Florida	Apr-88	48.4%	4.2%	1.0%	3.8%	0.8%	41.8%	39	
408	California	Jan-59	49.5%	5.2%	0.6%	3.4%	1.0%	40.3%	44	
409	Texas	Nov-82	29.8%	10.0%	0.4%	2.8%	1.7%	55.3%	36	
410	Maryland	Oct-91	59.3%	4.8%	2.4%	3.2%	0.7%	29.7%	33	
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	39.8%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	0.8%	53.0%	35	
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	37.6%	3.3%	1.7%	1.9%	0.3%	55.3%	33	
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	49.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%	1.3%	42.3%	28	
415	California	Jan-47	44.8%	3.5%	0.4%	3.1%	0.9%	47.1%	44	
417	Missouri	Jan-50	24.1%	3.5%	2.8%	1.4%	3.9%	64.3%	49	
419	Ohio	Jan-47	30.9%	3.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	61.5%	56	
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	39.2%	2.0%	0.3%	2.3%	0.9%	55.3%	44	
425	Washington	Apr-97	46.3%	7.0%	0.7%	3.2%	1.6%	41.2%	37	
430	Texas	Feb-03	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality							2
432	Texas	Apr-03	29.2%	3.3%	0.9%	2.1%	2.3%	62.2%	28	
434	Virginia	Jun-01	39.2%	1.4%	0.6%	2.1%	0.7%	56.0%	25	
435	Utah	Sep-97	21.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%	74.3%	48	
440	Ohio	Aug-97	33.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%	62.3%	39	
443	Maryland	Jun-97	23.6%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	72.6%	35	
469	Texas	Jul-99	29.6%	0.8%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	64.0%	37	
478	Georgia	Aug-00	34.6%	7.1%	1.5%	2.5%	1.0%	53.3%	38	
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	32.4%	4.9%	1.0%	2.0%	3.6%	56.2%	32	
480	Arizona	Mar-99	64.9%	0.5%	0.9%	4.3%	0.8%	28.7%	29	
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	12.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	84.8%	45	
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	28.8%	6.4%	0.4%	1.8%	3.8%	58.7%	34	
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	42.8%	2.9%	0.4%	3.2%	1.6%	49.2%	36	
503	Oregon	Jan-47	53.0%	2.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.5%	39.7%	47	
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	45.7%	4.7%	0.5%	4.6%	1.4%	43.2%	34	
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	42.5%	1.7%	0.5%	2.6%	0.8%	52.0%	47	
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	23.9%	0.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	73.1%	62	
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	50.1%	3.6%	1.4%	2.4%	0.5%	42.0%	36	
509	Washington	Jan-57	39.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.9%	1.2%	55.9%	51	
510	California	Sep-91	40.8%	5.1%	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	49.7%	40	
512	Texas	Jan-47	41.8%	3.2%	1.5%	2.7%	2.1%	48.7%	41	
513	Ohio	Jan-47	50.3%	2.3%	1.2%	3.2%	1.0%	42.0%	34	
515	Iowa	Jan-47	43.0%	1.5%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	51.9%	48	

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
516	New York	Jan-51	49.4%	1.5%	1.9%	3.2%	0.7%	43.2%	40
517	Michigan	Jan-47	37.9%	1.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	55.9%	42
518	New York	Jan-47	41.2%	0.9%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	52.5%	47
520	Arizona	Mar-95	45.0%	5.3%	1.5%	2.7%	0.9%	44.5%	41
530	California	Nov-97	30.2%	8.5%	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	58.3%	50
540	Virginia	Jul-95	42.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.6%	1.0%	49.6%	44
541	Oregon	Nov-95	34.7%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	0.9%	60.6%	61
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	45.4%	1.4%	0.1%	2.5%	1.6%	48.9%	4
559	California	Nov-98	32.2%	7.6%	0.2%	2.0%	1.7%	56.3%	33
561	Florida	May-96	52.0%	5.2%	0.8%	4.2%	1.4%	36.4%	37
562	California	Jan-97	40.2%	3.9%	0.3%	2.7%	1.9%	50.9%	41
563	Iowa	Mar-01	28.7%	1.8%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%	66.7%	48
567	Ohio	Jan-02	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	97.8%	10
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	39.3%	0.4%	2.7%	3.1%	0.5%	54.0%	44
571	Virginia	Mar-00	48.4%	0.5%	0.8%	2.4%	0.4%	47.5%	26
573	Missouri	Jan-96	25.7%	2.8%	4.4%	1.7%	4.0%	61.5%	41
574	Indiana	Jan-02	37.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	57.3%	30
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	13.9%	4.9%	0.6%	0.8%	3.2%	76.6%	49
585	New York	Nov-01	48.9%	4.8%	4.7%	0.9%	0.4%	40.3%	33
586	Michigan	Sep-01	38.0%	0.8%	3.4%	1.9%	0.2%	55.7%	28
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	29.5%	1.7%	0.8%	2.7%	0.9%	64.4%	47
602	Arizona	Jan-47	52.3%	7.0%	0.8%	3.2%	1.0%	35.7%	36
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	36.4%	2.8%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	57.5%	44
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	21.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	76.6%	66
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	22.1%	2.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	72.6%	34
607	New York	Jan-54	36.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	60.4%	31
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	36.3%	0.9%	2.8%	1.6%	1.4%	57.0%	67
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	47.5%	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%	0.6%	46.6%	38
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	52.5%	1.0%	2.2%	2.4%	0.6%	41.3%	50
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	56.6%	1.4%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	37.5%	39
614	Ohio	Jan-47	44.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	50.0%	33
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	43.1%	3.3%	0.5%	3.4%	1.0%	48.7%	39
616	Michigan	Jan-47	44.1%	1.5%	3.3%	2.5%	1.9%	46.9%	34
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	53.4%	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	0.6%	36.5%	35
618	Illinois	Jan-47	27.1%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	67.6%	49
619	California	Jan-82	48.0%	5.2%	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	42.1%	37
620	Kansas	Feb-01	13.6%	7.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	74.3%	51
623	Arizona	Mar-99	55.8%	1.0%	0.8%	3.6%	1.3%	37.5%	27
626	California	Jun-97	41.1%	6.1%	0.3%	2.7%	1.5%	48.3%	41
630	Illinois	Aug-96	41.5%	2.2%	0.9%	2.3%	0.7%	52.4%	38
631	New York	Nov-99	41.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.9%	0.5%	51.9%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	25.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	70.7%	28
641	Iowa	Jul-00	15.9%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	81.7%	55
646	New York	Jul-99	60.0%	3.0%	1.6%	4.2%	1.3%	29.8%	30
650	California	Aug-97	37.5%	4.7%	0.5%	2.2%	1.1%	54.0%	39
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	58.4%	1.7%	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%	34.7%	41
660	Missouri	Oct-97	12.7%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	3.5%	79.1%	45
661	California	Feb-99	33.5%	8.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	53.6%	41
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	22.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	0.5%	71.5%	48
670	Northern Marianas Isl	Jul-97							2
671	Guam	Jul-97							3
678	Georgia	Jan-98	33.3%	2.4%	0.8%	3.0%	0.6%	60.0%	52
682	Texas	Oct-00	15.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	3.7%	79.1%	12
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	17.7%	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	79.6%	59
702	Nevada	Jan-47	55.9%	7.5%	0.4%	3.6%	1.2%	31.4%	31

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
703	Virginia	Jan-47	61.7%	2.5%	1.8%	3.4%	0.6%	30.0%	37
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	45.5%	5.3%	0.6%	3.1%	1.2%	44.3%	42
706	Georgia	May-92	39.1%	6.4%	0.9%	2.8%	0.8%	50.1%	65
707	California	Jan-59	33.9%	5.3%	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	57.7%	47
708	Illinois	Nov-89	36.3%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	0.7%	58.1%	38
712	Iowa	Jan-47	18.4%	0.6%	2.7%	0.8%	0.3%	77.2%	92
713	Texas	Jan-47	46.7%	2.3%	0.9%	2.9%	0.6%	46.5%	38
714	California	Jan-51	47.7%	4.5%	0.3%	2.7%	1.4%	43.4%	45
715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	25.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	70.9%	85
716	New York	Jan-47	45.1%	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	1.3%	47.8%	34
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	48.5%	1.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	46.1%	39
718	New York	Sep-84	61.8%	1.5%	3.2%	4.6%	0.8%	28.1%	31
719	Colorado	Mar-88	43.5%	2.5%	0.6%	3.3%	0.8%	49.3%	39
720	Colorado	Jun-98	44.5%	0.7%	1.2%	3.4%	1.3%	48.9%	22
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	28.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	67.9%	49
727	Florida	Jul-98	49.1%	2.4%	0.9%	3.4%	2.5%	41.7%	39
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	25.6%	1.4%	0.2%	1.9%	0.6%	70.4%	30
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	44.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	0.6%	49.5%	35
734	Michigan	Dec-97	36.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%	59.0%	37
740	Ohio	Dec-97	26.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	69.1%	42
754	Florida	Aug-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
757	Virginia	Jul-96	49.8%	5.0%	1.4%	2.7%	0.7%	40.3%	30
760	California	Mar-97	39.4%	6.2%	0.5%	2.4%	1.6%	50.0%	47
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	47.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%	0.7%	48.3%	44
765	Indiana	Feb-97	26.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	68.9%	53
770	Georgia	Aug-95	55.9%	6.7%	0.4%	5.2%	1.0%	30.8%	37
772	Florida	Feb-02	41.0%	4.5%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	47.5%	30
773	Illinois	Oct-96	47.1%	1.4%	1.0%	3.9%	0.7%	45.9%	39
774	Massachusetts	May-01	14.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	83.3%	25
775	Nevada	Dec-98	43.6%	8.7%	0.3%	1.3%	1.4%	44.7%	40
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	37.3%	4.0%	1.0%	2.5%	0.3%	54.9%	35
785	Kansas	Jul-97	19.4%	6.7%	0.5%	1.3%	2.7%	69.4%	49
786	Florida	Mar-98	42.0%	1.7%	1.0%	3.0%	0.9%	51.3%	32
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	59.9%	0.0%	0.4%	3.8%	1.1%	34.8%	8
801	Utah	Jan-47	51.5%	1.4%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	42.5%	31
802	Vermont	Jan-47	27.9%	0.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.9%	67.2%	29
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	42.8%	7.9%	0.4%	2.5%	1.6%	44.9%	57
804	Virginia	Jun-73	48.3%	4.5%	2.1%	3.0%	0.8%	41.3%	34
805	California	Jan-57	39.2%	6.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.5%	51.0%	42
806	Texas	Jan-57	24.1%	3.5%	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%	68.5%	48
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	55.2%	2.5%	0.5%	2.5%	1.4%	38.0%	13
810	Michigan	Dec-93	32.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	2.8%	59.5%	35
812	Indiana	Jan-47	30.6%	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	63.4%	47
813	Florida	Jan-53	51.5%	2.9%	0.9%	3.2%	2.8%	38.8%	39
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	32.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	62.9%	40
815	Illinois	Jan-47	34.8%	2.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	58.8%	62
816	Missouri	Jan-47	35.8%	2.5%	1.2%	2.3%	3.0%	55.2%	45
817	Texas	Jan-53	34.8%	1.7%	0.9%	2.6%	1.5%	58.5%	50
818	California	Jan-84	47.0%	6.0%	0.2%	2.7%	1.3%	42.8%	44
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	37.2%	2.8%	0.9%	3.1%	1.1%	54.9%	37
830	Texas	Jul-97	16.8%	1.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.0%	78.6%	44
831	California	Jul-98	31.7%	10.2%	0.2%	1.7%	2.5%	53.7%	35
832	Texas	Jan-99	37.2%	1.0%	1.2%	2.6%	0.9%	57.3%	36
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	41.2%	4.1%	0.2%	2.2%	1.6%	50.7%	43
845	New York	Jun-00	43.9%	2.5%	3.6%	2.3%	0.8%	46.9%	48

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
847	Illinois	Jan-96	50.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.3%	0.8%	44.1%	41
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	27.8%	0.0%	8.1%	2.5%	0.5%	61.1%	8
850	Florida	Jun-97	39.5%	3.3%	1.2%	2.9%	1.1%	52.0%	46
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	36.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	0.5%	58.9%	32
857	Massachusetts	May-01	17.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.8%	1.1%	79.2%	18
858	California	Jun-99	45.6%	3.6%	0.5%	2.5%	1.5%	46.2%	34
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	36.1%	2.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%	58.6%	46
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	39.7%	2.4%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	54.1%	28
862	New Jersey	Dec-01	23.4%	0.1%	0.1%	2.5%	0.3%	73.7%	10
863	Florida	Sep-99	28.7%	3.1%	0.8%	2.0%	1.5%	63.9%	34
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	40.9%	3.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	50.1%	40
865	Tennessee	Nov-99	48.0%	3.1%	0.4%	3.0%	1.3%	44.2%	31
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	18.7%	6.8%	0.9%	1.4%	2.4%	69.8%	43
878	Pennsylvania	Aug-01	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	52.3%	2.6%	1.0%	3.9%	0.9%	39.2%	29
903	Texas	Nov-90	29.1%	5.2%	0.7%	2.0%	1.7%	61.3%	58
904	Florida	Jan-65	48.7%	5.9%	0.3%	4.1%	1.5%	39.4%	40
906	Michigan	Jan-61	19.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	76.4%	17
907	Alaska	Jan-57	23.6%	0.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	73.4%	33
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	36.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	0.7%	59.1%	37
909	California	Nov-92	51.0%	6.1%	0.4%	3.2%	1.2%	38.1%	43
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	34.7%	3.3%	0.2%	2.2%	0.6%	59.0%	40
912	Georgia	Jan-54	35.7%	6.3%	1.8%	3.4%	0.8%	52.1%	46
913	Kansas	Jan-47	37.2%	1.4%	0.7%	2.1%	3.8%	54.7%	39
914	New York	Jan-47	45.2%	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.8%	49.2%	43
915	Texas	Jan-47	38.2%	2.4%	0.4%	2.9%	10.4%	45.8%	29
916	California	Jan-47	47.7%	4.7%	0.5%	2.5%	1.4%	43.2%	40
917	New York	Jan-92	53.0%	0.6%	0.8%	4.6%	0.3%	40.7%	25
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	27.3%	4.2%	0.4%	1.5%	2.6%	64.0%	61
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	45.8%	4.2%	0.4%	2.9%	1.1%	45.6%	45
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	31.6%	0.3%	2.5%	1.3%	0.9%	63.3%	61
925	California	Mar-98	35.8%	5.7%	0.4%	1.9%	1.2%	54.9%	38
928	Arizona	Jun-01	31.8%	5.5%	1.4%	1.8%	0.4%	59.1%	44
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	28.1%	2.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.7%	66.8%	42
936	Texas	Feb-00	27.2%	4.3%	0.7%	1.4%	3.3%	63.0%	34
937	Ohio	Sep-96	34.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%	59.8%	38
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						3
940	Texas	May-97	23.2%	3.6%	0.4%	1.7%	5.3%	65.8%	56
941	Florida	May-95	43.0%	2.8%	0.9%	3.0%	1.7%	48.6%	38
949	California	Apr-98	46.0%	3.9%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	45.5%	42
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	50.2%	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	0.5%	45.1%	36
954	Florida	Sep-95	49.1%	6.8%	0.8%	4.2%	1.3%	37.8%	41
956	Texas	Jul-97	33.2%	4.9%	0.4%	3.0%	3.0%	55.5%	30
970	Colorado	Apr-95	36.8%	0.8%	0.6%	2.1%	0.8%	58.9%	51
971	Oregon	Oct-00	22.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	75.0%	26
972	Texas	Sep-96	41.4%	1.3%	0.4%	2.7%	2.0%	52.2%	44
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	47.7%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	0.7%	45.2%	38
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	35.4%	3.2%	1.2%	1.9%	0.3%	58.0%	33
979	Texas	Feb-00	23.4%	5.6%	1.4%	2.0%	3.5%	64.1%	38
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	29.5%	5.7%	0.1%	2.1%	0.4%	62.2%	10
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	32.5%	2.0%	3.5%	2.7%	0.8%	58.5%	32
989	Michigan	Apr-01	29.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	66.1%	43

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,098	120	2,363	26	1,078	46	434	6
202	2,640	92	820	23	595	34	294	6
203	2,210	100	2,347	21	1,046	46	478	6
205	1,634	153	1,711	23	813	53	671	14
206	1,930	113	1,037	27	925	62	311	7
207	1,326	56	1,900	37	591	25	650	7
208	1,568	74	2,169	36	655	38	1,011	17
209	1,208	65	1,892	21	741	47	692	12
210	1,603	110	2,125	20	888	68	146	7
212	5,615	276	1,094	23	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
213	1,104	72	977	23	451	35	468	7
214	1,994	155	2,467	34	1,354	89	411	6
215	3,058	129	1,900	21	887	42	307	6
216	1,228	59	1,389	16	625	50	733	8
217	1,120	43	2,577	30	568	30	678	14
218	633	28	2,711	50	368	13	578	9
219	690	34	810	16	377	28	415	11
224	83	0	133	5	92	7	211	5
225	782	63	831	18	409	31	403	10
228	384	26	758	14	204	19	403	12
229	599	40	1,227	21	310	27	833	11
231	560	31	1,056	19	352	15	600	12
234	0	0	42	4	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
239	804	37	780	16	456	27	458	8
240	302	13	1,960	25	574	35	354	9
248	1,923	89	2,582	22	877	48	467	6
251	672	54	924	23	354	25	442	12
252	995	41	2,050	16	492	29	774	11
253	1,116	78	1,181	25	513	34	132	7
254	607	56	1,565	25	353	29	474	12
256	1,234	124	1,942	25	718	58	1,232	14
260	611	33	910	17	305	13	698	7
262	1,061	56	2,125	24	407	19	458	7
267	171	4	3,048	27	621	46	312	6
269	714	38	828	20	370	22	546	11
270	1,240	57	3,066	30	496	74	1,034	11
276	357	16	733	12	137	9	319	12
281	2,281	191	3,570	28	931	52	136	6
301	3,031	162	1,841	20	940	44	239	8
302	1,187	56	1,313	16	478	24	206	7
303	3,707	198	1,730	21	1,047	42	137	7
304	1,349	60	2,673	23	704	47	745	15
305	2,681	284	861	21	955	75	452	8
307	479	25	1,208	20	273	16	998	12
308	342	20	1,706	33	186	11	479	8
309	969	35	2,362	38	465	21	421	10
310	2,813	164	1,881	28	1,393	84	419	7
312	2,425	140	1,418	26	450	27	907	7
313	1,397	80	1,466	18	832	93	929	6
314	1,810	101	1,832	22	1,054	52	446	6
315	1,205	54	2,430	31	615	24	458	9
316	506	36	1,175	13	294	16	174	9
317	1,961	95	1,992	26	864	30	431	6
318	1,041	91	2,514	25	550	38	1,074	10
319	764	40	1,653	46	378	22	443	8

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
320	484	29	1,687	43	236	18	364	12
321	599	43	1,060	23	445	30	275	6
323	1,611	113	2,663	26	890	79	247	7
325	423	28	1,036	21	186	11	206	12
330	1,686	76	2,448	20	959	59	1,060	11
334	959	68	1,687	33	531	43	1,216	14
336	1,756	116	2,003	34	793	50	797	9
337	863	68	1,478	24	437	41	743	11
339	16	0	133	10	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
340	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
347	39	5	441	17	632	52	403	6
351	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
352	1,039	56	1,208	17	585	42	747	10
360	2,006	89	2,510	42	769	55	761	8
361	609	45	1,207	19	362	28	766	9
386	638	46	780	18	340	25	460	10
401	1,104	51	1,684	13	575	30	318	7
402	1,623	94	3,321	38	784	41	1,152	11
404	2,119	301	632	25	1,443	99	589	8
405	1,263	70	2,706	24	550	33	583	11
406	802	43	3,042	31	413	33	975	7
407	1,798	151	1,668	25	837	57	258	6
408	2,408	179	1,725	27	997	56	518	8
409	531	51	999	19	309	28	379	11
410	3,344	186	1,343	18	928	44	198	7
412	1,543	67	2,400	23	849	31	482	6
413	951	46	1,665	19	364	19	177	9
414	1,220	62	910	13	640	45	424	7
415	2,183	166	2,266	26	837	46	430	8
417	596	38	1,909	33	442	24	809	9
419	1,450	67	2,920	40	789	46	1,216	11
423	1,252	64	1,628	24	682	47	874	16
425	1,562	108	1,535	26	530	33	250	7
430	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
432	363	24	941	16	194	13	208	6
434	667	26	898	14	300	26	469	9
435	541	49	1,736	31	226	14	826	14
440	1,095	46	2,334	22	535	30	552	10
443	367	17	3,055	23	831	50	547	8
469	334	14	1,414	29	356	25	91	6
470	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
478	618	43	754	21	292	23	548	11
479	613	34	1,085	20	382	25	583	7
480	1,856	115	852	17	546	43	192	8
484	283	18	3,815	34	344	20	384	9
501	846	47	1,911	20	547	40	819	8
502	1,229	101	1,474	21	685	42	541	10
503	2,605	156	2,217	36	1,067	58	311	7
504	1,202	142	938	19	641	49	431	8
505	1,854	100	2,232	29	876	64	906	12
507	658	28	2,458	48	358	35	639	11
508	2,422	117	2,393	23	1,026	50	331	7
509	1,554	66	2,249	30	619	38	768	14
510	1,792	116	2,166	23	971	63	637	8
512	1,955	116	2,479	25	849	47	459	11

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
513	1,889	100	1,438	21	960	80	573	7
515	984	43	1,325	34	421	16	316	9
516	1,493	82	1,189	28	1,119	55	523	6
517	844	36	1,130	27	477	23	525	11
518	1,319	66	2,015	30	613	23	286	10
520	1,179	60	987	23	585	47	572	11
530	1,225	58	2,611	29	565	29	600	14
540	1,340	62	1,271	27	710	61	1,026	13
541	1,379	83	2,482	40	685	34	1,071	16
551	0	0	0	0	75	4	81	4
559	1,075	69	2,185	19	678	42	464	8
561	1,501	137	820	23	735	48	447	7
562	1,315	85	1,866	25	765	58	436	7
563	393	29	1,148	38	233	14	277	8
564	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	0	0	0	0
567	4	0	536	6	8	1	94	4
570	1,403	127	2,103	32	627	33	500	8
571	116	6	268	17	332	16	144	6
573	747	58	2,189	26	472	22	697	11
574	623	32	846	19	310	15	532	7
580	520	27	3,430	28	311	19	1,121	14
585	1,143	10	1,061	20	499	17	208	10
586	757	31	996	17	557	28	626	6
601	1,240	119	2,661	26	698	64	1,389	15
602	1,920	104	917	20	1,107	81	730	8
603	1,528	74	2,677	28	543	24	569	10
605	684	34	2,873	57	363	15	914	7
606	710	46	2,261	20	270	22	977	12
607	677	30	1,296	19	317	10	320	10
608	1,094	55	1,775	46	573	21	749	14
609	1,545	72	1,809	23	1,056	51	483	6
610	2,805	131	2,414	35	1,016	44	220	8
612	1,137	64	800	23	997	47	512	9
614	1,786	72	2,284	20	803	51	360	7
615	1,562	143	2,107	25	825	47	354	9
616	942	54	929	19	503	26	364	9
617	2,789	186	2,158	22	1,071	54	317	7
618	974	43	3,001	31	561	33	785	14
619	1,549	94	1,320	20	1,109	66	433	7
620	428	40	3,043	35	270	15	759	12
623	681	37	453	15	262	24	153	8
626	1,275	76	1,743	24	840	62	333	7
630	2,114	123	2,410	23	939	46	1,126	7
631	1,545	94	2,266	25	642	35	314	6
636	550	30	1,668	18	167	8	290	6
641	351	31	2,192	44	206	9	670	10
646	802	46	530	24	968	78	348	6
650	1,695	102	2,500	23	561	30	369	8
651	1,481	73	1,003	27	457	25	123	8
660	289	31	2,297	28	170	13	554	14
661	948	56	1,691	25	582	38	329	8
662	871	133	2,644	31	422	38	1,512	13
670	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
671	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
678	1,239	119	3,607	36	988	80	373	12

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
682	42	1	343	9	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
701	605	27	3,190	49	325	12	971	8
702	1,712	100	1,077	18	935	71	185	7
703	3,377	201	1,745	26	1,040	45	138	6
704	2,240	171	1,998	30	1,030	59	883	7
706	1,614	109	1,776	37	866	66	1,165	20
707	1,458	60	2,728	25	692	36	534	12
708	1,331	80	2,162	23	813	54	817	7
712	563	24	2,518	77	203	8	692	14
713	3,026	199	3,314	24	929	50	123	6
714	2,118	117	1,967	27	1,295	72	484	7
715	939	36	2,480	61	434	19	1,339	20
716	1,259	59	1,380	20	745	44	616	12
717	1,734	82	1,998	24	906	40	366	7
718	4,240	301	1,990	24	364	41	102	5
719	1,155	86	1,152	22	475	38	578	10
720	805	54	1,031	14	593	53	503	7
724	1,357	62	3,937	35	586	24	516	10
727	1,367	94	1,118	24	615	38	367	7
731	457	30	1,080	17	223	20	650	9
732	2,347	114	2,747	23	884	41	332	7
734	1,213	52	2,405	25	631	37	424	7
740	1,053	55	2,900	26	506	33	983	12
754	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
757	1,874	80	1,265	16	949	77	672	8
760	1,638	98	2,282	30	931	55	552	9
763	934	45	1,053	31	181	10	76	8
765	993	43	2,452	37	434	22	1,199	10
770	3,344	346	1,562	21	873	43	195	9
772	435	34	455	16	242	15	244	8
773	1,820	136	1,942	23	1,170	114	568	7
774	77	2	733	17	158	6	646	7
775	1,493	38	1,451	23	339	17	360	11
781	2,087	148	3,093	22	452	21	423	7
785	619	45	2,878	32	378	20	667	12
786	298	18	591	21	572	46	508	7
787	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	1,877	210	1,012	6
801	2,569	136	2,128	19	955	66	555	7
802	754	26	2,123	18	226	9	244	7
803	1,584	83	1,278	38	744	57	914	13
804	1,515	78	1,172	20	696	61	527	9
805	1,534	68	1,991	27	857	47	667	8
806	660	50	2,387	30	394	25	610	12
808	1,664	64	1,136	6	790	46	345	5
810	642	41	1,417	20	502	27	437	9
812	1,245	55	2,527	31	544	29	1,182	10
813	1,683	105	1,091	25	736	46	420	7
814	1,217	52	2,642	21	528	18	617	15
815	1,372	61	2,899	42	789	38	535	13
816	1,304	91	2,680	26	750	37	415	11
817	1,871	152	4,185	37	974	62	213	6
818	2,080	116	1,847	26	1,157	67	373	7
828	1,064	64	1,567	26	524	69	677	9
830	447	46	1,596	22	219	17	403	14
831	683	34	1,241	18	363	21	268	8

Table 7
Assigned, Aging and Available Telephone Numbers by Area Code
(in thousands except OCNs)

Area Code	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
832	405	15	1,452	27	922	77	548	6
843	1,559	77	1,783	30	764	50	887	10
845	1,213	70	1,266	31	420	17	315	11
847	3,014	132	2,735	25	1,132	52	589	7
848	0	0	21	4	70	6	133	4
850	1,336	98	1,822	23	748	55	743	16
856	1,277	68	2,156	21	364	20	195	6
857	13	1	174	12	70	8	210	6
858	1,251	71	1,296	20	373	19	194	7
859	997	43	1,797	26	536	34	616	13
860	1,943	79	3,194	17	895	37	460	6
862	10	0	12	4	88	10	299	6
863	613	44	1,278	20	335	22	708	7
864	1,207	83	1,484	30	671	39	606	7
865	846	60	821	20	469	23	226	8
870	701	55	2,657	26	451	30	1,563	14
901	1,268	97	773	17	702	54	432	8
903	1,075	80	2,521	33	620	42	926	16
904	1,421	124	1,064	23	757	59	476	9
906	238	10	1,008	12	115	8	384	5
907	781	49	2,993	22	290	12	330	9
908	1,239	69	2,471	24	855	34	704	7
909	2,375	155	1,818	25	1,659	99	503	7
910	1,129	66	2,068	27	672	48	892	8
912	784	82	1,019	28	458	36	700	13
913	941	54	1,656	24	430	22	224	9
914	1,329	75	1,574	28	872	30	499	9
915	611	42	777	16	290	24	193	7
916	1,906	102	1,714	22	997	51	486	10
917	554	62	336	13	2,783	173	321	6
918	1,230	71	3,427	42	688	38	923	12
919	2,002	129	1,984	30	931	54	682	10
920	1,122	44	1,974	38	615	30	1,033	16
925	1,387	75	2,192	22	593	28	458	8
928	796	38	1,416	25	342	25	682	14
931	635	47	1,492	25	356	24	728	12
936	561	24	954	20	229	15	308	9
937	1,302	62	2,260	24	696	48	880	9
939	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
940	466	38	1,641	38	234	14	317	11
941	813	52	775	21	407	25	478	9
949	1,465	83	1,420	26	597	29	286	7
952	1,212	64	1,099	26	155	8	46	7
954	2,048	199	1,321	26	953	64	462	7
956	750	58	1,032	16	494	55	615	8
970	1,166	65	1,627	29	536	35	1,051	15
971	62	1	363	18	80	6	110	7
972	3,249	221	4,164	30	373	20	48	6
973	2,698	145	2,791	27	853	39	149	6
978	1,737	96	3,158	21	568	27	449	7
979	440	35	1,068	20	251	14	474	9
980	40	3	28	5	28	2	116	5
985	652	47	991	16	317	34	649	12
989	771	41	1,703	21	496	23	897	18

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of Dec. 31, 2003

State	ILECs and CLECs			Cellular/PCS		
	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported ¹	Percent of total blocks that are pooled	Pooled Thousands- blocks	Total Thousands- blocks reported ¹	Percent of total blocks that are pooled
Alabama	48	5,108	0.9%	90	2,616	3.4%
Alaska	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	146	9,501	1.5	241	4,411	5.5
Arkansas	217	1,916	11.3	38	976	3.9
California	1,666	72,941	2.3	3,277	30,446	10.8
Colorado	95	8,756	1.1	52	3,292	1.6
Connecticut	301	8,196	3.7	275	2,739	10.0
Delaware	13	1,739	0.7	38	647	5.9
District of Columbia	45	3,720	1.2	78	869	9.0
Florida	663	30,624	2.2	694	14,919	4.7
Georgia	198	13,780	1.4	271	5,855	4.6
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	12	2,759	0.4	40	1,152	3.5
Idaho	19	1,875	1.0	34	923	3.7
Illinois	1,970	27,159	7.3	704	11,831	6.0
Indiana	164	8,844	1.9	165	4,279	3.9
Iowa	36	1,808	2.0	80	1,214	6.6
Kansas	34	3,783	0.9	78	1,283	6.1
Kentucky	26	2,444	1.1	27	1,225	2.2
Louisiana	60	5,744	1.0	86	3,116	2.8
Maine	124	1,813	6.8	70	666	10.5
Maryland	467	13,337	3.5	294	4,373	6.7
Massachusetts	691	18,630	3.7	596	5,543	10.8
Michigan	272	14,751	1.8	275	7,895	3.5
Minnesota	105	8,655	1.2	81	3,146	2.6
Mississippi	7	1,889	0.4	21	821	2.6
Missouri	257	9,171	2.8	181	3,896	4.6
Montana	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Nebraska	26	1,950	1.3	27	1,032	2.6
Nevada	29	4,227	0.7	103	1,642	6.3
New Hampshire	394	2,875	13.7	86	868	9.9
New Jersey	640	18,565	3.4	664	8,001	8.3
New Mexico	45	2,326	1.9	75	1,333	5.6
New York	1,357	35,541	3.8	2,022	15,257	13.3
North Carolina	228	10,988	2.1	259	5,061	5.1
North Dakota	1	302	0.3	0	150	0.0
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	218	16,812	1.3	170	8,991	1.9
Oklahoma	143	6,129	2.3	101	2,272	4.4
Oregon	132	6,400	2.1	170	2,432	7.0
Pennsylvania	688	23,783	2.9	598	8,826	6.8
Puerto Rico	0	972	0.0	62	1,723	3.6
Rhode Island	41	2,010	2.0	73	853	8.6
South Carolina	51	5,045	1.0	129	2,804	4.6
South Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Tennessee	104	7,778	1.3	133	3,936	3.4
Texas	515	49,244	1.0	615	15,048	4.1
Utah	235	4,809	4.9	55	1,786	3.1
Vermont	47	1,094	4.3	55	258	21.3
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	478	14,064	3.4	603	6,589	9.2
Washington	213	13,376	1.6	158	5,072	3.1
West Virginia	46	1,330	3.5	33	885	3.7
Wisconsin	39	5,531	0.7	62	3,225	1.9
Wyoming	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Totals	13,306	514,094	2.6%	14,039	216,177	6.5%

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar. Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

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 Dec. 31, 2003

Carrier Type	OCNs	Numbers			Numbers Needed had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Utilization had Whole NXXs Been Issued	Increased Utilization of Thousands-blocks due to Pooling	Numbers Saved Due to Pooling
		Assigned to End-users ¹	Total Numbers ¹	Percent Utilized				
ILEC	67	1,282,338	2,172,000	59.0%	4,630,000	27.7%	31.3%	2,458,000
Cellular/PCS	208	5,788,559	13,898,000	41.7%	31,070,000	18.6%	23.0%	17,172,000
CLEC	730	2,243,285	11,840,000	18.9%	84,390,000	2.7%	16.3%	72,550,000
Total	1,005	9,314,182	27,910,000	33.4%	120,090,000	7.8%	25.6%	92,180,000

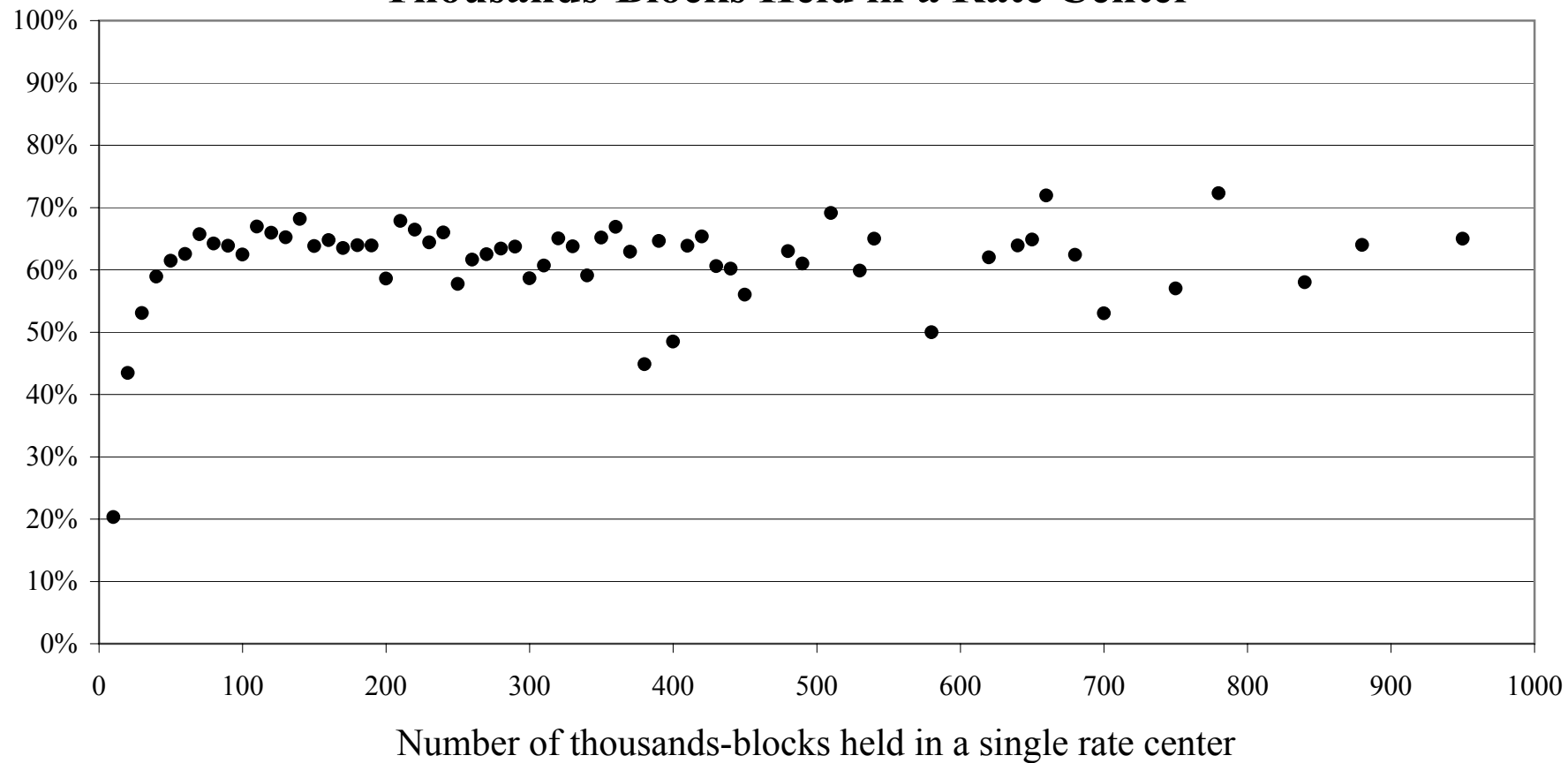
¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Nong Geographic Area Codes as of Dec. 31, 2003

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available ¹	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	1,821	1,904	4	942	37	1,782	6,490	650
	28.1%	29.3%	0.1%	14.5%	0.6%	27.5%		
900	201	20	12	14	0	822	1,070	107
	18.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	76.8%		

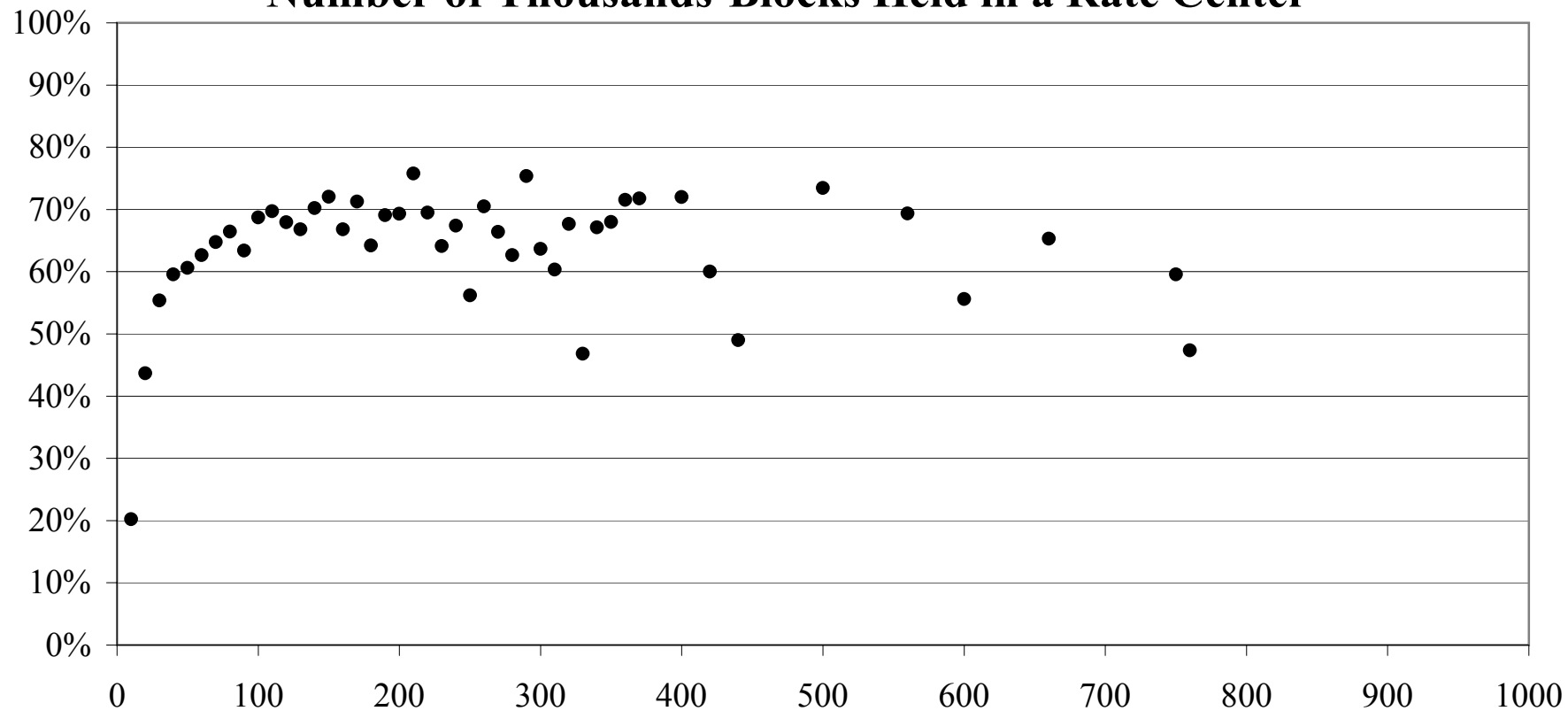
¹ Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of March 22, 2004.

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



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

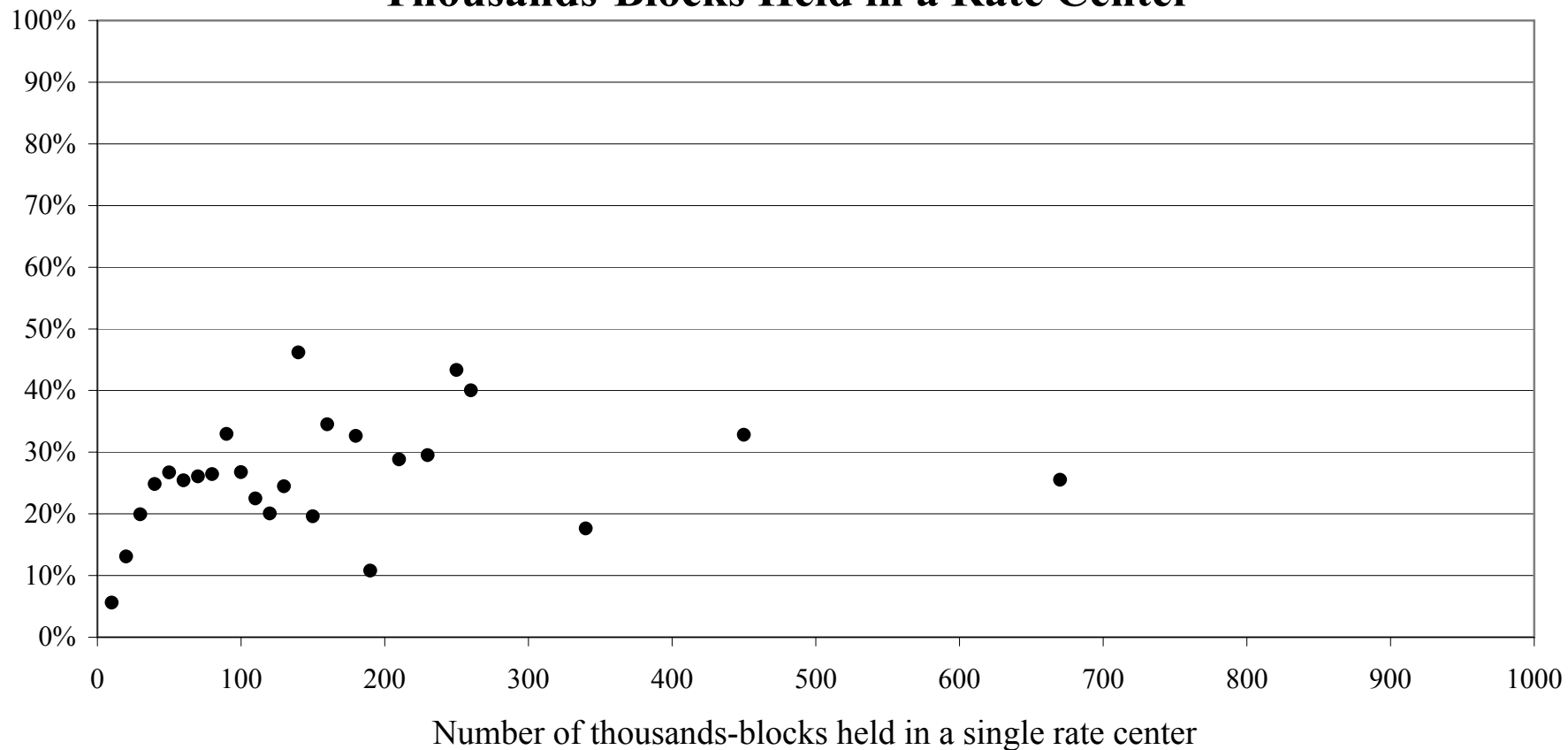
Figure 2
Cellular/PCs Carriers: Average Utilization Rates by
Number of Thousands-Blocks Held in a Rate Center



Number of thousands-blocks held in a single rate center

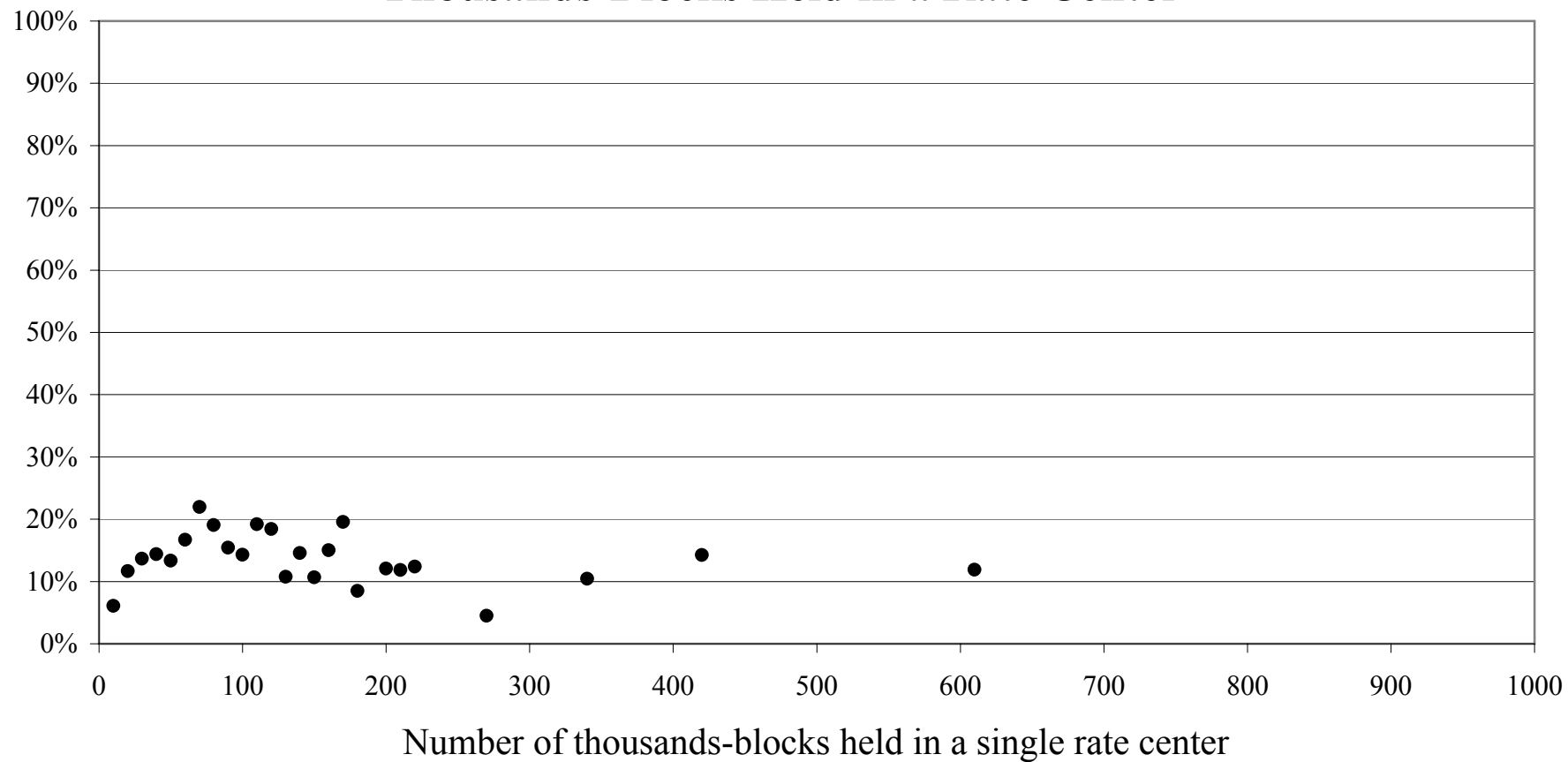
Note: number of thousands-blocks
has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



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

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



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

Table 11
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments

NPA-NXXs that Appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	124,209
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		203
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	4,676
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	772
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			329
NANPA		✓		714
LERG			✓	1,885
Total NXXs in Database.	125,513	129,802	131,542	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of Dec. 31, 2003; the LERG, as of Jan 1, 2004; NRUF Dec. 31, 2003 database (NRUF forms filed as of March 22, 2004).

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

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

Table 12
Utilization over Time

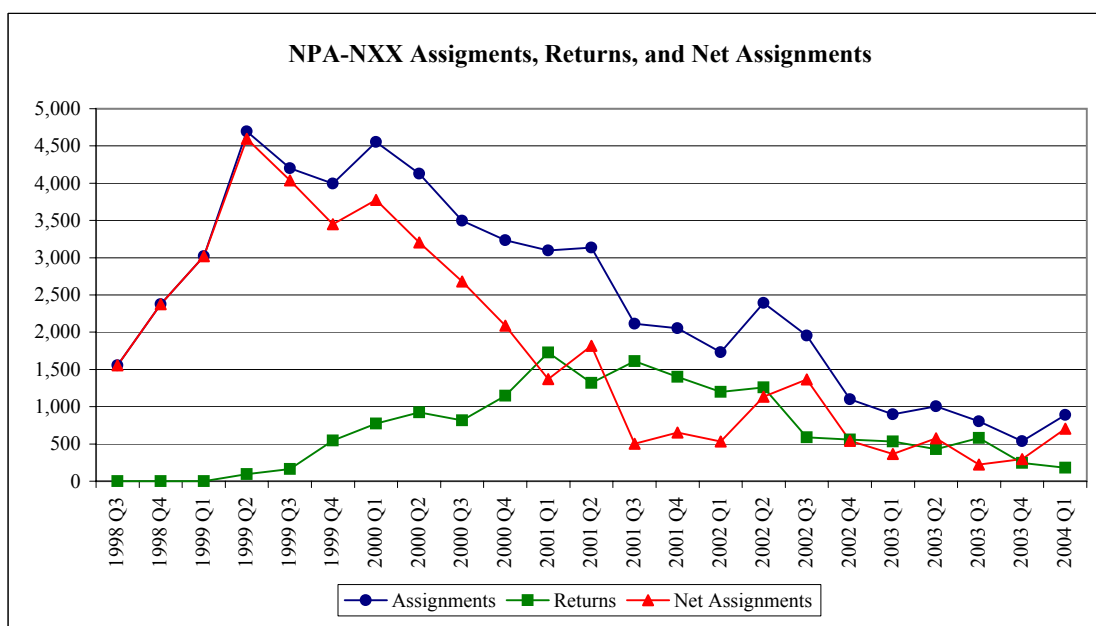
Carrier Type	ILEC	Cellular/PCS	CLEC	Paging	Overall
December 2000	52.1%	46.2%	9.8%	26.3%	40.1%
June 2001	52.1%	45.3%	10.9%	24.8%	39.6%
December 2001	52.5%	47.2%	11.4%	20.2%	39.7%
June 2002	52.2%	47.5%	10.4%	17.6%	39.2%
December 2002	52.2%	47.8%	10.6%	17.0%	39.2%
June 2003	53.2%	49.0%	10.7%	14.3%	39.9%
December 2003	52.6%	50.6%	10.6%	13.0%	39.5%

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

Table 13
NPA-NXX Assignments, Returns and Net Assignments

Quarter	NPA-NXXs Assigned	NPA-NXXs Returned	Net Assignments
1998 Q3	1,554	0	1,554
1998 Q4	2,375	0	2,375
1999 Q1	3,019	0	3,019
1999 Q2	4,693	95	4,598
1999 Q3	4,202	164	4,038
1999 Q4	3,993	545	3,448
2000 Q1	4,552	775	3,777
FCC Issued <i>First NRO Order</i> ¹			
2000 Q2	4,126	923	3,203
2000 Q3	3,497	818	2,679
2000 Q4	3,235	1,146	2,089
FCC Issued <i>Second NRO Order</i> ¹			
2001 Q1	3,095	1,725	1,370
2001 Q2	3,136	1,320	1,816
2001 Q3	2,112	1,611	501
2001 Q4	2,055	1,402	653
FCC Issued <i>Third NRO Order</i> ¹			
2002 Q1	1,731	1,199	532
2002 Q2	2,392	1,260	1,132
2002 Q3	1,954	587	1,367
2002 Q4	1,101	558	543
2003 Q1	897	533	364
2003 Q2	1,007	431	576
FCC Issued <i>Fourth NRO Order</i> ¹			
2003 Q3	802	580	222
2003 Q4	539	244	295
2004 Q1	888	182	706

¹See text footnote 2 for full citation.
Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.



Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of December 31, 2003.*

You can help us provide the best possible information to the public by completing this form and returning it to the Industry Analysis and 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
- academic/student
- residential customer
- FCC employee
- other federal government employee
- state or local government employee
- Other (please specify)

2. Please rate the report: Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Data accuracy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Data presentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Timeliness of data | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Completeness of data | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Text clarity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Completeness of text | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Overall, how do you rate this report? Excellent Good Satisfactory Poor No opinion

4. How can this report be improved?

5. May we contact you to discuss possible improvements?

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