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Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20554

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NEWS MEDIA CONTACT:
Mike Balmoris at (202) 418-0253
Email: Michael.Balmoris@fcc.gov

FCC RELEASES TELEPHONE NUMBERING RESOURCE UTILIZATION REPORT

Over 61 Million Telephone Numbers Saved through Thousands-block Pooling

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 June 30, 2003, numbering resource utilization was at 39.9%, up from 39.2 % six months earlier.

The report presents numbering resource utilization statistics based on June 30, 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 499 million were assigned to customers, more than 656 million were available to be assigned, and about 97 million were used for other purposes, such as for administrative use.

   Following are utilization statistics by carrier type as of June 30, 2003:

   - The overall utilization rate for Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) is 53.2%, up from 52.2% six months before.

   - The overall utilization rate for Cellular/PCS carriers is 49.0%, up from 47.8% six months before.

   - The overall utilization rate for Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) is 10.7%, up from 10.6% six months before.

   - The overall utilization rate for Paging carriers is 14.3%, down from 17.0% six months before.

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2. ***Telephone Numbers Saved through Thousands-block Pooling*** – Through June 30, 2003, thousands-block pooling has made it unnecessary to distribute over 61 million excess telephone numbers. Thousands-block pooling is possible in areas with the most demand for additional numbering resources. This means that telephone numbers can now be 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 distributing an excess supply.

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. No significant quantities of telephone numbers had been voluntarily returned to the NANPA before the second quarter of 1999.

    - In the second half of 2002, carriers returned 11.5 million telephone numbers to the NANPA.

    - In the first half of 2003, carriers returned 9.6 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 75.6% of numbers assigned to customers. Colorado's area code 303 (Denver) is next, with 64.3% 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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Wireline Competition Bureau contacts: Craig Stroup at (202) 418-0989
or John Vu at (202) 418-2333; TTY (202) 418-0484.

Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2003

Craig Stroup and John Vu

Industry Analysis and Technology Division
Wireline Competition Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

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Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States
As of June 30, 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 June 30, 2003:

- Carriers reported data on over 1.2 billion telephone numbers (see Table 1).
- Overall, 39.9% 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 75.6% (see Table 6).
- Thousands-block pooling has saved over 61 million telephone numbers (see Table 9).
- In the first half of 2003, 9.64 million telephone numbers (964 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 December 31, 2002, was released in July 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 1997, 32 new area codes were activated in the continental 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 June 30, 2003. It reflects all corrections and submissions that the NANPA had received through October 1, 2003.

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 124,000 NXXs. This is up from the 122,500 NXXs from the previous filing (data for December 31, 2002). As the NANPA calculates that about 131,000 NXXs have been assigned to United States carriers,[15] this round of submissions (data for June 30, 2003) appears to have garnered usable information on about 95% 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: www.nanpa.com/number_resource_info/co_code_assignments1.html.

reporting level is high, many carriers still had not provided usable utilization data by October 1, 2003, the cut-off date for inclusion in this report.

Carriers filing FCC Forms 502 reported that nearly half a billion telephone numbers were assigned to end users, and that more than 656 million were available for assignment. Thus, the quantity of numbers available for assignment exceeds the number already assigned to end users. These 656 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 110 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 (18% 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.

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[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 will be completed by December 2003.

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[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 5.3%. With pooling, however, utilization was 25.6%, nearly a five-fold increase. Another way of measuring the benefit of pooling is examining the quantity of telephone numbers saved through pooling. With pooling, 16.044 million telephone numbers were distributed to carriers in pooling areas. Had there been no pooling, 77.830 million telephone numbers would have been distributed to the carriers. Thus, over 61 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 Code Administration System (CAS) 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 last twelve months, the overall percentage of assigned numbers has decreased slightly. This is not unexpected given that ILECs have fewer lines this year than last, and

[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/number_resource_info/co_code_assignments1.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.

that the 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 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 October 8, 2003. For consistency, only blocks with allocation dates through June 30, 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.

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[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.

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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 June 30, 2003

Carrier Type	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
ILEC	304,966	26,335	7,181	17,588	12,854	203,811	572,735	60,110
Cellular/PCS	151,861	1,679	1,234	8,982	2,745	143,199	309,700	31,205
CLEC	30,169	5,231	3,560	2,217	1,269	240,038	282,484	30,009
Paging	12,641	2,850	2,518	1,184	132	69,322	88,648	6,627
All Reporting Carriers	499,638	36,096	14,494	29,972	17,000	656,369	1,253,568	124,331[2]
ILEC	53.2%	4.6%	1.3%	3.1%	2.2%	35.6%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	49.0%	0.5%	0.4%	2.9%	0.9%	46.2%	100.0%	
CLEC	10.7%	1.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	85.0%	100.0%	
Paging	14.3%	3.2%	2.8%	1.3%	0.1%	78.2%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	39.9%	2.9%	1.2%	2.4%	1.4%	52.4%	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	289,345	24,378	5,579	16,562	12,384	135,431	483,680	51,286
Cellular/PCS	148,455	1,571	1,063	8,643	2,676	135,016	297,424	30,031
CLEC	29,610	5,231	3,402	2,164	1,233	232,871	274,511	29,234
Paging	12,276	2,842	2,382	1,151	127	65,874	84,653	6,261
All Reporting Carriers	479,687	34,022	12,426	28,520	16,420	569,192	1,140,267	113,323[2]
ILEC	59.8%	5.0%	1.2%	3.4%	2.6%	28.0%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	49.9%	0.5%	0.4%	2.9%	0.9%	45.4%	100.0%	
CLEC	10.8%	1.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	84.8%	100.0%	
Paging	14.5%	3.4%	2.8%	1.4%	0.1%	77.8%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	42.1%	3.0%	1.1%	2.5%	1.4%	49.9%	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	15,621	1,957	1,601	1,027	470	68,379	89,056	8,862
Cellular/PCS	3,407	108	171	339	69	8,183	12,277	1,183
CLEC	559	0	159	53	36	7,167	7,973	794
Paging	365	7	136	33	6	3,448	3,996	368
All Reporting Carriers	19,951	2,073	2,068	1,452	580	87,177	113,301	11,195[2]
ILEC	17.5%	2.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	76.8%	100.0%	
Cellular/PCS	27.7%	0.9%	1.4%	2.8%	0.6%	66.7%	100.0%	
CLEC	7.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	89.9%	100.0%	
Paging	9.1%	0.2%	3.4%	0.8%	0.1%	86.3%	100.0%	
All Reporting Carriers	17.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	76.9%	100.0%	

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast Reports data filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 1, 2003 (95% 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 June 30, 2003

State/jurisdiction	Assigned		Intermediate		Reserved		Aging		Administrative		Available[1]		Total
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s
Alabama	6,421	33.5	1,261	6.6	125	0.7	458	2.4	210	1.1	10,687	55.8	19,162
Alaska	1,155	23.5	8	0.2	88	1.8	70	1.4	19	0.4	3,569	72.7	4,909
Arizona	9,816	51.3	301	1.6	169	0.9	620	3.2	157	0.8	8,060	42.1	19,122
Arkansas	3,424	24.6	776	5.6	105	0.8	234	1.7	452	3.2	8,918	64.1	13,910
California	61,564	40.9	7,616	5.1	915	0.6	3,682	2.4	2,176	1.4	74,538	49.5	150,491
Colorado	9,672	50.6	62	0.3	198	1.0	661	3.5	235	1.2	8,282	43.3	19,111
Connecticut	6,137	40.0	677	4.4	281	1.8	272	1.8	363	2.4	7,612	49.6	15,341
Delaware	1,688	46.7	29	0.8	75	2.1	70	1.9	17	0.5	1,737	48.0	3,615
District of Columbia	3,252	63.4	14	0.3	167	3.3	127	2.5	26	0.5	1,543	30.1	5,130
Florida	28,921	45.2	3,401	5.3	469	0.7	2,186	3.4	985	1.5	28,023	43.8	63,984
Georgia	14,398	39.5	3,063	8.4	271	0.7	1,035	2.8	390	1.1	17,323	47.5	36,480
Guam	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Hawaii	2,490	55.4	77	1.7	12	0.3	114	2.5	58	1.3	1,740	38.7	4,491
Idaho	2,216	38.5	14	0.2	55	1.0	129	2.2	80	1.4	3,259	56.7	5,752
Illinois	22,264	38.9	1,211	2.1	790	1.4	1,203	2.1	642	1.1	31,088	54.4	57,198
Indiana	9,047	35.3	391	1.5	358	1.4	482	1.9	266	1.0	15,095	58.9	25,639
Iowa	4,490	26.9	129	0.8	219	1.3	250	1.5	135	0.8	11,487	68.7	16,711
Kansas	3,748	23.0	886	5.4	78	0.5	228	1.4	691	4.2	10,640	65.4	16,272
Kentucky	5,686	30.2	814	4.3	115	0.6	360	1.9	212	1.1	11,632	61.8	18,818
Louisiana	6,419	32.3	1,681	8.5	193	1.0	518	2.6	183	0.9	10,853	54.7	19,846
Maine	2,085	38.6	19	0.3	64	1.2	79	1.5	19	0.4	3,142	58.1	5,407
Maryland	10,975	47.6	102	0.4	350	1.5	541	2.3	189	0.8	10,881	47.2	23,037
Massachusetts	14,947	43.6	162	0.5	563	1.6	805	2.4	69	0.2	17,719	51.7	34,266
Michigan	17,598	37.8	362	0.8	929	2.0	1,029	2.2	610	1.3	26,061	55.9	46,589
Minnesota	9,439	39.4	117	0.5	163	0.7	493	2.1	142	0.6	13,586	56.8	23,940
Mississippi	3,442	25.6	1,057	7.9	109	0.8	285	2.1	156	1.2	8,401	62.5	13,451
Missouri	8,837	31.3	696	2.5	750	2.7	524	1.9	1,030	3.6	16,410	58.1	28,248
Montana	1,215	21.5	50	0.9	47	0.8	93	1.7	31	0.5	4,219	74.6	5,657
Nebraska	2,954	29.8	112	1.1	56	0.6	151	1.5	70	0.7	6,587	66.3	9,930
Nevada	4,532	51.1	408	4.6	48	0.5	253	2.8	119	1.3	3,510	39.6	8,869
New Hampshire	2,380	38.5	13	0.2	70	1.1	106	1.7	18	0.3	3,598	58.2	6,186
New Jersey	16,793	44.5	324	0.9	650	1.7	809	2.1	211	0.6	18,933	50.2	37,720
New Mexico	2,658	47.1	41	0.7	31	0.5	170	3.0	59	1.0	2,687	47.6	5,646
New York	33,703	51.9	556	0.9	1,875	2.9	2,150	3.3	488	0.8	26,208	40.3	64,981
North Carolina	13,693	39.3	1,736	5.0	145	0.4	762	2.2	319	0.9	18,229	52.3	34,884
North Dakota	923	18.4	49	1.0	20	0.4	55	1.1	24	0.5	3,955	78.7	5,027
Northern Marianas Is.	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality												
Ohio	18,203	36.9	468	1.0	628	1.3	989	2.0	380	0.8	28,615	58.1	49,284
Oklahoma	4,682	26.3	920	5.2	86	0.5	269	1.5	1,055	5.9	10,807	60.6	17,819
Oregon	6,083	44.3	80	0.6	80	0.6	352	2.6	150	1.1	6,980	50.9	13,724
Pennsylvania	20,174	40.1	298	0.6	774	1.5	974	1.9	302	0.6	27,745	55.2	50,267
Puerto Rico	3,527	52.0	1	0.0	22	0.3	202	3.0	64	0.9	2,964	43.7	6,780
Rhode Island	1,861	42.9	28	0.6	57	1.3	84	1.9	9	0.2	2,297	53.0	4,336
South Carolina	6,255	39.3	1,281	8.0	112	0.7	377	2.4	254	1.6	7,657	48.0	15,936
South Dakota	1,037	20.3	20	0.4	30	0.6	81	1.6	25	0.5	3,923	76.7	5,116
Tennessee	8,815	37.5	1,368	5.8	110	0.5	592	2.5	217	0.9	12,394	52.7	23,496
Texas	37,149	39.1	2,446	2.6	720	0.8	2,659	2.8	2,538	2.7	49,577	52.1	95,089
Utah	4,652	44.0	25	0.2	84	0.8	308	2.9	97	0.9	5,399	51.1	10,565
Vermont	1,014	27.7	3	0.1	55	1.5	31	0.8	35	1.0	2,522	68.9	3,660
Virgin Islands	128	44.3	9	3.0	30	10.5	16	5.4	2	0.6	105	36.2	289
Virginia	14,161	51.7	82	0.3	408	1.5	727	2.7	259	0.9	11,738	42.9	27,375
Washington	11,772	46.6	666	2.6	164	0.6	700	2.8	334	1.3	11,623	46.0	25,258
West Virginia	2,068	36.8	14	0.3	58	1.0	116	2.1	63	1.1	3,296	58.7	5,615
Wisconsin	8,235	32.2	165	0.6	508	2.0	432	1.7	332	1.3	15,937	62.2	25,610
Wyoming	753	22.3	3	0.1	12	0.3	45	1.3	35	1.0	2,528	74.9	3,376
Totals	499,638	39.9	36,096	2.9	14,494	1.2	29,972	2.4	17,000	1.4	656,369	52.4	1,253,568

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table 5
Number of Carriers Reporting Numbering Resources as of June 30, 2003[1]

State/jurisdiction	ILEC[2]	Cellular/PCS[2]	CLEC[2]	Paging Carriers[2]	Total Carriers
Alabama	28	22	25	12	87
Alaska	20	11	2	2	35
Arizona	19	16	24	9	68
Arkansas	30	14	14	8	66
California	23	20	44	18	105
Colorado	32	16	19	10	77
Connecticut	2	6	18	9	35
Delaware	1	6	14	7	28
District of Columbia	1	6	22	7	36
Florida	12	22	43	12	89
Georgia	35	22	42	10	109
Guam	0	3	1	0	4
Hawaii	2	6	4	2	14
Idaho	21	17	13	6	57
Illinois	56	29	36	9	130
Indiana	42	16	31	12	101
Iowa	161	21	46	5	233
Kansas	43	15	24	8	90
Kentucky	21	21	33	8	83
Louisiana	21	19	26	10	76
Maine	22	7	14	3	46
Maryland	2	12	29	12	55
Massachusetts	4	10	30	8	52
Michigan	33	26	29	11	99
Minnesota	83	18	52	7	160
Mississippi	18	21	26	7	72
Missouri	46	16	34	12	108
Montana	21	9	12	4	46
Nebraska	47	15	14	4	80
Nevada	12	10	21	9	52
New Hampshire	13	11	16	7	47
New Jersey	2	9	31	11	53
New Mexico	13	12	12	6	43
New York	39	21	41	15	116
North Carolina	28	15	36	7	86
North Dakota	33	8	15	2	58
Northern Marianas Islands	0	1	0	1	2
Ohio	38	21	36	11	106
Oklahoma	41	19	19	11	90
Oregon	34	15	29	7	85
Pennsylvania	36	19	43	13	111
Puerto Rico	1	6	1	1	9
Rhode Island	1	7	13	8	29
South Carolina	25	15	26	7	73
South Dakota	46	8	14	1	69
Tennessee	27	21	30	7	85
Texas	60	35	62	25	182
US Virgin Islands	18	12	18	5	53
Utah	9	8	8	4	29
Vermont	1	3	0	0	4
Virginia	16	19	35	9	79
Washington	25	14	33	9	81
West Virginia	8	15	13	5	41
Wisconsin	92	29	29	9	159
Wyoming	15	13	8	3	39
Unduplicated Total	1,290	419	1,089	137	2,935

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.

[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 June 30, 2003

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
201	New Jersey	Jan-47	48.4%	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%	0.5%	46.6%	44
202	District of Columbia	Jan-47	63.4%	0.3%	3.3%	2.5%	0.5%	30.1%	36
203	Connecticut	Jan-47	42.2%	5.4%	2.5%	2.0%	2.1%	45.8%	34
205	Alabama	Jan-47	40.7%	6.4%	0.4%	2.8%	1.1%	48.7%	44
206	Washington	Jan-47	58.7%	1.0%	0.8%	3.8%	1.6%	34.0%	38
207	Maine	Jan-47	38.6%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.4%	58.1%	46
208	Idaho	Jan-47	38.5%	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	1.4%	56.7%	57
209	California	Jan-58	33.9%	5.8%	0.5%	1.8%	1.9%	56.0%	43
210	Texas	Nov-92	53.2%	3.0%	0.8%	3.8%	2.7%	36.5%	37
212	New York	Jan-47	75.6%	0.2%	6.5%	4.4%	1.3%	12.0%	26
213	California	Jan-47	37.2%	5.9%	1.3%	2.7%	2.4%	50.5%	43
214	Texas	Jan-47	50.7%	0.3%	0.5%	3.6%	1.9%	43.0%	48
215	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	57.1%	1.1%	2.6%	2.6%	0.8%	35.7%	31
216	Ohio	Jan-47	42.8%	0.7%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	51.6%	35
217	Illinois	Jan-47	31.9%	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	61.6%	50
218	Minnesota	Jan-47	22.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	75.7%	61
219	Indiana	Jan-47	40.5%	3.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	50.9%	35
224	Illinois	Jan-02	26.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	71.6%	11
225	Louisiana	Aug-98	38.3%	9.2%	0.7%	2.6%	1.0%	48.2%	34
228	Mississippi	Sep-97	28.2%	5.7%	0.4%	2.2%	1.6%	61.9%	28
229	Georgia	Aug-00	24.3%	9.5%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	62.9%	35
231	Michigan	Jun-99	31.7%	0.4%	1.3%	2.4%	0.8%	63.4%	33
234	Ohio	Oct-00	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	99.4%	5
239	Florida	Mar-02	46.2%	1.1%	0.4%	2.7%	1.1%	48.5%	25
240	Maryland	Jun-97	25.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	71.1%	36
248	Michigan	May-97	43.3%	1.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	50.5%	34
251	Alabama	Jun-01	34.3%	9.0%	1.2%	2.5%	1.7%	51.3%	38
252	North Carolina	Mar-98	35.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	62.7%	27
253	Washington	Apr-97	46.4%	7.4%	0.7%	3.0%	1.1%	41.4%	36
254	Texas	May-97	30.5%	2.2%	0.4%	2.5%	4.4%	60.0%	39
256	Alabama	Mar-98	30.4%	7.4%	0.2%	2.0%	1.2%	58.8%	43
260	Indiana	Jan-02	34.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%	60.9%	27
262	Wisconsin	Sep-99	29.0%	0.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%	65.9%	37
267	Pennsylvania	Jul-99	18.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	79.2%	31
269	Michigan	Jul-02	38.8%	1.3%	1.4%	3.1%	1.0%	54.4%	37
270	Kentucky	Apr-99	21.8%	5.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.0%	69.5%	45
276	Virginia	Sep-01	32.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	64.8%	25
281	Texas	Nov-96	45.9%	3.5%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	45.7%	42
301	Maryland	Jan-47	59.7%	0.5%	1.4%	2.9%	0.8%	34.6%	35
302	Delaware	Jan-47	46.7%	0.8%	2.1%	1.9%	0.5%	48.0%	28
303	Colorado	Jan-47	64.3%	0.2%	0.7%	3.9%	1.7%	29.1%	35
304	West Virginia	Jan-47	36.8%	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.1%	58.7%	41
305	Florida	Jan-47	49.4%	10.3%	0.7%	4.3%	1.3%	34.0%	39
307	Wyoming	Jan-47	22.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	74.9%	38
308	Nebraska	Jan-55	18.1%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	78.3%	43
309	Illinois	Jan-57	29.6%	8.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	58.6%	53
310	California	Nov-91	51.2%	5.2%	0.5%	3.0%	1.1%	39.0%	48
312	Illinois	Jan-47	44.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.1%	46.8%	39
313	Michigan	Jan-47	40.7%	1.3%	3.4%	3.3%	2.2%	49.0%	32
314	Missouri	Jan-47	48.9%	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%	4.9%	38.3%	32
315	New York	Jan-47	35.2%	0.4%	3.1%	2.0%	0.8%	58.4%	46
316	Kansas	Jan-47	30.9%	4.3%	0.7%	2.0%	6.0%	56.0%	28
317	Indiana	Jan-47	46.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	1.0%	45.9%	39
318	Louisiana	Jan-57	26.5%	6.3%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	63.3%	42
319	Iowa	Jan-47	32.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.6%	62.0%	59

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2003

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
320	Minnesota	Mar-96	25.0%	0.6%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	71.7%	55
321	Florida	Nov-99	40.9%	6.2%	0.8%	2.7%	0.9%	48.5%	37
323	California	Jun-98	39.5%	3.8%	0.2%	2.8%	1.4%	52.4%	45
325	Texas	Apr-03	34.9%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	55.5%	19
330	Ohio	Mar-96	38.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	57.0%	37
334	Alabama	Jan-95	28.4%	4.6%	1.2%	2.4%	0.8%	62.6%	51
336	North Carolina	Dec-97	40.6%	6.6%	0.4%	2.2%	0.9%	49.4%	45
337	Louisiana	Oct-99	29.7%	8.3%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	58.0%	39
339	Massachusetts	May-01	14.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	83.5%	14
340	US Virgin Islands	Jun-97	44.3%	3.0%	10.5%	5.4%	0.6%	36.2%	4
347	New York	Oct-99	38.8%	0.4%	1.2%	3.0%	0.6%	55.9%	21
351	Massachusetts	May-01	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
352	Florida	Dec-95	39.5%	3.6%	0.2%	2.8%	0.6%	53.3%	32
360	Washington	Jan-95	42.2%	0.9%	0.6%	2.2%	1.3%	52.9%	56
361	Texas	Feb-99	27.1%	2.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.8%	66.4%	31
386	Florida	Feb-01	35.2%	7.5%	0.2%	2.5%	0.7%	53.8%	33
401	Rhode Island	Jan-47	42.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.2%	53.0%	29
402	Nebraska	Jan-47	34.3%	1.1%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	61.7%	55
404	Georgia	Jan-47	54.3%	6.0%	0.7%	3.8%	2.2%	33.1%	41
405	Oklahoma	Jan-47	36.2%	4.8%	0.2%	2.1%	7.4%	49.3%	43
406	Montana	Jan-47	21.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	0.5%	74.6%	45
407	Florida	Apr-88	49.1%	4.7%	0.7%	3.7%	1.2%	40.6%	37
408	California	Jan-59	49.2%	5.1%	0.7%	3.4%	1.0%	40.5%	46
409	Texas	Nov-82	29.7%	11.4%	0.4%	2.6%	6.3%	49.6%	33
410	Maryland	Oct-91	62.8%	0.5%	2.2%	3.0%	1.0%	30.4%	33
412	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	43.5%	0.3%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	51.6%	34
413	Massachusetts	Jan-47	40.5%	0.4%	1.7%	1.6%	0.1%	55.7%	34
414	Wisconsin	Jan-47	49.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.3%	42.6%	28
415	California	Jan-47	43.9%	3.5%	0.6%	3.4%	1.1%	47.6%	45
417	Missouri	Jan-50	23.3%	3.0%	5.4%	1.4%	3.1%	63.7%	51
419	Ohio	Jan-47	31.7%	2.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	61.8%	57
423	Tennessee	Sep-95	37.6%	4.7%	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	54.3%	42
425	Washington	Apr-97	45.8%	6.1%	0.5%	3.0%	1.4%	43.2%	37
430	Texas	Feb-03	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
432	Texas	Apr-03	34.9%	2.9%	0.5%	2.3%	2.5%	56.8%	13
434	Virginia	Jun-01	39.7%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	0.7%	56.6%	26
435	Utah	Sep-97	21.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	75.4%	47
440	Ohio	Aug-97	32.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	63.5%	42
443	Maryland	Jun-97	20.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	76.7%	35
469	Texas	Jul-99	26.8%	0.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%	66.8%	38
478	Georgia	Aug-00	31.1%	11.3%	1.5%	2.5%	1.3%	52.4%	37
479	Arkansas	Jan-02	31.0%	3.1%	1.1%	1.9%	3.7%	59.2%	30
480	Arizona	Mar-99	63.8%	0.3%	1.3%	4.7%	0.8%	29.1%	30
484	Pennsylvania	Jun-99	12.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	85.7%	41
501	Arkansas	Jan-47	30.0%	6.6%	0.6%	1.9%	4.2%	56.8%	33
502	Kentucky	Jan-47	42.2%	5.8%	0.3%	2.4%	1.6%	47.8%	34
503	Oregon	Jan-47	53.4%	0.8%	0.6%	3.0%	1.3%	40.8%	49
504	Louisiana	Jan-47	42.1%	9.7%	0.5%	3.1%	1.4%	43.3%	37
505	New Mexico	Jan-47	47.1%	0.7%	0.5%	3.0%	1.0%	47.6%	43
507	Minnesota	Jan-54	23.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	74.7%	68
508	Massachusetts	Jul-88	53.6%	0.3%	1.5%	2.5%	0.2%	41.9%	40
509	Washington	Jan-57	41.5%	0.1%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	54.4%	47
510	California	Sep-91	40.3%	5.0%	0.4%	3.0%	1.5%	49.8%	41
512	Texas	Jan-47	49.3%	1.9%	1.3%	3.3%	2.4%	41.7%	42
513	Ohio	Jan-47	51.9%	0.1%	1.7%	3.1%	1.0%	42.2%	33
515	Iowa	Jan-47	42.2%	0.6%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%	53.4%	52

Table 6
Telephone Number Utilization by Area Code as of June 30, 2003

Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
516	New York	Jan-51	51.4%	1.0%	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	41.2%	40
517	Michigan	Jan-47	38.2%	0.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	55.8%	40
518	New York	Jan-47	41.6%	0.2%	2.2%	2.1%	0.7%	53.2%	45
520	Arizona	Mar-95	48.0%	1.0%	0.6%	2.9%	0.9%	46.6%	41
530	California	Nov-97	28.6%	8.3%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	59.6%	51
540	Virginia	Jul-95	45.9%	0.2%	1.4%	2.1%	1.0%	49.4%	40
541	Oregon	Nov-95	35.8%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	0.9%	60.3%	59
551	New Jersey	Dec-01	33.5%	0.6%	0.2%	1.9%	1.6%	62.1%	4
559	California	Nov-98	31.3%	6.5%	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%	57.8%	34
561	Florida	May-96	48.9%	8.2%	0.6%	3.8%	2.7%	35.8%	39
562	California	Jan-97	40.6%	2.0%	0.3%	2.4%	1.9%	52.7%	44
563	Iowa	Mar-01	29.3%	0.8%	0.4%	1.9%	0.5%	67.0%	50
567	Ohio	Jan-02	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	98.0%	12
570	Pennsylvania	Dec-98	39.2%	0.5%	2.2%	2.9%	0.7%	54.6%	43
571	Virginia	Mar-00	43.4%	0.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.2%	52.3%	26
573	Missouri	Jan-96	25.8%	2.3%	3.8%	1.6%	2.9%	63.6%	40
574	Indiana	Jan-02	36.5%	0.7%	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%	58.1%	27
580	Oklahoma	Nov-97	14.5%	5.1%	0.9%	0.8%	5.0%	73.7%	49
585	New York	Nov-01	52.2%	0.3%	3.6%	0.9%	0.8%	42.3%	32
586	Michigan	Sep-01	38.2%	0.5%	3.5%	2.2%	0.4%	55.2%	29
601	Mississippi	Jan-47	28.6%	8.4%	0.7%	2.4%	1.6%	58.2%	45
602	Arizona	Jan-47	57.6%	1.4%	0.9%	3.3%	0.9%	36.0%	36
603	New Hampshire	Jan-47	38.5%	0.2%	1.1%	1.7%	0.3%	58.2%	47
605	South Dakota	Jan-47	20.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.5%	76.7%	69
606	Kentucky	Jan-55	22.9%	3.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	70.5%	33
607	New York	Jan-54	35.7%	0.1%	1.2%	2.1%	0.3%	60.6%	33
608	Wisconsin	Jan-55	33.7%	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	1.4%	59.9%	66
609	New Jersey	Jan-57	46.7%	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%	48.1%	39
610	Pennsylvania	Jan-94	56.6%	0.6%	1.7%	2.6%	0.6%	38.0%	46
612	Minnesota	Jan-47	57.7%	0.6%	0.7%	3.0%	1.0%	37.1%	38
614	Ohio	Jan-47	44.9%	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%	49.9%	32
615	Tennessee	Jan-54	41.7%	6.7%	0.5%	2.9%	1.0%	47.2%	36
616	Michigan	Jan-47	45.4%	1.4%	2.7%	2.2%	1.6%	46.8%	34
617	Massachusetts	Jan-47	57.0%	0.2%	3.0%	3.6%	0.2%	36.0%	39
618	Illinois	Jan-47	28.3%	0.4%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%	66.5%	47
619	California	Jan-82	46.5%	5.2%	0.5%	2.8%	1.4%	43.6%	39
620	Kansas	Feb-01	11.6%	8.0%	0.1%	0.9%	3.3%	76.1%	50
623	Arizona	Mar-99	52.5%	0.8%	1.3%	3.8%	1.2%	40.4%	29
626	California	Jun-97	40.9%	4.7%	0.7%	2.3%	1.5%	49.9%	43
630	Illinois	Aug-96	41.0%	1.9%	1.0%	2.2%	0.8%	53.1%	37
631	New York	Nov-99	43.2%	0.6%	1.8%	3.1%	0.4%	50.9%	37
636	Missouri	May-99	26.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	4.0%	65.6%	29
641	Iowa	Jul-00	15.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	81.7%	59
646	New York	Jul-99	60.1%	1.3%	5.2%	4.0%	0.8%	28.7%	30
650	California	Aug-97	37.0%	4.5%	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%	54.4%	40
651	Minnesota	Jul-98	59.9%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	0.9%	34.8%	40
660	Missouri	Oct-97	13.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%	4.0%	78.5%	44
661	California	Feb-99	32.3%	8.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%	54.9%	42
662	Mississippi	Apr-99	21.1%	8.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.5%	67.5%	43
670	Northern Marianas Is	Jul-97	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
671	Guam	Jul-97	55.9%	4.0%	0.0%	7.5%	1.0%	31.5%	4
678	Georgia	Jan-98	31.5%	3.1%	0.8%	2.5%	0.7%	61.5%	52
682	Texas	Oct-00	13.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	3.7%	81.1%	12
701	North Dakota	Jan-47	18.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	78.7%	58
702	Nevada	Jan-47	57.6%	4.9%	0.7%	3.9%	1.3%	31.6%	32

Table 6
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Area Code	State/Jurisdiction	Area Code Opened	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available	OCNs
703	Virginia	Jan-47	63.6%	0.3%	1.8%	3.6%	1.1%	29.5%	38
704	North Carolina	Jan-47	41.9%	8.2%	0.5%	2.5%	1.1%	45.8%	44
706	Georgia	May-92	34.3%	10.2%	0.9%	2.4%	0.8%	51.4%	65
707	California	Jan-59	32.4%	5.0%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	59.2%	49
708	Illinois	Nov-89	35.2%	1.1%	1.7%	2.1%	0.8%	59.2%	37
712	Iowa	Jan-47	18.5%	0.5%	2.9%	0.9%	0.3%	76.8%	91
713	Texas	Jan-47	57.2%	2.8%	1.0%	3.6%	0.8%	34.7%	35
714	California	Jan-51	45.9%	4.1%	0.6%	2.6%	1.5%	45.3%	47
715	Wisconsin	Jan-47	24.6%	0.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	71.5%	86
716	New York	Jan-47	49.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.2%	44.4%	35
717	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	49.0%	0.7%	1.6%	2.4%	0.7%	45.6%	38
718	New York	Sep-84	64.0%	0.1%	4.4%	5.5%	0.8%	25.2%	31
719	Colorado	Mar-88	44.9%	0.5%	0.7%	3.5%	0.7%	49.5%	38
720	Colorado	Jun-98	43.3%	0.7%	2.7%	3.8%	1.2%	48.3%	22
724	Pennsylvania	Feb-98	31.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	66.1%	48
727	Florida	Jul-98	51.8%	0.4%	0.9%	4.0%	2.4%	40.5%	40
731	Tennessee	Feb-01	21.2%	5.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.6%	71.3%	33
732	New Jersey	Jun-97	46.9%	0.9%	2.2%	2.3%	0.6%	47.1%	37
734	Michigan	Dec-97	37.7%	0.3%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	58.1%	38
740	Ohio	Dec-97	26.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	69.6%	38
754	Florida	Aug-01	50.5%	5.2%	0.0%	3.8%	0.3%	40.2%	4
757	Virginia	Jul-96	54.1%	0.4%	1.3%	2.6%	0.9%	40.6%	30
760	California	Mar-97	38.4%	5.2%	0.5%	2.2%	1.7%	52.0%	49
763	Minnesota	Feb-00	46.7%	0.8%	1.6%	2.6%	0.6%	47.8%	43
765	Indiana	Feb-97	25.6%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	70.0%	52
770	Georgia	Aug-95	51.4%	11.9%	0.4%	3.3%	0.9%	32.2%	36
772	Florida	Feb-02	37.9%	6.9%	1.3%	2.8%	2.7%	48.5%	28
773	Illinois	Oct-96	46.3%	1.5%	1.0%	3.6%	0.8%	46.8%	38
774	Massachusetts	May-01	11.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	85.8%	25
775	Nevada	Dec-98	43.7%	4.2%	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	48.7%	38
781	Massachusetts	Sep-97	38.3%	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	0.2%	57.6%	39
785	Kansas	Jul-97	18.9%	6.0%	0.6%	1.1%	3.8%	69.6%	48
786	Florida	Mar-98	40.5%	2.1%	1.0%	3.0%	1.3%	52.1%	32
787	Puerto Rico	Mar-96	53.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.1%	1.0%	42.6%	9
801	Utah	Jan-47	55.8%	0.1%	0.9%	3.7%	1.0%	38.4%	32
802	Vermont	Jan-47	27.7%	0.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.0%	68.9%	29
803	South Carolina	Jan-47	39.6%	10.5%	0.4%	2.5%	1.7%	45.4%	56
804	Virginia	Jun-73	50.9%	0.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%	43.2%	34
805	California	Jan-57	39.3%	4.8%	0.5%	2.0%	1.7%	51.8%	42
806	Texas	Jan-57	25.4%	4.3%	0.4%	2.4%	2.3%	65.1%	42
808	Hawaii	Jan-57	55.4%	1.7%	0.3%	2.5%	1.3%	38.7%	14
810	Michigan	Dec-93	33.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	59.6%	34
812	Indiana	Jan-47	30.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	64.9%	45
813	Florida	Jan-53	54.5%	0.4%	0.9%	3.5%	2.7%	38.1%	40
814	Pennsylvania	Jan-47	33.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	62.9%	36
815	Illinois	Jan-47	35.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	58.9%	60
816	Missouri	Jan-47	38.4%	2.7%	1.1%	2.2%	3.1%	52.5%	43
817	Texas	Jan-53	40.1%	1.4%	0.7%	3.0%	1.9%	53.1%	50
818	California	Jan-84	46.0%	5.6%	0.5%	2.6%	1.2%	44.2%	47
828	North Carolina	Mar-98	35.2%	4.6%	0.4%	2.0%	1.3%	56.4%	39
830	Texas	Jul-97	18.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	2.4%	75.5%	43
831	California	Jul-98	30.5%	10.1%	0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	54.9%	37
832	Texas	Jan-99	36.3%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.9%	59.3%	35
843	South Carolina	Mar-98	39.7%	6.0%	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%	50.1%	44
845	New York	Jun-00	45.8%	0.8%	1.4%	2.4%	0.7%	48.9%	45

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847	Illinois	Jan-96	50.7%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	0.7%	44.2%	40
848	New Jersey	Dec-01	25.7%	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.5%	71.6%	7
850	Florida	Jun-97	39.5%	4.3%	1.6%	2.8%	1.0%	50.9%	44
856	New Jersey	Jun-99	36.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.8%	0.5%	58.9%	35
857	Massachusetts	May-01	13.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	83.6%	19
858	California	Jun-99	44.2%	3.4%	0.7%	2.7%	1.6%	47.4%	36
859	Kentucky	Apr-00	37.7%	2.6%	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%	56.2%	41
860	Connecticut	Aug-95	37.8%	3.4%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	53.4%	31
862	New Jersey	Dec-01	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	82.6%	10
863	Florida	Sep-99	31.4%	0.5%	0.7%	2.4%	1.6%	63.4%	33
864	South Carolina	Dec-95	38.2%	7.5%	1.2%	2.6%	1.7%	48.7%	37
865	Tennessee	Nov-99	45.4%	6.9%	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	43.1%	30
870	Arkansas	Apr-97	17.8%	6.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.4%	71.7%	42
901	Tennessee	Jan-47	48.2%	7.1%	1.2%	3.3%	0.9%	39.3%	31
903	Texas	Nov-90	32.0%	3.1%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	59.6%	54
904	Florida	Jan-65	47.6%	8.3%	0.3%	3.5%	1.5%	38.7%	41
906	Michigan	Jan-61	25.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	70.6%	19
907	Alaska	Jan-57	23.5%	0.2%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%	72.7%	35
908	New Jersey	Nov-90	35.9%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.6%	60.1%	40
909	California	Nov-92	50.8%	4.0%	0.5%	2.8%	1.2%	40.7%	45
910	North Carolina	Nov-93	34.5%	3.0%	0.3%	2.1%	0.8%	59.3%	40
912	Georgia	Jan-54	31.4%	8.5%	0.9%	2.9%	0.9%	55.4%	46
913	Kansas	Jan-47	40.1%	1.7%	0.7%	2.1%	5.0%	50.4%	40
914	New York	Jan-47	46.1%	0.9%	1.6%	2.6%	0.7%	48.1%	45
915	Texas	Jan-47	33.4%	1.9%	0.6%	3.5%	8.4%	52.2%	39
916	California	Jan-47	46.6%	4.1%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	44.6%	41
917	New York	Jan-92	54.8%	3.7%	1.1%	4.5%	0.3%	35.5%	28
918	Oklahoma	Jan-53	28.5%	5.5%	0.4%	1.7%	5.4%	58.6%	60
919	North Carolina	Jan-54	44.6%	5.0%	0.5%	2.5%	1.0%	46.5%	44
920	Wisconsin	Jul-97	29.9%	0.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.0%	64.7%	60
925	California	Mar-98	34.5%	5.5%	0.6%	1.9%	1.2%	56.3%	39
928	Arizona	Jun-01	31.7%	4.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	61.3%	45
931	Tennessee	Sep-97	25.3%	4.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.7%	67.7%	41
936	Texas	Feb-00	28.8%	3.5%	0.3%	1.4%	4.6%	61.4%	32
937	Ohio	Sep-96	35.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	0.6%	60.1%	36
939	Puerto Rico	Sep-01	28.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	70.9%	4
940	Texas	May-97	25.5%	3.6%	0.9%	1.9%	6.0%	62.2%	51
941	Florida	May-95	44.2%	0.7%	0.9%	3.5%	2.1%	48.6%	38
947	Michigan	Sep-02	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality						1
949	California	Apr-98	44.7%	3.9%	0.7%	2.5%	1.2%	46.9%	44
952	Minnesota	Feb-00	50.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.7%	0.5%	44.5%	38
954	Florida	Sep-95	46.1%	10.8%	0.7%	4.2%	1.2%	37.1%	43
956	Texas	Jul-97	31.6%	3.6%	0.4%	3.0%	2.9%	58.4%	28
970	Colorado	Apr-95	37.4%	0.2%	0.7%	2.4%	0.8%	58.6%	49
971	Oregon	Oct-00	17.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.3%	79.8%	26
972	Texas	Sep-96	51.4%	1.0%	0.8%	3.5%	2.4%	40.9%	45
973	New Jersey	Jun-97	51.3%	1.3%	2.3%	2.5%	0.6%	42.0%	42
978	Massachusetts	Sep-97	38.0%	0.7%	1.2%	2.1%	0.2%	57.9%	37
979	Texas	Feb-00	25.5%	4.4%	0.7%	1.7%	3.9%	63.7%	37
980	North Carolina	Apr-01	30.8%	4.8%	0.1%	2.3%	0.6%	61.4%	10
985	Louisiana	Feb-01	26.8%	10.1%	3.2%	2.0%	0.8%	57.1%	32
989	Michigan	Apr-01	32.8%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.6%	63.4%	42

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
201	2,175	113	2,258	28	1,050	40	436	6
202	2,640	95	926	23	568	28	284	6
203	2,172	104	2,546	20	999	39	501	6
205	1,495	105	1,728	23	785	51	675	14
206	1,979	131	1,028	26	895	55	327	7
207	1,469	63	2,358	36	552	15	665	7
208	1,589	79	2,163	34	612	44	1,055	17
209	1,186	62	1,921	20	696	38	741	13
210	1,694	122	1,281	21	838	58	174	8
212	5,695	334	903	25	0	0	0	0
213	1,043	83	1,014	24	430	24	468	7
214	1,927	154	1,807	34	1,291	70	438	6
215	3,256	145	1,700	18	871	40	325	6
216	1,321	65	1,373	18	617	45	734	8
217	1,093	47	2,409	29	546	42	662	17
218	642	27	2,680	49	347	10	612	10
219	733	35	818	17	360	22	434	9
224	75	0	127	5	65	5	247	6
225	676	43	765	18	400	32	412	10
228	334	22	632	12	190	19	390	12
229	536	38	1,292	20	289	26	739	11
231	753	28	1,384	18	419	13	616	12
234	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
239	825	47	735	13	422	23	424	8
240	292	15	1,819	22	509	27	404	10
248	1,981	96	2,573	23	858	40	484	6
251	483	33	700	21	327	24	453	12
252	1,152	44	2,005	14	462	26	791	10
253	1,177	69	1,213	25	488	38	152	7
254	623	60	1,335	21	329	21	460	12
256	1,052	72	1,879	23	687	42	1,302	14
260	639	31	883	15	280	21	707	7
262	1,055	54	2,278	24	365	16	496	7
267	156	7	2,710	24	565	36	336	6
269	825	39	910	20	343	58	560	11
270	909	50	3,209	29	457	76	1,077	11
276	394	18	728	12	127	7	326	13
281	2,328	195	2,699	28	921	47	128	7
301	3,307	168	1,756	17	976	39	245	9
302	1,224	48	1,341	15	439	21	227	6
303	3,766	248	1,671	21	1,026	46	150	7
304	1,379	70	2,472	21	658	45	762	15
305	2,380	226	905	20	938	69	486	9
307	489	26	1,436	23	260	19	1,083	13
308	322	19	1,699	32	182	8	484	10
309	996	38	2,280	36	432	17	434	13
310	2,839	179	1,952	29	1,295	63	547	7
312	2,414	130	1,441	24	430	21	915	7
313	1,486	99	1,453	19	809	68	946	6
314	1,793	100	1,480	19	1,013	46	493	6
315	1,220	79	2,355	30	558	23	482	10
316	497	32	1,156	12	281	17	174	9
317	1,887	113	2,003	25	813	36	472	6
318	889	71	2,365	26	521	59	919	11
319	782	45	1,711	47	358	21	457	9

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
320	483	36	1,635	40	224	14	374	12
321	515	33	862	22	427	24	258	6
323	1,617	114	2,741	27	807	57	180	7
325	415	30	704	10	151	7	198	9
330	1,773	80	2,437	18	906	49	1,067	11
334	894	66	1,652	32	506	53	1,212	15
336	1,824	93	2,137	33	763	49	825	9
337	697	56	1,317	22	412	56	748	11
339	26	0	167	11	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
340	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
347	34	5	401	15	543	41	431	6
351	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
352	1,029	65	1,091	16	509	44	719	10
360	2,065	98	2,557	43	715	45	817	8
361	673	47	1,099	18	341	25	669	8
386	572	42	713	17	293	19	436	10
401	1,276	54	1,674	14	545	28	337	7
402	1,678	80	3,356	39	755	42	918	12
404	2,036	139	824	25	1,297	85	658	9
405	1,262	73	2,014	23	671	38	431	12
406	825	54	3,164	33	386	39	1,045	9
407	1,808	142	1,526	22	815	53	270	7
408	2,411	177	1,722	27	958	54	545	9
409	535	50	844	16	299	24	374	11
410	3,740	178	1,321	17	918	38	214	7
412	1,634	77	2,273	20	821	32	519	7
413	1,090	38	1,685	20	333	15	195	9
414	1,213	63	910	13	621	43	438	8
415	2,146	175	2,278	26	795	49	455	8
417	740	48	2,245	34	402	23	831	9
419	1,552	76	2,950	40	749	45	1,202	11
423	1,167	57	1,506	23	621	40	860	15
425	1,608	110	1,623	26	498	29	294	7
430	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
432	340	25	660	8	181	10	188	5
434	697	31	904	13	293	17	492	10
435	562	34	1,812	32	214	14	827	12
440	1,110	50	2,395	24	506	24	581	10
443	262	16	3,016	22	748	39	622	8
469	306	14	1,420	30	316	25	112	6
478	528	42	756	20	266	21	488	11
479	643	34	1,047	18	276	23	649	7
480	1,836	131	858	18	506	41	187	8
484	264	10	3,446	32	294	12	388	8
501	854	48	1,556	18	465	37	823	9
502	1,138	60	1,211	19	637	36	632	10
503	2,744	164	2,320	37	1,030	51	363	7
504	1,061	79	938	19	637	49	456	10
505	1,789	105	1,575	25	824	62	865	12
507	678	38	2,597	55	334	21	670	11
508	2,644	120	2,361	26	1,015	47	351	6
509	1,602	81	2,010	27	580	32	796	14
510	1,775	141	2,131	23	920	53	648	8
512	2,055	135	1,631	24	809	39	483	11
513	1,999	107	1,442	20	925	69	586	7

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
515	996	47	1,375	36	398	19	339	11
516	1,533	104	1,112	27	1,114	45	507	6
517	1,014	38	1,272	25	451	33	547	11
518	1,349	74	1,969	30	559	19	331	9
520	1,341	70	1,074	23	553	44	598	12
530	1,159	62	2,594	28	530	24	630	14
540	1,357	59	1,051	21	684	35	1,075	15
541	1,437	86	2,416	38	642	36	1,025	15
551	0	0	0	0	55	3	103	4
559	1,087	72	2,216	18	628	33	506	9
561	1,356	119	683	23	704	42	481	8
562	1,365	85	1,949	26	711	40	432	7
563	422	30	1,151	39	220	12	289	9
567	3	0	786	8	3	0	106	4
570	1,395	127	1,956	29	563	21	600	9
571	106	5	276	17	281	15	165	6
573	878	61	2,299	25	419	17	837	10
574	619	33	834	16	283	22	541	7
580	546	30	3,273	26	297	16	955	15
585	1,332	12	1,122	21	425	12	245	9
586	806	38	1,014	18	540	25	622	6
601	1,088	86	2,206	25	635	62	1,124	15
602	2,254	116	922	21	1,084	71	746	8
603	1,693	81	2,654	29	635	22	832	11
605	693	58	3,114	60	344	22	809	8
606	679	33	1,988	18	247	22	877	13
607	698	46	1,283	20	288	11	351	11
608	1,092	53	2,212	45	533	27	595	14
609	1,590	70	1,782	23	960	43	572	6
610	2,821	135	1,912	31	987	39	241	7
612	1,161	66	783	23	1,021	47	496	9
614	1,839	91	2,263	19	774	42	377	7
615	1,505	110	2,031	23	792	51	344	8
616	1,013	48	929	19	498	24	378	9
617	3,036	206	2,134	25	1,066	53	284	6
618	989	49	2,699	27	536	31	820	16
619	1,515	105	1,335	20	1,009	44	439	7
620	437	38	3,102	36	136	7	670	11
623	650	43	475	16	233	21	167	8
626	1,339	74	1,763	24	758	44	366	7
630	2,105	130	2,516	22	891	32	1,103	7
631	1,607	110	2,142	25	568	27	286	6
636	657	39	1,645	19	140	6	301	6
641	358	28	2,279	46	189	9	613	12
646	735	44	474	24	888	63	302	6
650	1,698	111	2,483	23	531	25	400	8
651	1,508	72	969	27	433	22	136	8
660	322	33	2,239	28	156	9	536	13
661	937	56	1,706	24	534	28	327	8
662	740	61	2,168	28	388	33	1,353	13
670	0	0	0	0	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1
671	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
678	1,128	98	3,580	35	936	65	421	12
682	41	1	339	9	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
701	616	38	2,954	48	305	18	993	8

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
702	1,804	127	1,020	18	867	53	214	7
703	3,538	220	1,685	25	1,017	39	139	6
704	2,065	119	2,107	30	978	62	917	8
706	1,359	84	1,790	35	810	62	1,239	20
707	1,399	64	2,750	25	651	30	575	12
708	1,320	86	2,365	22	790	38	799	7
712	563	25	2,465	76	189	11	659	14
713	3,008	198	1,676	21	911	48	136	6
714	2,116	124	2,005	27	1,208	62	619	7
715	967	37	2,815	62	442	35	1,330	20
716	1,344	72	1,324	21	711	33	392	12
717	1,779	96	1,797	21	829	30	464	8
718	4,293	374	1,738	24	281	22	61	5
719	1,225	92	1,136	20	452	39	598	11
720	782	64	961	14	561	53	536	7
724	1,295	55	3,433	33	548	21	594	11
727	1,464	113	1,006	23	587	36	376	8
731	376	29	1,167	18	211	16	667	11
732	2,424	116	2,444	23	868	43	336	7
734	1,407	56	2,426	26	592	31	455	7
740	1,080	61	2,967	21	472	25	953	12
754	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2
757	2,127	83	1,224	14	907	61	692	8
760	1,677	98	2,363	30	859	45	632	9
763	935	53	1,016	31	157	8	83	8
765	1,010	43	2,475	36	397	24	1,248	10
770	2,980	189	1,695	19	884	47	183	9
772	385	32	423	13	230	14	244	8
773	1,803	140	2,094	22	1,127	91	578	7
774	84	1	756	18	117	4	691	6
775	1,494	43	1,583	22	310	23	364	10
781	2,221	138	3,344	25	426	17	426	6
785	654	45	3,005	31	337	14	639	12
786	272	18	521	20	528	45	540	7
787	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			2	1,665	185	1,179	6
801	2,907	190	1,832	20	912	66	574	7
802	782	28	2,153	17	202	2	304	8
803	1,448	89	1,285	36	710	46	935	13
804	1,707	76	1,142	18	665	45	666	9
805	1,601	78	1,940	25	807	43	686	8
806	522	45	1,674	25	375	33	589	11
808	1,704	67	1,098	6	743	42	416	6
810	747	42	1,457	20	453	26	453	8
812	1,260	56	2,479	29	497	24	1,269	11
813	1,792	113	1,036	24	720	46	397	8
814	1,122	55	2,206	18	481	14	756	14
815	1,377	60	2,837	39	750	27	549	14
816	1,325	86	2,271	24	717	30	451	11
817	1,921	156	3,166	37	925	53	221	6
818	2,056	121	1,891	27	1,102	54	427	7
828	981	56	1,640	26	492	28	623	10
830	471	41	1,550	22	203	18	363	14
831	675	36	1,233	18	339	16	278	9
832	421	16	1,393	26	845	65	629	6
843	1,506	76	1,758	30	735	43	892	10

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

	Wireline (ILECs and CLECs)				Wireless (Cellular/PCS)			
Area Code	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs	Assigned	Aging	Available	OCNs
845	1,251	70	1,143	27	351	12	408	11
847	2,966	133	2,722	24	1,110	41	590	7
848	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3	59	5	145	4
850	1,313	89	1,696	22	693	57	724	16
856	1,323	65	2,164	23	334	16	199	6
857	14	0	188	13	53	6	226	6
858	1,246	80	1,295	20	341	15	222	7
859	968	41	1,495	22	506	32	632	12
860	1,969	82	3,293	18	843	32	483	6
862	10	0	12	4	55	6	333	6
863	692	56	1,197	18	323	20	681	7
864	1,033	79	1,416	26	647	33	531	7
865	788	52	787	20	446	26	226	7
870	730	52	3,003	25	388	36	1,416	14
901	1,165	75	742	18	668	54	490	8
903	1,059	77	1,930	28	574	35	935	16
904	1,301	95	962	23	735	48	455	9
906	389	10	1,140	14	114	7	241	5
907	839	54	3,204	22	312	16	345	11
908	1,256	67	2,467	25	783	29	756	7
909	2,524	139	1,823	25	1,527	81	665	7
910	1,138	66	2,055	28	633	39	896	8
912	615	60	1,102	27	424	36	622	13
913	941	53	1,331	25	405	17	227	9
914	1,345	92	1,509	27	834	28	488	10
915	603	40	938	16	396	60	412	14
916	1,891	102	1,777	22	937	47	520	10
917	545	80	305	15	2,791	150	232	6
918	1,095	64	2,546	39	650	39	899	12
919	1,982	109	2,075	30	887	48	688	10
920	1,102	41	2,139	36	597	53	1,066	17
925	1,359	80	2,227	22	558	24	487	8
928	823	45	1,476	27	321	19	702	14
931	566	42	1,561	25	305	32	643	11
936	555	24	764	17	216	12	310	10
937	1,348	64	2,238	23	661	45	914	9
939	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			3
940	484	39	1,376	34	216	12	307	11
941	869	70	763	20	394	23	456	9
947	Not shown to protect carrier confidentiality			1	0	0	0	0
949	1,440	89	1,437	26	556	21	312	7
952	1,218	67	1,069	28	138	7	53	7
954	1,817	193	1,136	27	941	60	473	7
956	770	62	879	14	455	55	954	8
970	1,193	75	1,621	28	506	33	995	14
971	46	1	360	18	57	6	102	7
972	3,321	230	2,522	32	370	17	42	5
973	2,820	142	2,483	27	831	38	124	7
978	1,971	112	3,210	24	533	23	454	6
979	506	37	1,026	19	235	11	504	9
980	30	3	38	5	41	2	104	5
985	516	37	925	17	298	24	722	12
989	1,048	39	1,790	22	505	28	864	16

Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.

Table 8
Pooled Thousands-blocks as of June 30, 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	13	3,846	0.3%	28	2,200	1.3%
Alaska	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Arizona	95	10,194	0.9	129	4,481	2.9
Arkansas	1	559	0.2	15	326	4.6
California	1,214	82,748	1.5	2,206	29,561	7.5
Colorado	62	7,878	0.8	16	2,587	0.6
Connecticut	220	10,497	2.1	180	2,958	6.1
Delaware	7	1,889	0.4	17	674	2.5
District of Columbia	25	3,861	0.6	37	889	4.2
Florida	528	31,392	1.7	269	14,782	1.8
Georgia	46	10,297	0.4	91	4,948	1.8
Guam	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Hawaii	0	2,325	0.0	24	1,078	2.2
Idaho	9	1,810	0.5	19	795	2.4
Illinois	1,768	28,798	6.1	331	12,373	2.7
Indiana	113	7,716	1.5	88	3,631	2.4
Iowa	24	1,639	1.5	36	1,025	3.5
Kansas	26	3,308	0.8	21	1,048	2.0
Kentucky	6	2,095	0.3	14	1,135	1.2
Louisiana	22	6,205	0.4	62	3,348	1.9
Maine	98	1,950	5.0	45	701	6.4
Maryland	344	15,864	2.2	158	4,741	3.3
Massachusetts	593	24,040	2.5	339	6,221	5.4
Michigan	200	17,868	1.1	151	7,712	2.0
Minnesota	66	9,442	0.7	25	3,167	0.8
Mississippi	0	1,022	0.0	9	562	1.6
Missouri	174	9,011	1.9	82	4,343	1.9
Montana	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Nebraska	20	1,995	1.0	10	949	1.1
Nevada	17	4,415	0.4	31	1,616	1.9
New Hampshire	341	3,445	9.9	49	1,341	3.7
New Jersey	528	22,029	2.4	392	7,846	5.0
New Mexico	29	2,556	1.1	62	1,460	4.2
New York	1,089	39,013	2.8	1,068	14,824	7.2
North Carolina	189	12,509	1.5	138	5,687	2.4
North Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Northern Marianas	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Ohio	104	14,141	0.7	86	8,337	1.0
Oklahoma	103	4,985	2.1	58	2,267	2.6
Oregon	127	7,307	1.7	68	2,770	2.5
Pennsylvania	512	26,502	1.9	384	9,313	4.1
Puerto Rico	0	60	0.0	0	21	0.0
Rhode Island	43	2,840	1.5	45	892	5.0
South Carolina	27	4,723	0.6	50	2,489	2.0
South Dakota	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Tennessee	43	4,928	0.9	60	2,420	2.5
Texas	350	39,882	0.9	262	12,515	2.1
Utah	122	5,209	2.3	14	1,782	0.8
Vermont	32	1,266	2.5	41	314	13.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Virginia	369	16,192	2.3	400	7,272	5.5
Washington	164	14,510	1.1	77	5,431	1.4
West Virginia	37	963	3.8	7	591	1.2
Wisconsin	16	5,050	0.3	5	2,500	0.2
Wyoming	0	0	NM	0	0	NM
Totals	9,916	530,774	1.9%	7,699	207,923	3.7%

Source: Pooling data provided by NeuStar. Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar, Inc. as of October 1, 2003.

[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, 2003

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
ILEC	43	891,210	1,476,000	60.4%	3,160,000	28.2%	32.2%	1,684,000
Cellular/PCS	147	1,911,135	7,787,000	24.5%	19,760,000	9.7%	14.9%	11,973,000
CLEC	464	1,298,692	6,781,000	19.2%	54,890,000	2.4%	16.8%	48,109,000
Total	654	4,101,037	16,044,000	25.6%	77,810,000	5.3%	20.3%	61,766,000

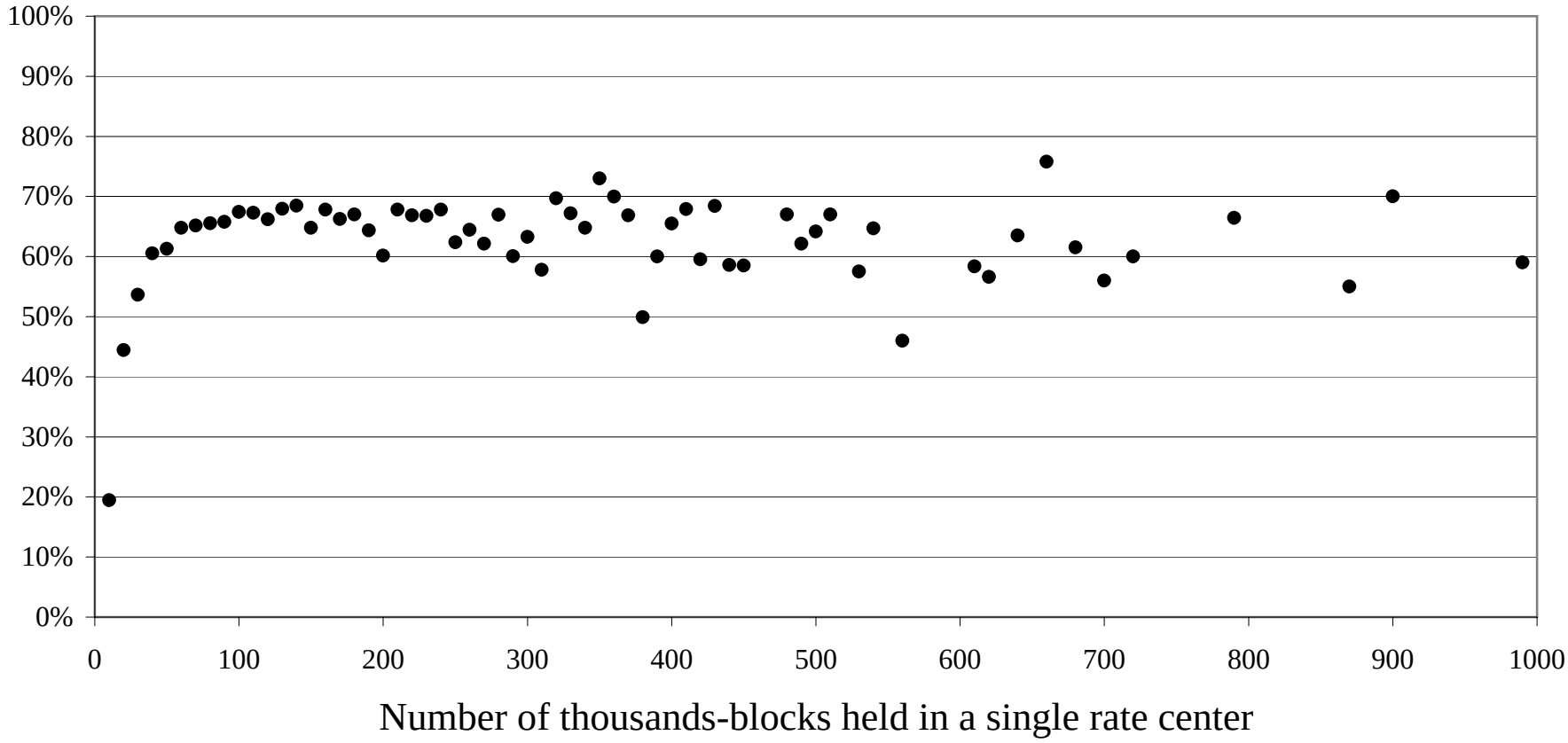
[1] Includes only those telephone numbers in blocks on which carriers reported utilization data.
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.
NeuStar also provided data on Thousands-block pooling.

Table 10
Number Utilization for Specialized Nongeographic Area Codes as of June 30, 2003

Specialized Area Codes	Assigned	Intermediate	Reserved	Aging	Admin	Available[1]	Total	Unique NXXs
	(Thousands of telephone numbers)							
500	1,881	1,505	4	992	37	1,820	6,240	503
	30.2%	24.1%	0.1%	15.9%	0.6%	29.2%		
900	83	117	2	3	0	366	570	57
	14.6%	20.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	64.2%		

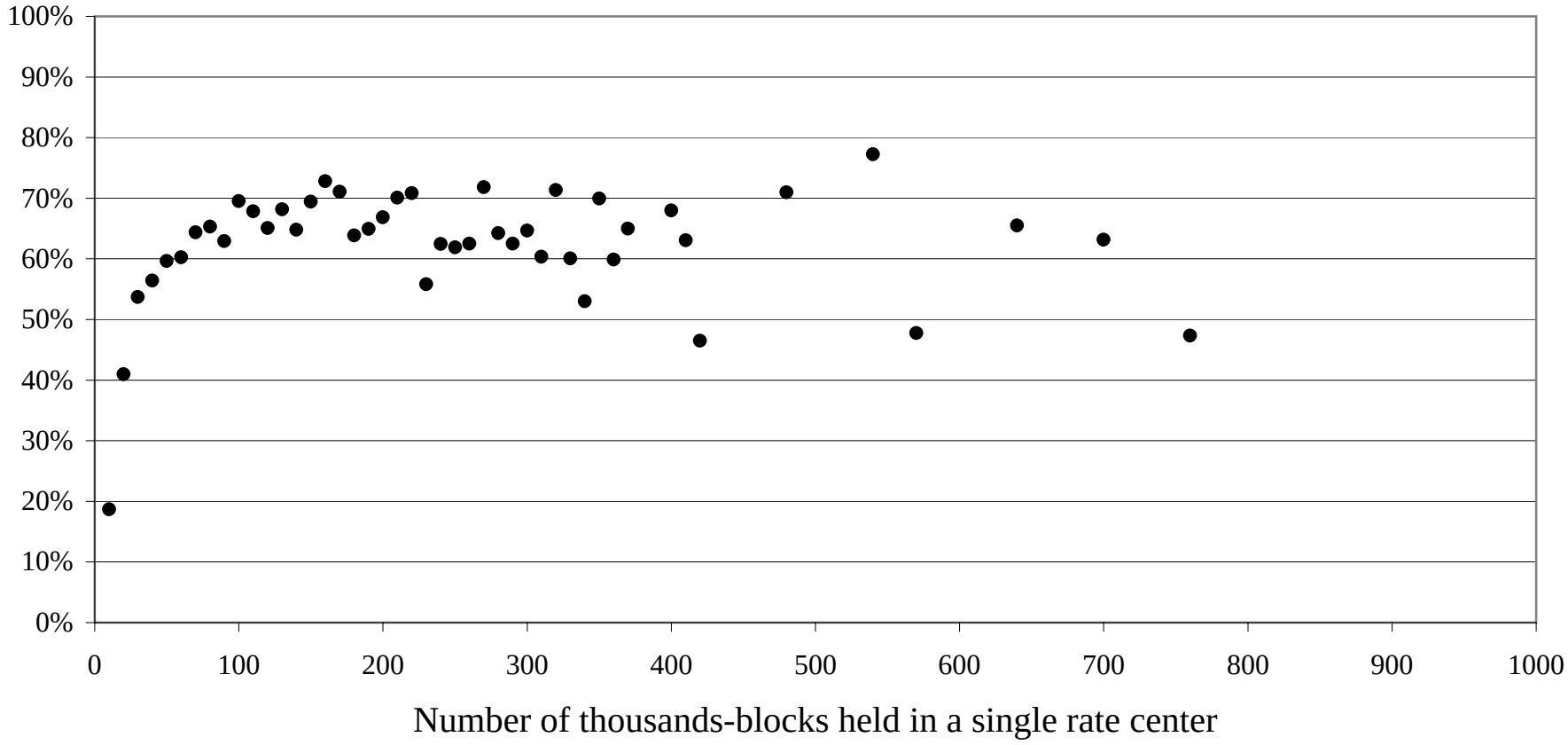
Source: Numbering Resource Utilization/Forecast forms filed with NeuStar as of October 1, 2003.

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



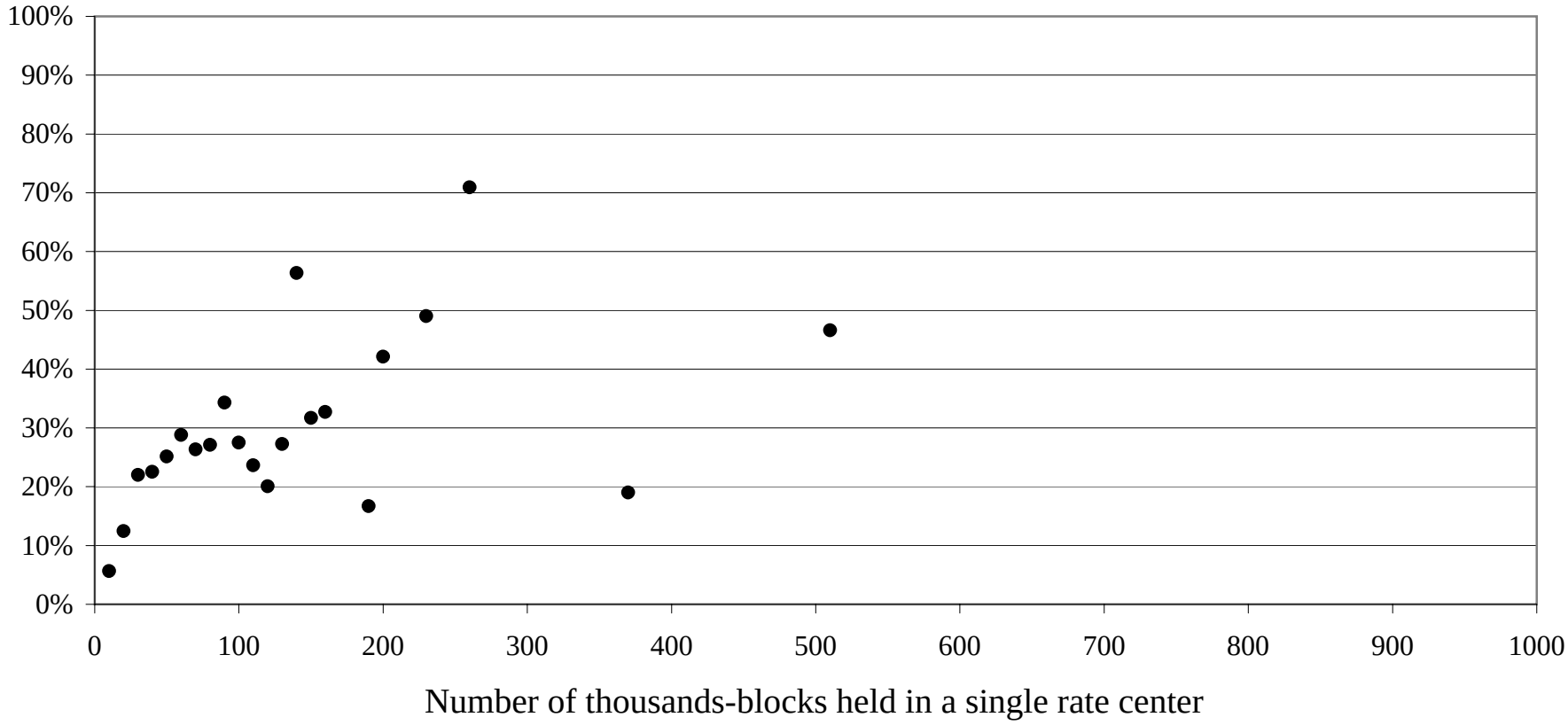
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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



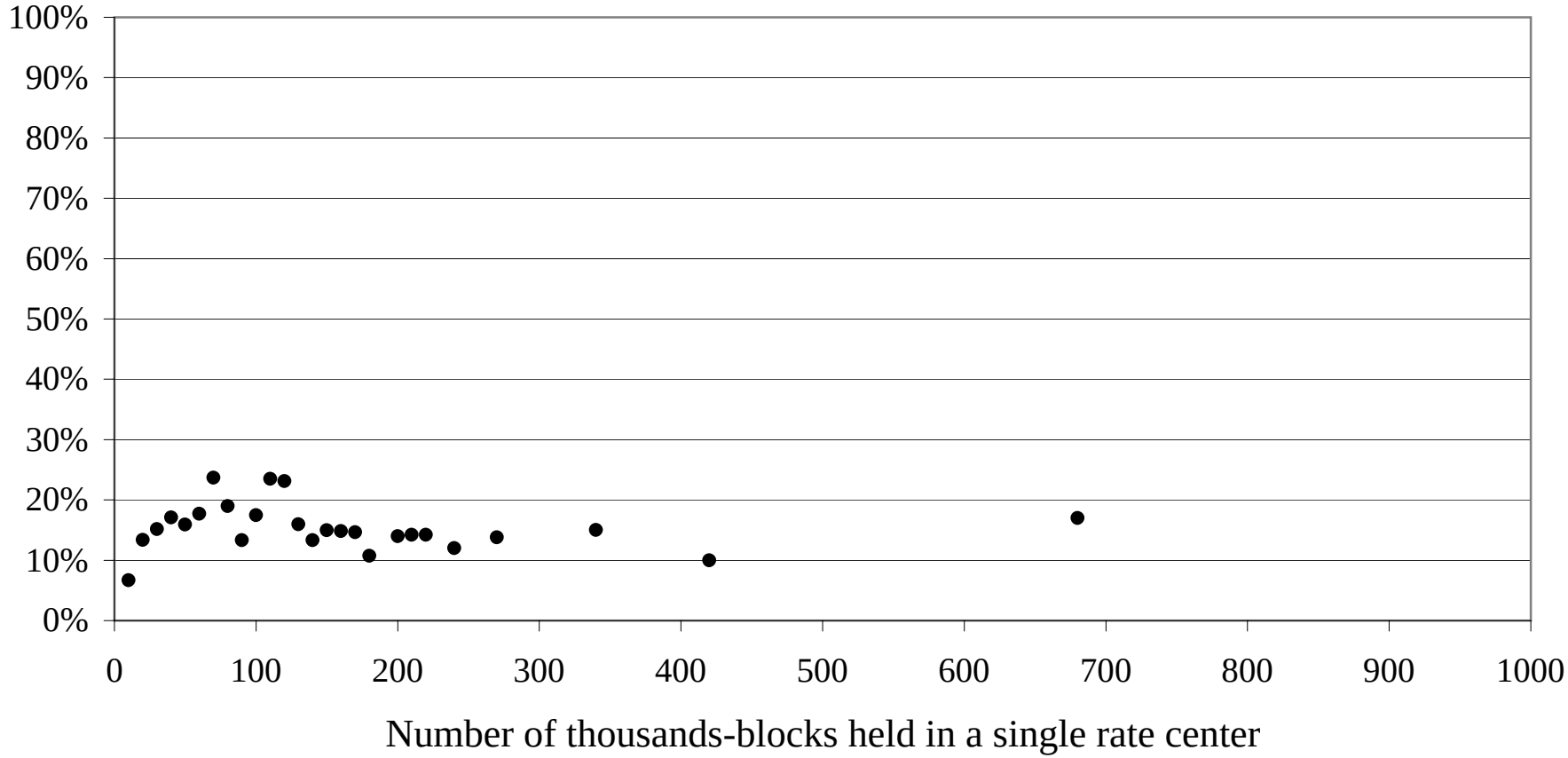
Note: number of thousands-blocks has been rounded to the nearest ten.

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 10
Alternate Sources of NPA-NXX Assignments

NPA-NXXs that Appear in	NRUF	NANPA	LERG	NXXs
All Three Databases				
NRUF, NANPA and LERG	✓	✓	✓	123,351
Two of the Three Databases				
NRUF and NANPA	✓	✓		483
NANPA and LERG		✓	✓	5,439
NRUF and LERG	✓		✓	738
Only One Database				
NRUF	✓			223
NANPA		✓		1,862
LERG			✓	3,347
Total NXXs in Database.	124,795	131,135	132,875	

Sources: NANPA's NPA-NXX; assignments database as of July 1, 2003; the LERG, as of July 1, 2003; NRUF June 30, 2003 database (NRUF forms filed as of October 1, 2003).

[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%

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

Table 13
NPA-NXXs Assigned, Returned 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 *First NRO Order* [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 *Second NRO Order* [2]			
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 *Third NRO Order* [3]			
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 *Fourth NRO Order* [4]			

[1]See text footnote 2 for full citation; *First NRO Order* adopted March 17, 2000.

[2]See text footnote 2 for full citation; *Second NRO Order* adopted Dec. 7, 2000.

[3]See text footnote 2 for full citation; *Third NRO Order* adopted Dec. 12, 2001.

[4]See text footnote 2 for full citation; *Fourth NRO Order* adopted May 28, 2003.

Source: NPA-NXX data from NeuStar, Inc.

Customer Response

Publication: *Numbering Resource Utilization in the United States as of June 30, 2003.*

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Please rate the report:	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	No opinion
Data accuracy	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)	(_)
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