



**ATIS-0300059**

## **UNIFORM DIALING PLAN**

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## 1.0 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this document is to evaluate potential uniform dialing plans for the North American Numbering Plan (NANP) serving area and make appropriate recommendations. The document includes a brief history of dialing in the NANP area, provides comparisons of identified dialing plan alternatives considering specific impact areas (e.g., end user impacts), and recommends a transition to a uniform dialing plan described in Section 6. The North American Numbering Plan Administration (NANPA) proposed in its document "Proposal on the Future of Numbering in World Zone 1" (IL 93/01-008) that the telecommunications industry study the feasibility of a uniform dialing plan. On December 10, 1993, NANPA introduced Issue #020 to the Industry Numbering Committee (INC). This issue suggested that the industry study the dialing considerations and feasibility of implementing a uniform dialing plan in the NANP serving area and make appropriate recommendations, including the possible evolution to 10-digit dialing. The primary benefit is that a uniform dialing plan would be more customer focused particularly in today's mobile society. In addition, it would effectively support a consistent, fair and equitable competitive environment.

A set of alternative dialing plans were proposed in INC Workshops as candidates for a uniform dialing plan. These alternate plans included six variations of using either 7 digits, 10 digits, or 1 + 10 digits in various combinations to make local and toll calls to Home NPAs (HNPA) or Foreign NPAs (FNPA). A set of impact areas was developed by the workshop for use in comparing each alternative. These areas included sociological factors/human factors, and impacts on networks, the NANP, CPE (Customer Provided Equipment), coin services, operator services, etc. Attachment A illustrates the current use of dialing combinations on a mandatory and permissive basis for local and toll calling in NANP locations (i.e., total of NPAs and countries within NPAs).

## 2.0 Assumptions and Constraints

The following are assumptions and constraints that were used in the development of a uniform dialing plan.

- 2.1 The uniform dialing plan described in this document is intended to apply to geographic numbers dialed from within the area served by the NANP.
- 2.2 Both regional and national regulatory concerns must be considered in the development of a uniform dialing plan. These concerns typically include the varied use of 7-digit and 10-digit dialing arrangements and their associated prefixes (e.g., 1+)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Dialing of service codes (e.g. 911), SACs (e.g. 500, 800), access codes (e.g. 101XXXX, 950-XXXX) and 555 numbers are not addressed in this report.

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- 2.3 Given the current regulatory constraints, a flash cut to a uniform dialing plan is not possible. Therefore, no timeframe for the transition or migration to a uniform dialing plan has been established.
- 2.4 Implementation of the recommendations contained herein will be subject to regulatory oversight and will apply to all segments of the industry, as appropriate.
- 2.5 The following factors were considered in the development of the uniform dialing plan:
- NANP impacts
  - Directory impacts
  - End user impacts
  - Network impacts
  - Terminal equipment, CPE, coin impacts
  - Operations support systems impacts
  - Operator services impacts
- 2.6 The use of NPA overlays in providing relief for exhausting area codes will expedite migration to 10-digit local dialing.
- 2.7 Technological advances will augment dialing procedures in the future. These advances, such as the availability of a toll warning indicator, smart telephone sets, voice activated dialing, etc. should be considered in the migration to a uniform dialing plan.
- 2.8 A uniform dialing plan does not preclude local jurisdictions from permitting non-conflicting alternatives (e.g., 7-digit local dialing).
- 2.9. Notwithstanding the use of local options, it is expected that the uniform dialing plan will ultimately be implemented throughout the NANP serving area at some future date.

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### 3.0 Uniform Dialing Plan Alternatives

Table A illustrates the three alternatives which were considered in the development of a recommended uniform dialing plan. The text in this section describes the dialing plans examined by the industry in terms of the advantages and disadvantages of both local and toll dialing associated with each plan. HNPA refers to calls dialed to a location within the home NPA, and FNPA refers to calls dialed to a location within a foreign NPA. "Local" refers to calls that do not incur an additional charge, and "toll" refers to calls that generally receive an additional charge. See the Glossary for a complete listing of the definitions of the terms in Table A.

In addition, Appendix A documents three dialing plan alternatives which exist today. Although these existing alternatives were included in the industry analysis, they were not considered to be viable candidates for a uniform dialing plan.

**Table A - Uniform Dialing Plan Alternatives**

	<b>HNPA</b>	<b>FNPA</b>
<b>Alternative 1</b> - Local - Toll	10D 1+10D	10D 1+10D
<b>Alternative 2</b> - Local - Toll	1+10D 1+10D	1+10D 1+10D
<b>Alternative 3</b> - Local - Toll	10D 10D	10D 10D

No discussion of alternatives for uniform dialing can take place without referring to the impacts on dialing caused by the two principle methods used to provide numbering relief to NPAs nearing exhaust (i.e., NPA splits and NPA overlays). For NPA splits, the exhausting NPA is split into two geographic areas, leaving the existing NPA code to serve, for example, the area with the highest customer density (to minimize number changes), and assigning a new NPA code to the remaining area. The term "NPA overlay" applies when more than one NPA code serves the same geographic area. In an NPA overlay, code relief is provided by opening up a new NPA code within the same geographic area as the NPA requiring relief. Numbers from this new NPA are assigned for new growth to all service providers and customers. In the United States, per the FCC ruling in the Second Report and Order (R&O) in CC Docket 96-98, the implementation of an NPA overlay for code relief will require 10-digit dialing within and between NPAs for local calls to ensure dialing parity among all service providers.

\* \* \* \* \*

**3.1 Alternative 1 (10-digit Local, 1+10-digit Toll)**

<b>Alternative 1</b>	<b>HNPA</b>	<b>FNPA</b>
Local	10D	10D
Toll	1+10D	1+10D

**Description** - This alternative provides for 10-digit dialing for HNPA and FNPA local calls and 1 + 10 digit dialing for HNPA and FNPA toll calls. (This arrangement may occur shortly in overlay situations in the NANP area where local calls to an overlay NPA in the same geographic area will be dialed using 10 digits). 1+ is used as a toll indicator for this alternative, in that any toll call which the customer dials without the 1+ prefix shall be given treatment and not be completed.

Local

With this alternative, 10 digits are used for all local calls. If a uniform 10-digit local dialing pattern were adopted for all local calls, this could result in easier customer education, especially for the traveling public. That is, if a customer were dialing a local call he/she would always know to dial 10 digits. This would result in local dialing parity for all subscribers, and may result in fewer dialing errors. In addition, this dialing configuration would accommodate dialing requirements of NPA overlays. 10-digit local dialing also distinguishes local calls from toll calls due to the fact that 1+ is not dialed before the 10-digit stream for local calls. The disadvantages of this plan are that more digits must be dialed, and that end users must remember more digits.

Toll

The advantage of using 1+10 digit dialing for both HNPA and FNPA toll, is that customers have a positive indication that toll charges will be incurred. Adopting this plan for all toll calls would result in a higher level of uniformity than exists today, especially for the traveling public. This allows for both easier customer education and dialing parity for all subscribers. Therefore, an argument could be made that adoption of this plan for all toll calls would result in fewer dialing errors. A disadvantage of this plan would be that customers who presently dial 7 digits for HNPA toll calls would now have to dial additional digits.

\* \* \* \* \*



**3.2 Alternative 2 (1+10-digit Local and Toll)**

<b>Alternative 2</b>	<b>HNPA</b>	<b>FNPA</b>
Local	1+10D	1+10D
Toll	1+10D	1+10D

Description - This alternative uses 1+10 digit dialing for all calls (i.e., local and toll HNPA and local and toll FNPA). In this alternative, 1+ is not an indication of toll. However, toll indication could be given to the caller in another manner, such as a tone indicating that the call will incur additional charges. This arrangement may occur in some NPA overlay situations where all calls will be dialed using 1+10 digits. This dialing plan could be implemented on a permissive basis as indicated by the NARUC resolution shown in Appendix B.

Local

With this alternative, 1+10 digits are used for all local calls. If a uniform 1+10 digit local dialing pattern were adopted for all local calls, this would result in easier customer education, especially for the traveling public. That is, if a customer were dialing a local call he/she would always know to dial 1+10 digits. This would result in dialing parity for all subscribers, and may result in fewer dialing errors. In addition, this dialing configuration would accommodate dialing requirements of NPA overlays. One distinct disadvantage of this plan is that 1+10 digit local dialing is not distinguished from 1+10 digit toll dialing due to the fact that 1+ is dialed on all calls before the 10-digit stream. Other disadvantages to this plan are that more digits must be dialed, and that end users must remember more digits.

Toll

Adopting this plan for all toll calls would result in a higher level of uniformity than exists today, especially for the traveling public. This allows for both easier customer education and dialing parity for all subscribers. Therefore, an argument could be made that adoption of this plan for all toll calls would result in fewer dialing errors. A disadvantage of this plan is customers have no positive indication that toll charges will be incurred.

\* \* \* \* \*

**3.3 Alternative 3 (10-digit Local and Toll)**

<b>Alternative 3</b>	<b>HNPA</b>	<b>FNPA</b>
Local	10D	10D
Toll	10D	10D

Description - This alternative uses 10-digit dialing for all calls (i.e., local and toll HNPA, local and toll FNPA). The 1+ toll indicator would not be used. However, toll indication could be given to the caller in another manner, such as a tone indicating that the caller will incur additional charges.

Local and Toll

With this alternative, 10 digits are used for all local and toll calls. If a uniform 10-digit dialing plan were adopted for all calls, this would result in easier customer education, and dialing uniformity, which would especially benefit the traveling public. Customers would know to always dial 10 digits, regardless of the call type. This equates to dialing parity for all subscribers, and may result in fewer dialing errors in relation to other dialing patterns which have alternative numbers of digits for local and toll dialing. In addition, this dialing configuration would accommodate the dialing requirements enumerated in the Second Report and Order in CC Docket 96-98 associated with NPA overlays. The disadvantages of this plan are that more digits must be remembered and dialed for local calls. In addition, there would be no clear dialing distinction between local and toll calls. If toll notification is to be provided, it would have to be implemented outside the dialing plan (e.g. a toll warning tone).

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**4.0 Areas of Impact**

The following sections describe the impact areas considered in the evaluation of the dialing plan alternatives.

**4.1 NANP Impacts**

The efficient use of numbers within the NANP is an important factor to be considered in comparing the dialing plan alternatives. None of the dialing options would result, for example, in a loss of numbering resource capacity. In the case of uniform 10-digit dialing (Alternative 3), it might be possible to increase the quantity of the available numbering resource by allowing CO codes in the format 1XX since there will be no ambiguity if the prefix '1' were uniformly eliminated in the dialing sequence.

**4.2 Directory Impacts**

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The adoption of 10-digit or 1+10 digit uniform dialing might require that NPAs be included for each entry in the directory which could increase the size of telephone directories and add to directory production costs. Furthermore, the additional information on each page could make directories more difficult to read. However, it should be noted that alternate solutions to ease the disadvantage of listing 10-digit numbers have been suggested, such as the possible use of symbols instead of the NPA (e.g., \*) with an index or footnote to denote the NPAs represented by the symbols. In addition, where overlays have been implemented, publishing 10-digit numbers in directories may have already occurred. In those situations, a uniform dialing plan utilizing 10 digits would not create additional impacts.

In any case, a uniform dialing plan across the NANP area would probably simplify the publishing of directories because the dialing instructions in the front of the directory would be uniform rather than tailored to fit a given area.

### **4.3 End User Impacts**

Today, a uniform dialing plan does not exist within the NANP area. The adoption of a uniform dialing plan throughout the NANP area will have significant benefits, particularly from the perspective of the end user. There are many benefits to a uniform plan, the most obvious being reduced customer confusion for those who may need to make calls in different geographic areas. Currently, when customers travel through different service areas, they encounter different dialing plans, resulting in dialing errors and network announcements to redial. That is, when a customer tries to utilize local dialing practices in distant areas, (e.g., 7-digit toll calling in the home NPA, when 1+ Home NPA + 7 digits is required in the present serving area) the call is rejected and routed to a network announcement informing customers they have dialed incorrectly. This not only frustrates the caller, but also adds unproductive traffic to the network.

Sociological issues regarding changes in dialing patterns are also important elements to consider. There is a natural tendency in humans to resist changes in lifelong patterns of thought and behavior. Because of this factor, any sudden change in familiar dialing patterns often results not only in confusion (e.g. charging questions, dialing errors, etc.) but also resistance from consumers.

The key to successful introduction of a uniform plan may well be a successful customer education program. While the migration to a such a plan may require some changes to equipment hardware and software, these changes, once made, tend to be relatively stable over time. However, changing customers' knowledge base and perceptions coupled with the necessary involvement of public policy makers and regulators, tend to be a longer term and more iterative process.

Customer education would be required not only to sensitize users about the impending deployment of a uniform dialing plan, but also to motivate customers to make any necessary modifications in their terminal and/or customer premises equipment. Additional components of customer education would be the need to build awareness of a uniform dialing plan.

Although some of the differing dialing arrangements throughout the NANP are due to technical limitations, many state public utility commissions have sought to regulate local dialing patterns. Two key issues that must be addressed with the implementation of a uniform dialing plan are the use of 1+ as a toll indicator and local dialing plans. Traditionally, whether intended or not, the dialing of an NPA code with a 1+ prefix has, for many, come to indicate the dialing of a toll call. Many state utility commissions favor the use of 1+ as a toll indicator dismissing, or perhaps unaware of, the technical origins of 1+ as an indicator of the length of the dialing stream. Other state commissions are equally vociferous in their claims that toll indicators are unnecessary. A combination of these technical and public policy concerns has resulted in the absence of a uniform dialing plan. There will no doubt be pressure from regulators within given jurisdictions to maintain existing dialing arrangements which allow a knowledgeable user to complete calls using the minimum number of digits. However, the introduction of INPAs and/or the use of overlay NPAs will lead to home NPA 10-digit local dialing. Therefore dialing plans adopted with the implementation of overlay NPAs will likely serve as the precursor to a uniform dialing plan.

In a competitive environment, end users should have the same dialing pattern regardless of local service provider. Therefore, dialing parity is an important issue.

#### **4.4 Network Impacts**

Network considerations associated with the introduction of uniform dialing appear to be straightforward. The switching vehicle which receives customer dialed digits must be able to accept and properly interpret those digits, and route the call accordingly. Moreover, these functions must be performed in the most efficient manner with minimal call set-up time. There is no doubt that central office switching equipment and most CPE can effectively route calls on either a 7 or 10-digit basis and, therefore, could accommodate almost any uniform dialing plan. Difficulties may arise, however, in the transition that must be employed to migrate various jurisdictions from the numerous arrangements that are in place today to the single arrangement promised by uniform dialing.

It is likely, if not essential, that transition to a uniform dialing plan be implemented on a permissive dialing basis. This permissive dialing requirement dictates that all end office switches as well as some pay stations and PBXs have the necessary flexibility to support such a need. There is no question that such flexibility exists in today's stored program control central office switching equipment. Indeed, the very arrangement which allows 1 + 10 digit dialing for home NPA toll and local calls, even though these calls can be completed using 7-digit dialing, is in place in several states today. Whether this flexibility is available in all PBXs and private pay phones is questionable and would have to be investigated. There is no doubt, however, that the flexibility to support a uniform dialing arrangement in these types of equipment is desirable, if not essential.

It must be understood that the introduction of uniform dialing should not subject the calling party to any noticeable degradation in service quality. Particularly, there must be no additional call setup time incurred as a result of the need to support uniform dialing. More specifically, it is strongly recommended that the implementation of dialing

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arrangements should not require timing within a central office or PBX in order to determine if the dialing string is either 7 or 10 digits.

Consequently, it appears that any jurisdiction that continues to permit 7-digit dialing for its local or home NPA toll calling will require the use of the prefix "1" before any allowable 10-digit string or the use of protected NPA codes<sup>2</sup>. Without the use of the prefix or protected NPA codes, any call dialed with 7 digits would necessitate timing so that the switch understands that no further digits are forthcoming. Similarly, if, when dialing a 10-digit call, a caller dials the first 7 digits and then pauses for longer than a given interval, that call would be interpreted as a 7-digit call and could be completed incorrectly or not completed at all.

#### **4.5 Terminal Equipment, CPE, COIN Impacts**

Terminal equipment is the end user's interface to networks and services, and is required to be both user and network compatible. Terminal equipment examples includes single and multiple line sets, key telephone systems, PBX, modems, facsimile, coin telephones, mobile stations and computers. These provide the user interface function in various degrees of sophistication, from no involvement with the dialed digit sequence in the simple devices, to more complex analysis and processing capability in terminal systems such as PBX. In some cases, the terminal equipment may even be capable of modifying the end user dialed sequences for simplicity and conformance with network requirements.

The diversity of terminal equipment types, their vintages, and their system designs may complicate the evolution to any uniform arrangement. Terminal equipment compatibility standards have been developed, and are used by manufacturers, enabling terminals to work with the current 7 and 10-digit and 1+ prefix patterns. However, manufacturers' design latitude is a factor, and specific analysis of translation based terminal equipment would be necessary to determine if conflicts would be encountered in a transition. For example, there may be functions which depend on the 1+ toll indicator. If this is an issue, there would be opposition to alternative #2 and #3, which have instances of toll with no indicator.

The natural end user resistance to changing their currently familiar dialing habits could also be joined by reluctance of manufacturers to develop modifications for CPE or to provide assistance in reprogramming terminal equipment.

Longer term benefits of any uniform dialing plan from the perspective of terminal equipment are reduced option complexity for manufacturers, and simpler administrative terminal translations (screening, prefixing, deleting) for users.

#### **4.6 Operations Support Systems Impacts**

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<sup>2</sup> Protected NPA codes preclude the assignment of an NPA code as a Central Office code. Therefore, receipt of the protected NPA code indicates to the Central Office switch that 10 digits follow.

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The Operations Support Systems currently deployed throughout the network are designed to support the existing 10-digit format of the NANP for the provisioning and maintenance of POTS, special services, billing, etc.

Since the format and functionality of the current NANP are not changing, the impacts to the embedded base of provisioning, operations, planning engineering systems will not be impacted by the introduction of a uniform dialing plan.

Billing systems are not adversely impacted because after the switch analyzes the dialed digits, it provides those dialed digits in order to populate the appropriate fields in the AMA record. According to GR-1100, "Billing Automatic Message Accounting Format (BAF) Generic Requirements", the AMA records are always populated with the full 10 digits of the NANP (NPA-NXX-XXXX). In the simplest case, the switch indicates if the customer dialed the NPA or if the switch generated the NPA. The NPA would then be populated in the appropriate table along with the NXX-XXXX. The portion of the network which supports the call processing and billing of the calls will not be negatively impacted by the introduction of a uniform dialing plan.

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## 4.7 Operator Services Impacts

The alternatives proposed in this document do not impact uniform dialing for operator services access. Uniform dialing of 0+ 10-digits ,0 - and 00- is standard. There could even be a potential benefit to operator services if uniform dialing were implemented throughout the NANP area because there may be a reduced number of calls to operators requesting dialing instructions and credit for misdialed calls.

## 5.0 Evolution Considerations

The following sections describe the evolutionary aspects considered in developing the recommendations contained in Section 6.

### 5.1 Evolution to Alternative #1 (10-digit Local, 1+10-digit Toll)

This alternative is characterized by consistent use of the 1+ toll indicator and standardized 10-digit local dialing. It is an evolved form of the most prevalent existing dialing plans.

#### Positives:

- Ongoing NPA growth and relief will continue to increase the amount of 10-digit local dialing required.
- Mandatory local 10-digit dialing is the next logical step from the local 7-digit dialing and local 10-digit/7-digit permissive dialing.
- Mandatory 10-digit local dialing in a multi-NPA area reduces misdials and redials due to missing or mistaken NPA.
- Terminals and coin telephones are already configured and compatible for 10-digit local dialing in high density areas where overlays or multiple NPAs coexist.
- Terminals can simply use 1+ to trigger toll tracking and analysis (i.e., 6-digit translation to determine local area and NPA NXX table updates is not required).

#### Negatives:

- In areas where there are multiple service provider areas, mandatory 1+ dialing for toll may eventually increase ineffective call attempts as users lose sight of clear local calling boundaries.
- Mandatory 10-digit local dialing will initiate updates to speed calling features, terminal translations, coin instructions, etc. at an earlier point in time.
- In an environment where location portability outside the rate center is implemented, 1+ dialing as a toll indicator is no longer viable and will likely need to be replaced by an alternative method.

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## 5.2 Evolution to Alternative #2 (1+10 digit Local and Toll)

This alternative is characterized as standard 1+10 digit dialing for all calls, where the dialing plan no longer indicates that a charge applies to a call. The end user is not able to determine the fact, and it would be a function of the numbering resource, the network, or the service platform to indicate that charges apply.

### Positives:

- Exceptionally simple dialing plan, with minimum user and terminal instruction requirements which reduces potential for ineffective call attempts.
- In those areas that use 1+10 digit foreign NPA local dialing, ongoing NPA growth and relief will continue to increase the amount of 1+10 digit FNPA local dialing required.
- Mandatory 1+10 digit local dialing in a multi-NPA area reduces misdials and redials due to missing or mistaken NPAs.
- Compliant terminals become very user friendly.

### Negatives:

- Unnecessary dialing of an extra digit (1+) which serves no useful purpose in the dialing plan.
- Mandatory 1+10 digit local dialing will initiate updates to speed calling features, terminal translations, coin instructions, etc., at an earlier point in time.
- Terminals which were dependent on 1+ for toll recording and analysis will need to use other means to establish that a toll call is being made.
- New network indicators or signaling messages which may be developed for this purpose will require compatible terminal features and modifications.
- Coin telephones will require possible modification depending on the form of charge indicator required. Software controlled coin terminals will require, at minimum, logic modifications and development to work with new indicators and messages.

## 5.3 Evolution to Alternative #3 (10-digit Local and Toll)

This alternative is characterized as standard 10-digit dialing for all calls, where the dialing plan no longer indicates that a charge applies to a call. The end user is not able to determine that fact, and it would be a function of the numbering resource, the network, or the service platform to indicate that charges apply.

### Positives:

- Exceptionally simple dialing plan, with minimum user and terminal dialing instruction requirements which reduces potential for ineffective call attempts.
- Ongoing NPA growth and relief will continue to increase amount of 10-digit local required.
- Mandatory local 10-digit dialing is the next logical step from local 7-digit and local 10D/7D permissive dialing.
- A mandatory 10-digit dialing plan and elimination of the 1+ prefix are the final steps in the evolution to a uniform dialing plan.



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- Terminals and coin telephones are already configured and compatible for 10-digit local dialing in high density NPAs where overlays or multiple NPAs coexist.
  - Compliant terminals become very user friendly.

**Negatives:**

- Terminals which were dependent on 1+ for toll recording and analysis will need to use other means to establish that a toll call is being made.
- New network indicators or signaling messages which may be developed for this purpose will require compatible terminal features and modifications.
- Coin telephones will require possible modification depending on the form of charge indicator required. Software controlled coin terminals will require, at minimum, logic modifications and development to work with new charge indicators and messages.

**6.0 Recommendations**

The industry recommends that a uniform dialing plan be adopted. The benefits of a uniform dialing plan include reduced customer confusion particularly in today's mobile society, and support for a consistent, fair and equitable competitive environment. In addition, a uniform dialing plan is responsive to the NARUC Resolution Concerning A Minimum Standard Dialing Plan (see appendix B). Specifically, it is recommended that Alternative Three (10-digit Local and Toll) be the long term goal recognizing that this recommendation is subject to regulatory approval, and resolution of the continued need for "1+" as a toll indicator.

Migration to this goal should begin by first adopting the following dialing arrangements as interim steps:

- 1) 10-digit local dialing within the home NPA, with 1+ 10-digits on a permissive<sup>3</sup> basis
- 2) 10-digit local dialing to a foreign NPA, with 1+10 digits on a permissive basis

Each of these steps should be implemented as the opportunity presents itself, (e.g., in those locations where an overlay is selected for NPA relief). Successful completion of these two steps will evolve the network to Alternative One (10-digit Local, 1+10 digit Toll) in those locations where 1+ is currently used as a toll indicator. Where 1+ is not currently used as a toll indicator, successful completion of these two steps will evolve the network to Alternative Three.

Transition to a full 10-digit dialing plan (Alternative 3) could only occur when regulatory constraints no longer require the retention of the prefix "1" as a toll indicator. This could be accomplished by either the voluntary removal of the requirement by the regulatory body (as has been done in some states) or the industry development of a suitable replacement for 1+ as a toll indicator.

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<sup>3</sup> The term "permissive", in this instance, means that any call dialed on a 1+10 digit basis will not be blocked.

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Furthermore, in conjunction with the migration to Alternative Three, it is recommended that the industry address the need for the continued use of a toll indicator. If it is determined that such a toll indicator is needed, the industry should develop an appropriate alternative to 1+. Until such a recommendation is provided, use of 1+ as a toll indicator will continue subject to regulatory directives.

The successful completion of these steps will allow for the implementation of Alternative Three as the long term uniform dialing plan.

## 7.0 Glossary

The following definitions are offered for terms contained within this document. Many of these definitions are taken verbatim from documents created in other INC workshops or industry forums.

**CO Code (Central Office Code)** - The sub-NPA code in a telephone number, i.e., digits D-E-F of A 10-digit NANP area address. CO Codes are in the form OF “NNX” or “NXX”, where n is a number from 2 to 9 and X is a number from 0 to 9 . CO Codes may also be referred to as NNX codes, NXX codes or NNX/NXX codes.

**FNPA Local** - the standard procedure for dialing local calls (generally calls that do not incur a toll charge) terminating outside of the home NPA, i.e., foreign NPA (see Attachment B).

**FNPA Toll** - the standard procedure for dialing toll calls (generally calls that incur a toll charge) terminating outside of the home NPA, i.e., in a foreign NPA (see Attachment B).

**Geographic numbers** - numbers which correspond to discrete geographic areas within the NANP area.

**HNPA Local** - the standard procedure for dialing local calls (generally calls that do not incur a toll charge) terminating within the home NPA (see Attachment B).

**HNPA Toll** - the standard procedure for dialing toll calls (generally calls that incur a toll charge) terminating within the home NPA (see Attachment B).

**ICCF** - The Industry Carriers Capability Forum provides an open forum under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee to encourage telecommunication entities to discuss and resolve, on a voluntary basis, nationwide technical issues associated with telecommunications network interconnection, and the issues associated with the assignment and use of NANP/NANP area numbering resources.

**INC (Industry Numbering Committee)** - a standing committee of the Industry Carriers Capability Forum (ICCF) that provides an open forum to address and resolve industry-wide issues associated with the planning, administration, allocation, assignment and use of numbering resources within the NANP area.

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**NANP (The North American Numbering Plan)** - A numbering architecture in which every station in NANP area is identified by a unique ten-digit address consisting of a three digit NPA code, a three digit central office code of the form NNX/NXX, and a four-digit number of the form XXXX where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9.

**NANP AREA (NANP area)** - Consists of the United States, Canada and the Caribbean countries: Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands and U.S. Caribbean territories (including American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).

**Non-Geographic Numbers** - Numbers which do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries [within the NANP area]. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format; e.g., 800. N00 codes are commonly referred to as service access codes (SACs).

**North American Numbering Plan Administrator (NANPA)** - With divestiture, key responsibilities for coordination and administration of the North American Numbering Plans were assigned to NANPA. .

**NPA (Numbering Plan Area)** - Numbering Plan Area (NPA), also called area code. An NPA is the 3-digit code that occupies the A, B, and C positions in the 10-digit North American Numbering Plan (NANP) format that applies throughout the NANP Area. NPAs are of the form NXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9. In the NANP, NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic.

- A) Geographic NPAs are NPAs which correspond to discrete geographic areas within the NANP Area.
- B) Non-geographic NPAs are NPAs that do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format, e.g., 800.

**Permissible HNP Local** - although the standard procedure for dialing a home NPA local call is shown under the HNP LOCAL column, it is also "permissible" for the caller to place the call using the method under this column (see Appendix B).

**Permissible HNP Toll** - although the standard procedure for dialing a home NPA toll call is shown under the HNP TOLL column, it is also "permissible" for the caller to place the call using the method under this column (see Appendix B).

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**Permissible FNPA Local** - although the standard procedure for dialing a foreign NPA local call is shown under the FNPA LOCAL column, it is also "permissible" for the dialer place the call using the method under this column (see Appendix B).

**APPENDIX B**

Resolution Concerning a Minimum Standard Dialing Plan

WHEREAS, The Bell Communications Research Corporation (Bellcore) was created as a result of the Modified Final Judgment between AT&T and the United States Department of Justice; and

WHEREAS, The Plan of Reorganization stipulated that Bellcore should be the administrator of the North American Numbering Plan for the telephone industry; and

WHEREAS, Due to the rapid exhaust of the supply of Number Plan Area (NPA) codes, Bellcore is planning to implement on January 1, 1995, an interchangeable Number Plan Area (INPA) code format, i.e., allowing the use of any number between 0 and 9 as the middle digit of an area code; and

WHEREAS, When interchangeable NPAs are introduced, switching systems will not be able to distinguish between 7- and 10-digit addresses by examining the first three digits of the telephone number dialed; and

WHEREAS, The Bellcore recommended dialing plan under INPA for those locations without Step-by-Step equipment is that all calls within the Home Numbering Plan Area (HNPA), whether local or toll, be dialed on a 7-digit basis, and some states are considering a HNPA 11-digit toll call dialing requirement; and

WHEREAS, On May 26, 1993, the Ad Hoc Telecommunications Users Committee (Ad Hoc) filed a request for a rulemaking to adopt an alternative dialing plan to the Bellcore proposal to eliminate the use of the prefix '1' as a toll call identifier as part of its implementation of INPA; and

WHEREAS, The Ad Hoc recommended dialing plan shown below:

Local call, Home NPA	7-digits	NXX-XXX
Local call, Foreign NPA	10-digits	FNPA-NXX-XXXX
Toll call, Home NPA	11-digits	1+HNPA-NXX-XXXX
Toll call, Foreign NPA	11-digits	1+FNPA-NXX-XXXX

retains the prefix '1' as a toll call identifier, which gives the consumer a clear indication when a call will be billed as a toll call; and

WHEREAS, States have historically been involved in the implementation of local dialing plans; and

WHEREAS, A uniform nationwide dialing plan will assist states in dealing with the shortage of available numbering resources and the impending implementation of INPA codes; and

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WHEREAS, Uniformity of dialing plans across jurisdictions is desirable given the increasing mobile nature of our society; and

WHEREAS, On July 27, 1993, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Committee on Communications adopted a Communications Subcommittee proposal to establish a work group of interested staff to review existing and proposed dialing plans to determine their workability and to develop a draft position on the feasibility of adopting a uniform nationwide dialing plan; and

WHEREAS, The work group has developed a draft position supporting adoption of a minimum standard dialing plan of Prefix '1' + Area Code + Central Office Code that should be established on a permissive basis in each state as an 'overlay' to existing dialing plans; and

WHEREAS, The draft position recommends that the local exchange company should route the call to an explanatory announcement about the applicable dialing procedures for a particular location, if the minimum standard dialing plan cannot be used in that location; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the NARUC, convened at its 1994 Winter Meeting in Washington, DC, endorses the minimum standard dialing plan of Prefix '1' + Area Code + Central Office Code on a permissive basis, as any overlay to existing state dialing plans; and be it further

RESOLVED, That, if the minimum standard dialing plan is not workable in a particular location, the local exchange company should route the call to an explanatory announcement about the applicable dialing procedures for that location; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all NARUC members are encouraged to adopt Prefix '1' + Area Code + Central Office Code as the minimum standard dialing plan within their state jurisdictions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That, in addition to the minimum standard dialing plan, all NARUC members are strongly urged to adopt a dialing plan, such as using the Prefix '1' as a toll indicator, within their state jurisdictions that gives the consumer the information to easily determine when a call will be billed as a toll call; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the NARUC General Counsel shall file papers and other documents supporting the policies of this resolution in the appropriate forms to further this recommendation.

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Sponsored by the Committee on Communications  
Adopted March 1994

**ATTACHMENT A**

**DIALING PLAN OPTIONS**

	<b>HNPA-Local</b>	<b>HNPA-Toll</b>	<b>FNPA-Local</b>	<b>FNPA-Toll</b>	<b>Operator Assisted</b>	<b>Permissible HNPA-Local</b>	<b>Permissible HNPA-Toll</b>	<b>Permissible FNPA-Toll</b>
<b>7D</b>	185	39	58					
<b>1+10D</b>		140	65	187		34	29	5
<b>NONE</b>		6	33					
<b>0+1+10D</b>		2						
<b>10D/1+10D</b>						7		3
<b>NA</b>			1			142	158	179
<b>10D</b>	1		25		185	1		
<b>0+10D</b>								
<b>7D/10D</b>	1		3					
<b>7D/1+10D</b>			2					
<b>OTHER</b>					2	3		

LOCATION	NPA	STANDARD PROCEDURES					PERMISSIBLE		
		HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL	FNPA TOLL	OPER. ASSIS.	HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL
Alabama	205	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	334	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	907	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Alberta	403	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Anguilla	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	4D	NA	NA
Antigua	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	520	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	602	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	501	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Bahamas	242 <sup>1</sup>	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Barbados	246 <sup>2</sup>	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Bermuda	441	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
British Columbia	250 <sup>3</sup>	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	604	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
British Virgin Is	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Cayman Islands	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
California	209	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	213	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	310	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	408	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	415	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	510	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	562	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	619	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	707	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	714	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	805	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	818	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	909	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
916	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA	
Colorado	303	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	719	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	970	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	203	7D	1+10D	7D <sup>4</sup> /1+10	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	860	7D	1+10D	7D <sup>4</sup> /1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	302	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	NA	NA
Dist. of Col.	202	7D	NONE	10D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	1+10D
Dominica	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 242 begins on 10/1/96. The 809 NPA must be used prior to this date.

<sup>2</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 246 begins on 7/1/96. The 809 NPA must be used prior to this date.

<sup>3</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 250 begins on 10/19/96.

<sup>4</sup> Local calls across the 203/860 NPA boundary will be dialed on a 7-digit basis.



LOCATION	NPA	STANDARD PROCEDURES					PERMISSIBLE		
		HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL	FNPA TOLL	OPER. ASSIS.	HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL
Dominican Rep.	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Florida	305	7D	1+10D	7D/10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	352	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	407	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	813	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	904	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	941	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	954	7D	1+10D	7D/10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	404	7D	NONE	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	706	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	770	7D	NONE	10D	1+10D	0+10D	10D	NA	NA
	912	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Grenada	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	808	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	208	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	217	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	309	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	312	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	618	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	630 <sup>5</sup>	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	708	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	815	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	847	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	219	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	317	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	812	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	319	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	515	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	712	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Jamaica	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	316	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	913	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	502	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	606	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	318	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	504	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Maine	207	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
Manitoba	204	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	301	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	1+10D
	410	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	1+10D

<sup>5</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 630 begins on 8/3/96.

LOCATION	NPA	STANDARD PROCEDURES					PERMISSIBLE		
		HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL	FNPA TOLL	OPER. ASSIS.	HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL
Massachusetts	413	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	508	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	617	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	313	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	517	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	616	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	810	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	906	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
Minnesota	218	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	320 <sup>6</sup>	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	507	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	612	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	601	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	314	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	417	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	573	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	816	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Montana	406	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Montserrat	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	4D	NA	NA
Nebraska	308	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	402	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	702	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	NA	NA
New Brunswick	506	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	603	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
New Jersey	201	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	609	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	908	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
New Mexico	505	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
New York	212	7D	NONE	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	315	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
	516	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	518	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
	607	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
	716	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
	718	7D	NONE	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	914	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
917	7D	NONE	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA	
Newfoundland	709	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA

<sup>6</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 320 begins on 3/17/96.

LOCATION	NPA	STANDARD PROCEDURES					PERMISSIBLE		
		HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL	FNPA TOLL	OPER. ASSIS.	HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL
North Carolina	704	7D	1+10D	7D/10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	910	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	919	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	701	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
North W. Terr.	403	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	604	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Nova Scotia	902	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	216	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	330 <sup>7</sup>	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	419	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
	513	7D	1+10D	1+10D <sup>8</sup>	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	614	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1 + 10D	NA	NA
Oklahoma	405	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	918	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Ontario	416	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	519	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	613	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	705	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	807	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	905	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	503	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	541	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	215	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	412	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	610	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	717	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
	814	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	1+10D	NA
Prince Edward Is	902	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	787 <sup>9</sup>	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Quebec	418	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	514	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	819	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	401	7D	7D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	1+10D	NA
Saskatchewan	306	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	803	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	864	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	605	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA

<sup>7</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 330 begins on 3/9/96.

<sup>8</sup> 7-digit dialing for FNPA local calling in Cincinnati Bell area.

<sup>9</sup> Permissive dialing period for NPA 787 begins on 3/1/96. The 809 NPA must be used prior to this date.

LOCATION	NPA	STANDARD PROCEDURES					PERMISSIBLE		
		HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL	FNPA TOLL	OPER. ASSIS.	HNPA LOCAL	HNPA TOLL	FNPA LOCAL
St. Kitts & Nevis	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
St. Lucia	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
St. Vincent	809	7D	0+1+10	NONE	1+10D	115+10D	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	423	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	615	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	901	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Texas	210	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	214	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	281	10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	409	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	512	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	713	7D <sup>10</sup> /10D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	806	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	817	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	903	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	915	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
972	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Trinidad/Tobago	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Turks & Caicos	809	7D	0+1+10	NONE	1+10D	115+10D	5D	NA	NA
U.S. Virgin Is.	809	7D	1+10D	NONE	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Utah	801	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	802	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Virginia (WMEA)	540	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	10D/1+10D
	703	7D	1+10D	10D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	1+10D
	703	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	10D/1+10D
	804	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	10D/1+10	NA	10D/1+10D
Washington	206	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	360	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	509	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	304	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	1+10D	NA	1+10D
Wisconsin	414	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	608	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
	715	7D	1+10D	1+10D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	307	7D	1+10D	7D	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA
Yukon	403	7D	1+10D	NA	1+10D	0+10D	NA	NA	NA

<sup>10</sup> 7-digit dialing will be permissible until 3/1/96, after which 10 digit local dialing will be mandatory.