iconectiv®

TruOps Telecom Routing Administration (TRA)

LERG™ Routing Guide

General Information

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Document Availability:

This document has been prepared in support of the LERG™ Routing Guide (LERG) and is updated as may be needed. A copy is produced monthly as data files and is downloadable at no charge from various iconectiv locations (e.g. TRA GUI, www.trainfo.com and PDS).

General Information

This is a dynamic document, subject to change monthly. Month-to-month changes may be non-substantive (cosmetic, typographical corrections, etc.); however, when changes are substantive, they may only pertain to a specific section, paragraph, topic, etc. It is suggested that the most recent version of this document be referenced when possible.

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Chapter 1 General

The *TruOps Telecom Routing Administration (TRA) LERG™ Routing Guide* (LERG) provides routing data obtained from the iconectiv Business Integrated Routing and Rating Database System (BIRRDS) into which data is entered by Service Providers (SPs) and/or their agents. The LERG is a snapshot of information contained in BIRRDS at the point in time a given LERG is produced. Close of business on the *last iconectiv working day of each month* is the cutoff for the data in the LERG that is dated the first of the following month.

The LERG reflects the current state of active network data as well as future activity within the North American Numbering Plan (NANP), as reported by SPs. The basis of the LERG is a requirement set by the 1984 Modified Final Judgment (MFJ) for the then Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) and GTE, to provide points in their networks (e.g., tandems and switches), to where specific calls (based on NPA NXX data) could be routed by interexchange carriers, and especially as a means to notify others when changes in that routing data are scheduled to occur. Independent Local Exchange Carriers had their data maintained by the RBOCs, and have evolved to maintain their own data or have arranged for their data to be maintained in the BIRRDS by third party companies. Future activity should be reported in accordance with industry notification timeline guidelines by each SP. Most data value changes encompass activity that is to occur within the next 6 months, although data can be reported as far in the future as a SP may deem reasonable and necessary. The *current* state of active network data appears in the LERG with a blank STATUS code and without an effective date. *Future activity* appears in the LERG with an effective date and, assuming no changes in the SP's plans, will appear in each monthly LERG with that date, until the effective date has passed. Future activity (as well as the current network state) provided in each monthly LERG is a complete replacement of previously reported activity — that is, the removal, addition, or change to future information from one monthly LERG to the next is not flagged in the primary files (e.g., LERG6). However, files that have associated "insert" files (e.g., LERG6INS) can be used to identify such changes.

The RBOCs centralized the maintenance of the LERG reporting process in 1984 in Bell Communications Research that has since evolved to a process currently managed by iconectiv. The industry, via various committees, provides oversight to the LERG content and surrounding processes. With the advent over time of other types of SPs such as wireless carriers, Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), etc., the LERG is used by all SPs within the NANP to report to other SPs their routing and numbering information, especially planned changes, in a common and accepted manner.

- **NOTE**: Throughout this document, LERG Routing Guide field titles will be written in all capital letters (e.g., STATUS). This is done to distinguish LERG field names from general text.

Chapter 2 LERG Structure

2.1 LERG – Basic Format

LERG files are numbered (e.g., LERG1 Operating Company Number (OCN) Information). Files having the same number contain variations or extensions of closely related data (e.g., LERG8 and LERG8LOC).

Specific file layouts of the LERG files are provided in the LERGSPEC.DOC file. Copies of this document are available by contacting the TRA Customer Care Center (CCC) at tra@iconectiv.com.

The LERG One-Day Changes Process involves a file (LERG67) that does not correspond in name or layout to a monthly LERG file; files that are provided daily are also a subset of all the files provided in the LERG. For further information, see the LERG One-Day Changes Process section of this document.

2.2 LERG – File Overview

The following provides a synopsis of the files provided in the LERG, including some data considerations and qualifications. Field definitions can be found in the Glossary of Terms section of this document. File layouts can be found in the *LERGSPEC.DOC* file.

Data accuracy and related data questions

The majority of numbering and switch related data provided in LERG files are provided by SPs or their agents. Should there be issues or questions about specific data, please contact the Administrative Operating Company Number (AOCN) or OCN company involved. Other data in the LERG is maintained by TRA, but most often obtained from other primary sources.

Contact information in the *LERG1* file, although entered by TRA, is derived from contact information in the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) data (i.e. for newly assigned Company Codes / OCNs), but may subsequently be changed, upon request, by the AOCN responsible for the specific OCN's data. OCNs are responsible for the accuracy of contact information. TRA works with AOCNs periodically to confirm and update contact information. Should it be determined that contact data is not accurate, please inform the AOCN or OCN company involved and TRA.

LERG1 (Operating Company Number (OCN) information)

The *LERG1* file provides high-level information about OCNs such as the name of, and type of, company. This includes contact information as has been provided to TRA. Contact information is maintained; however, due to changes in personnel, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions, etc., some information will not always be up to date. In addition, the contact noted may not be familiar with all aspects of a company's operation (network, billing, etc.). The contact name defaults to the party requesting the assignment of the OCN unless the company has specifically requested the contact be updated for purposes of addressing LERG data.

Maintenance of company names are the purview of the company itself. Although a company may change its name for various reasons (e.g., mergers and acquisitions), at times, the name used at the consumer level may not be the legal name of the company. If you have any questions regarding a company's name as listed in LERG1, please contact the company directly

to either receive an explanation or to prompt the company to have the data changed through the proper channels.

- **NOTE**: LERG1 and LERG1CON contact information is not to be used for any other purpose than for telecommunications service providers to contact their partner telecommunications service providers related to routing and rating of calls. These contacts are not to be shared outside of the LERG subscribing company.

LERG1CON (additional contact information for OCNs)

The *LERG1CON* file is information directly entered by each OCN or its agent. All OCNs will have, at minimum, a SERVICE OF SUBPOENA contact identified. Since these records are established on a per company basis, the extent of information may vary. Maintenance of the data is the responsibility of the OCN.

- **NOTE:** LERG1 and LERG1CON contact information is not to be used for any other purpose than for telecommunications service providers to contact their partner telecommunications service providers related to routing and rating of calls. These contacts are not to be shared outside of the LERG subscribing company.

LERG2 (Country Code information)

The *LERG2* file is independent from other LERG files. This file contains high-level Country Code information (e.g., Republic of Hungary is 36). There is no City / Area Code information in this file. The file is provided for reference should there be a need for a resource for Country Codes.

LERG3 (NPA (Area Code) information)

The *LERG3* file contains high-level information about NPAs (Area Codes). This includes the date the NPA went or is going into effect, permissive dialing periods, the NPA that had previously served the area (or continues to do so in a case of an overlay), etc.

- **Note**: Year dates in LERG3 that are greater than 50 imply 1950+.

LERG4 (SS7 "Point Code" assignments to companies)

The *LERG4* file contains SS7 "Point Code" assignments at the network, cluster, or member levels of coding. This file identifies the company to which the code has been assigned; it does not associate any network elements to any specific Point Codes.

Due to ongoing changes in personnel, reorganizations, mergers, etc., company names and contact information will often not be up to date since under current industry defined SS7 assignment processes, contact information maintenance is not required.

LERG5 (NPA/LATA Cross Reference)

The *LERG5* file identifies the NPAs in use within a LATA. The LATA information is then grouped by Region.

LERG6 (NPA NXX BLOCK information)

The *LERG6* file provides NPA NXX (central office code) information and, where applicable, BLOCK assignments within the NPA NXX. NPA NXX assignments (are represented with a BLOCK value of "A". Thousands Block Pooling assignments are represented by numeric BLOCK values (0-9). Only those BLOCKS assigned and entered by the SP are provided in *LERG6* (i.e., not all blocks 0-9, may appear in LERG6). This file includes the Rate Center associated with each record, the OCN (company assigned the record), the serving switch/POI with an associated switch homing arrangement (SHA) Indicator, the identified use of the record (e.g., cellular, wireline — see COCTYPE/SSC), and LATA (both switch and Rate Center LATA).

"A" BLOCKs and numeric BLOCKs

- The designated Number Administrator in each NANP country assigns NPA NXXs and numeric Blocks. An "A" in the BLOCK field of *LERG6* files identifies these assignments when the NXX begins with a 2-9. In many cases, numeric BLOCKs will appear associated with an NPA NXX. Numeric blocks (as of December 1, 2003) apply only to the United States and its NANP territories. The "A" BLOCK information exists primarily for default routing purposes. Information provided for numeric BLOCKs (e.g. COCTYPE, OCN) may differ from the "A" block information if the block holder is a different SP than the "A" block holder. In cases where no numeric BLOCKs exist for an NXX, it is assumed that the "A" BLOCK information pertains to all telephone numbers associated with the identified CO Code Holder.

"Portability"

The LERG does not provide line-level information, i.e. the mapping of each telephone number that may be ported to the specific carrier involved. The company associated with an "A" BLOCK and, where applicable, a numeric BLOCK, is the company assigned the numbering resource by the appropriate numbering resource administrator. Only that company may assign numbers to new subscribers from the vacant telephone line numbers within the assigned NXX (or within the block if block assignments pertain to the NXX). Once assigned, if the NXX is port capable, the subscriber may opt to "port" the number to another SP. Specific telephone numbers, when ported, may be associated with a different SP, and thus relate to a different type of service than appears in the LERG for the assignee of the numbering resource.

From a routing perspective, and through use of Location Routing Numbers (LRNs), SPs use LERG data to support routing of both ported and non-ported numbers. Those using the LERG as a numbering source and who also need to know line specific information such as the OCN for a telephone number must obtain such information outside the LERG.

SP portability does not equate to location/geographic portability. Wireline-based subscribers can retain their telephone number ONLY if they remain within the existing Rate Center boundaries to which their telephone number is associated – this concept is not changed under "portability."

LERG6ATC (ATC information)

The *LERG6ATC* file is an expansion of data for those records in the LERG6 file that have a COCTYPE value of ATC (Access Tandem Code). This file expands the information by appending the Operator Service "service" codes for each ATC record. The NPA NXX

information for ATCs (besides the OS codes) is also included in the primary LERG6 file. ATC records will not have numeric blocks associated with them.

LERG6ODD (Expanded Information for Oddball NPA NXXs)

The *LERG6ODD* file is an expansion of data for those record views in the *LERG6* file that have COCTYPE values designated as "Oddball." Oddball Codes generally do not have a Rate Center or switch identified with them. These codes exist for various reasons and include general use NXXs such as N11s, 958 (testing), 976 (Information Providers); as well as NXXs that may be established by a given company, within a given NPA, etc., for various extraordinary reasons and services. The Oddball Code file includes a Notes field for any Oddball NPA NXX record that may have the Notes field populated. Only those Oddball Codes whose views have a non-blank Notes are listed in LERG6ODD. All the NPA NXX information for all Oddball Codes (besides the Notes) is also included in the primary *LERG6* file.

LERG6INS (Month-To-Month Changes, aka Insert File)

The LERG6INS file, as well as all other "insert" files in the LERG, represents data changes between the current monthly LERG file and the corresponding LERG file issued the previous month. All the data in the "insert" file is included in the primary file (e.g., LERG6) as well. Thus, use of this file can be considered optional depending on a LERG user's need in reconciling data changes appearing in the primary files, in tracking month-to-month record changes, etc. The "insert" file represents changes from the close of the previous LERG.

- Changes made since the previous LERG and effective in the prior month are included in the "insert" file with an appropriate EFFDATE that is after the close of the previous LERG. These cases will appear in the current primary LERG file as "current" (blank EFFDATE and STATUS). Removals and disconnects falling under this scenario will not appear in the primary file.
- Other changes in the "insert" file constitute future views that, depending on the indicated activity (add/remove), would correspondingly have, unless removed, the same future effective date in both the "insert" and primary files. Changes are based on EFFDATE and can involve an EFFDATE view that was added, removed, or was previously issued but has had one or more associated field values changed. Only future activity that was changed, removed, or added since the last LERG will appear in the "insert" file, not all future activity.
- Data changes that affect only the AOCN field are not included in the "insert" files.

For additional information, see "Insert Files" in the Glossary of Terms section of this document.

LERG7 (Switch/POI information)

The LERG7 file contains information regarding switches. Such switches are identified by an eleven-character code that, with few exceptions, should be a CLLI™ code as is trademarked and supported by the Common Language organization in iconectiv. Although the field is termed a "switch," there may be multiple CLLI codes for a single physical switch for various reasons. Such reasons can include the switch performing multiple functions (e.g., as an end office and as a tandem). CLLIs may also reflect a "Point of Interface (POI)" established as the interconnection point between two carriers. Although POIs may, at times, be at the same location as an actual physical switch, they do not have to be. All assigned CLLIs are not listed in the LERG – only those that are relevant to accessing the local network and routing calls

within the local network are included. This file provides high-level switch information such as address, V&H coordinates, switch functionalities, equipment type, etc.

LERG7INS (Month-to-Month Data Changes)

See the LERG6INS (Month-To-Month Changes, aka Insert File) description.

LERG7SHA (Switch Homing Arrangement Information)

The LERG7SHA file contains information regarding the homing arrangements associated with a given switch. Homing arrangements include such situations as mapping, to a switch, any appropriate Feature Group B, C, and/or D tandems; STPs; in the case of remotes, their Hosts; in the case of POIs, their ACTUAL SWITCH; etc. This file expands upon the higher-level information about a switch that is provided in LERG7.

The SHA IND field is critical in assessing homing arrangements and their application against other LERG data, especially for NPA NXXs that route to/from a given switch. A given switch may have more than one Feature Group B, C, or D tandem, etc., associated with it. If/when attempting to identify a specific tandem for a given NXX in LERG6, the switch and associated SHA IND in LERG6 must be tied in unison to the same combination in LERG7SHA to determine the appropriate homing arrangement.

LERG7SHI (Month-to-Month Data Changes)

See the LERG6INS (Month-To-Month Changes, aka Insert File) description.

LERG8 (Rate Center information)

The LERG8 file represents Rate Centers (also known as “Exchange Areas,” “Rate Exchange Areas,” and similar terms). These are geographical areas defined historically and ongoing based on various factors that can vary by state/province. A Rate Center may be a section of a large city, a specific town, or an area that may encompass multiple towns. Rate Center boundaries are within state/province boundaries; however, correlation with other features such as geographical limitations (e.g., rivers), town boundaries, county boundaries, etc., is not a requirement (these factors may vary by state). In general, Rate Centers historically define an area in which wireline (or wireline to cellular) calls that have originated and terminated within its boundaries (based on NXXs defined to the Rate Center) are considered local (non-toll) calls. However, local calls can also extend to other (e.g., adjoining) Rate Centers (information regarding this extension of local calling area is not provided in the LERG).

Rate Centers are generally defined in tariffs filed by principal wireline carriers in the area and are observed by companies that do not need to file tariffs, due to the potential issues surrounding billing that may otherwise occur. Rate Centers also have associated V&H Coordinates, derived from Latitude and Longitude, which are then used to compute distances between Rate Centers. Such distances are a component in determining charges for a call for rate plans that are based on distances.

LERG8LIR (Local Interconnection Region)

The LERG8LIR file pertains only to Canadian data. This file provides information about Local Interconnection Regions (LIRs) in Canada and maps them to the Rate Centers that fall within their boundaries. Not all Rate Centers in Canada map to an LIR.

LERG8LOC (Localities associated with Rate Centers)

The LERG8LOC file identifies localities associated with a given Rate Center (LERG8). Often, several localities (e.g., towns) are included in a Rate Center. This information can be useful in cases where a town is known and its Rate Center needs to be identified. The localities identified for a given Rate Center are not intended to be a complete listing of each and every defined jurisdiction, alternative name, jurisdictional subsection, etc., that exists within the Rate Center; however, the majority of major localities should be identified. County information for most Locality/Rate Centers within the United States (where applicable and when not a locality covering multiple counties) is also provided.

LERG8PST (Locality Postal Codes)

The LERG8PST is an extension of the LERG8LOC file that associates Postal Codes to the LOCALITY records provided in the LERG. Currently, only United States and U.S. Territory Postal Codes are included. Canadian and Caribbean Postal Codes are not included. Also, Postal Codes for some LOCALITY records, including some larger metropolitan areas, may be limited due to ongoing review and analyses required in correlating Rate Center boundaries to Postal Code boundaries, addressing spelling variations, and general assessment of localities that may be identified in the LERG but not in Postal Codes source data, as well as the reverse situation (e.g. use of local “names”, incorporated areas, etc.) – thus, postal codes covering some of these areas may not be included, but will be addressed over time.

Since Postal Codes are assigned to P.O. Boxes, to “organizations”, and similar non-locality entities, not all Postal Codes are intended, or expected, to be represented in this data. Similarly, some LOCALITY records exist in the LERG for unique reasons (e.g., as Rate Center names that may not correlate with an actual place name) and, not being “true” localities, would not have Postal Codes. Postal Code correlation to Rate Centers can be done by using the LOCALITY to Rate Center relationships provided in LERG8LOC.

Due to inconsistencies in some areas between boundaries of Postal Codes, LOCALITYs, and Rate Centers, as well as definitions of LOCALITYs themselves, postal code data, especially in regards to edge/boundary areas, should be used as a reference as opposed to assuming definitive geographic relationships. In cases where a LOCALITY and/or Postal Code may incidentally extend into another Rate Center, the principal Rate Center for that data is what is provided.

LERG9 (Homing Arrangements by Homed-to Switch)

The LERG9 file is a “processed” file in the sense that it is the result of processing data from LERG6, LERG7, and LERG7SHA and does not contain any information beyond what is in those files. LERG9 essentially assesses the homing of switches provided in LERG7SHA and summarizes that information by homed-to switch (e.g., by STP, Tandem, etc.). In addition, associated NPA NXX information (based on “A” BLOCK records only) is drawn from LERG6 data. Some additional LERG6 field values and some from LERG7 are also included.

Homing arrangements provided in LERG9 pertain to the “A” BLOCK records in LERG6, not the numeric blocks. Numeric blocks require routing portability to exist. Such routing is based on the Location Routing Number (LRN) as may be associated with each individually ported telephone number that resides in the Number Portability Administration Center’s (NPAC’s) Service Management System (SMS) database. LRNs can essentially be viewed as telephone numbers on which call setup and routing occur, thus LERG9 can be used to “route” LRNs, as if the LRN were an NPA NXX.

This file provides a "top-down" view of homing arrangements. For example, it provides the NPA NXX and switches that may subtend a given Feature Group D Access Tandem, a Local tandem, a Host, etc. This information is also discernible from LERG7SHA.

LERG9 is a large file primarily due to all the various combinations of data that are possible. For example, all NPA NXXs for a switch may be replicated under multiple homed-to switches (e.g. Operator Services, Feature Groups B, C, D, etc.) depending on how many switches a given switch may "home to" in LERG7SHA.

Since the data is provided in other LERG files, users should consider whether they should use LERG9 or instead, LERG6, LERG7, and/or LERG7SHA.

LERG10

The LERG10 file is a "processed" file from data in other LERG files. Its primary purpose is in support of Operator-to-Operator interactions. This file would be used by companies that need to interconnect to others for Operator Services. The file specifically addresses ATC interrelationships. LERG10 provides a mapping of NPA NXXs to ATCs.

LERG10 is used by companies that use or subscribe to operator services.

LERG11

The LERG11 file is a "processed" file from data in other LERG files. Its primary purpose is in support of Operator-to-Operator interactions. This file would be used by companies that need to interconnect to others for Operator Services. The file specifically addresses ATC interrelationships. LERG11 provides a mapping of localities to ATCs.

LERG11 is used by companies that use or subscribe to operator services.

LERG12

The LERG12 file reports Location Routing Numbers (LRNs) that are or will be used in relationship to telephone numbers that are routed via Local Number Portability routing concepts. This file identifies the company that has established the LRN as well as the switch to which that LRN is associated.

LERG12INS (month-to-month data changes, aka Insert File)

See the LERG6INS (Month-To-Month Changes, aka Insert File) description.

LERG13

There is currently no LERG13 file. A LERG13 file existed for several years. Beginning with the December 1, 2003 LERG, the then-existing LERG13 file was renamed to LERG6, and the then-existing LERG6 file was eliminated.

LERG14

There is currently no LERG14 file. A LERG14 file existed for several years and provided SPs an opportunity to identify the tandem to which specific NPA NXX BLOCKs could be routed. This would apply to cases where the tandem provider is not the NPA NXX BLOCK assignee. In a similar manner, this file was used by those SPs who chose to identify where specific "Oddball" NXXs that may be associated with an OCN of MULT (multiple companies) should be routed if others need to route such calls to them — for example, (NPA) 555-1212 calls (which are handled differently by each carrier in a given area).

LERG15

There is currently no LERG15 file. The once-existing LERG15 file was intended to provide a relationship between 911 Tandems and the counties (or county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana) that the Tandems serve. Although the industry requested the file be in the LERG, lack of industry support to have the data completed and maintained resulted in the industry requesting the file be removed from the LERG.

LERG16

The Code Holder (OCN appearing on the LRN record) has chosen to identify, via population of the IP CAPABLE OCN appearing in this file, the OCN of a company to which IP traffic can be routed. This does not preclude the call from being terminated via a Time Division Multiplex (TDM) interconnection. Its intent is to indicate NXXs (to address non-ported telephone numbers) that can be routed to via IP should the originating and terminating providers have IP interconnections/agreements.

In addition, the Code Holder may also choose to identify a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) which resolves to a previously shared route list containing IP addresses used for routing purposes. IP routing is not required and TDM routing should be able to continue. Records in LERG16 are a subset of records appearing in LERG12.

LERG17

The *LERG17* file provides an indication of NPA NXX records where the Code or Block Holder (OCN assigned the NPA NXX/NPA NXX-X) has chosen to identify, via an IP CAPABLE INDICATOR appearing in this file, that any non-ported lines (default routed) within the NPA NXX/NPA NXX-X can be routed via IP.

In addition, the Code Holder may also choose to identify a FQDN which resolves to a previously shared route list containing IP addresses used for routing purposes. This does not preclude the call from being terminated via a TDM interconnection. Its intent is to indicate NXX/NXX-Xs (to address non-ported telephone numbers) that can be routed to via IP should the originating and terminating providers have IP interconnections/agreements. IP routing is not required and TDM routing should be able to continue. Records in LERG17 are a subset of records appearing in LERG6.

LERGEND

This file provides information regarding the date of a particular LERG; it identifies the data “cut-off” date used to extract data from BIRRDS and provides the record counts in each LERG file.

2.3 LERG Production Cycle

Monthly

The LERG is a “snapshot” of the BIRRDS database, which is continually updated by SPs. The database is downloaded during the evening of the last iconectiv working day of each month to produce the LERG that is dated the first of the following month. Variations to the last-iconectiv workday scenario may occur based on iconectiv’s designated holidays as well as, on rare occasions, other factors.

2.4 LERG One-Day Changes Process

Subscribers to the monthly LERG may optionally subscribe to a LERG "One-Day Changes" Process. This process assesses daily (calendar day) activity in the BIRRDS database and provides resulting "changes" in a format consistent with the associated LERG files that are addressed as part of the process. Five LERG files are currently addressed by this process: *LERG1, LERG6, LERG7, LERG7SHA*, and *LERG12*.

Subscribers to the LERG One-Day Changes Process have access to a "LERG One-Day Changes Process Overview" document that provides more details. The LERG One-Day Changes Process includes an additional file, LERG67, which is unique to the process. Further information on *LERG67* is in the noted Overview document.

The LERG One-Day Changes Process identifies "changes" (new records, changed data, etc.). The process does NOT generate a complete file (for the files involved); it provides information only about records that had a change activity. The process does NOT directly "update" the LERG files provided by TRA. Use and incorporation of these change files is the responsibility of each user.

2.5 LERG OnLine

Subscribers to the monthly LERG may optionally subscribe to the LERG OnLine. LERG OnLine is LERG data available via the Internet. It provides a means for querying and downloading query results of all LERG files through a user interface. LERG OnLine data incorporates the daily changes that are provided via the LERG One-Day Process files, up-to-date data as of the previous day, as opposed to the data snapshot provided by the monthly LERG.

For more information, please contact the TRA CCC.

2.6 LERG Change Management

On occasion the set of LERG files may be revised. Unless extenuating circumstances apply (i.e., obvious extensive changes, FCC mandate dates, etc.), notification is sent to LERG subscribers three product months before the changes are to be made (e.g., March for June changes). TRA, along with industry consensus processes, manage these revisions in an appropriate manner intended to minimize impacts on LERG users. The types of revisions that can occur are:

- Addition of LERG files
- Removal of LERG files
- Changes to existing LERG files which consider:
  - Use of existing defined "filler" space for new fields (i.e. "renaming" part or all of the existing filler space)
  - For removed fields, renaming of the space to "filler" to avoid repositioning retained fields.
  - Addition of new fields at the end of the existing layout if it is necessary to extend record length

In lieu of updating existing files, adding new files to a LERG "set" of files (e.g., *LERG6, LERG7, LERG8*, etc.) that have a common key is often considered to avoid making changes to existing file layouts.

Depending on the nature of the revisions, users very often may not need to make any change whatsoever in their processing of the LERG. If changes are needed, there often are methods that can be employed to minimize the extent of near-term impacts. For example, new fields in an existing file can be removed by the user by developing a local up-front filtering program that can restructure the revised file to appear as the previous file, thus eliminating, or at least postponing, any need to push the new data into their existing processes.

TRA is available to assist users in assessing the impact of any LERG changes, can arrange to have "test" copies of revised files made available before the changes are to become effective, etc.

Chapter 3 Terminology Reference Section

The following list of terms and definitions pertains to data fields, terminology, and concepts relative to the LERG. Terms used in the telecommunications industry are sometimes ambiguous, may have evolved/changed over time, or may apply differently in different companies or in different areas of the industry, thus definitions across industry documentation are not necessarily consistent, in whole or part. The intent of this section is to provide guidance in understanding terms used relative to the LERG. This section is not intended as a technical document in regard to the terms and definitions provided.

As the industry has evolved, actual data in the LERG may appear to be in conflict with current definitions or current standards. Some descriptions are the result of a consensus process through which data providers and recipients have reviewed and concurred with descriptions.

3.1 Glossary of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Abbreviated Company Name	See OCN NAME
ACCESS GATEWAY	An ACCESS GATEWAY provides the line side interface between the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and the Voice over Packet (VoP) core network. (See SOF Indicator)
ACNA	Access Customer Name Abbreviation (See IAC)
ACTION	For NPA data, this will indicate an S (split) or O (overlay) relative to the association between two or more NPAs. (LERG3)
ACTION DATE	ACTION DATE is the date associated with the last "action" relative to the data associated with a Country Code. (LERG2)
ACTION DESC *(MS Access: ACTION)*	Action description is for Country data (LERG2) as follows: For Country data (LERG2): *E = Effective*. This is the date the Country Code has or will become effective. *D = Delete*. This is the date the Country Code was discontinued (unassigned) *M = Modify*. This is the date some information associated with the Country Code last changed These codes are provided in conjunction with ACTION DATE. Past dates can appear. In cases where Country Codes have been in existence for more than the past few years, and there have been no modifications over that time, the ACTION DATE and ACTION DESC fields in LERG2 will be blank.
ACTIVITY CODE	Indicates the activity associated with the transaction being reported in an Insert file as indicated below. This can be viewed as indicating what action should be taken regarding the transaction. This is similar to this field as used in the LERG One-Day Changes process, from which this data in the Insert File is generated. (Insert files) (See Insert Files, and DATE OF ACTIVITY) ❖ **Note**: The following are relative to the EFFDATE of a given activity. Consideration should also be given to the STATUS code associated with the EFFDATE activity. A single line indicating Add or Remove is

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	relative to the EFFDATE/STATUS – this does not necessarily mean the entire record is being removed, or that a new primary key (e.g., NPA NXX) is being added. *A = "Add"* – An indication of a newly reported ("added") line. This information was not previously reported or was reported as "R" the previous day or earlier and has been added back. *R = "Remove"* – An indication that the information is to be "removed" at the level of uniqueness. This could be the result of a canceled or rescheduled activity. *U = "Update"* – An indication of an "updated" line. Updates are modifications to records at the level of uniqueness (e.g., EFFDATE) THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (either in the previous monthly LERG or with an earlier Date of Activity in the given "Insert" file) but for which data changed *I = "Informational*" – An indication of changes that were effective on or before the Activity Date. This most often will apply to certain fields, such as AOCN, that are not date-dependent but can change values. "I" Activity Codes (as with "A" and "U"), as reported in the "Insert" files, *do* represent changes that were *not* previously reported and should be treated as such by those using these files. A record with an "I" Activity Code will always have its Activity Date equal to its EFFDATE and will always reflect dates within the past two months from the LERG month. ❖ **Note**: In the One-Day LERG Changes process, records with an ACTIVITY CODE of "I" indicate that the "current" state of the data has changed from one day to the next. This can occur for two reasons: 1) To indicate that a previously reported intention of change has now become effective. In this case, these lines are not the result of a newly entered change to the data. 2) In some cases, data changes are entered into BIRRDS with an immediately EFFDATE. Consequently, the LERG One-Day Changes process has no advance information to have passed on at any earlier date and an "I" ACTIVITY CODE is generated and is the only advice you will receive of the change. "I" ACTIVITY CODE – LERG INSERT Files: "I" Activity Code records serve an analogous purpose in the LERG Insert files. However, the first situation noted above does not apply to the Insert files; the second, though, serves a substantive need and *is* included in the Insert files. As a result of nuances and anomalies in data processing, a few records due to the first situation cited above may appear in Insert files. This should not be an issue as it is a reiteration of information previously reported.
ACTN DATE	ACTN DATE is the date associated with the last "action" (ACTN DESC) relative to the data associated with a Country Code. (LERG2)
ACTN DESC	*E = Effective*. This is the date the Country Code has or will become effective. *D = Delete*. This is the date the Country Code was discontinued (unassigned) *M = Modify*. This is the date some information associated with the Country Code last changed

TERM	DEFINITION
	ACTN DESC is provided in conjunction with ACTN DATE. Past dates can appear. Country Codes in existence prior to the later 1990s and which have had no subsequent updates since then, will not have an ACTN DESC. (LERG2)
ACTUAL SWITCH ID *(MS Access: ACTUAL SW ID)*	The ACTUAL SWITCH ID is always required if the SWITCH Identifier is a Message Trunk Interface POI. The ACTUAL SWITCH ID is always blank if the SWITCH Identifier is not a Message Trunk Interface POI. The ACTUAL SWITCH ID serves as the Point Code signaling location for cases where the SWITCH Identifier is a POI. However, in cases where the ACTUAL SWITCH ID is a Trunk Gateway or Packet End Office, the Point Code signaling location is at the Call Agent that is noted in the Call Agent field. The ACTUAL SWITCH ID serves as the Point Code signaling location for cases where the SWITCH Identifier does not perform this function. However, ○ If the SWITCH Identifier is a Trunk Gateway, the ACTUAL SWITCH ID is not applicable and the Point Code signaling location is at the Call Agent that is noted in the Call Agent field. Use of an ACTUAL SWITCH ID is not applicable in host/remote situations. The Point Code signaling location is at the Host that is noted in the Host field. The ACTUAL SWITCH ID may or may not be in the same LATA (or state/province) as some, or all, of its related SWITCH Identifiers. If a POI (identified by its entity code or EQPT TYPE) is used for numbering assignments (i.e., for an NPA NXX), then its ACTUAL SWITCH field must be populated with a switch that is permitted to have numbering assignments.
ANI II Digit Codes	Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Information Indicator (II) Digit Codes. These are two-digit codes that precede the 7- or 10-digit directory number (DN) of the calling line. They inform carriers about the type of line that is originating the call, any special characteristics of the billing number, and/or certain service classes. The two-digit codes and the directory numbers are part of the signaling protocol in equal access offices and are outpulsed by the originating switching system to the receiving office for billing, routing, or special handling purposes.
AOCN	Administrative Operating Company Number. This iconectiv TRA term identifies the company responsible for the maintenance of the data for a given record in the iconectiv BIRRDS database. Historically, if an SP performs its own BIRRDS record administration, the AOCN value was most often the same value as an OCN assignment for that company, based on a NECA assigned Company Code; however, beginning in 2018 and going forward for new AOCN companies, TRA assigns a unique OCN to serve as the AOCN value. Third party AOCNs are most often not an SP. An SP may choose to have its BIRRDS data maintained by a third party AOCN. Such third party AOCNs will not have a Company Code assigned by NECA. AOCNs can serve as an additional source, beyond the OCN itself, if there are questions about the data provided in TRA output products. All AOCNs maintain data in BIRRDS however, the services provided by a company specific AOCN group, or by third party AOCNs, can, but need not, extend to support of other aspects of company operations.

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	❖ **Note**: In 2020, TRA modified its processes to assign AOCN values for new AOCNs to have a first position with the letter "G" regardless as to whether the AOCN is an SP. (See OCN; appears in various files – refer to OCN for the actual name of the AOCN).
ASSIGNEE COMPANY	For SS7 assignments, this is the name of the company that has been assigned the resource at the given level of assignment. (LERG4)
ATC	Access Tandem Code – A three-digit code in the 0/1XX range appearing in the NXX field that uniquely identifies a tandem providing SP operator and/or testing access, or a "+" symbol that indicates direct routing to the designated switch in the NPA. (See COCTYPE.) ATC is NOT intended to signify Feature Group B/D tandems that are also often termed "access tandems."
BASIS FOR NPA	In providing historical NPA information, this indicates the NPA(s) that served as the basis for (immediately preceded) the given NPA in an area. In cases of overlays, some/all of these NPA(s) may still cover the area. (LERG3)
BCR5	An Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN) Basic Rate Interface (BRI) access capability that allows a customer premise device to communicate directly with the network and/or another ISDN equipped location utilizing an out-of-band signaling protocol and has a data rate of 56Kbps. BRI is two bearer channels, which can be used for voice and data, and one data channel that is used for signaling (2B+D). (See SOF Indicator)
BCR6	An ISDN BRI access capability that allows a customer premise device to communicate directly with the network and/or another ISDN equipped location utilizing an out-of-band signaling protocol and has data rates of 56Kbps or 64Kbps clear. BRI is two bearer channels, which can be used for voice and data, and one data channel that is used for signaling (2B+D). (See SOF Indicator)
BILL-TO RAO	See RAO. (LERG7)
BIRRDS	The iconectiv Business Integrated Routing and Rating Database System
BLOCK ID	In LERG6 files, this will contain an "A" for NPA NXX records that are "assigned" to the Code Holder and BLOCK IDs (0-9) that are "assigned" to Block Holders as per the Thousands-Block (NPA-NXX-X) and Central Office Code (NPA-NXX) Administration Guidelines. In the case of numeric BLOCK IDs, this correlates to the 1000 line numbers that begin with the BLOCK ID "thousand" (e.g. BLOCK ID 3 correlates to a range of 3000-3999). ❖ **Note**: A "full set" of BLOCK IDs (i.e., 0-9 all inclusive) should not be assumed in *LERG6* files – only those assigned as a 'pooled range' or involve NXXs otherwise 'split' and identified by the data provider will be provided.

TERM	DEFINITION
	❖ **Note**: ATC codes will never have a numeric block and "Oddball" codes for the most part should not. (See TBP IND, LERG6)
CALL AGENT	A call agent switch provides program and call control to manage distributed high performance network gateway equipment. (LERG7, LERG7SHA)
CAP	Competitive Access Provider – A telecommunications carrier that provides access services which are an alternate to (or which bypass) a local exchange carrier. (See CATEGORY)
CATEGORY	A term used since 1984 in the LERG to identify the type of company associated with a Company Code / OCN. (LERG1): CAP = Competitive Access Provider CLEC = Competitive Local Exchange Carrier ETHX = Ethernet Exchange Provider GENERAL = Various miscellaneous cases INTL = International L RESELLER = Local Reseller IC = Interexchange Carrier ILEC = Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier IPES = Internet Protocol Enabled Services P RESELLER = Personal Communication Services Reseller PCS = Personal Communications Service RBOC = Regional Bell Operating Company ULEC = Unbundled Local Exchange Carrier WIRELESS = Wireless Provider (Non-PCS Cellular, Paging, Radio) W RESELLER = Wireless Reseller ❖ **Notes:** The term ILEC, as used relative to the telecommunications industry within the U.S., may often include independent telephone companies and RBOCs. However, for purposes of the LERG, RBOCs are designated separately as RBOCs, not as ILECs. A value of GENERAL includes, but is not limited to, NECA use of the value OTHER to identify a type of company. GENERAL is also used to identify some Gxxx OCNs, as well as other miscellaneous cases. Since the mid-1990s, the CATEGORY a SP is identified with is based on categorizations provided by the SP to NECA in the SP's request for a NECA Company Code (used as a subset of OCNs), or as may be reclassified by that provider to NECA should such be necessary.
CCS	Common Channel Signaling
CCS AC OFC	Common Channel Signaling Access Capability Office. A switch whose functionality is that of a switch in the CCS network with Access Capability as outlined in TR-394. (See SOF Indicator)

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	A switching entity with this functionality should have its Signaling Transfer Point fields (STP1 and STP2) populated. An access purchaser can use common channel signaling to a CCS AC OFC. A switching entity without this functionality may have its STP1 and STP2 fields populated if it is capable of IntraLATA common channel signaling. An access purchaser cannot use common channel signaling to an office that is not a CCS AC OFC.
Central Office Code	See COC
CHANGE SOURCE	The "Change Source" field assists in isolating the "source" of a given change (in conjunction with the STATUS field) in the homing arrangements. The following values will appear in this field whenever a STATUS value is non-blank: (LERG9) **Value** **Description** B Cases where Destination Code activity (e.g., D, L) and switch activity (e.g. S, H) occur on the same effective date. D Destination Code activity only, such as an establishing or disconnecting code or non-switch modification. H Homing activity only (e.g., a switch tandem change only). L Destination Code activity only, where an existing code is moving to a new switch. S Switch activity only, such as the establishment or disconnecting of a switch, or non-homing modification. T Changes to tandem level data (e.g. establishment, disconnect, or data modification).
CIP	Carrier Identification Parameter (CIP) is a special option where the switch is to transmit the three (3) or four (4) digit CIC of the presubscribed line back to the customer. This is used in the SS7 call setup protocol as part of the Initial Address Message. (See SOF Indicator)
CITY	City name portion of switching entity address. (various files and reports)
CLASS 4/5 *(MS Access: 4/5)*	A SOF Indicator identifying the switch as a CLASS 4/5 switch (SOF Indicator). (See CLASS 4/5 SWITCH)
CLASS 4/5 SWITCH *(MS Access: CL 4/5 SW)*	A switching entity that performs both a Class 4 and Class 5 function. The CLASS 4/5 office is a single processor switching entity that provides line side and trunk/toll side capabilities to its end users. (LERG7) The Class 4 function allows the switching entity to perform tandem type functions, which may include FG B/C/D access service, and database query functions, Operator Services functions, etc. It also provides access on a toll basis to all subtending offices below the Class 4 office including Host/Remote arrangements. The Class 5 function allows the switching entity to perform at the lowest level of switching within a Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) network. This function allows end users to receive dial tone; passes digits for call routing; provides line-side

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	features such as call waiting, call forwarding, etc.; and provides Telephone Number association for terminating calls. There should be two switch identifiers associated with this switching entity, one for the Class 5 functions and one for the Class 4 functions with the Class 5 switching entity homing on the Class 4 switching entity
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier - A wireline based local exchange carrier that competes with the incumbent local exchange carrier (RBOC or ILEC) by providing, at least in part, its own network and switching. In the US, the term distinguishes competitors from established Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) and arises from the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Similarly in Canada, CLECs are addressed by Telecom Decision CRTC 97-8, 1 May 1997 (Decision 97-8). (See CATEGORY)
CLN INDICATOR *(MS Access: CLN IND)*	This indicator notes whether the SWITCH value is or is not a valid CLLI (by nature of its being in the iconectiv CLONES™ database) on the day before the LERG data was generated. The LERG data is generally generated at close of business on the last business day each month. (LERG7) A = Active status indicates that the CLLI Code record is available for use and the record may be updated in CLONES. I = Inactive status indicates that the CLLI Code record, although available for use, may not be updated in CLONES. For a CLLI Code in the Network Site format : o Existing Network Entity Codes can still be used. o No additional Network Entity Codes may be built on (associated with) the inactivated Network Site Code. D = Delete status indicates that the CLLI Code record should not be used and cannot be updated in CLONES. Records in delete status remain in the CLONES database until the record creator physically erases the CLLI Code record from CLONES. A CLONES CLLI Code record cannot be erased if it is used in LERG. For a CLLI Code in the Network Site format: o All Network Entity Code records associated with the Network Site Code must be in delete status before the Network Site Code can be placed in delete status. N = Not in CLONES. These CLLIs may never have been in CLONES or, if in CLONES in the past, were removed from CLONES prior to August 2004. In some isolated cases, the field may be populated with a non CLLI set of characters (See SWITCH). R = Was in CLONES, but was removed at some point (Note: Tracking of this began August 2004, earlier cases of records removed from CLONES would appear as N). ❖ **Note:** A, I, and D are specific indicators in CLONES; N and R are generated for the LERG for reference.
CLUSTER	The middle of three sets of three numbers constituting a nine-digit Point Code. (NETWORK-CLUSTER-MEMBER). XXX in positions 4-6 of LERG4, in lieu of

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	an actual numeric cluster, indicates the company assigned the NETWORK has the ability to utilize/assign internally CLUSTERs 000-255. (LERG4)
CNA	Canadian Numbering Administrator
CNAC	The Canadian Numbering Administration Consortium, Inc. (CNAC) operates under the regulatory oversight of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). The primary role of CNAC is to administer Canada's telecommunications numbering resources via the selection and funding of a neutral administrator who performs the functions of the CNA for the Canadian telecommunications industry.
COC	Central Office Codes (COC), essentially an NXX, also may be referred to as a Destination Code. (various files) Codes 0/1XX are used for operator access tandem codes and testboard addressing or a "+" symbol that indicates direct routing to the designated operator switch in the given NPA. 2XX-9XX values are considered NXXs. (See ATC). Codes 0/1XX are also used for various plant test and/or local company uses. However, 0/1XX codes are not administered on a national basis, as are true NXX codes.
COCTYPE	A three-character code defining the use of the Central Office Code. COCTYPE is used in conjunction with the SSC value to identify the "function" that the CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block is performing by the party assigned the numbering resource. (LERG6, LERG9) ATC Access Tandem Code - used in Operator Services routing are considered a variation of Oddball Codes in that Rate Centers do not apply to them. However, they are not included in the *LERG6ODD* file since, due to the need to provide the Operator Services Codes associated with them, they are listed separately in the *LERG6ATC* file. EOC End Office Code - used to identify a CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block for which all line numbers, *or a subset thereof*, are used to provide Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS). This is often referred to as "wireline" or "landline" and generally is considered the historically standard "telephone" voice service provided to residential and business customers. PLN Planned Code - non-routable. Currently used infrequently by some companies to address situations that do not readily conform to other permissible values. PLN codes cannot be ported or pooled. PMC Public Mobile Carrier (Type 2A Interconnected) - PMC identifies a CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block that has been assigned as a (100%) fully dedicated Type 2A wireless interconnection. (Also see SP2). RCC Radio Common Carrier (Dedicated Type 1 Interconnected) - RCC identifies a CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block that has been assigned as a (100%) fully dedicated Type 1 wireless interconnection. (Also see SP1). SIC Special 800 Service Code - This is used to indicate a non-dialable, but routable code. For example, a customer dials a certain number that is

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	then translated locally to a second number. The second number would be then routed to, and would appear in BIRRDS with a COCTYPE of SIC. SIC codes cannot be ported or pooled. SP1 Service Provider Miscellaneous Service (Type 1 Interconnected) - SP1 identifies a CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block that has been assigned as a (100%) fully dedicated Type 1 wireless interconnection for such services as Personal Communications Services (PCS). (Also see RCC) SP2 Service Provider Miscellaneous Service (Type 2A Interconnected) - SP2 identifies a CO Code (NXX) or Thousands Block that has been assigned as a (100%) fully dedicated Type 2A wireless interconnection for such services as Personal Communications Services (PCS). (Also see PMC) TST Standard Plant Test Code - TST identifies a CO Code (NXX) that is needed to be shown for plant or other "testing" purposes. This only pertains to non-pooled NXXs. Test codes, specifically NXXs 958 and 959, unless they are assigned by the Code Administrator to a company, are generic test codes that can be used by multiple carriers. They may also appear with a Rate Center value of XXXXXXXXXX and a SWITCH value of XXXXXXXXXXX and thus could be considered Oddball Codes. TST codes cannot be ported or pooled. VOI VOI identifies a CO Code (NXX) or Thousand Block (NXX-X) that has been assigned for use as VoIP to a SP identified with a NECA Company Code Category of IPES. <u>Oddball Codes</u>: The following are considered COCTYPE values for 'Oddball' Codes and appear in *LERG6* files and, rarely, in LERG9. Oddball Codes often are not associated with a specific LATA (99999 used as a default), Rate Center (XXXXXXXXXX), and/or switch (XXXXXXXXXXX). In many cases, the NXX is not associated within a single OCN (e.g., 911) in which case an OCN value of MULT is used. AIN Advanced Intelligent Network – Usually a routing code (NXX) assigned to a SP offering a wide range of circuit switched services and utilizing elements of Advanced Intelligent Network (AIN) platforms to determine proper termination of a call. AIN codes may terminate to different locations dependent upon where the call originates and requires a database application and/or query for processing. AIN codes cannot be ported or pooled. BLG Billing Only – A non-ratable NXX used for billing purposes only. These codes are used to generate bills, often for isolated and obscure call situations, but are not dialable or switched through the PSTN. BLG codes cannot be ported or pooled BRD Broadband – An NXX assigned for multiple Broadband service offerings. Currently, these codes are not ratable in the PSTN; however, this is subject to change. Subscriber bills for usage are generated for Broadband telephone numbers. BRD codes cannot be ported or pooled.

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	CDA Customer Directory Assistance only (line number 1212) – This COCTYPE value is used as secondary means of flagging "555" (i.e., DA line numbers only, line number 1212). CDA Codes cannot be ported or pooled. CTV Cable Television – An NXX assigned for subscriber access to a cable television company. The telephone numbers are usually assigned on a 7-digit basis, are ratable on a limited basis, and may be used to determine subscriber charges for selective viewing or special events. CTV codes cannot be ported or pooled. ENP Emergency Preparedness – A non-N11 NXX used for emergencies and disaster recovery (e.g., earthquakes, floods, etc.). ENP codes cannot be ported or pooled. FGB Feature Group B Access – NXX 950. Used for trunk-side termination arrangements that provide FGB originating and terminating exchange access. FGB codes cannot be ported or pooled. HVL High Volume – indicates an NXX from which the assigned company provides line numbers to address cases involving a high volume of calls over a short period of time (e.g. media promotional call-in requests, certain emergency and relief situations, etc.). The NXX involved is not associated with a given Rate Center or switch. Assigned HVL numbers may also often be referred to as “Mass Calling” numbers. When an NXX is dedicated to a specific switch and Rate Center and is involved with “Mass Calling”, it would be considered non-Oddball and represented as COCTYPE EOC / SSC M (when some lines serve for “Mass Calling”) or COCTYPE EOC / SSC MO (when all assigned lines serve for “Mass Calling”). HVL codes cannot be ported or pooled. INP Information Provider – An NXX used uniquely for providing various “information services." These include NXX 976 and “976 Like” codes. “976” is reported assigned in an NPA when there is a state tariff (or other regulatory body decision) defining its use. This includes “blockable” codes as defined by the New York Public Service Commission. INP records with an SSC of T or W indicate that the entire NXX is dedicated to providers provisioning Time or Weather respectively and inclusively. N11 NXXs 211 through 911. N11 usage in the United States is defined by the FCC, which has formally addressed 211, 311, 511, 711, 811, and 911. Similarly, in Canada N11 code use is defined by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). 211 – Community Support and Referral Services 311 – Non-Emergency Government Services 411 – Local Directory Assistance 511 – Government Provided Traffic/Travel/Road Condition Report 611 – Repair Service 711 – Telecom Relay Operator for Hearing/Speech Impaired 811 – U.S. = One Call Services for Pipeline/Utility Excavations Canada = Non-urgent Health Care Telephone Triage Svc

TERM	DEFINITION
	911 – Emergencies (Police, Fire, Ambulance, etc.) Additional N11 information can be found in Chapter 4 of this document. N11 codes cannot be ported or pooled. N11 use in other NANP countries is managed by the country's regulatory authority; however, should such assignments exist or been made, the assignee in those cases may face some problems due to handling of N11 in call processing and in general telecom-related software, resulting in call-completion issues and related issues. ONA Open Network Architecture – An NXX assigned exclusively for ONA services. The NXX may be dialable on a company-wide, region-wide, or other limited calling area. ONA codes cannot be ported or pooled. RTG Routing Only – An NXX used by a SP for administrative or official calling purposes. Assigned telephone numbers consist of the pseudo NXX and a four-digit line number. Routing codes are dialable on a 7-digit basis only and are not associated, dialed, translated, nor terminated with a Home or Foreign NPA. Such codes may terminate to multiple locations dependent upon where the call originates, and usually require 7-digit routing and code conversion in the translations process. Routing codes are not rated. RTG codes cannot be ported or pooled. UFA Unavailable for Assignment – Certain NXXs may be deemed unavailable for assignment to SPs for various reasons. For example, NXXs may be protected in a specific NPA (withheld from assignment) due to certain characteristics and interrelationships between the NPA and NXXs involved, dialing plans, etc. – which, if assigned would create routing and rating conflicts. NXXs may also be considered unavailable for assignment for various other reasons. 700 700 IntraLATA Presubscription – dialing (home NPA)-700-xxxx is used for subscribers' access into their presubscribed IntraLATA provider's network. x4141 is reserved to provide an indication to subscribers of the network to which they are presubscribed. NXX 700 can only be assigned as a standard Central Office (CO) Code if the assigned company agrees to reserve x4141 for the indicated purpose. This noted use of NXX 700 applies only the U.S. and its territories. 700 IntraLATA Presubscription codes cannot be ported or pooled.
CONTACT FUNCTION, PHONE, INFORMATION	Information maintained directly by the OCN to which it pertains. A specific function is identified as the key to the record, and associated phone and or "other" information is provided. Service of Subpoena exists as the only common function among all companies. (LERG1CON)
Contact Information	Various *LERG* files may contain "contact" information fields that provide such information as names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc. The specific fields, lengths, and fieldnames can vary by file. The contact information, as is true with *any* such source of this type of information is (1) not necessarily up-to-date and (2) subjective in its meaning by both the provider and user. TRA data is supplied by SPs, but over time can become outdated. This is especially true for smaller companies. TRA performs audits and reviews of such data; however, data is subject to becoming outdated

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	before such can even be completed. Also, the provided "contact" is a party that has (or had) *some* familiarity with the *related subject*. This does not mean that the contact serves as an across-the-board contact for all functions in a company.
COUNTRY	The country to which the code is assigned as listed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). (LERG2)
COUNTRY CODE	The ITU assigned Country Code for a given country. (LERG2)
COUNTY	This is the county in which the LOCALITY is situated. In some cases, a LOCALITY may be a defined area that encompasses several counties. In these cases, the term MULTIPLE COUNTIES will appear in the COUNTY field. In some cases the term NOT APPLICABLE may appear for situations where the locality is technically not a true locality (e.g., zoned Rate Center names, names used as descriptors for "Oddball" codes, etc.). NOT AVAILABLE will appear for true localities in areas of the NANP that do not utilize county or a county equivalent in all or part of their country (these cases are currently being investigated as to alternative use of this field for some countries, and will be addressed at a later date). Assessment of the counties covered by a Rate Center can be performed by assessing the LOCALITY/COUNTY associations in this file relative to a given Rate Center. (LERG8LOC)
CREATION DATE IN BIRRDS	The date the record was physically *created* in BIRRDS. The date should always be a date earlier than the LERG product date. This date is provided for user informational and data-reconciliation purposes only. (LERG6, LERG7, LERG7SHA)
CRTC	The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) is a public organization with mandate as a regulatory agency for broadcasting and telecommunications. It was created in 1976 when it took over responsibility for regulating telecommunication carriers in Canada. Prior to 1976, it was known as the Canadian Radio and Television Commission, which was established in 1968 by the Parliament of Canada to replace the Board of Broadcast Governors.
CS DATA TDM	Circuit Switch Data Tandem. This defines a tandem office which has the functionality (e.g., BCR5, BCR6, and PRI64) to process switched data calls. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator)
CSP	Carrier Selection Parameter, a special option that provides for the automatic transmission of a signaling indicator that signifies to the customer whether or not a given call originated from a presubscribed line. (See SOF Indicator)
DA OFC	Directory Assistance Office. An office that provides the means for customers or operators to obtain listed telephone numbers and addresses. (Accessed via 411, 555+1212, or NPA+555+1212.) (SOF Indicator)
DA TDM	Directory Assistance Tandem. A tandem office that serves as the concentrated distribution point for customers or operators to access a Directory Assistance Office. (Accessed by dialing 411, 555+1212, or NPA+555+1212.) (SOF Indicator)
DATA DOWNLOAD DATE	This is the last possible calendar day through which data entry into BIRRDS in support of a given monthly LERG could have been made. (LERGEND)

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DATE OF ACTIVITY	This is the date (mmddyy) on which the given activity (defined by Activity Code) was performed in BIRRDS. Such dates will generally be the prior month. However, on occasion, the last day(s) of the month prior to that may appear since (1) the process is based on a LERG-to-LERG timeframe and (2) the LERG is processed, with occasional exceptions, at close of business of the last iconectiv working day each month (which does not necessarily align to the last calendar day of each month). (See Insert files; See ACTIVITY CODE)
DERIVED FROM NPA	In providing historical NPA information, this indicates the previous NPA(s) that existed in the area covered by a given NPA. In cases of overlays, some/all of the previous NPAs may still cover the area. (LERG3)
DESTINATION CODE	Historically, a term most commonly used for an NPA NXX within the NANP numbering area. The NPA NXX, prior to local number portability, provided sufficient information to route to the final switch in completing a call. Technically, NPA 0/1XX routing codes could also be considered Destination Codes.
DIND	Dialable Indicator. A (Y/N) indicator used to indicate whether or not the NPA NXX is or is not dialable by a subscriber or an operator. (LERG6)
"E" STATUS DATE *(MS Access: "E" STATUS)*	This is the date that BIRRDS has as the "establishing" ("E" STATUS) date of a given record. It could be a past or future date. Although many records may have been established decades ago, the date provided in this field may be a more recent date due to database update and clean up processes performed by TRA when the database was in a mainframe environment (such data clean-up has not occurred since the database was migrated in September 2014). The date is provided as a general indication of how long the given record has been in effect. The field can be used to reconcile near term cases where a record may not have been processed properly on the user end, etc., but should not be used as an historical reference beyond the past several years. As with any "E" STATUS record, the date signifies the date the SP has indicated the record to be considered established in the network, this is not necessarily the activation date, in-service date, etc., that may be referenced in industry guidelines and documentation since such terms vary widely in their use and definition. (LERG6, LERG7, LERG7SHA)
EFFDATE	❖ The date that a record key is to be implemented or a change to data associated with that key change is to be effective. EFFDATE appears in several *LERG* files and generally represents future activity that is the basis for using the LERG as a planning tool. The EFFDATE relates to an E, M, or D STATUS code indicating the type of change. With the exceptions of past historical dates in *LERG2* and *LERG3*, and past-month dates in *LERG4*, all dates are the first day of the month of the LERG or later. Blank values of EFFDATEs indicate the data provided is "current" as of the LERG product date. Date formats are noted in LERGSPEC.DOC and generally are in an mmddyy format. **Note:** In the case of Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX, 600, 6YY, and 9YY NXX assignments, EFFDATE indicates the planned effective date of the code as indicated to the Numbering/Dialing Planning Organization by the carrier at the time the specific code(s) is allocated to the carrier. ❖ **Note:** In Insert files the EFFDATE may, on rare occasions (i.e. updates with past dates), be the same as the ACTIVITY DATE. Thus,

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	the EFFDATE reported in these files may not correlate in every case to actual EFFDATEs in BIRRDS. This occurs when data is updated using an EFFDATE that is earlier than the then current calendar date. (Insert files) ❖ **Note**:The time within an effective date at which a network change is to occur should not be assumed. Depending on the type of change, the company(ies) involved, and other factors, effective time may vary.
EMBEDDED OVERLAY NPAx (4 instances where x=1-4)	Embedded Overlay NPA is an NPA associated (on a grandfathered basis) with a Rate Center that it otherwise should not be associated. These NPAs are often excluded from generic NPA maps, etc. and can cause confusion when actual NXX assignments are being assessed. Ongoing assignments of NXXs in Embedded Overlay NPAs do not occur however, porting of telephone numbers and thousands block pooling within pre-existing NXXs in Embedded Overlay NPAs may occur, if the situation permits. Embedded Overlay NPAs may exist for reasons that include (1) wireless carriers permitted to retain old NPA NXXs in the new NPA Rate Center when an NPA split has occurred, (2) misassignment of a new NPA in an old NPA area post an NPA Split (pre-NANPA), (3) Oddball codes associated with ILECs that require them to be related to a particular Rate Center, although the Rate Center otherwise does not pertain to the NPA (pre-NANPA), (4) waivers granted by state commissions to companies or groups of subscribers to either retain an old NPA in new NPA Rate Center, or the reverse. (LERG8)
END OFC	End Office. A switching system that establishes line-to-line, line-to-trunk, and trunk-to-line connections, and provides dial tone to customers. Lineless Hosts are not considered End Offices. (SOF Indicator)
EQPT TYPE	A three-character abbreviation for the switching entity's equipment type (LERG7, LERG9). Examples: Abbreviation Switching Entity Equipment Type 5XB (AT&T-T) No. 5 Crossbar – 2 wire 4E (AT&T-T) No. 4 ESS DMT (Northern Telecom) DMS 10-digital, etc. These should equate to Switching System Codes that are assigned by Common Language. EQPT TYPE XXX: In some cases the SWITCH field may be populated with a value that is not an actual value for a switching entity, POI, etc., but is instead populated with a value to address certain unique situations (e.g. switches associated with NPA 9YY records, addressing of non-US/non-Canada areas of the NANP where a switch CLLI may not exist, etc.) (See SWITCH). In such cases the EQPT TYPE will appear as XXX.
ETHX	Ethernet Exchange provides true service-level interconnection designed to join Carrier Ethernet networks worldwide via standardized Ethernet Network-to-Network Interfaces. The Ethernet Exchange provides a neutral point of interface where carriers can exchange Ethernet traffic. Companies categorized as ETHX cannot be assigned NPA NXX assignments. (See CATEGORY)

TERM	DEFINITION
EXCEPTION FLAG	This is used to indicate positively that a LOCALITY properly does not have a postal code associated with it (LERG8PST). Cases of blank and R will be addressed over time to include postal codes. Current values are: O = The LOCALITY is used to clarify Oddball NXX codes and is not a true "locality" (e.g. BROADBAND) R = Indicates the LOCALITY "name" is a name for a Rate Exchange Area (i.e. Rate Center) *and* does not correlate to a true locality with the exact same spelling. Some of these cases, where reasonable and/or necessary, may have postal codes associated with them in this file and, if so, would then have this indicator blank. In some cases an 'R' for a LOCALITY name may not correlate one to one to the associated Rate Center name. In these cases, the 'R' signifies that the LOCALITY name is not a true name, but may appear as the LOCALITY on at least one NPA NXX record (LERG6). These cases may be locally defined names, concatenation of several town names, etc. U = The LOCALITY is a valid area; however, postal codes are unassigned. The area may be ambiguous in scope or an area that would not have direct postal service (e.g. a state park, a deserted town, etc.). Blank = A blank in this field and when there is no postal code associated with the LOCALITY indicates the situation is being researched.
FCC	The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is an independent United States government agency. The FCC was established by the Communications Act of 1934 and is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. The FCC's jurisdiction covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions. In the United States and its territories, "state utility commissions," as opposed to the FCC, regulate intrastate telecommunications, State utility commissions, as the specifics of a situation may dictate, may develop state-specific guidelines and make decisions based on mandates/guidelines of the FCC, NANPA, etc.
FG B TDM	Feature Group B Tandem. The tandem switch that serves as the concentrated distribution point for FG B traffic between Interexchange Carriers (ICs) and end office switches. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator).
FG C TDM	Feature Group C Tandem. A tandem office on which end office switches are homed for originating and/or terminating FG C exchange access service. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator) FG C provides traditional signaling and is not equipped to provide FG D equal access.
FGD 56	A circuit switched service that provides a trunk side FG D connection from the LEC to the IC and supports a rate adapted 56Kbps data speed utilizing in-band signaling. (See SOF Indicator)
FGD 64	A circuit switched service that provides a trunk side FG D connection from the LEC to the IC and supports 56Kbps or 64Kbps clear channel capability utilizing out-of-band signaling. (See SOF Indicator)

TERM	DEFINITION
FG D TDM	Feature Group D Tandem. A tandem switch that serves as the concentrated distribution point within the LATA or Sector within the LATA as determined by the LEC for FG D traffic between switching entities and the Interexchange Carriers. Allows a caller to access a presubscribed IC by dialing 1+10-digit telephone number, and any other IC by dialing the corresponding 101XXXX access code plus the telephone number. Provides trunk side equal access with "1+" / "101XXXX" dialing. (LERG7SHA, See SOF Indicator).
FQDN	A Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) is the hostname component of a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). The FQDN is associated with either an NPA NXX/NPA NXX-X or an LRN to identify IP routing. It resolves to IP addresses contained within Route Lists shared amongst IP interconnect partners. (LERG16 and LERG17)
FQDN OCN	This OCN represents the service provider that the FQDN belongs to. (LERG16 and LERG17)
FUNCTION	See TDM FUNC CODES
FOOTNOTE	In files where this appears the footnote field provides additional information about the given data element. It exists to permit flexibility for the data provider to describe unique characteristics of the data.
FOOTNOTE CODE	Appears in the Country Code file. The footnote code can be looked up in Section 9 of this document. (LERG2)
FUNCTIONS (Originating / Terminating)	See TANDEM
GENERAL	A CATEGORY value primarily used for TRA data and database management needs. Some OCNs may not correspond to an assigned Company Code: Gxxx = Used for AOCN identification only (e.g., not for switch ownership, NXX assignments, etc.): Ixxx = Interexchange Carrier, where xxx is an Interexchange Access Customer (IAC) (aka Access Customer Name (ACNA)) () code – used for IC (Interexchange Carrier) for such as 9YY NXXs and occasionally for operator tandem interfaces. In some cases, for Ixxx OCNs, GENERAL may be used as the CATEGORY value. This would appear as only an AOCN value, or on switch records, as an OCN value. RECx = Represents NPA NXX BLOCKs that are in the process of being "reclaimed" by the Numbering Administrator. This would appear as an AOCN value only. TRAx = Telecom Routing Administration. This would appear as an AOCN value only. Other OCNs used in the LERG can be formatted as: EMB1 - the AOCN of a small subset of companies not currently associated with a "valid" AOCN

TERM	DEFINITION
	MULT - used as an OCN when the record applies to multiple companies TCAN - Telecom Canada (Used for Bell Canada NPA 900 records) Other OCNs categorized as GENERAL to address unique situations are: Cxxx (Caribbean), NONE, SNxx (Signaling Network Control Center), UNAS (Unassigned RAO NPA). GENERAL is also used for most embedded assignments of NECA Company Codes that are categorized as OTHER by NECA.
HORIZONTAL COORDINATE (HC) *(MS Access: H-COORD (LERG7))* *(MS Access: MAJOR-H (LERG8))*	HC and VC (Vertical Coordinate) are four- or five-digit numbers that relate to the geographical location of a Switching Entity / POI or of a RATE CENTER. HC and VC values are derived from Latitude and Longitude values via a complicated algorithm. VC and HC are used to measure the "air mileage" between like entities (e.g., Switching Entity to Switching Entity; RATE CENTER to RATE CENTER). Some providers may occasionally identify values for Switching Entity / POIs that vary from the true geographical location of the Switching Entity / POI due to tariffs or other factors (e.g. Host/Remote, POI/Actual Switch). Do not confuse Vertical and Horizontal Coordinates of a switch with those of a Rate Center (Also see MAJOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE) – they may sometimes be identical, sometimes may not. (Switch V&H: LERG7; RC V&H: LERG8)
HOST	A switching office that provides certain common processor functions for a remote entity and for the traffic that originates and/or terminates in the remote. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator)
IAC	Interexchange Access Customer Code. These alpha codes are proprietary and assigned by the Common Language organization in iconectiv. These are a component of some of the Ixxx OCN codes and are assigned as OCNs by TRA to identify certain interexchange carriers relative to Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX and NPA 9YY assignments. ❖ **Note:** IAC was previously known as (and is sometimes referred to as) Access Customer Name Abbreviation (ACNA)
IC	Interexchange Carrier - Also referred to as IC. A telecommunications company that carries non local traffic. In the US, this could be both inter/intra LATA toll and, in Canada, this could be both inter/intra provincial toll. (See CATEGORY)
IDDD	International Direct Distance Dialing. A single-alpha value (Y/N) used to indicate whether or not the switching entity has IDDD capability. (LERG7) ❖ **Note**: Y indicates switch provides direct dialing for international calling. Signaling will be dependent upon the end office capability. Non-equal access offices will utilize two-stage outpulsing. Equal access offices will utilize Feature Group D signaling.
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier - ILEC means (as stated in FCC 1996 Act, Section 251(h) (1)), with respect to area, the local exchange carrier that on February 8, 1996 provided telephone exchange service in such area; and on

TERM	DEFINITION
	February 8, 1996, was deemed to be a member of the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) pursuant to section 69.601(b) of the Commission's regulation (47 C.F.R. 69.601(b) or by the CRTC or other regulator); or is a person or entity that, on or after February 8, 1996, became a successor or assignee of a member described in clause (1). (See CATEGORY) ❖ **Note:** To differentiate between incumbent independent telephone companies and Bell Operating Companies (BOC) that existed prior to 1984, the independent companies are identified by the ILEC category and the BOCs are identified by the RBOC category.
ILEC OCN	This is the OCN of the ILEC whose tariff defines the associated LIR. The field is blank if a RATE CENTER is UNASSIGNED relative to an LIR (LERG8LIR). ❖ **Note:** LIRs are only associated with Canada.
Insert files	"Insert" files exist for LERG6, LERG7, LERG7SHA, and LERG12. Insert files provide a means to identify *data record changes* on a month-to-month basis. Since a given LERG is based on a monthly snapshot of a dynamically changing database, records appearing in an Insert file may have an EFFDATE in the prior month, or in the future. For example, database activities performed after a March LERG is created (at beginning of month) may yet have an EFFDATE in March. This change would then appear in the appropriate "insert" file provided with the June LERG. Similar database activity in March may have an EFFDATE in a future month such as October as well. Insert files are NOT comprehensive lists of ALL future activity reported in the main file. Since data will be reported in the LERG with an EFFDATE until that date is past, the given EFFDATE for the key involved will appear, perhaps only once, in an Insert file (e.g. following the month of its addition). (See ACTIVITY CODE, DATE OF ACTIVITY and VERSION). *Need and use of Insert files is at the user's discretion*, based on how the primary files are being used, the extent of any need to reconcile near term month-to-month data changes, etc. These files essentially provide a means to reconcile and address changes to current data in the current LERG (new records, lost records, changed records) for which no indication of such occurring was provided in the previous LERG and to isolate future activity not previously reported.
INTERMED OFC	Intermediate Office. Identifies a switching entity that performs an "intermediate" office/tandem function in certain network architecture arrangements. An "intermediate office" is a switching entity, other than the originating or terminating end office or access tandem, used to assist in call completion. (SOF Indicator)
INTL	Used as a CATEGORY value. International - A company, or international division thereof, operating solely in the international arena, outside of the NANP area. INTERNATIONAL may also be used for a company that operates in the NANP but outside the jurisdiction of the FCC/CRTC.

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INTL (Contd.)	For example: 045E TeleBarbados Inc. 077A Hanaro Telecom, Inc. 326B Gateway Communications (UK) Limited 500A Telefonica Celular De Bolivia (Telecel S.A.) 577B Innove Communications, Inc.
INTRALATA TDM	An IntraLATA tandem switch connects one trunk to another and serves as a trunk concentration and distribution function to minimize direct end office interconnection. IntraLATA tandem traffic can be either intrastate IntraLATA or interstate IntraLATA as defined in the tariffs on file with the appropriate regulatory body. An IntraLATA tandem completes billable toll messages that originate and terminate within the same LATA. A switch that completes IntraLATA toll traffic between subtending end offices. If the IntraLATA tandem field is not specified, then no tandem exists that serves the IntraLATA tandem function for that switch. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator)
INTRA PRSUB	A switching entity that has Dual PIC capability. This allows subscribers IntraLATA equal access and gives them the ability to pre-subscribe an IntraLATA Carrier that may be different from their current InterLATA Carrier. (See SOF Indicator)
IP CAPABLE INDICATOR	The Code Holder (OCN assigned the NXX) or the Block Holder (OCN assigned the Thousands Block (NXX-X)) has chosen to identify that the CO Code or Thousands Block can be routed via IP. This does not preclude the call from being terminated via a TDM (Time Division Multiplex) interconnection. (LERG17) ❖ **Note:** The NPA NXX/NXX-Xs in LERG17 are a subset of LERG6 NPA NXX/NXX-Xs.
IP CAPABLE OCN	The Code Holder (OCN appearing on the LRN record) has chosen to identify, via population of this field, the OCN of a company to which IP traffic can be routed. This does not preclude the call from being terminated via a TDM (Time Division Multiplex) interconnection. IP CAPABLE OCN can be the same OCN as the Code Holder. (LERG16) ❖ **Note:** The LRNs in LERG16 are a subset of LERG12 LRNs (i.e. the LRNs appearing in LERG16 also appear in LERG12).
IPES	Internet Protocol Enabled Services – A SP deploying IP-enabled services, including VoIP services, on a commercial basis to residential and business customers. Company Codes in this Category shall be used to identify IP-enabled Service Providers interconnecting to the PSTN. VoIP is transmission of voice (such as ordinary telephone calls) using Internet Protocol. (See CATEGORY)
ISDN FS OFC *(MS Access: ISDN FS)*	ISDN Foreign Serving Office. A single eleven-character field that indicates, when appropriate, that ISDN services are available to subscribers in a given

TERM	DEFINITION
	office; however, they are actually "served" by the identified "foreign" (i.e., different) office. (See SOF Indicator)
ISDN MultiRate	A circuit switched service that allows customers to set up n x 64Kbps (n by 64) calls from an ISDN Primary Rate Interface circuit in real time and in the same manner as any circuit switched ISDN call. ISDN MultiRate is an extension of the 64Kbps service offering in that it can set up a call from 64Kbps to 1,536Kbps (1 DS0 to 24 DS0s) in bandwidth capacity. (See SOF Indicator)
L RESELLER	Local Reseller - An access customer who resells the access service obtained from a local exchange carrier (e.g. ILEC, CLEC, RBOC). (See CATEGORY).
LARGE NETWORK	Used for Signaling System 7 (SS7) Network Code assignments. A large CCS network is a CCS network that provides signaling for more than 75 signaling points (operated, administered, and maintained by the operator of the network) in the first year of operation and at least 150 signaling points (belonging to the network) by the end of the first 5 years of operation. Also, it must have at least 6 network elements providing STP functionality in the first year of operation, and at least 12 network elements providing STP functionality by the end of 5 years of operations. (LERG4)
LAST MODIFICATION DATE *(MS Access:* LAST MODIFIED)	For *currently active* records (including their future views, if any) this is the latest date (prior to the LERG production date) that, based on current information in BIRRDS, activity (changes) to the record was last effective (i.e. EFFDATE of the last change). It is possible, if no changes have since occurred, that this date is the same as the "E" STATUS DATE. For all views associated with *future establishing* records, this date is the establishing date of the record. (LERG6, LERG7, LERG7SHA)
LATA	A Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) defines the area within which those local SPs directly addressed by the 1984 Modified Final Judgment (MFJ) (i.e. AT&T Divestiture) are permitted to carry traffic. Cross-LATA traffic, except in isolated waivered cases, is handled by interexchange carriers. Although LATA restrictions do not apply to companies not addressed by the MFJ, due to the various interconnection needs among carriers, the influence of LATA restrictions impacts all carriers to a degree. A LATA is defined by a *three-position* number, each of which has an associated LATA NAME, e.g., 120 for Maine. Some LATA descriptions indicate a five position field for the LATA code. The last two digits are for the LATA sub-zone (in Florida only) which represent Equal Access Exchange Areas (EAEAs). The LATA sub-zone is blank in all other cases. ❖ **Notes:** For switch LATA, in isolated cases where the switch (or switches in a common building) serves NXXs in two LATAs, the LATA entry might be different from the geographical LATA of the switch. In such cases the LATA identifies the LATA to which Interexchange Carriers deliver traffic for access to the NXXs assigned to the particular switch / LATA. It is possible, depending on circumstances, for a switch to be in one LATA and its tandem(s) in another LATA, or for an NXX to be associated with a Rate

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	Center that is in one LATA, while being served by a switch in another LATA. Although the LATA values associated with a switch, tandem, and Rate Center relative to an NPA NXX are usually all the same value, exceptions, as noted, can exist. It is important to understand the context of which LATA is being referred to when attempting to assess the "proper" LATA for a given situation. LATA 99999 may be found for some records. These are *generally* cases of Oddball NXXs which are not associated with a single LATA. Oddball NXXs in particular may be designated as assigned to "multiple" carriers (e.g. 411), and given NPAs may overlay more than one LATA, there is not a means to associated such NXXs to a *single* LATA. Although cross-LATA NPAs are the minority of cases, *all* Oddball NXXs appear with LATA 99999. LATAs were created as part of the 1984 AT&T Divestiture process and based on the then existing network (e.g. local access tandem serving area). Some LATAs were defined during the year or two after divestiture. The geographical "boundaries" of LATAs are generally within, but do occasionally cross, state boundaries. LATAs technically only pertain to FCC managed areas in the NANP. However, for purposes of data consistency, LATAs are associated with other NANP countries (e.g. 888 is the entire country of Canada) and with US Territories that have joined the NANP since 1984.
LATA NAME	The name of the Local Access and Transport Area (LATA), or LATA-like code, e.g., Maine. (various files)
LERG	The LERG™ Routing Guide.
LERG FILE NUMBER	An eight-character value that signifies the specific *LERG* file that associated information in LERGEND is provided for (LERG6). (LERGEND)
LINES FROM/TO	Two four-digit values representing numbers served by the associated switching entity for the NPA NXX (i.e., both working and spare). The first four digits represent the starting number in the block of numbers. The last four digits represent the last number in the block of numbers. In LERG6, for "A" BLOCK IDs, the FROM will be 0000 and TO will be 9999 with the exception of NXX 555 which will have 1212 and 1212 respectively; numeric blocks 0-9 should be 0000-0999, 1000-1999, etc. where the first digit of the FROM and TO is the same as the BLOCK ID. A "full set" of BLOCK IDs (0-9) should not be assumed; therefore, a full complement of ranges equating to 0000-9999 should not be assumed for NXX records that have numeric BLOCK IDs. (See TBP IND, BLOCK ID) (LERG6)
LIR	See LOCAL INTERCONNECTION REGION
LIR CODE	This is a field unique to the LERG (i.e. not defined in a tariff, by the CRTC, etc.) to provide a means to more readily identify some LIRs which may be "coded" in the associated tariff (e.g. LIR1, LIR2, etc.). If an LIR CODE does not apply, the field is blank.
LIR FULLNAME	See LOCAL INTERCONNECTION REGION
LNP CAPABLE	LNP (Local Number Portability) Capable signifies that the switch is able to process SS7 LNP messages. (See SOF Indicator)

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LOCAL INTERCONNECTION REGION	Applicable only to Canada, a Local Interconnection Region (LIR) is a geographic area specified by an ILEC within which traffic is exchanged with CLECs on a Bill and Keep basis as specified in Telecom Decision CRTC 2004-46. Not all areas in Canada (e.g. remote areas) may have an associated LIR, thus some Rate Centers may appear as UNASSIGNED (to an LIR). (LERG8LIR) ❖ **Note**: For internal database reasons, reporting considerations, etc. the LIR is a 10-character field that will contain an abbreviated version of the LIR FULL NAME in cases when the LIR FULL NAME exceeds 10 characters. The LIR FULL NAME is 50 characters. The LIR FULL NAME is the tariff name of the LIR (maybe a code), hyphen, and the POI location (if identified in the tariff). The 10-character name abbreviates, if applicable, the LIR tariff name or, if that is a coded value, the POI location.
LOCAL TDM	A Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) switching system, specifically identified as a Local tandem in the LERG, that provides a traffic concentration and distribution function for local traffic originating and/or terminating within a local calling area as defined in the state tariff(s) on file with the appropriate regulatory body. A Local tandem provides trunk-to-trunk connections to more than one end office within a local calling area. Although interconnection at more than one Local tandem may be required to provide access to all end offices within a local calling area, only the "homing" or "subtending" interconnection is reflected in the LERG. Also, there may be end offices that do not subtend nor interconnect with a Local tandem. If the Local tandem field is not specified, then no tandem exists that serves the Local tandem function for that switch. A host/remote scenario does not constitute a Local tandem homing arrangement. Nor should an office be considered a Local tandem if local traffic is routed to that office solely for emergency or special routing arrangements, e.g., Type 2A Interconnected wireless. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator)
LOCALITY	This is the name of a locality served by a NPA NXX BLOCK when appearing in LERG6. In the majority of cases, this is a valid jurisdictional name, but can sometimes be a locally defined name for an area. The locality entered on an NPA NXX BLOCK often is what appears as the called place on a subscriber's bill. LOCALITYs map to a given RATE CENTER. A RATE CENTER may be associated with multiple LOCALITYs (LERG8LOC); however, only one appears in LERG6. The one appearing in LERG6 is at the discretion of the company assigned the NPA NXX BLOCK. Some companies use the RATE CENTER "name" as the LOCALITY "name". (LERG6, LERG8LOC, LERG8PST, LERG10, LERG11) ❖ **Note**:The LOCALITY field consists of up to 10 characters. In cases where the locality name exceeds 10 characters, it has been abbreviated. LERG8LOC has a mapping of the ten-character LOCALITY to LOCALITY FULL NAME. LOCALITY FULL NAME is the full proper spelling of the locality, to a maximum of 50 characters.
LOCALITY FULL NAME	See LOCALITY (LERG8LOC)

TERM	DEFINITION
LOCALITY INDEX *(MS Access: LOC INDEX)*	This is a two position field that is used, when necessary, to clarify a LOCALITY. It is part of the LOCALITY record key. This is often used in cases when a LOCALITY is defined in two different areas of a given state/province. Such LOCALITYs will often relate to different Rate Centers as well. Only a small percentage of LOCALITY records have this field populated. When populated, it may often have two characters that correlate to a county or similar jurisdictional area. The full name of the LOCALITY will usually have additional information to clarify where the LOCALITY is. (LERG6, LERG8LOC, LERG10, LERG11) ❖ **Note:** A LOCALITY INDEX of PC indicates the record exists for Postal Code reasons. The USPS Postal Code data may have more than one county associated for a given LOCALITY although the LOCALITY is actually only in one county. Where necessary a PC LOCALITY INDEX is used to permit the ZIP data in LERG8PST to reflect the full extent of ZIPs for a LOCALITY. PC is used for a LOCALITY record that is mapped to a given county only for reasons of Postal Code coverage. The counties associated with a LOCALITY INDEX of PC are for Postal Code relationships only, not due to geopolitical reasons.
LOCATION (NPA)	This is the NANP assigned name of the NPA, e.g., Maryland (301). (LERG3)
LRN	A Location Routing Number (LRN) is used in support of Local Number Portability. It is a ten-digit number, based on an NPA NXX assigned to a SP, that is designated by the SP to route ported numbers within the NANP. (LERG12)
MAJOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE *(MS Access: MAJOR-H)*	Major "Rate Center" Horizontal Coordinate. See Horizontal Coordinate (HC) for additional information. Major V&H Coordinates are used to rate Message Telephone Service (MTS) calls. The coordinates are used to determine mileage between RATE CENTERs. A wireline company may have rate plans that base toll charges on the distance between RATE CENTERs (including calls placed to wireless numbers). (See also MINOR RC-VC.) If a company does not specify in its tariff the conditions for using major or minor Rate Center V&H coordinates, the major coordinates are used in all cases. A Rate Center is technically a "point" (i.e. the V&H Coordinates point) within the boundaries of a Rate Exchange Area as defined in local tariffs, although the term is often used synonymously to mean the Rate Exchange Area itself (LERG8) Do not confuse Vertical and Horizontal Coordinates of a switch (Also see HORIZONTAL COORDINATE (HC)) with those of a Rate Center – they may sometimes be identical, sometimes may not. (Switch V&H: LERG7; RC V&H: LERG8)
MAJOR VERTICAL COORDINATE *(MS Access: MAJOR-V)*	Major "Rate Center" Horizontal Coordinate. See MAJOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE. (LERG8)
MEMBER	The last of three sets of three numbers constituting a Point Code. (NETWORK-CLUSTER-MEMBER). XXX in positions 7-9 (MEMBER-from) and in positions 10-12 (MEMBER-to) of LERG4, in lieu of actual numeric members, indicates

TERM	DEFINITION
	the company assigned the NETWORK and CLUSTER has the ability to utilize/assign internally MEMBERs 000-255. (LERG4) ❖ **Note**: Assignments made to small companies are done in sets of four (4) numbers defined by member-from and member-to.
MINOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE *(MS Access: MINOR-H)*	Minor Rate Center Horizontal Coordinate. ❖ **Note:** Minor V&H Coordinates in Alaska are computed using a different algorithm than major V&H coordinates. (See also MINOR VERTICAL COORDINATE.) (LERG8)
MINOR VERTICAL COORDINATE *(MS Access: MINOR-V)*	Minor Rate Center Vertical Coordinate. A five-digit number used with the MINOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE to pinpoint a Rate Center. Minor V&H Coordinates are used to rate Message Telephone Service (MTS) calls when the calling and called NPA NXXs are in Rate Centers that are closer together than a number of air miles specified in the rating company's tariff. ❖ **Note:** Minor V&H Coordinates in Alaska are computed using a different algorithm than major V&H coordinates. (See also MAJOR HORIZONTAL COORDINATE.) (LERG8)
MTA1, MTA2	Major Trading Area (MTA) is a coded value (see table below) used by the U.S. Federal government for determining service areas for some wireless SPs. Data in the LERG map a Rate Center to the MTA in which it exists. Due to noncontiguous boundaries between MTAs and Rate Centers there may, on occasion, be two MTAs associated with a Rate Center. (LERG8) 01 New York 02 Los Angeles-San Diego 03 Chicago 04 San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose 05 Detroit 06 Charlotte-Greensboro-Greenville-Raleigh 07 Dallas-Fort Worth 08 Boston-Providence 09 Philadelphia 10 Washington-Baltimore 11 Atlanta 12 Minneapolis-St. Paul 13 Tampa-St. Petersburg-Orlando 14 Houston 15 Miami-Fort Lauderdale 16 Cleveland 17 New Orleans-Baton Rouge 18 Cincinnati-Dayton 19 St. Louis 20 Milwaukee 21 Pittsburgh

TERM	DEFINITION
	22 Denver 23 Richmond-Norfolk 24 Seattle (Excluding Alaska) 25 Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands 26 Louisville-Lexington-Evansville 27 Phoenix 28 Memphis-Jackson 29 Birmingham 30 Portland 31 Indianapolis 32 Des Moines-Quad Cities 33 San Antonio 34 Kansas City 35 Buffalo-Rochester 36 Salt Lake City 37 Jacksonville 38 Columbus 39 El Paso-Albuquerque 40 Little Rock 41 Oklahoma City 42 Spokane-Billings 43 Nashville 44 Knoxville 45 Omaha 46 Wichita 47 Honolulu 48 Tulsa 49 Alaska 50 Guam-Northern Mariana Islands 51 American Samoa
NANP	The North American Numbering Plan. This covers a group of countries (United States and some of its territories, Canada, and certain islands in the Atlantic and Caribbean) that follow a common numbering plan in the generic form of 1-NPA-NXX-xxxx. The NANP has also been referred to as World Zone 1 within the World Zones defined by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
NANPA	North American Numbering Plan Administrator. NANPA administers assignments of certain codes (e.g. CIC Codes, 555 Line Number Assignments, etc.) for the countries that constitute the NANP. NANPA also serves as a centralized CO Code Administrator (assignments of NXXs) and as the Thousands Block Pooling Administrator (assignments of NXX-Xs) to companies serving areas of the United States and United States Territories that participate in the NANP.

TERM	DEFINITION
NETWORK	Relative to Point Codes, the first of the three sets of three numbers constituting a Point Code (NETWORK-CLUSTER-MEMBER). (LERG4)
NPA	The Numbering Plan Area code is the first three digits of a 10 digit NANP telephone number. The NPA, combined with the Central Office Code (COC, aka NXX), is the Destination Code being reported. An NPA is commonly referred to as an Area Code. The number format for NPA is NXX (where N=2-9, X=0-9). The earlier NNX format existed until the mid-1990s. (various files)
NXX	This may also be referred to as a Central Office Code (COC) or Destination Code. NXXs are technically the three digits following the NPA (Area Code) in the numbering schema used by countries participating in the NANP. The number format is NXX (where N=2-9, X=0-9). (various files)
OCN	OCN (Operating Company Number), a four-position alphanumeric field, is a method for identifying NPA-NXX code-holders, switching entity companies, non-facility-based SPs such as resellers, billing SPs, etc. The term has been defined by TRA and employed in this capacity since 1984. A complete listing of OCNs and the "names" of the companies they refer to is contained in LERG1. (LERG1 and other files) TRA uses the NECA assigned Company Codes as a subset of its OCNs. If a company does not require a Company Code to be assigned, yet needs an OCN for various other (primarily LERG-related) reasons, the Telecom Routing Administration (TRA) may uniquely assign an OCN to that company. TRA assignment of OCNs includes, but is not limited to, the following types of situations: • OCNs of NXXs within Service Access Codes. • Administrative OCNs (e.g. AOCN). • OCNs associated with Access Tandem Codes. Procedures are in place to ensure that: 1. Any company (facility-based or non-facility-based) that needs an OCN should obtain a NECA Company Code as outlined in the NECA Company Code Assignment Guidelines. NECA assignments (new, as well as changes to existing) are forwarded to TRA by NECA. TRA will then use these assignments as the previously mentioned subset of its OCN values. (Contact NECA via its website: www.neca.org regarding Company Codes). 2. Companies that have been assigned NECA Company Code(s) may use one or more of such codes to represent their data in the LERG. 3. OCN lists in TRA databases will include all NECA Company Code assignments, and will include TRA assigned OCNs as noted earlier. To avoid confusion with NECA Company Codes that follow an nXXX format (n = numeric, X = alphanumeric), TRA assigned OCNs follow an aXXX format (a = alpha, X = alphanumeric). The OCN definition and related processes address: 1. The identification of SPs that are non-facility-based (such as billing SPs) and facility-based. 2. TRA identification of companies which have only administrative responsibilities within TRA databases but which have no other need for OCNs or NECA-assigned Company Codes.

TERM	DEFINITION
	3. Assurance of an exact, 1-to-1 relationship between NECA assigned Company Codes that are used as OCNs (i.e., that all NECA Company Codes constitute a subset of OCNs, and that information and codes pertain to the identical companies). For database management needs, some OCNs may not correspond to an assigned Company Code. For example, *Gxxx* = General – primarily used to identify an AOCN. *Ixxx* = Interexchange Carrier, where xxx is an IAC (Interexchange Access Customer) code – used for IC (Interexchange Carrier) assignments of 9YY NXXs and occasionally for operator services tandems. *RECx* = Represents NPA NXX BLOCKs that are in the process of being "reclaimed" by the Numbering Administrator. *TRAx* = Telecom Routing Administration Other OCNs used in the LERG can be formatted as: *EMB1* (the AOCN of a small subset companies not currently associated with a "valid" AOCN), *MULT* (used when the record applies to multiple companies), *TCAN* (Telecom Canada) Other OCNs not used against LERG data elements, but used in the LIDB Access Routing Guide (LARG) and the Calling Name Access Routing Guide (CNARG) to address unique data needs are: *NONE, SNxx, and UNAS* ❖ **Notes:** (1) As with certain other data elements provided in the LERG, when using OCN values in reports, cross relating with other information, etc., please ensure you understand the extent and limitations of the data. For example, the company assigned a given NXX may operate that NXX through a switch belonging to another company and/or may have another company as a tandem provider. Therefore, it is critical to understand the nature of data requests, the nature of data provided on other reports, etc., to ensure proper use of the LERG data. (See OVERALL OCN) (2) The OCN associated with an LRN (LERG12) is that of the NPA NXX. This may be different from that of the switch owner (LERG7) or what may have been provided by the SP to NPAC as the Service Provider IDentifiers (SPID) associated with the LRN. (3) For various reasons, not all OCNs that are listed in the *OCN* file will appear in other files. Reasons include OCNs assigned to companies that have yet to have NXX assignments, use of an "overall" OCN by some companies in lieu of state-specific OCNs, etc. (4) On occasion, and for various reasons, a NECA assigned Company Code that may be used as an OCN may be "expired" by NECA or, a TRA assigned OCN may be "expired' by TRA. However, for purposes of completeness and for user reference, such cases will continue to be provided in LERG1. Contact Information (last name) will provide an expiration date and appear as "EXPIRED mm/dd/yy" and Contact Information (first name) will be "NECA" or "TRA", as appropriate. (5) SPIDs used in number pooling databases (i.e. NPAC), have historically been populated with OCN values (i.e. limited to numeric NECA assigned company code values). Similar to TRA use of aXXX values, unique SPID

TERM	DEFINITION
	needs (i.e., non OCN based) have utilized "X" i.e., Xxxx or, similarly, "Y". These are not included in the OCN listing provided in TRA products, however, TRA will not use "X" or "Y" as a leading character for an OCN in an effort to avoid conflict with such SPID assignments. A company (OCN) that has a TARGET OCN associated with it is also known as a Combined Entity Company Code (CECC).
OCN NAME	This is a twenty-character (for *abbreviated* Operating Company Name value) or a fifty-character (for the *full* Operating Company Name value) field, e.g., ACKERMAN TEL CO. (LERG1) OCN NAMEs are updated through the NECA Company Code process if the OCN itself is a NECA Company Code. Mergers and acquisitions, marketing names, etc., do not necessarily correlate with the current official/legal name of a company. Questions regarding the accuracy and/or up-to-date aspects of a given company name should be directed in most cases to the specific company and/or NECA. Abbreviations (e.g. Incorporated vs. Inc. can vary across different sources of names). In cases of OCNs that have an identified TARGET OCN, the OCN NAME (not the TARGET OCN NAME) is referred to by NECA as the "former name".
Oddball Codes	See listing and descriptions under COCTYPE. (LERG6, LERG6ODD)
OFF SHORE	Those locations outside the continental portion of the U.S. and Canada that form part of the NANP and are supported by BIRRDS, e.g., Alaska, Hawaii, some Caribbean Islands, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island.
Operating Company Name	See OCN NAME
Operating Company Number	See OCN
OPR SVC CODE	An operator-only dialable code assigned for a specific service when used by an operator services subsystem to access operator services outside the originating operators' system. A listing of these codes can be found in Section 4 of this document. (LERG6ATC, LERG9ATC, LERG11, LERG12)
Originating Tandem *(MS Access: ORIG)*	See TANDEM
OS TDM (Operator Services Tandem)	An Operator Services (OS) tandem switch serves as the concentrated distribution point for providing a host of services that may include toll and intercept. The OS Tandem is an integral part of the network as it performs Alternate Billing Services, Automated Coin Telephone Service, Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) teleprocessing, and Automatic Call Distribution for operator handling of calls. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator)
OTHER	Used as an embedded CATEGORY value in NECA Company Code assignments. OTHER translates to a subset of GENERAL and a subset of RBOC in the LERG. (See CATEGORY)

TERM	DEFINITION
OVERALL OCN	This field identifies the "Overall" Company Code (referred to by TRA as an "Overall" OCN) as assigned by the NECA companies. Not all OCNs are Company Codes, and not all Company Codes have "Overall" Company Codes; therefore, cases will exist where the OVERALL OCN field is blank. "Overall" OCNs can be used when attempting to identify OCNs that may be related to the same "company." However, bear in mind that the term "company" itself is imprecise. Totally separate "companies" may have the same "name," but be operating in different states. Likewise "company" XYZ and XYZ Wireless may corporately be under the same umbrella, but for various reasons, at various times, may be treated as separate "companies." (LERG1)
OVERALL TARGET OCN	Although this would be expected to be the OVERALL OCN of the acquiring company, nuances of specific mergers or acquisitions could vary. Therefore, the OVERALL TARGET OCN is being uniquely identified. It is also possible that an acquired company may map to a TARGET OCN, however the OVERALL TARGET OCN may be blank. (LERG1)
P RESELLER	Personal Communications Service Reseller –A company that resells PCS services obtained from Personal Communications Services providers. (See CATEGORY)
PAIRED CODE	Paired Country Code (a.k.a. pseudo-Country Code) - A paired Country Code is an AT&T assigned Country Code for non-equal access originated ILDS (International Long Distance Service) calls. These codes provide a three-digit code for translation. The three digits are either the actual three-digit ITU assigned Country Code, the actual one or two digit ITU assigned Country Code filled with leading zeroes to ensure a three-digit code, or three totally unrelated digits, e.g., the ITU assigned Country Code for Russia is "7", and the paired Country Code is "007". Use of paired codes may still exist in some legacy telecommunications processes, but are not used going forward. (LERG2)
PC (flag)	Point Code – a nine-digit numeric element used to identify a particular node in the Signaling System 7 (SS7) network. (LERG7) To indicate the existence, non-existence or change in the Point Code the following means of "flagging" will be used: If the SWITCH currently, or at a future effective date, does not have a Point Code (or has one "removed"), the current (or future) view of the SWITCH record will contain a blank in the PC field. If the SWITCH record currently has a Point Code or will have one placed on it in the future, the PC value will be a "P". A "P" will exist on all future views of this record as well, unless the cases above or below apply. If a sequential future view of the SWITCH record finds that the previous view (non-blank) PC value "changed" to another (non-blank) value, the PC field will contain a "C". ❖ **Note:** To obtain the point code associated with a particular switch, you should contact the SP of the switch.
PCS	Personal Communications Service – A company that provides an all-digital, higher frequency limited to (1900MHz and/or higher) alternative to traditional

TERM	DEFINITION
	cellular telecommunications service. In the United States this is referenced by FCC Regulations Part 24. (See CATEGORY)
PERMISSIVE DIALING	A term used with NPA Relief, originally defined in the LERG for Area Code Splits. Permissive Dialing Start and End dates are provided in LERG3 when NPA relief is required. In the case of an Overlay (the preferred method for NPA relief): Permissive Dialing as originally defined in the LERG does not apply, however the Start and End dates are populated as follows: START DATE: The date the record was permitted to have its first NXX made effective. Permissive dialing here does NOT mean the ten-digit permissive dialing period that may occur with initial overlays in a given area. END DATE: Blank as it only applies in the case of a Split In the case of Split (historical NPA relief, rarely applies today): Permissive dialing is the period when a subscriber may dial someone using either that person's new or old NPA. The Start and End represent the following: START DATE: The start date of the permissive dialing period. END DATE: The end date of the permissive dialing period. (LERG3)
PERMISSIVE DIALING END/START DATE *(MS Access: PD END, PD START)*	See PERMISSIVE DIALING
PMC	Public Mobile Carrier Type II Interconnected at the tandem. See COCTYPE. (LERG6, LERG9)
POI	Point of Interface (also called Point of Interconnection) – the point (location) at which two SPs interconnect to hand off (exchange) traffic from one provider to another.
Portability	See Section 2.2 of this document (under LERG6) for further information regarding portability.
PORTABLE	A 'Y' in this field indicates that at least one line number in the NPA NXX BLOCK may be ported either due to Thousands-Block-Number Pooling and/or SP Local Number Portability. Porting involves mapping a given line number to a Location Routing Number (LRN) via the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) for routing the call (i.e. the basic process involved with Local Number Portability, (LNP). (LERG6)

TERM	DEFINITION
	❖ **Note**: Line numbers associated with paging are not to be considered SP portable. In cases where an entire NPA NXX or an entire thousands block is dedicated to paging numbers, the PORTABLE indicator will be "N".
POSTAL CODE	Postal Code is a field in various *LERG* files. It identifies the ZIP code in the United States and the Postal Code of non-US areas. Field length in (LERG1, LERG7) is 9 to accommodate ZIP+4 should such be provided. In LERG8PST the field length is 7 (to accommodate 7 positions for Canada data (currently not included in LERG8PST)). Zip+4 is not included in (LERG8PST). In the majority of cases, the field is populated with a 5 digit ZIP code for United States and U.S. Territories or the 7-character alphanumeric coding of Canadian postal codes. ❖ **Note**: Regarding LERG8PST, also see USAGE INDICATOR, EXCEPTION FLAG, and LOCALITY INDEX.
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) is a term used to refer to lines connected to a local switching system that have basic service capability. This generally does not include wireless or any special services that some wireline lines may handle.
PRI 64	An ISDN Primary Rate Interface (PRI) access capability that allows a customer premise device to communicate directly with the network and/or another ISDN equipped location, utilizing an out-of-band protocol and has data rates of 56Kbps, 64Kbps clear, or multiple combinations of 56 or 64Kbps clear. PRI is 23 64Kbps clear channels, which can be used for any combination of voice and data, and one 64Kbps data channel that is used for signaling (23B+D). (See SOF Indicator)
PROVINCE	See STATE.
RAO	A Revenue Accounting Office (RAO) is a three-character code that may contain alphas and/or numerics. An RAO is used in various billing systems for purposes of collating various billing records to ensure calls and related telephony charges are provided to, and ultimately billed by, the proper companies. Bill-to RAOs are high-level collection nodes within this concept. When further breakdowns are needed, Send-to RAOs are used. A Send-to RAO should always have an associated Bill-to RAO. A Bill-to RAO may have none, or several, associated Send-to RAOs. The RAO Administrator in iconectiv assigns RAOs. To contact the RAO Administrator, email RAOAdmin@iconectiv.com. RAO Assignment guidelines are available at www.trainfo.com.
RATE CENTER	A Rate Center is technically a point (e.g. approximate midpoint) of a geographical area that is usually called a Rate Exchange Area, although the term Rate Center has also been used synonymously with the geographic area itself. The Rate Center point is used as basis to determine mileage between Rate Centers. Rate Exchange Area and Rate Center information, as well as other aspects (e.g. V&H) are addressed and defined in local exchange tariffs filed with each state commission by SPs operating in each state. Specifics of

<table>
<tr><th>TERM</th><th>DEFINITION</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
which companies file such tariffs, extent of the content, formats, etc., although consistent in several aspects across different states, may vary by state.
(LERG6, LERG8)
LERG6 files “map” NPA NXXs (and BLOCK IDs) to Rate Centers. LERG8 files provide information such as Rate Center V&H, Locality names, etc.
❖ Note:The RC TYPE field is used to identify Rate Centers requiring special identification. The following are examples of RC TYPEs identifying a particular Rate Center:
<table>
<tr><th>RC Type Field Value</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Blank</td><td>Unrestricted – The Rate Center provides a range of telecommunications services and is not restricted to a specific function.</td></tr>
<tr><td>S</td><td>Zoned: Suburban Zones apply to large metropolitan areas and may include only the area around a city (e.g., Pittsburgh Suburban Zones) or the city and its surrounding area (e.g., Wheeling Suburban Zones). The exchange area must be large enough to warrant a subdivision of two or more suburban zones. Suburban Zones are assigned a vertical and horizontal coordinate for use in measurements between Rate Centers, suburban zones or Zoned Cities, in the same manner as Rate Center vertical and horizontal coordinates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Z</td><td>Zoned City: Unit established to further define large exchange areas usually encompassing a city (e.g., New York City). Each zoned city will be assigned a vertical and horizontal coordinate (identified as the “Major Zone”). In addition, the zoned city will be sub-divided into two or more city zones. Vertical and Horizontal coordinates will be assigned to each city zone to be used in the same manner as suburban zone vertical and horizontal coordinates</td></tr>
</table>
❖ Note: The RATE CENTER (aka RATE CENTER ABBREVIATION) field consists of up to 10 characters. In cases where the Rate Center name exceeds 10 characters, it has been abbreviated. LERG8 has a mapping of the ten-character RATE CENTER to RATE CENTER FULL NAME. RATE CENTER FULL NAME is the full proper spelling of the Rate Center name. This is the LOCALITY FULL NAME(s) from which a Rate Center name stems in the vast majority of cases.
</td></tr>
</table>

TERM	DEFINITION
RATE CENTER ABBREVIATION	See RATE CENTER (LERG8)
RATE CENTER FULL NAME	See RATE CENTER (LERG8)
RATE CENTER PORTABILITY	This is a Y/N field (Canadian Rate Center records only) that will correlate to whether the Rate Center has been identified as "portable" by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) or, whether at least one NXX in the Rate Center has been flagged as portable in LERG6 by the assigned Code Holder. (LERG8LIR)
RBOC	Regional Bell Operating Company – Sometimes referred to as a Bell Operating Company (BOC). This term was initially used to identify the seven corporations that resulted from the AT&T January 1, 1984 divestiture. The previously existing 22 BOCs were grouped into seven different corporations. Subsequent to January 1, 1984 divestiture, mergers and acquisitions involving all or parts of the original seven RBOCs, among themselves and as well as other entities, have occurred. The RBOC CATEGORY is still used to identify entities from the original seven corporations, regardless of current ownership, that continue to be regulated by provisions of the 1984 AT&T divestiture. In some cases, the CATEGORY value used by NECA may be OTHER for an RBOC. (See CATEGORY)
RC	Rate Center. (See RATE CENTER)
RCC	Radio Common Carrier-Dedicated Type 1 Interconnected at the end office. See COCTYPE. (LERG6)
RC TYPE	Rate Center Type. (See RATE CENTER)
RECORD COUNT	The count of records in each data file for a given monthly LERG. (LERGEND)
RECORD TYPE	Indicates if a given "line" of data pertains to the tandem itself (Record Type = A); ATC codes (if any) using that tandem (B); to subtending NPA NXX and switch information (C). (LERG9)
REGION	REGION is the "original" RBOC associated with the LATA series in the following table for LATA series 1xx through 7xx. Independent companies in the US choosing to follow the LATA "concept" were assigned LATA numbers in the 9xx series. The 8xx series define non-US areas and US Territories in the NANP. (LERG5)

LATA Series	REGION
1xx	NYNEX
2xx	Bell Atlantic
3xx	Ameritech
4xx	BellSouth

<table>
<tr><th>TERM</th><th>DEFINITION</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><table>
<tr><td>5xx</td><td>Southwestern Bell Corporation</td></tr>
<tr><td>6xx</td><td>US West</td></tr>
<tr><td>7xx</td><td>Pacific Bell Corporation</td></tr>
<tr><td>8xx</td><td>Off Shore and International</td></tr>
<tr><td>9xx</td><td>Independents</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>RELEASE DATE</td><td>This is the “product date” of the monthly LERG (i.e., the first of each calendar month). (LERGEND)</td></tr>
<tr><td>REMOTE</td><td>A switching office that is dependent on another office (the “host”) for certain common processor functions, usually originating and terminating traffic for the remote are provided via the host switch. (SOF Indicator, LERG7, LERG7SHA)

❖ Note: A smart remote is defined as a remote switch that is assigned a unique Point Code for routing purposes and has installed software that enables the functionality to provide a switched path or direct trunking to the smart remote. In cases where the smart remote has some dependency on the host for administrative functions only, AND routing to it is NOT permitted via the host, a DS(x) CLLI entity code is required for the smart remote. If an existing remote switch is upgraded to a smart remote AND routing to it via the host is no longer permitted, the RS(x) CLLI entity code is required to be updated to a DS(x). Failure to utilize DS(x) may result in dropped calls, customer complaints, lost revenue, and related issues.</td></tr>
<tr><td>RLEC</td><td>Rural LEC (RLEC) Indicator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rural LEC (RLEC) Indicator</td><td>‘X’ indicates that the OCN is identified in data supplied by the NECA in support of FCC 13-135 and related activities surrounding rural call completion. Blank otherwise. Data is updated based on annual lists of Rural ILECs and Rural CLECs issued by NECA via the FCC. Only those OCNs currently on the list are flagged (i.e. previously flagged OCNs not on the current list are not flagged). (LERG1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEND-TO RAO</td><td>See RAO. (LERG7)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Serving Wire Center</td><td>The LERG does not contain a specific data element entitled “Serving Wire Center” (SWC) or “Wire Center” (WC). Use of this term is somewhat ambiguous within the telecommunications industry. Therefore, users should assess LERG data relative to their own definition of the term. It may, depending on the definition being used, refer to data that are indeed in the LERG such as SWITCH (CLLI) or the first 8 characters of the SWITCH; however, it may or may not correlate to Points of Interfaces; it may or may not pertain to locations that house only tandem switches; etc. Serving Wire Centers also may be referred to sometimes by a “name” (e.g. the Newtown SWC or Newtown WC), and if so, this is not identified as such in the LERG.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHA IND</td><td>See SWITCH HOMING ARRANGEMENT INDICATOR</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>TERM</th><th>DEFINITION</th></tr>
<tr><td>SILEC</td><td>See Small ILEC (SILEC) Indicator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small ILEC (SILEC) Indicator</td><td>Small Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (SILECs) pertain only to Canadian SP OCNs and are identified as such by the CRTC.
This field will be blank when the field does not apply to the OCN key and will have a value of ‘X’ when it does apply (i.e. when the OCN is considered a SILEC). (LERG1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SMALL NETWORK</td><td>A term used with SS7 Network Code assignments for a company that has fewer than 75 signaling points. A small CCS network is a CCS network that does not meet the criteria of being a large CCS network.
Five of the network identification field codes, namely 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are reserved for assignment to small CCS networks and CCS groups. For network codes 1, 2, 3, and 4, their associated network cluster field codes shall be assigned as network codes for small networks. For network code 5, the network cluster and cluster member fields shall be partitioned into signaling point code blocks that shall be assigned to CCS groups that are not eligible for a network code assignment. For network code 5, a network cluster code is associated with each State, Province, or Territory in the United States and Canada. Similarly, specific network clusters are associated with the Caribbean, Atlantic, and Pacific countries, and territories within North America. Point code blocks from the respective network cluster codes are assigned to CCS groups according to the physical locations of the signaling points in the CCS groups.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SOF Indicator</td><td>Switching Entity-Office Functionality
This list identifies the functionality that a switching entity has been designated to perform. SOF Indicators are listed in the order they appear in LERG data products. This is intended to identify what functions are (or will be) performed, not necessarily what functions “could be” performed if a specific release, process, etc., were implemented. In the LERG, the applicability of a given functionality is noted with an “X” in the field. (LERG7, See the specific term in this Glossary of Terms)
<table>
<tr><th>SOF</th><th>FUNCTIONALITY</th><th>DEFINITION</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>END OFC</td><td>End Office</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>HOST</td><td>Host</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>REMOTE</td><td>Remote</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>DA OFC</td><td>Directory Assistance Office</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>CLASS 4/5</td><td>Class 4 AND Class 5 Function</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>WIRELESS OFC</td><td>Wireless OFC</td></tr>
<tr><td>7-11</td><td>filler</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>FG B TDM</td><td>Feature Group B Tandem Function</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>FG C TDM</td><td>Feature Group C Tandem Function</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>FG D TDM</td><td>Feature Group D Tandem Function</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>OS TDM</td><td>Operator Services Tandem Function</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>INTERMED OFC</td><td>Intermediate Office</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>DA TDM</td><td>Directory Assistance Tandem</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

TERM	DEFINITION
	18 911 TDM 911 Tandem 19 filler 20 LOCAL TDM Local tandem 21 INTRALATA TDM IntraLATA tandem 22 CS DATA TDM Circuit Switched Data Tandem 23 BCR5 Basic Rate Interface – Data Rate 56kbps 24 BCR6 Basic Rate Interface – Data Rate 64kbps 25 PRI 64 Primary Rate Interface 26 ISDN MULTIRT ISDN Multirate 27 ISDN FS OFC ISDN Foreign Serving Office 28-33 filler 34 STP Signal Transfer Point 35 CCS AC OFC CCS Access Capable Office 36 filler 37 800 SSP Switch Can Perform 800 Database Queries 38 LNP CAPABLE Local Number Portability Capable 39-41 filler 42 CIP Carrier Identification Parameter (SS7) 43 CSP Carrier Selection Parameter (SS7) 44 filler **SOF FUNCTIONALITY DEFINITION** 45 SW56 Switched 56kbps Service 46 FGD 56 Feature Group D 56kbps Service 47 FGD 64 Feature Group D 64kpbs Service 48 INTRA PRESUB IntraLATA Presubscribed Service 49 CALL AGENT Switch is a Call Agent 50 TRUNK GATEWAY Switch is a Trunk Gateway 51 ACCESS GATEWAY Switch is an Access Gateway 52-55 filler
SP	Service Provider
SP1	Service Provider Type 1. COCTYPE data entry used to identify a dedicated NPA NXX BLOCK assigned to a SP (Type 1 interconnected) offering miscellaneous types of service. Utilizing an NPA NXX BLOCK, the SP may offer a variety of services to end user subscribers, e.g., ISDN services, Personal Communications Services (PCS), Voice Mail, etc. (See COCTYPE)
SP2	Service Provider Type 2A. COCTYPE data entry used to identify a dedicated NPA NXX BLOCK assigned to a SP (Type 2A interconnected) offering miscellaneous types of service. Utilizing an NPA NXX BLOCK, the SP may

TERM	DEFINITION
	offer a variety of services to end user subscribers, e.g., ISDN services, Personal Communications Services (PCS), Voice Mail, etc. (See COCTYPE)
SPLIT INDICATOR	This indicator will be set to 'Y' when the associated Rate Center is geographically split across NPA boundaries. This indicator does not pertain to NPA (Area Code) splits. (LERG8)
SSC	Special Service Code (SSC) is used in conjunction with the COCTYPE field to identify further special services provided by a Destination Code (NXX) record. (LERG6, LERG9). Allowable codes are: A = *INTRALATA* – for INTRALATA use only. Calls can only originate and terminate within the LATA to which the NXX or thousands block is assigned. An NXX "A" record and all associated thousands blocks must show (or not show) an SSC of A. B = *Paging Services* – Information supplied by data providers regarding the "use" of an NXX or thousands block may vary over time due to a company's line assignments. Such changes are not necessarily conveyed to those maintaining the data. For example, a COCTYPE /SSC combination of EOC B (i.e. shared wireline/paging) may technically become an EOC N (i.e. wireline only), but the data provider may not be aware that the initial inclusion of some cellular lines may have since changed. C = *Cellular Services* – Information supplied by data providers regarding the "use" of an NXX or thousands block may vary over time due to a company's line assignments. Such changes are not necessarily conveyed to those maintaining the data. For example, a COCTYPE /SSC combination of EOC C (i.e. shared wireline/cellular) may technically become an EOC N (i.e. wireline only), but the data provider may not be aware that the initial inclusion of some cellular lines may have since changed. I = *Pseudo 800 Service Code* – Used for INWATS service. These numbers are the actual ring to number for an 800 number that is PIC'd to a long distance carrier and terminates within the LATA. Even if the A record is marked SSC I, thousands blocks do not have to have the SSC of I. J = *Designates that this NXX and/or thousands block has an extended/expanded local calling area.* Specifically, "J" designates that: A non-pooled NXX has all 10,000 TNs dedicated to a unique extended/expanded 2-way local calling area. A pooled NXX is dedicated to a unique extended/expanded 2-way local calling area and must have all of its subtending thousands blocks designated with "J" as well. A thousands block(s) designated with "J" must subtend an NPA-NXX-A record which is also designated with "J". Is applicable in, e.g., AR, MO, KS, NC, or TX. Is a state tariffed service. It is advisable to refer to the state tariff(s) for the identification of Exchange Areas / Rate Centers

TERM	DEFINITION
	associated with this unique extended/expanded 2-way local calling area service. The extended/expanded local calling area of an NXX(s) showing a "J" is unique from the local calling area of an NXX(s) in the same Exchange Area / Rate Center that do not show a "J". Not all extended/expanded calling areas require a dedicated NXX; however, the "J" is only used when a dedicated NXX is required. M = *Local Mass Calling* – This is different than choke or high volume calling codes that are Oddball codes identified with a COCTYPE of HVL. When an NXX is *dedicated* to a specific switch and Rate Center and is involved with "Mass Calling", it would be considered non-Oddball and represented as COCTYPE EOC / SSC M (when *some* lines serve for "Mass Calling") or COCTYPE EOC / SSC MO (when *all* assigned lines serve for "Mass Calling"). Cases where "MO" is used can only apply to NXX "A" records that are not portable. N = *Not Applicable* – No SSC is needed, nor is one applicable. Examples of types of services where an SSC of "N" is used may include POTS, 9YY Service, Test Code, and Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX or 6YY. O = *Other* – When "O" is used, there may be restrictions and/or special services that are otherwise not definable by an existing SSC value (e.g. "blockable" codes as defined by the New York Public Service Commission). These restrictions and/or special services may apply to some or to all lines within the NXX "A" record or thousands block. Any need for further clarification should be addressed to the AOCN associated with the NXX "A" record or thousands block to which the "O" has been associated. Where "O" is used, there must be an explanation of the service type entered into the NOTES field in BIRRDS for that NXX "A" record and/or thousands block (e.g. mass calling, blockable, etc.). NOTES appear only in the LERG when the "record" is an "Oddball Code." When the SSC value of "O" is used in conjunction with the SSC value of "M" on an NPA-NXX-A record, the NPA-NXX cannot be ported or pooled. R = *Two-way Conventional Mobile Radio* – This is a pre-cellular technology primarily used for situations where there needed to be two-way communications and an ability to patch to a phone. This is similar to the old push-to-talk systems in a fleet arrangement. This was also referred to as Improved Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS). Information supplied by data providers regarding the "use" of an NXX or thousands block may vary over time due to a company's line assignments. Such changes are not necessarily conveyed to those maintaining the data. For example, COCTYPE/SSC combination of EOC R (share wireline/mobile) may technically become an EOC N (wireline only), but the data provider may not be aware that the initial inclusion of some cellular lines may have since changed.

TERM	DEFINITION
	S = *Miscellaneous Services* – For example, Personal Communications Services (PCS), Voice Mail, etc. T = *Time* – This is used if an *entire* thousands block or *entire* NXX is dedicated to providing a "time of day" announcement or service. T can only be associated with a COCTYPE of INP. V = *Internet Protocol Voice Enabled Services* W = *Weather* – This is used if an *entire* thousands block or *entire* NXX is dedicated to providing a "weather" announcement or service. W can only be associated with a COCTYPE of INP. X = *Service Provider requests Local Exchange Company IntraLATA Special Billing Option* X indicates that there may be line numbers or thousands blocks assigned to a SP who has requested a LEC IntraLATA special billing option on a LATA-wide basis. IntraLATA toll calls originating from LEC wireline subscribers are billed to the SP as specified by state tariffs. A B, C or R entry, or combinations of B, and/or C, and/or R, and/or S entries should always accompany an "X" entry in the SSC field. Z = *Service Provider requests SELECTIVE Local Exchange Company IntraLATA Special Billing Option* Z indicates that there may be line numbers or thousands blocks assigned to a SP who has requested a LEC IntraLATA special billing option on a SELECTIVE Exchange basis. IntraLATA toll calls originating from LEC wireline subscribers, in SELECTED Exchanges, are billed to the SP as specified by state tariffs. A B, C, or R entry or combinations of B, and/or C, and/or R, and/or S entries should always accompany a "Z" entry in the SSC field. *8 = Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands* The SSC value of "8" applies to NXXs in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The original SSC "8" definition was used when the NANP areas in the Caribbean and Atlantic were all handled by NPA 809. The digit "8" in the SSC field identifies those codes that are within Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands and belong to either WATS Band 4 (for Florida and Rhode Island) or WATS Band 5 (for the remainder of the continental U.S. portion of the NANP) and must be screened at the WATS originating screening office to pass calls from WATS Band 4 or 5. These codes must be reviewed each month in order to provide up-to-date originating WATS screening. Although the Atlantic/Caribbean are now associated with area specific NPAs, use of "8" has been retained in deference to billing and other systems that may still utilize the value in their processing of data.
STATE (ST)	This is the two-letter abbreviation that identifies a state, territory, province (Canada), or country (e.g. Caribbean NANP members). The two-letter code is

TERM	DEFINITION
	usually that which is used by iconectiv Common Language. Outside the United States' set of two-character state codes, the value used for a location may occasionally be different than two-letter codes used by other sources (e.g. foreign postal services). A listing of those codes that appear in the LERG is provided on a table immediately following this Glossary of Terms. The STATE code used for an OCN (LERG1) may be either the state in which a company, defined by that OCN, solely operates within or, in some cases such as nationally used OCNs, can be the state in which the company is incorporated
STATUS	Used in conjunction with an EFFDATE, the STATUS code indicates a specific type of activity that is to occur on that date in all files that provide future activity. • E = indicates that the specific record is to be "established" in the network on the associated EFFDATE. • M = indicates that a record in existence before associated "M" EFFDATE will have some data element(s) changed on the "M" EFFDATE. To determine the changing element(s) you must compare the data, field by field, to the preexisting state of the record (also provided in the LERG, usually the preceding line). • D = indicates that the specific record is to be "disconnected" from the network on the associated EFFDATE. • Blank = indicates the information provided is "current/active" at the time the LERG was produced. ❖ **Note** (LERG8LIR): The STATUS in LERG8LIR refers to the status of the LIR to RATE CENTER relationship and not to the LIR itself. ❖ **Note** (LERG9): The Homing Switch STATUS code in *LERG9* files is based on the NPA NXX/SWITCH *combination* appearing under a given homed-to switch. An "E" or "D" STATUS means the combination is being established or disconnected *relative to the homed-to switch*. This does not necessarily mean that the NPA NXX and/or switch are disconnecting from the network. For example, an NPA NXX that may be moving from one switch to another (represented by a "M" (modify) STATUS in *LERG6* files), where the "new" switch is under a different homed-to tandem than the "old" switch, will appear in *LERG9* files with a "D" STATUS under the "old" homed-to tandem, and an "E" STATUS under the "new" homed-to tandem.
STP	Signal Transfer Point. A packet switch in the CCS network used for SS7 interconnection. (LERG7SHA, SOF Indicator) If the STP fields are populated (STPs occur in pairs; if one of the STP fields is populated, the other must also be populated), the switching entity has common channel signaling for IntraLATA use and, if it is also a CCS AC OFC (See

TERM	DEFINITION
	definition in this Glossary of Terms), it can be used by access purchasers for InterLATA common channel signaling.
STREET	Street portion of the switching entity address. (LERG7)
SWITCH	Also may be referenced as SWITCH ID, switch, switching entity, etc. It is identified by an eleven-character descriptor/identifier. Outside the specific exceptions denoted below, it is intended that this descriptor/identifier be an established Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) of the switch. (See CLN INDICATOR). Some reasons this field may not contain a true CLLI are: 1. For NXXs in Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX, 600, 6YY, and NPA 9YY, the SWITCH field is used to provide assignment, status, and routing information about the NXX (See Chapter 4 of this document for a more detailed overview). 2. For NXXs in the Caribbean and Bermuda NPAs, the SWITCH field is populated with SWCHxxUNKNO, where xx identifies one of the countries or territories in the Caribbean or Bermuda. 3. For NPA 710, the SWITCH field is populated with RTGETSAGENT (See Chapter 4 of this document for a more detailed overview). 4. For Oddball NXXs, the SWITCH field is often populated with XXXXXXXXXXX as an indication that the "switch" involved may vary based on the type or service provided, due to carriers processing of a given NXX differently than other (e.g. network by network), etc. ❖ **Note**: In some cases, the SWITCH may be a value that represents a "POI and is *technically* not a "switch." In such cases, it is expected that the data provided in LERG7SHA maps a POI to the ACTUAL SWITCH associated with the POI. ❖ **Note**: Occasionally, a LERG6 record may have the switch field blank. These represent current views of records that will also have a following future view that populated the field, even if that view will contain XXXXXXXXXXX. These are cases of older, company specific and generally Oddball Codes, which the assigned/using party is now expanding for their presence in the LERG. ❖ **Note**: "Switch" is a term that has a basic definition of being a network element that will "switch" (e.g. route) call traffic to various other locations based on an assessment of the specifics of the transmission type, numbering protocol, etc., associated with the given call. However, the term has often become used in a loose sense in many areas of telecommunications. (Various files)
SWITCH HOMING ARRANGEMENT *(MS Access: SHA IND)*	The Switch Homing Arrangement Indicator (SHA IND) is used to identify, in combination with the SWITCH, the "homing" arrangement to be used for an NPA NXX BLOCK. In correlating the *LERG6* and *LERG7SHA* files, the SHA value must be used in conjunction with the SWITCH to obtain the appropriate homing for a given NPA NXX. (LERG6, LERG7SHA, LERG9, LERG12)
SW 56	A switched 56Kbps service, generically known as Public Switched Digital Service (PSDS), providing the end user (customer) with the ability to send and

TERM	DEFINITION
	receive data at a speed of 56Kbps over the Public Switched Network (PSN), utilizing in-band signaling. (See SOF Indicator)
TARGET OCN	This field identifies the *current* company for an OCN (via use of another OCN value) in cases of mergers and acquisitions. Industry processes permit an acquiring company to "retain" use of the acquired company's OCN which often will also retain the acquired company's name. Thus, TARGET OCN essentially permits identification of the *acquiring* company. TARGET OCN is different from an OVERALL OCN. The acquired company may have had several OCNs, as well as an OVERALL OCN. Although specific situations may vary, the acquired company's OCNs, as well as OVERALL OCN, would be expected to map to the TARGET OCN(s) of the acquiring company. This field is based on the acquiring company's desire to make use of it, and as such may not be populated in cases when it could otherwise be. Use of TARGET OCN is at the *option* of the acquiring company, it is possible an acquiring company may not make use of this field. Also, the use and identification of TARGET OCNs requires positive actions to be taken by the acquiring company. The company (OCN) that the TARGET OCN is associated with is also known as a Combined Entity Company Code (CECC). (LERG1)
TBP IND	See THOUSANDS BLOCK POOLING INDICATOR
TDM	TANDEM. A tandem switch connects one trunk to another and serves a concentration and distribution function to minimize direct end office interconnection. It is a switch or connection between an originating switch and the final switch call destination. A tandem switch does not allow origination or termination of telephone calls. Tandems serve a designated geographic area consisting of specific Rate Centers. (LERG7, LERG7SHA, LERG9) Tandem switches may perform one or more of the following functions or homing relationship: Feature Group B Tandem (inter/intra LATA) Feature Group C Tandem (inter/intra LATA) Feature Group D Tandem (inter/intra LATA) Operator Services Tandem (inter/intra LATA) Tandems that serve multi-LATAs have multiple appearances in LERG9. In some cases, homing arrangements are provided between a switching entity/POI and the following types of offices. These are not tandems but the homing relationships may be provided in the same manner (e.g. files, etc.) as actual switch/tandem homing: Signaling Transfer Points End Office Host 800 SSP Office Intermediate Office

TERM	DEFINITION
	Actual Switch/POI relationships
TDM FUNC CODES	TANDEM FUNCTION. A single character field, which identifies the type of tandem function performed and whether it performs this function for Originating and/or Terminating traffic from or to a subtending End Office (LERG9). The "field" itself may concurrently contain several of these specific values, as may be applicable since a given switch may perform various functions. A = Actual Switch B = Feature Group B Tandem C = Feature Group C Tandem D = Feature Group D Tandem (i.e., Equal Access tandem) F = Foreign Served Office H = Host J = Feature Group B Intermediate Office K = Feature Group C Intermediate Office L = Feature Group D Intermediate Office M = Circuit Switched Data Tandem O = Operator Services Tandem S = Signaling Transfer Point (pertains to both STP1 and STP2 in LERG7SHA, thus an NPA NXX will appear under two STPs in LERG9) T = IntraLATA tandem U = Local tandem 3 = Call Agent homing 4 = Trunk Gateway Homing 8 = 800 SSP (Originating Only)
Telecom Routing Administration	See TRA
Terminating Digits	See TR DIG
Terminating Tandem *(MS Access: TERM)*	See TANDEM
TEST LINE	This is a line number component of the associated NPA NXX that the SP has indicated is a test line. This is optional entry for BLOCK records. Test lines may be operational only for a specified period and thereafter subject to later assignment to a subscriber. Assignment, use, and other aspects of test line numbers are largely a function of company-specific policies. (LERG6)
TEST LINE RESPONSE	This field indicates the type of response that a call placed to the indicated TEST LINE should return: A = Announcement M = Milliwatt tone

TERM	DEFINITION
TEST NUMBER END DATE	This is the date that TEST NUMBER x has been *announced* to no longer be available. This should be a date before the actual start date of the NPA. (LERG3)
TEST NUMBER START DATE	This is the date that TEST NUMBER x has been *announced* to be available. This should be a date before the actual start date of the NPA. (LERG3)
TEST NUMBER x (4 instances where x = 1 through 4)	For NPA Splits/Overlays this is a test number (up to 4 permitted). If all 4 fields are populated, check the FOOTNOTE field to see if additional ones may exist. This is seven digits since the NPA portion is the NPA of the specific NPA record. TEST NUMBER x (including TEST NUMBER START DATE and TEST NUMBER END DATE) is removed after a few months of the TEST NUMBER END DATE to avoid issues with the SP potentially assigning the given line number to a subscriber at some point in time. (LERG3)
THOUSANDS BLOCK POOLING INDICATOR	Permissible values are Y, N, S, I: *Y* = Indicates that the NPA NXX has been identified to be part of a pool of NXXs, within a given NPA, that are assigned 1000 lines at a time by the NANPA (currently only applicable to the United States and Puerto Rico) to potentially different companies. (LERG6) *N* = Indicates that the NXX is not publicly pooled and that there is no information below the NXX level. *S* = Indicates that the NXX is not publicly pooled, but that the SP has chosen, for purposes of Intra Service Provider Porting, seven-digit routing, or other reason, to show its fully assigned NXX to be "split" at the thousands block level. This can apply to any NPA within the NANP. *I* = Indicates the same as "S", except that the NANPA has been requested by the Code Holder to establish BIRRDS system controls regarding the "split" of its NXX into thousands blocks. This applies to only NPAs that are Pooled and currently applicable to just FCC regulated areas (U.S. and U.S. Territories).
TIME ZONE	This field designates the time zone(s) associated with the geographic coverage of the NPA (LERG3): 0 = Not applicable (e.g. NPA 9YY) 1 = Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) (GMT +10) 2 = Hawaii (GMT –10), American Samoa (GMT –11) 3 = Alaska (GMT –9) 4 = Pacific (GMT –8) 5 = Mountain (GMT –7) 6 = Central (GMT –6) 7 = Eastern (GMT –5) 8 = Atlantic (GMT –4) 9 = Newfoundland (GMT –3.5)

TERM	DEFINITION
	Standard time, as hour offsets from Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), is parenthetically noted. If an area observes Daylight Savings Time (DST) the offset should be adjusted accordingly during DST observance (e.g. Pacific under DST is GMT –7).
TOTAL LINES/VIEW	Identifies the TOTAL number of unique lines per VIEW ID. (LERG9) (See VIEW ID, VIEW LINE #)
TR DIG	❖ **Note:** The following does not apply to NPA NXX records at the Thousands Block Level. TR DIG values associated with numeric block records will appear as NA. These fields indicate the number of terminating digits (TR DIGs) to be outpulsed to a switching entity/POI or tandem when completing (terminating) a call (LERG6). The EO (End Office) field indicates the number of terminating digits required for a call to be directly routed to the "end office" where the NPA NXX resides. The AT (Access Tandem) field indicates the number of terminating digits required if the routing of the call is via the primary access tandem associated in LERG7SHA and LERG9 with that end office. Both the EO field and the AT field must be populated. Blank entries are not allowed. The entries in the TR DIG fields depend, in part, on the entry in the COCTYPE field. Currently, the following COCTYPE fields are in use: **COC TYPE** — **Description** ATC — Access Tandem Code (0/1XX) CDA — Customer Directory Assistance only (line number 1212) EOC — End Office Code PLN — Planned Code – non-routable PMC — Public Mobile Carrier (Type 2A Interconnected) RCC — Radio Common Carrier (Type 1 Interconnected) SIC — Special 800 Service Code SP1 — Service Provider – Misc Service (Type 1 Interconnected) SP2 — Service Provider – Misc Service (Type 2A Interconnected) TST — Standard Plant Test Code These COCTYPEs can be grouped as follows: (Group 1) All non-Oddball Codes except TST and ATC (Group 2) TST (Group 3) ATC (Group 4) Oddball Codes Each of these groups is discussed further as follows: *Group 1*: All Non Oddball COCTYPEs Except TST and ATC

TERM	DEFINITION
	EO Field: The number of digits in this field will be either 10 or 7, or NA. CDA will always be 10. NA (Not Applicable) exists for Host/Remote situations where the host and remote switches are in different LATAs. AT Field: This field will be populated with a value of 10 or 7 based on what is requested by the FG D tandem owner. CDA will always be 10. NA can exist for mass calling NXXs where the call should not be routed to the Access Tandem. *Group 2*: COCTYPE of TST Test codes labeled with a COCTYPE of TST are special use codes. The required number of terminating digits in either the EO or the AT field could range from as few as 3 to as many as 10. *Group 3*: COCTYPE of ATC When the COCTYPE is ATC, the call either will be terminated directly at an Operator Service Tandem or will be terminated at an Exchange Carrier's Access Tandem. The Terminating Digits on the ATC record indicate the digits to be terminated directly to an Operator Service tandem. EO Field: This field will always be NA if the termination is directly to the Operator Services tandem. Exceptions (not NA) may exist if the ATC code is associated with an End Office instead of an Operator Services tandem. AT Field: The entry in this field for an ATC code can be as low as 3 and as high as 11, depending on (1) whether an NPA must be sent, (2) if the ATC code is 3 digits or else a "+" (0 digits) and, (3) the maximum number of digits of the required Operator Service code that can be sent (3-5 digits). See table below for determination of AT Field value:

AT Field Value	NPA Length	ATC Length	Maximum OSC Length
3	0	0	3
4	0	0	4
5	0	0	5
6	3	0	3
6	0	3	3
7	3	0	4
7	0	3	4
8	3	0	5
8	0	3	5

<table>
<tr><th>TERM</th><th>DEFINITION</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>9</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>3.</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Group 4: Oddball COCTYPEs</u>

Terminating digits for Oddball Codes, unless otherwise specifically noted below, would generally follow the requirements of Group 1. However, given the nature of Oddball Codes, use of NA may be applicable where Group 1 is noted.

Oddball Code COCTYPEs:

<table>
<tr><th>COCTYPE</th><th>Definition</th><th>TR DIG EO</th><th>TR DIG AT</th></tr>
<tr><td>AIN</td><td>Advanced Intelligent Network</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>BLG</td><td>Billing Only</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>BRD</td><td>Broadband</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>CTV</td><td>Cable Television</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>ENP</td><td>Emergency Preparedness</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>FGB</td><td>Feature Group B Access</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>HVL</td><td>High Volume</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>INP</td><td>Information Provider</td><td>See Group 1, NA if 976 or 976-Like</td><td>See Group 1, NA if 976 or 976-Like</td></tr>
<tr><td>N11</td><td>NXXs 211 through 911</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ONA</td><td>Open Network Architecture</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>RTG</td><td>Routing Only</td><td>See Group 1</td><td>See Group 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>UFA</td><td>Unavailable for Assignment</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>700</td><td>700 IntraLATA Presubscription</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRA</td><td>TRA in this document refers to the Telecom Routing Administration group in iconectiv. TRA has existed since 1984 as the process maintaining various centralized industry databases and related output products.

For further information regarding TRA please contact the TRA CCC:

Phone: 866-NPA-NXXS (866-672-6997) or 732-699-6700

www.trainfo.com.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRUNK GATEWAY</td><td>A TRUNK GATEWAY provides an interface between the PSTN digital trunk facility and a Voice over Packet (VoP) core network. (LERG7SHA, See SOF Indicator)</td></tr>
<tr><td>ULEC</td><td>Unbundled Local Exchange Carrier – A CLEC that purchases and combines unbundled network elements from the ILEC to provide telecommunications service to customers. Network elements include the facility or equipment and its features, functions, and capabilities used to provide telecommunications service. (See CATEGORY)</td></tr>
<tr><td>USAGE INDICATOR</td><td>This is used to provide, when applicable, additional information about a specific Postal Code (LERG8PST). Current values are:

Blank = No special (i.e. N, P, or U) indicator applies.</td></tr>
</table>

TERM	DEFINITION
	N = Indicates that the POSTAL CODE is associated with the LOCALITY (e.g., historically), but that the LOCALITY is not recommended by the postal authority for use with that POSTAL CODE. The LOCALITY may be completely deemed not recommended by the postal authority or, in some cases, it is not valid for some postal codes, but valid for others. Once data is fully initialized, at least one other LOCALITY record in this file should have the same POSTAL CODE without this indicator being set. P = Indicates the POSTAL CODE is a P.O. Box U = Indicates that the POSTAL CODE is assigned to a unique company or organization although it is associated with a LOCALITY.
V&H Coordinates	See Horizontal Coordinate (HC), Vertical Coordinate (VC) and MAJOR RC VC / HC.
VERSION	In *Insert* files only. This should always be an 'A'; however, the field may, on occasion, contain a 'B', etc. You should only have one "version" letter for a given Activity Date. Versions exist should updates to issued activity be required for LERG One-Day Changes users but are not directly pertinent to monthly LERG "Insert" users. (*Insert* files)
VERTICAL COORDINATE (VC) *(MS Access: V-COORD (LERG7), MAJOR-V (LERG8))*	See HORIZONTAL (HC) (LERG7, LERG8)
VIEW ID	This associates an "ID" number with the given "view" of a record. In the *LERG9* files, data for a given key/effective date may be broken down further (e.g. subtending switch / NPA NXX combinations). View ID is then intended as a means to identify the "continuation" of the given information across multiple lines. The VIEW ID value may vary month-to-month for a given key and is a tracking vehicle, not specifically a data element associated with the key. VIEW IDs are sequentially assigned based on the actual sort order in the final version of the *LERG .DAT* files. (LERG9) (See VIEW LINE #, TOTAL LINES/VIEW)
VIEW LINE #	VIEW LINE # tracks the sequential number of "lines" of data for a given VIEW ID. (LERG9) (See VIEW ID, TOTAL LINES/VIEW)
W RESELLER	Wireless Reseller - A company that resells wireless services obtained from wireless SPs. (See CATEGORY)
WATS	Wide Area Telecommunications Service (less common, but occasionally referred to as Wide Area Telephone Service)
Wire Center	See Serving Wire Center.
WIRELESS	Wireless -This includes cellular companies, paging companies, and Improved Mobile Telephone System (IMTS) (radio). Multiple frequencies 1900 MHz and

TERM	DEFINITION
	lower (700, 850, etc.)). In the United States this is referenced by FCC Regulations Part 22 (See CATEGORY)
WIRELESS OFC	Wireless Office. An interconnection point that provides originating dial tone and/or a terminating service to a Wireless subscriber. (See SOF Indicator)
YY	YY, used for certain NYY NPAs (i.e. 6YY, 8YY, 9YY, and formerly 5YY (now 5XX-NXX)), signifies a number where both digits are the same. However, YY can never be 11 and valid YY values may vary by NPA.
ZIP CODE	See POSTAL CODE Identifies the ZIP code associated with an address in the United States. This would be the Postal Code used in addresses of non-US areas in the NANP.
800 SSP	A switching entity that can launch database queries for originating NPA 800 (i.e. toll free) traffic. This is an originating only function. (See SOF Indicator, LERG7SHA, LERG9, See SWITCH.)
911 Tandem	This Switching Office Functionality (SOF) indicator is used to identify a switch that serves as a 911 Tandem. A 911 Tandem provides trunk-to-trunk connections between end offices and a switch that services Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). PSAPs are not included in the LERG. (SOF Indicator) The specific municipalities and geographic area that the associated 911 service may cover, PSAPs, etc., are not addressed in the LERG.

3.2 State, Province, and Island Code Table

Canada			United States		United States (cont'd)	
Alberta	AB		Alabama	AL	Montana	MT
British Columbia	BC		Alaska	AK	Nebraska	NE
Manitoba	MB		Arizona	AZ	Nevada	NV
New Brunswick	NB		Arkansas	AR	New Hampshire	NH
Newfoundland**	NF		California	CA	New Jersey	NJ
Northwest Territory	NT		Colorado	CO	New Mexico	NM
Nova Scotia	NS		Connecticut	CT	New York	NY
Nunavut Territory**	VU		Delaware	DE	North Carolina	NC
Ontario	ON		District of Columbia	DC	North Dakota	ND
Prince Edward Island	PE		Florida	FL	Ohio	OH
Quebec**	PQ		Georgia	GA	Oklahoma	OK
Saskatchewan	SK		Hawaii	HI	Oregon	OR
Yukon Territory	YT		Idaho	ID	Pennsylvania	PA
			Illinois	IL	Rhode Island	RI
Mexico	MX		Indiana	IN	South Carolina	SC
			Iowa	IA	South Dakota	SD
Islands	*TRA**	*ISO2*	Kansas	KS	Tennessee	TN
American Samoa****	AS	AS	Kentucky	KY	Texas	TX
Anguilla	AI	AI	Louisiana	LA	Utah	UT
Antigua	AN	AG	Maine	ME	Vermont	VT
Bahamas	BA	BS	Maryland	MD	Virginia	VA
Barbados	BD	BB	Massachusetts	MA	Washington	WA
Bermuda	BM	BM	Michigan	MI	West Virginia	WV
British Virgin Islands	BV	VG	Minnesota	MN	Wisconsin	WI
Cayman Islands	CQ	KY	Mississippi	MS	Wyoming	WY
CNMI (N. Marianas)***	NN	MP	Missouri	MO		
Dominica	DM	DM				
Dominican Republic	DR	DO				
Grenada	GN	GD				
Guam	GU	GU				
Jamaica	JM	JM				
Montserrat	RT	MS				
Puerto Rico	PR	PR				
St. Kitts & Nevis	KA	KN				
St. Lucia	SA	LC				
St. Maarten	SF	SX				
St. Vincent	ZF	VC				
Trinidad & Tobago	TR	TT				
Turks & Caicos	TC	TC				
US Virgin Islands	VI	VI				

* Applies to the list of codes used in TRA products but may be qualified further in field definitions and/or the following notes

** Canada Post codes are: Newfoundland/Labrador, NL; Nunavut Territory, NU; Quebec, QC (Canada Post abbreviations are used for some contact addresses). Canada Post codes also currently correlate to ISO 3166-2 codes.

*** USPS code is MP

**** AS is the USPS code; AM is the Common Language code (used for CLLIs only)

Note: For "Islands", their ISO2 value is noted above for reference

Note: Codes are based on Common Language assignments and may not correlate to other sources (e.g. postal, ISO2, etc.)

Note: Mexico pertains only to data in the iconectiv *TPM™ Data Source*

Chapter 4 Additional NANP Numbering Considerations

This section addresses unique and/or special NPAs, NXXs, routing codes, operator codes, etc. within the NANP. Some of these numbering resources may represent historical usage for which definitive industry documentation confirming the universality of use may be limited. The referenced numbering resources may not always exist in the data sections of the LERG or, if they do, may be provided with a unique set of data characteristics that are further explained in this section. Further information is also available, in some cases, at www.nationalnanpa.com and/or www.cnac.ca. Due to the ongoing evolution of telephony numbering, please reference these sites for any recent updates that may have occurred. In some cases, the implementation and use of the numbering resources described in this section may vary by individual SP, NPA, state/province/country, etc.

4.1 Special Plant Test Codes (1XX)

This section lists Plant Test routing codes in the 1XX series. Other Plant Test or general "test" codes may exist as specific NXXs, other specific 0/1XX codes, or specific line numbers within an NXX. They may locally be defined by a SP, may be used for an interim period (e.g. NPA split test numbers), etc.

ASSIGNED:

100 – Balance Termination/Quiet
101 – Testboard
102 – Milliwatt Supply
103 – Signaling Test Termination
104 – Two-Way Transmission and Noise Checking
105 – Automatic Transmission Measuring
106 – CCSA LOOP-Around Transmission Test
107 – Par Meter Generator
108 – DS-0 Loopback Test System
109 – ECHO Canceller

As of April 1, 2022; there are no Special Plant Test Codes (1XX) in BIRRDS or LERG.

4.2 Service Codes (N11)

These codes are dialed as the noted three digits. Details regarding the implementation, routing, and specific use of the following may vary to some degree by NPA, state/province/country, etc., since the actual use, as well assignment, of some of these codes fall under the auspices of varying jurisdictional and regulatory bodies (e.g. state utility commissions). However, the following are generally accepted designations, especially with the United States, its territories, and Canada, separately denoted if applicable. N11 codes identified in the LERG are classified as a component of "Oddball" codes. N11 cannot be assigned as NPAs since obvious conflicts would arise.

N11 usage in the United States is defined by the FCC, which has formally addressed 211, 311, 511, 711, 811, and 911.

In Canada N11 code use is defined by the CRTC.

N11 use in other NANP countries is managed by the country's regulatory authority; however, should such assignments exist or be made as valid NXXs, the assignee in those cases may face some problems due to handling of N11 in call-processing and in general telecom-related software, resulting in call-completion issues and related issues.

211 – Community Support and Referral Services
311 – Non-Emergency Government Services
411 – Local Directory Assistance
511 – Government Provided Traffic/Travel/Road Condition Report
611 – Repair Service
711 – Telecom Relay Operator for Hearing/Speech Impaired
811 – U.S. = One Call Services for Pipeline/Utility Excavations
Canada = Non-urgent Health Care Telephone Triage Service
911 – Emergencies (Police, Fire, Ambulance, etc.)

4.3 Service Access Codes (SACs) (e.g., NPA N00, etc.)

Service Access Codes (SACs) are 3-digit "NPA" codes. Although NPA codes are normally used to identify specific geographical areas, certain of these NPA codes have been allocated to identify generic services or to provide access capability and are known as service access codes (SACs). The common trait, which is in contrast to a geographic NPA code, is that SACs are nongeographic.

The following service access codes can be considered SAC codes. NXX and line numbers are assigned by the appropriate party (i.e., a carrier or a governmental agency) that has been identified to have responsibility either for the entire SAC (e.g. NPA 710) or for specific NXXs (e.g. NPA 9YY). Toll-free are assigned a number at a time, from a common database, by companies serving as Toll-free SPs. Numbers in the format N00, N22 … N88 (except 555) that are not addressed by the table below are considered SACs, but do not currently have an assigned function.

Some SAC "NXX" assignments appear in the LERG as NPA NXX "records", some are listed below or in following subsections, and some are not listed. SAC NXXs are assigned by NANPA and, in Canada, by CNA, with the exception of 700 and 710. In some cases, NXX assignments may not pertain (e.g. toll-free is assigned by line number). The extent of assignments and associated data in the LERG is based on a combination of historical reporting practices, industry direction, NANPA/CNA direction, etc.

Use of NPA 456 for international inbound traffic was sunset November 2017 by the Industry Numbering Committee (INC).

❖ **Note**: X = 0-9, N = 2-9, YY signifies a number 0 or 2-9 where both digits are the same but as may be clarified further by footnotes.

ASSIGNED:

5XX – Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX [(4)]
600 – Canadian Services
6YY – Canadian Non-Geographic Codes [(5)]

700 – Interexchange Carriers
710 – U.S. Federal Government Services [(1)]
8YY – Toll Free Service [(3)]
9YY– 9YY (Premium Rate) Service [(1)] [(2)]

[(1)] Information regarding specific assignments for NPAs 710 and 9YY appear in the LERG6 files.

[(2)] 9YY is generic for 9YY (Premium Rate) Service. YY = 00 is in use while the remaining are reserved for future use.

[(3)] 8YY is generic for Toll Free Service. YY = 00, 88, 77, 66 are in use while the remaining are reserved for future use.

[(4)] This only pertains to non-geographic 5XX and does NOT refer to any NPA 5XX assignments that are geographic. A current list of non-geographic 5XXs is available at www.nationalnanpa.com. XX is NOT universal (all combinations where X=2-9) in that only specific second and third digits are allocated as 5XX-NXX by NANPA.

[(5)] YY for 6YY applies to only: 22, 33, 44, 55, 77, and 88

4.3.1 Non-Geographic 5XX-NXX

The following provides information regarding the data associated with non-geographic 5XX-NXX codes that are listed in LERG6.

Questions about these assignments should be referred to the NANPA website, www.nationalnanpa.com.

The table below explains how non-geographic 5XX-NXX codes are represented in the LERG. Items noted with an "*" are defaulted values, since the field does not technically apply:

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
LATA	999
LATA Name	RESERVED FOR SVCS
STATUS	No difference from standard definition
EFFDATE (Effective Date)	This is the assignment date of the NXX. Activation is not implied and may be pursuant to tariffs.
NPA	Non-geographic 5XX
NXX (COC)	Specific NXXs that are assigned by NANPA
BLOCK	A
COCTYPE	EOC*
SSC	N*
OCN	Used to identify the party assigned the 5XX-NXX. See OCN in the Glossary of Terms section of this document for more information.
AOCN	TRA1
LOC NAME	SACSERVICE*
LOC COUNTY	Blank*

LOC STATE/PROV	XX*
RATE CENTER / RCTYPE	SACSERVICE* / Blank*
RC LATA	999
SWITCH	(See explanation following this table)
DIND	Y
TRDIG EO	7*
TRDIG AT	10*
PORTABLE	N
SHA IND	00*
TEST LINE information	Blank*
LINE RANGE	0000-9999
POOLING INDICATOR	N

The SWITCH field provides some information about the non-geographic 5XX-NXX Code Holder, such as the Carrier Identification Code (CIC), or the assignment to a LEC or other company. The SWITCH field value in this case is not a CLLI code.

SWITCH Example	**Explanation**
ASGNPC0222	0222 = Carrier Identification (CIC) Code
ASGNPCSOCNX	

4.3.2 NPA 6YY – Non-Geographic – Canada

The following provides information regarding the data associated with NPA 6YY (Non-Geographic – Canada) codes that are listed in LERG6.

Questions about these assignments should be referred to the Canadian Numbering Administrator (CNA) website, www.cnac.ca.

The table below explains how NPA 6YY (Non-Geographic – Canada) codes are represented in the LERG. Items noted with an "*" are defaulted values, since the field does not technically apply:

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
LATA	888
LATA Name	Canada
STATUS	No difference from standard definition
EFFDATE (Effective Date)	The date that an NXX Code assignment is activated, returned, or has information changed.
NPA	Non-geographic 6YY
NXX (COC)	Specific NXXs that are assigned by CNA
BLOCK	A
COCTYPE	EOC*
SSC	N*
OCN	Used to identify the party assigned the 6YY code. See OCN in the Glossary of Terms section of this document for more information.
AOCN	TRA1
LOC NAME	NGC-CANADA (i.e., Non-Geographic Code – Canada)
LOC COUNTY	Blank*
LOC STATE/PROV	XX*
RATE CENTER / RCTYPE	NGC-CANADA (i.e., Non-Geographic Code – Canada) / Blank*
RC LATA	888
SWITCH	CANXXXXXXXX*
DIND	Y*
TRDIG EO	NA
TRDIG AT	NA
PORTABLE	N
SHA IND	00*
TEST LINE information	Blank*
LINE RANGE	0000-9999
POOLING INDICATOR	N

4.3.3 NPA 800 – Toll Free (also pertains to 888, 877, 866, etc.)

Prior to 1993, SAC 800 (i.e., toll-free) NXXs were assigned to entities under an interim plan to permit development of an SMS-800-Database that would provide SP number portability. After development was completed, 800 NXXs were moved to the database over a period of time. Currently, all Toll Free NXXs are in the TFNRegistry except the following (*XX refers to XX=22 through 88, as such become activated):

ASSIGNED TO NON-US CARIBBEAN

SAC	NXX	Company Assignment	Country
800	271	Textel	Trinidad
800	389	Batelco	Bahamas
800	415	All American Cables	Dominican Republic
800	534	Bartelco	Barbados
800	623	Bermuda Tel Co	Bermuda
800	703		For Future Assignment
800	740	STSJ Telephone Co	Virgin Islands (in Non-US areas)
800	744	Cable & Wireless	
800	751	Codetel	Dominican Republic
800	904		For Future Assignment
800	907	Tricom	Dominican Republic

OTHER

SAC	NXX	Reason	Comment
8XX	250	Special-use code	Line numbers 0000 through 1499 are reserved for toll-free testing; other line-numbers (1500 through 9999) are available for regular assignments
8XX	555	Reserved-use code	800-555-1212 is used for “Toll-free” Directory Assistance, and also for standard line number assignments. In all other assigned 8XX SACs, NXX 555, including line number 1212 is closed for all assignments.
800	855	Hearing impaired	Other 8XX-855 codes available for regular assignment
8XX	911	Unavailable for assignment	All other 8XX-N11 codes (N=2-9) are available for standard assignments

As of February 15, 2008 the following have been available for standard assignments:

800	N02	Radio Common Carrier use	N=2-9
800	N12	Radio Common Carrier use	N=2-9

There is no SAC "8XX" data in the LERG. The numbers not listed above are considered SP portable and are in the TFNRegistry. That is, any line number in NXXs not listed above are individually obtained and serviced by any sanctioned 800-SP (one line number may be serviced by one provider, the next number by another). All numbers in any relief for 800 (888, 877, 866, etc.) are considered toll-free as well and are a component of the "800-SMS-Database" addressed herein. Questions about the numbers listed above should be directed to the NANPA (www.nationalnanpa.com). Questions about the numbers in the TFNRegistry should be addressed to the Toll-Free Number Administrator Help Desk at help@somos.com or 844-HEY-SOMOS. NPA 9YY – Premium Services

NPA 9YY numbers are used for premium services, with the cost of each 9YY call billed to the calling party.

NPA 9YY numbers are in the format 9YY-NXX-XXXX. 9YY-NXX codes (10000 line numbers) are each assigned to SPs who provide, and typically bill, for premium services. These SPs, in turn, assign individual numbers to their customers who also obtain revenue from providing the pay service.

The following provides information regarding the data associated with NPA 9YY listed in LERG6.

Questions regarding these assignments should be referred to the NANPA website, www.nationalnanpa.com.

The information provided below explains how the NPA 9YY NXX codes are represented in the LERG. Items noted with an "*****" are defaulted values, as the field does not technically apply:

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
LATA	999*
LATA Name	RESERVED FOR SVCS*
STATUS	No difference from standard definition
EFFDATE (Effective Date)	This is the assignment date of the NXX. Activation is not implied and may be pursuant to tariffs.
NPA	9YY
NXX (COC)	Specific NXXs that are assigned by NANPA
BLOCK	A
COCTYPE	EOC*
SSC	N*

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
OCN	Used to identify the party assigned the NPA 9YY NXX. See OCN in the Glossary of Terms section of this document for more information
AOCN	TRA1
LOC NAME	SACSERVICE*
LOC COUNTY	Blank*
LOC STATE	XX*
RATE CENTER / RCTYPE	SACSERVICE* / Blank*
SWITCH	(See explanation following this table)
DIND	Y
TRDIG EO	7*
TRDIG AT	10*
PORTABLE	N
SHA IND	00*
TEST LINE information	Blank*
LINE RANGE	0000-9999
POOLING INDICATOR	N

The SWITCH field provides some information about the 9YY NXX Code Holder, such as the Carrier Identification Code (CIC), or the assignment to a LEC or other company. The SWITCH field value in this case is not a CLLI code.

SWITCH Example	Explanation
ASGNIC0222	0222 = Carrier Identification (CIC) Code
INTRALAT722	LATA served by the NXX = 722
SWCHxxUNKNO	Switch unknown, assigned in state, etc. defined by xx (See STATE)
TELECOMMCAN	Intra-Canada Routing Only

4.4 Reserved NPAs

The following can be considered *reserved NPAs* in that they have been set aside for potential future use as noted:

N9X – this grouping of numbers has been set aside to address, under current scenarios, how to deal with the need to expand the current 10 digit NANPA (N=2-9, X=0-9)

37X, 96X – this grouping of numbers have been set aside should there be need for a full series of ten consecutive numbers be needed for any new service, technological, etc. reasons that may develop as the industry evolves.

4.5 NANP Universal Central Office Codes

The following NXX codes (N11 was addressed in the previous section) have unique functionalities within the United States and Canada, at a minimum, as described below. Due to the ever evolving nature of the industry, isolated cases may exist, on a grandfathered basis, where within a given NPA, one or more of the following, primarily within 958, 959, or 976, may be assigned (or may have been assigned at some point) to a SP as a standard NXX.

ASSIGNED:

555 – Toll Directory Assistance

- **Note:** LERG information relative to NXX 555 refers to the Directory Assistance aspects of 555 (i.e., line number 1212).

700 – IntraLATA PIC Validation

- **Note:** This definition only applies to the U.S. and its territories that participate in the NANP. 700 may be assigned to a single SP, but only with the understanding that line number 4141 is protected and is only used for its intended purpose. In 1996, line number 700-4141 was established in each NPA as access for verification of a customer's intraLATA carrier.

950 – FGB Access Code – 950 plus the CIC make a Carrier Access Code (CAC): 950-XXXX.
958 – Plant Test
959 – Plant Test
976 – Information Delivery Service only

4.6 Operator Service Codes

The following are codes used historically in conjunction with operator-to-operator calls and are those associated, in whole or part, with ATCs in the LERG. With the many technological advances, increased number of carriers, third-party operator services, etc., that have occurred over the past few decades, the need for and use of these codes have diminished. However, they are still used in many cases.

121	Inward
131	Directory Assistance
141	Route Desk

160	IOC Access
181, 11881	Toll Station
1150, 11501	Universal or Coin Callback
1151, 11511	Conference
1152, 11521, 11821	Mobile
1153, 11531, 11831	Marine
1154, 11541	Toll Terminal
1155, 11551	T&C Callback (Time and Charges)
1156, 11561	Hotel Callback
1157, 11571	IOTC Access Trunk
1158, 11581	Inward Completion Assistance
1159, 11591	Inward Busy Line Verification
1160, 11601	Calling Card Validation (Dial Pulse Equipment)
1161, 11611	Calling Card Validation (DTMF)
1162, 11621	Calling Card Validation (MF- Multifrequency Equipment)

4.7 NPA 710 – Code Assignments, Routing Procedures, Definitions

710 is a non-geographic, toll-free Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code that has been assigned by the NANPA to the United States Government. The NXX codes within NPA 710 are administered by the U.S. Government, the NANPA Code Administrators. Questions on the assignment of NPA 710 NXX codes should be addressed to:

Emergency Communications

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

Department of Homeland Security

This section describes how routing data for NPA 710 NXXs are provided in the LERG and other Telecom Routing Administration (TRA) data products that contain these fields. The NXXs will be in LATA 999.

In the TRA data products, information is provided for, and is identical for, all NXX values (200-999) in NPA 710, with the exceptions of NXXs 555 and 976. Carriers should consider all NXXs, less any exceptions noted, as valid NPA 710 NXXs.

NPA 710 numbers are not technically terminated to any given switch, similar to the handling of toll-free numbers. Due to the special aspects of NPA 710, as with other unique type of numbers in the LERG (e.g. NPA 9YY), values in many of the TRA data product fields contain default values since the primary purpose of reporting these unique numbers is to identify their existence.

NPA 710 NXXs are listed in LERG6. Each data field in LERG6 is described below as applies identically to each NXX in NPA 710.

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
LATA (of switch location)	999
LATA Name	RESERVED FOR SVCS
Status	No difference from standard definition
Effective Date (mmddyy)	With the exception of NXX 627 which pre-existed in the LERG, all remaining NPA 710 NXXs (less NXXs 555 and 976), were initialized in the LERG with an EFFECTIVE DATE (E view) of 04/01/06, for database initialization purposes. However, these NXXs were in actual operation prior to this date.
NPA	710
NXX (Central Office Code)	A record exists for each NXX in the range 200-999 with the exception of NXXs 555 and 976.
BLOCK ID	A
COC Type	EOC
Special Service Code (SSC)	N
Dialable Indicator (DIND)	Y
Terminating Digits EO	10
Terminating digits AT	10
Portable Indicator	N
AOCN	TRA1
OCN	4758 (the OCN assigned to the U.S. Government)
Locality Name	710SERVICE
Locality County	Blank
Locality State	TS (i.e., correlates to value in 5-6th position of SWITCH)
Rate Center (RC) Name Abbreviation	710SERVICE
RC Type	blank
Line Range Data	0000-9999
SWITCH	RTGETSAGENT (See explanation following this table)
Switch Homing Arrangement (SHA) Indicator	00
Test Line (Number, response)	All fields appear as blank in the LERG. However, each GETS agent has established a test number as follows: AT&T: 710-984-4749 Verizon: 710-713-3197

FIELD NAME	VALUE OR INTERPRETATION
	T-Mobile: 710-392-7875
Thousands Block Pooling Indicator	N
LATA of Rate Center Location	999
Creation Date in BIRRDS	As may apply
E Status Date	As may apply
Last Modification Date*	As may apply

SWITCH value of "RTGETSAGENT"

In some cases, the U.S. Government has special arrangements with local carriers to handle calls to 710 NXXs. In other cases, where the local carrier, wireless carrier, PBX operator, VoIP carrier, payphone operator or any other call originator does not have a special arrangement with the U.S. Government, the call originator should "Route To the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) AGENT" (RTGETSAGENT). The agents to which calls should be routed in these cases currently are AT&T, Sprint, or Verizon. Payphone operators can receive compensation under the same provisions as for toll free calling using SAC 800, 888, 877, 866, 855, or other toll-free SACs.

International NPA 710 Processing

Calls originating from outside the United States to NPA 710 numbers should be handled in an appropriate manner by carriers in other countries, and by international carriers, to permit their completion. Specific arrangements to handle and test such calls are managed by the Office of Emergency Communications, Department of Homeland Security.

In Canada specifically, as a large stakeholder in the NANP, the 710 NPA is supported in the CRTC decision (Telecom Decision CRTC 2005-7, 21 February 2005) that directs Canadian telecommunications SPs to activate NPA 710 and to route such calls as a non-geographic toll-free service.

4.8 976-LIKE Codes

976-LIKE codes are NXXs that function as NXX 976 codes. NXX 976 has been used essentially as an NXX for pay services provided by various SPs (e.g. lottery numbers, time, weather, etc.). Use may vary by NPA. In response to consumer issues, regulatory decisions, etc. (all of which may vary by state and company) non-976 NXXs have been established in some jurisdictions to function as 976. These 976-LIKE NXXs may be used to isolate certain types of services from those provided via 976. These NXXs are routed to the SPs' processes (not necessarily a specific switch) and are usually IntraLATA in nature. Such codes may be found in the LERG as a type of "Oddball" code and should carry the COCTYPE value of INP (Information Provider), although all INP coded records are not necessarily "976-Like" situations.

4.9 NXX 555

NXX 555 numbers (with the exception of line number 1212) were established by the industry as a means for subscribers to reach a wide variety of information services. Use of NXX 555, given its historical restriction to line number 1212 (and an additional few others in use by some carriers), was viewed as an underutilized set of numbers, as well as common to all NPAs.

NXX 555 numbers are assigned in the format 555-xxxx. The line number (xxxx) indicates the particular information service. NXX 555 numbers are assigned according to assignment guidelines maintained by the ATIS-Industry Numbering Committee (INC).

Effective in 2016, the original NXX 555 line numbers were returned/reclaimed by NANPA and the original assignment/use of 555 line numbers has been sunset by the industry. Embedded use of NXX 555 for Directory Assistance and as "dummy" numbers for use by such as the entertainment industry remain. Specifics can be obtained by contacting NANPA at www.nationalnanpa.com.

References to NXX 555 in the LERG specifically pertain to use for Directory Assistance.

4.10 NXX 988

On July 16, 2020, "the FCC adopted rules to establish 988 as the new, nationwide, 3-digit phone number for Americans in crisis to connect with suicide prevention and mental health crisis counselors"[1]. Beginning July 16, 2022, dialing "988" will route the call to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline.

On August 31, 2022, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) issued Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2022-234[2] as the "Introduction of 9-8-8 as the three-digit abbreviated dialing code for mental health crisis and suicide prevention services…". 988 is to be implemented by Telcom Service Providers in Canada by November 30, 2023.

NXX "988" is assigned as a geographic CO Code in several NPAs within the NANP and will continue to be assignable in any geographic NPA which has mandatory 10-digit dialing.

[1] FCC News Release July 16, 2020 located at: https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-designates-988-national-suicide-prevention-lifeline

[2] CRTC Telecom Regulatory Policy CRTC 2022-234 dated August 30, 2022 locate at: https://crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2022/2022-234.htm

Chapter 5 Signaling System 7 (SS7) Network Codes

The Signaling System 7 (SS7) Point Codes are administered by iconectiv as maintenance agent for the ATIS Packet Technologies and Systems Committee (PTSC) (formerly a component of the T1S1 Committee). Questions regarding these assignments should be referred to iconectiv at SS7PCAdmin@iconectiv.com.

PTSC maintains American National Standard T1.111-1988. Chapter 8 (T1.111.8) of the standard, titled "Numbering Signaling Point Codes" describes the format for signaling Point Codes and the assignment procedures for point codes. Companies wishing to obtain SS7 Point Codes can obtain a CCS Point Code application form from SS7PCAdmin.com. The assignments themselves are provided in LERG4.

Also, see the Glossary of Terms for NETWORK, CLUSTER, and MEMBER.

Chapter 6 Vertical Service Codes

Vertical Service Codes (VSCs) are customer-dialed codes used to access existing and future vertical services (e.g., Call Forwarding). VSCs are standardized in the format *XX and *2XX for touch-tone telephones and 11XX and 112XX for rotary telephones with X = 0 to 9. The NANPA assigns VSCs upon request of SPs such as Local Exchange Carriers (LECs) interexchange carriers (ICs), commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) providers, etc., using guidelines agreed to by the industry and specified in document ATIS-0300058, Vertical Service Code Assignment Guidelines. VSCs are assigned on a national basis; i.e., a *XX or *2XX code assignment is intended to be used for the assigned service anywhere within the NANP area. The following section of this document provides the current list of VSCs that have been assigned by NANPA, with a brief definition of each service. The list of assigned VSCs will be updated, as may be necessary, to reflect new assignments.

The primary objective in the assignment of VSCs by NANPA is to standardize the access codes for services that are deemed universal or national in scope such that users may dial the same access code for a specific service regardless of where or by whom the service is being offered.

Requests for assignment of VSCs or for further information on these codes should be directed to NANPA via its website www.nationalnanpa.com.

6.1 Vertical Service Code Assignments

The following table lists the VSCs that have been assigned by NANPA. A small range of codes (*94 to *99) has been set aside for local use (i.e., to be used locally by carriers as appropriate), and thus no services will be assigned codes within this range by NANPA.

TABLE A

CODE	SERVICE ASSIGNMENT
*00	Inward Voice Activated Services (English)
*01	Inward Voice Activated Services (French)
*02	Deactivation/Activation of In–Session Activation(ISA) on a per line basis
*03	Deactivation of In–Session Activation (ISA) on a per call basis
*04	Unassigned
*05	Unassigned
*06	Unassigned
*07	Unassigned
*08	Unassigned
*09	Selective Call Blocking/Reporting
*1X	Unassigned[1]

[1] Vertical Service codes in the *1X range will be assigned only after all other available *XX codes have been assigned, i.e., *0X and *4X through *93.

CODE	SERVICE ASSIGNMENT
*2X	Reserved for expansion to a three–digit numeric format (*2XX)
*228	Over–the–Air Service Provisioning
*272	Access Wireless Priority Service
*3X	Reserved for expansion to a three–digit numeric format (*3XX)
*40	Change Forward–To Number for Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Busy Line
*41	Six–Way Conference Calling Activation
*42	Change Forward–To Number for Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Don't Answer
*43	Drop last member of Six–Way Conference Call
*44	Voice Activated Dialing
*45	Voice Dialing Extended Dial Tone
*46	French Voice Activated Network Control
*47	Override Feature Authorization
*48	Override Do Not Disturb
*49	Long Distance Signal
*50	Voice Activated Network Control
*51	Who Called Me?
*52	Single Line Variety Package (SVP) – Call Hold
*53	Single Line Variety Package (SVP) – Distinctive Ring B
*54	Single Line Variety Package (SVP) – Distinctive Ring C
*55	Single Line Variety Package (SVP) – Distinctive Ring D
*56	Change Forward-To Number for ISDN Call Forwarding
*57	Customer Originated Trace
*58	ISDN Multi Button Key Set (MBKS) Manual Exclusion Activation
*59	ISDN Multi Button Key Set (MBKS) Manual Exclusion Deactivation
*60	Selective Call Rejection Activation
*61	Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting Activation
*62	Selective Call Waiting
*63	Selective Call Forwarding Activation
*64	Selective Call Acceptance Activation
*65	Calling Number Delivery Activation
*66	Automatic Callback Activation
*67	Calling Number Delivery Blocking
*68	Call Forwarding Busy Line/Don't Answer Activation
*69	Automatic Recall Activation
*70	Cancel Call Waiting
*71	Usage Sensitive Three–way Calling
*72	Call Forwarding Activation
*73	Call Forwarding Deactivation
*74	Speed Calling 8 – Change List

CODE	SERVICE ASSIGNMENT
*75	Speed Calling 30 – Change List
*76	Advanced Call Waiting Deluxe
*77	Anonymous Call Rejection Activation
*78	Do Not Disturb Activation
*79	Do Not Disturb Deactivation
*80	Selective Call Rejection Deactivation
*81	Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting Deactivation
*82	Line Blocking Deactivation
*83	Selective Call Forwarding Deactivation
*84	Selective Call Acceptance Deactivation
*85	Calling Number Delivery Deactivation
*86	Automatic Callback Deactivation
*87	Anonymous Call Rejection Deactivation
*88	Call Forwarding Busy Line/Don't Answer Deactivation
*89	Automatic Recall Deactivation
*90	Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Busy Line Activation
*91	Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Busy Line Deactivation
*92	Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Don't Answer Activation
*93	Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Don't Answer Deactivation
*94	Reserved For Local Assignment
*95	Reserved For Local Assignment
*96	Reserved For Local Assignment
*97	Reserved For Local Assignment
*98	Reserved For Local Assignment
*99	Reserved For Local Assignment

6.2 Definitions of Vertical Service Code Assignments

Table B lists the above services in alphabetical order and provides a brief definition of each service. Underneath the service name are the *XX service activation and deactivation codes from Table A. These definitions are not intended to be exhaustive, but have been provided to help SPs identify similar services that might be offered within their companies under different names.

TABLE B

SERVICE	DEFINITION
Advanced Call Waiting Deluxe *76	Allows a subscriber to specify, in advance of incoming calls, the termination treatment on incoming calls that arrive while the subscriber is engaged in another conversation
Anonymous Call Rejection *77 Activation *87 Deactivation	Allows customers to reject calls from parties who have a privacy feature that prevents the delivery of their calling number to the called party
Automatic Callback *66 Activation *86 Deactivation	Allows a subscriber to automatically place a call to the last station called by the subscriber when that station becomes idle.
Automatic Recall *69 Activation *89 Deactivation	Allows a subscriber to automatically place a call to the last station that called the subscriber, when that station becomes idle.
Call Forwarding *72 Activation *73 Deactivation	Allows a subscriber to redirect calls intended for his/her station (base station) to another (remote station.)
Call Forwarding Busy Line/Don't Answer *68 Activation *88 Deactivation	Allows a subscriber to forward calls intended for the subscriber's busy line, or idle line after a predetermined number of rings, to another directory number entered by the subscriber at the time of activation.
Calling Number Delivery *65 Activation *85 Deactivation	Provides the subscriber with the directory number of the calling party during the ringing cycle.
Calling Number Delivery Blocking/Calling Identity Suppression *67	Allows the subscriber to temporarily change the permanent public/private status indicator of his/her director number and thus control its availability to the called party. Alternate definition (Calling Identity Suppression): Allows the subscriber to temporarily suppress delivery of both the caller's directory number and the calling name, independent of permanent status.
Cancel Call Waiting *70	Provides the subscriber the ability to disable the Call Waiting feature for the duration of a telephone call.

SERVICE	DEFINITION
Change Forward-To Number for Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Busy Line *40	Access Code followed by directory number is used to change the forwarded-to number for Call Forwarding Busy Line (CFBL). The state of CFBL is not changed when this access code is used. This feature will utilize the activation code of *90 and deactivation code *91 with the following exceptions: activation will not require/allow the identification of a forwarded-to directory number and deactivation will not clear the forwarded-to directory number.
Change Forward-To Number for Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Don't Answer *42	Access Code followed by directory number is used to change the forwarded-to number for Call Forwarding Don't Answer (CFDA). The state of CFDA is not changed when this access code is used. This feature will utilize the activation code of *92 and deactivation code *93 with the following exceptions: activation will not require/allow the identification of a forwarded-to directory number and deactivation will not clear the forwarded-to directory number.
Change Forward-To Number for ISDN Call Forwarding *56	Access code followed by directory number is used to change the Forward-To number for Call Forwarding Variable feature button. The state of Call Forwarding Variable feature button is not changed when this access code is utilized.
Customer Originated Trace *57	Provides the recipient of an obscene, harassing, or threatening call the ability to request a trace of the last call received.
Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Busy Line *90 Activation *91 Deactivation	Allows subscriber of the feature to forward calls intended for the subscriber's busy line to another directory number entered by the subscriber at the time of activation. Deactivation will clear the forwarded-to directory number.
Customer Programmable Call Forwarding Don't Answer *92 Activation *93 Deactivation	Allows a subscriber of the feature to forward calls intended for the subscriber's idle line, after a predetermined number of rings, to another directory number entered by the subscriber at the time of activation. Deactivation will clear the forwarded-to directory number.
Deactivation/Activation of In-Session Activation (ISA) on a per line basis *02	Allows a subscriber to deactivate or activate (i.e., toggle) the In-Session Activation feature on a per line basis. ISA is a feature that gives the caller a menu of call completion services using voice prompts when the call encounters a busy or no-answer condition.

SERVICE	DEFINITION
Deactivation of In-Session Activation (ISA) on a per call basis *03	Allows a subscriber to deactivate the In-Session Activation feature on a per call basis. When the call is completed, ISA reverts back to the active state. ISA is a feature that gives the caller a menu of call completion services using voice prompts when the call encounters a busy or no-answer condition.
Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting *61 Activation *81 Deactivation	Allows the subscriber to have incoming calls from a limited number of calling parties identified using distinctive alerting treatment.
Do Not Disturb *78 Activation *79 Deactivation	Provides the subscriber the opportunity of having all calls intercepted by the Central Office switch whenever the line is programmed for Do Not Disturb. The calling party will receive a message indicating the station is in Do Not Disturb condition.
Drop last member of Six-Way Conference Call *43	Provides the subscriber establishing a six-way conference to terminate the last party added to the call. This frees the port for an additional party when the last party was not reachable.
French Voice Activated Network Control *46	Provides the subscriber access to Voice Activated Network Control (VANC) via the French language. Subscribers will dial this code to access VANC so that they can say a name or command in French that will be activated, deactivated or provide access to a service, e.g., Call Forwarding, Call Trace, etc.
Inward Voice Activated Services *00 English *01 French	IVAS enables a subscribing business to provide automated voice activated routing for inbound English- or French-speaking calls (i.e., separate codes for the same service in each language). IVAS will initially consist of the following services: Voice Activated Premier Dialing (VAPD) that allows customers to contact subscribing businesses by speaking the business name or service. Voice Activated Blue Pages (VABP) that allows customers to request access to government services. Voice Activated Auto Attendant (VAAA) that provides enhancements to Auto Attendant applications by providing a voice recognition interface in place of Tough Tone. Voice Activated Audio Text (VAAT) provides users ability to request specific information from a business. Voice Activated Interactive Voice Response (VAIVR) that allows the caller to interact with a subscriber's specific application in a prescribed manner.

SERVICE	DEFINITION
ISDN MBKS Manual Exclusion *58 Activation *59 Deactivation	Access code allows a Multibutton Key Set (MBKS) user or an analog set user whose telephone number is shared on another ISDN MBKS to inhibit other stations from picking up a call on hold or bridging onto a call that is active at the station.
Line Blocking Deactivation *82	Allows a caller to dial a delivery feature access code before dialing a complete telephone number to temporarily override the presentation status of both the caller's directory number and the calling name. If the caller enters the delivery code, then the calling identity presentation status will be shown as “public” for both caller directory number and calling name.
Long Distance Signal *49	Extended period activation/deactivation (toggle) of basic 1FR/1MR long distance signal ringing/call waiting tones.
Override Feature Authorization *47	Allows a subscriber to override a Feature Authorization activated on a line that restricts 1+ calls from that line. Feature Authorization may be overridden by dialing *47 and a Personal Identification Number (PIN) and then dialing a 1+ call after receiving a second dial tone.
Override Do Not Disturb *48	Allows a subscriber to override the Do Not Disturb feature that has been activated on a line. After receiving a message indicating the station is in a Do Not Disturb condition, the subscriber may override the condition by dialing *48 and then a Personal Identification Number (PIN) thus allowing the call to be completed in the normal manner.
Override Feature Authorization *47	Allows a subscriber to override a Feature Authorization activated on a line which restricts 1+ calls from that line. Feature Authorization may be overridden by dialing *47 and a Personal Identification Number (PIN) and then dialing a 1+ call after receiving a second dial tone.
Over-the-Air Service Provisioning *228	OTASP will enable the SP to Activate a potential service to a subscriber's wireless unit by downloading over the air required parameters, such as phone numbers, into the handset. Activation of the OTASP code, followed by supplemental digit strings, also provides the ability to securely load an Authentication Key into a subscriber's wireless phone which is used to confirm and validate the identity of the wireless handset.

SERVICE	DEFINITION
Selective Call Acceptance *64 Activation *84 Deactivation	Provides the subscriber the ability to block calls from all but a predetermined list of directory numbers specified by the subscriber. Unaccepted callers may receive an announcement or be routed to a predetermined directory number.
Selective Call Forwarding *63 Activation *83 Deactivation	Allows the subscriber to have incoming calls from a limited number of calling parties forwarded to a pre-specified remote station.
Selective Call Blocking *09 Activation	Allows the subscriber, after receiving an unwanted call, to initiate the automatic capture and analysis of network information related to the unwanted call that may be used to determine potential violations of any state and federal regulations. Future calls from this unwanted caller are automatically blocked.
Selective Call Rejection *60 Activation *80 Deactivation	Allows the subscriber to have incoming calls from a limited number of calling parties rejected by the terminating switching system.
Selective Call Waiting *62	Provides the subscriber the ability to receive a Call Waiting signal when called from a predetermined list of directory numbers specified by the subscriber. Callers not on the predetermined list will receive busy tone.
Single Line Variety Package (SVP) – Call Hold *52	Gives the subscriber the capability of placing a call on hold so that the call may be continued from another extension.
Single Line Variety Package (SVP)- Distinctive Ring B *53	Allows a subscriber to select, by way of distinctive ringing, the particular person or extension that the subscriber wishes to alert.
Single Line Variety Package (SVP)- Distinctive Ring C *54	Allows a subscriber to select, by way of distinctive ringing, the particular person or extension that the subscriber wishes to alert.
Single Line Variety Package (SVP)- Distinctive Ring D *55	Allows a subscriber to select, by way of distinctive ringing, the particular person or extension that the subscriber wishes to alert.
Six-Way Conference Calling Activation *41	Allows the subscriber to originate a six-way conference call. Customers will enter this code prior to the first directory number added into the conference. Each subsequent member of the conference is added with a flash hook. This code is used to eliminate action conflicts with other flash hook originated features.

SERVICE	DEFINITION
Speed Calling *74 Speed Calling 8-Change List *75 Speed Calling 30-Change List	Allows a subscriber to assign his/her own speed calling codes directly and immediately from his/her own telephone by dialing a change speed calling list access code, an abbreviated code, and a new telephone number.
Usage Sensitive Three-way Calling *71	Allows a subscriber, by dialing an access code, to request the capability of adding a third party to the two-way connection that is established by subsequent dialing.
Voice Activated Dialing *44	Access to the Voice Activated Dialing (VAD) directory. Customers will dial this code to access their VAD directory in order to add, delete, or review the names and numbers.
Voice Activated Network Control *50	Access to Voice Activated Network Control (VANC). Customers will dial this code to access VANC so that they can say a name or command that will be activated, deactivated or to access a service.
Voice Dialing Extended Dial Tone *45	Extend dial tone for Voice Activated Dialing (VAD). Customers will dial this code to extend the length of time in which dial tone is heard after going off-hook so that various Customer Premises Equipment (CPE, such as faxes and modems) will work properly.
Wireless Priority Service *272	Access to Wireless Priority Service (WPS) - a nationwide cellular priority access capability in support of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications.
Who Called Me? *51	Provides the subscriber with the directory number date, and time of unanswered calls.

Chapter 7 Carrier Identification Codes (CICs)

The Carrier Identification Codes (CICs) are assigned and administered by the NANPA. The CICs are assigned to entities purchasing Feature Group B (FG B) or Feature Group D (FG D) access service. FG B and FG D CICs are assigned from separate pools of numbers so that there are 10,000 numbers available as FG B CICs and a separate pool of 10,000 numbers available as FG D CICs. CICs are used when dialing to reach the entity to which the CIC is assigned. The Feature Group B CICs are used as the XXXX in the format of 950-XXXX. The Feature Group D CICs are used in the format of 101-XXXX.

CICs represent an industry resource and the NANPA is charged with their conservation. The assignment of CICs and their conservation is performed based on ATIS-INC ATIS-0300050, Carrier Identification Code (CIC) Assignment Guidelines. A copy of the Guidelines can be obtained at www.atis.org.

A complete list of CIC Assignments can be obtained from the NANPA Web site, www.nationalnanpa.com.

Chapter 8 ANI II Digits

This section lists and defines the use of Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Information Indicator (II) digits. These are two-digit codes which precede the 7 or 10-digit directory number (DN) of the calling line and inform exchange and interexchange carriers about the type line that is originating the call, any special characteristics of the billing number, or certain service classes. The two-digit codes and the directory numbers are part of the signaling protocol in equal access offices and are outpulsed by the originating switching system to the receiving office for billing, routing, or special handling purposes.

ANI II digits are assigned by the NANPA at the request of industry forums/associations that have reached consensus that a code is required for a specific application. TRA products (e.g., LERG) do not identify these codes by switch.

For further information regarding ANI II digit assignments please refer to www.nationalnanpa.com.

ANI II Digits Definitions

ANI II	DEFINITION
00	POTS – non-coin service requiring no special treatment.
01	Multiparty line (more than 2) – ANI cannot be provided on 4 or 8 party lines. The presence of this “01” code will cause an Operator Number Identification (ONI) function to be performed at the distant location. The ONI feature routes the call to a Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) operator or to an Operator Services System (OSS) for determination of the calling number.
02	ANI Failure – the originating switching system indicates (by the “02” code), to the receiving office that the calling station has not been identified. If the receiving switching system routes the call to a CAMA or OSS, the calling number may be verbally obtained and manually recorded. If manual operator identification is not available, the receiving switching system (e.g., an InterLATA carrier without operator capabilities) may reject the call.
03–05	Unassigned.
06	Station Level Rating The “06” digit pair is used when the customer has subscribed to a class of service in order to be provided with real time billing information. For example, hotel/motels, served by PBXs, receive detailed billing information, including the calling party's room number. When the originating switching system does not receive the detailed billing information, e.g., room number, this “06” code allows the call to be routed to an operator or OSS to obtain complete billing information. The rating and/or billing information is then provided to the service subscriber. This code is used only when the DN is not accompanied by an automatic room/account identification.

ANI II	DEFINITION
07	Special Operator Handling Required – calls generated from stations that require further operator or Operator Services System screening are accompanied by this "07" code. The code is used to route the call to an operator or Operator Services System for further screening and to determine if the station has a denied-originating class of service or special routing/billing procedures. If the call is unauthorized, the calling party will be routed to a standard intercept message.
08–09	Unassigned.
10	Not assignable – conflict with 10X test code
11	Unassigned.
12–19	Not assignable – conflict with international outpulsing code
20	Automatic Identified Outward Dialing (AIOD) – without AIOD, the billing number for a PBX is the same as the PBX Directory Number (DN). With the AIOD feature, the originating line number within the PBX is provided for charging purposes. If the AIOD number is available when ANI is transmitted, code "00" is sent. If not, the PBX DN is sent with ANI code "20". In either case, the AIOD number is included in the AMA record.
21–22	Unassigned.
23	Coin or Non-Coin – on calls using database access, e.g., 800, ANI II 23 is used to indicate that the coin/non-coin status of the originating line cannot be positively distinguished for ANI purposes by the SSP. The ANI II pair 23 is substituted for the II pairs that would otherwise indicate that the non-coin status is known, such as 00, or when there is ANI failure. ANI II 23 may be substituted for a valid 2-digit ANI pair on 0-800 calls. In all other cases, ANI II 23 should not be substituted for a valid 2-digit ANI II pair that is forward to an SSP from an EAEO. Some of the situations in which the ANI II 23 may be sent: • Calls from non-conforming end offices (CAMA or LAMA types) with combined coin/non-coin trunk groups. • Calls • Type 1 Cellular Calls • Calls from PBX Trunks • Calls from Centrex Tie Lines
24	Code 24 identifies a toll free service call that has been translated to a POTS routable number via the toll free database that originated for any non-pay station. If the received toll free number is not converted to a POTS number, the database returns the received ANI code along with the received toll free number. Thus, this 24 code indicates that this is a toll free service call since that fact can no longer be recognized simply by examining the called address.

ANI II	DEFINITION
25	Code 25 identifies a toll free service call that has been translated to a POTS routable number via the toll free database that originated from any pay station, including inmate telephone service. Specifically, ANI II digits 27, 29, and 70 will be replaced with Code 25 under the above stated conditions.
26	Unassigned
27	Code 27 identifies a line connected to a pay station that uses network provided coin control signaling. II 27 is used to identify this type of pay station line irrespective of whether the pay station is provided by a LEC or non-LEC. II 27 is transmitted from the originating end office on all calls made from these lines
28	Unassigned
29	Prison/Inmate Service – the ANI II digit pair 29 is used to designate lines within a confinement/detention facility that are intended for inmate/detainee use and require outward call screening and restriction (e.g., 0+ collect only service). A confinement/detention facility may be defined as including, but not limited to, Federal, State and/or Local prisons, juvenile facilities, immigration and naturalization confinement/detention facilities, etc., which are under the administration of Federal, State, City, County, or other Governmental agencies. Prison/Inmate Service lines will be identified by the customer requesting such call screening and restriction. In those cases where private paystations are located in confinement/detention facilities, and the same call restrictions applicable to Prison/Inmate Service are required, the ANI II digit for Prison/Inmate Service will apply if the line is identified for Prison/Inmate Service by the customer.
30–32	Intercept – where the capability is provided to route intercept calls (either directly or after an announcement recycle) to an access tandem with an associated Operator Services System, the following ANI codes should be used: PD 30 - Intercept (blank) – for calls to unassigned directory number (DN) PD 31 - Intercept (trouble) – for calls to directory numbers (DN) that have been manually placed in trouble-busy state by telephone company personnel PD 32 - Intercept (regular) – for calls to recently changed or disconnected numbers
33	Unassigned.
34	Telco Operator Handled Call – after the Telco Operator Services System has handled a call for an IC, it may change the standard ANI digits to “34”, before outpulsing the sequence to the IC, when the Telco performs all call handling functions, e.g., billing. The code tells the IC that the BOC has performed billing on the call and the IC only has to complete the call.
35-39	Unassigned.
40–49	Unrestricted Use – locally determined by carrier

ANI II	DEFINITION
50–51	Unassigned.
52	Outward Wide Area Telecommunications Service (OUTWATS) – this service allows customers to make calls to a certain zone(s) or band(s) on a direct dialed basis for a flat monthly charge or for a charge based on accumulated usage. OUTWATS lines can dial station-to-station calls directly to points within the selected band(s) or zone(s). The LEC performs a screening function to determine the correct charging and routing for OUTWATS calls based on the customer's class of service and the service area of the call party. When these calls are routed to the interexchange carrier via a combined WATS-POTS trunk group, it is necessary to identify the WATS calls with the ANI code "52".
53–59	Unassigned.
60	TRS – ANI II digit pair 60 indicates that the associated call is a Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) call (for the hearing impaired) delivered to a transport carrier from a TRS Provider and that the call originated from an unrestricted line (i.e., a line for which there are no billing restrictions). Accordingly, if no request for alternate billing is made, the call will be billed to the calling line.
61	Cellular/Wireless PCS (Type 1) – The "61" digit pair is to be forwarded to the interexchange carrier by the local exchange carrier for traffic originating from a cellular/wireless PCS carrier over type 1 trunks. (ANI information accompanying digit pair "61" identifies only the originating cellular/wireless PCS system, not the mobile directory placing the call.)
62	Cellular/Wireless PCS (Type 2A) – The "62" digit pair is to be forwarded to the interexchange carrier by the cellular/wireless PCS carrier when routing traffic over Type 2A trunks through the local exchange carrier access tandem for delivery to the interexchange carrier. (ANI information accompanying digit pair "62" identifies the mobile directory number placing the call but does not necessarily identify the true call point of origin.)
63	Cellular/Wireless PCS (Roaming) – The "63" digit pair is to be forwarded to the interexchange carrier by the cellular/wireless PCS subscriber "roaming" in another cellular/wireless PCS network, over Type 2A trunks through the local exchange carrier access tandem for delivery to the interexchange carrier. (Use of "63" signifies that the "called number" is used only for network routing and should not be disclosed to the cellular/wireless PCS subscriber. Also, ANI information accompanying digit pair "63" identifies the mobile directory number forwarding the call but does not necessarily identify the true forwarded-call point of origin.)
64–65	Unassigned.

ANI II	DEFINITION
66	TRS – ANI II digit pair 66 indicates that the associated call is a TRS call delivered to a transport carrier from a TRS Provider, and that the call originates from a hotel/motel. The transport carrier can use this indication, along with other information (e.g. whether the call was dialed 1+ or 0+) to determine the appropriate billing arrangement (i.e., bill to room or alternate bill).
67	TRS – ANI II digit pair 67 indicates that the associated call is a TRS call delivered to a transport carrier from a TRS Provider and that the call originated from a restricted line. Accordingly, sent paid calls should not be allowed and additional screening, if available, should be performed to determine the specific restrictions and type of alternate billing permitted.
68–69	Unassigned.
70	Private Paystations – Identifies a line connected to a pay station (including both coin and coinless stations), which does not use network provided coin control signaling. II 70 is used to identify this type pay station line irrespective of whether the pay station is provided by a LEC or a non-LEC. II 70 is transmitted from the originating end office on all calls made from these lines.
71–79	Unassigned.
80–89	Reserved for Future Expansion “to” 3-digit Code
90–92	Unassigned.
93	Access for private virtual network types of service: the ANI code “93” indicates, to the IC, that the originating call is a private virtual network type of service call.
94	Unassigned.
95	Unassigned – conflict with Test Codes 958 and 959
96–99	Unassigned

Chapter 9 Country Codes

The "Notes" associated with the assignment of Country Codes are listed below and are provided for your reference. Assignments are provided in the LERG2 file so that SPs will have a list of all countries that might be dialed by their customers and thus prevent possible inadvertent call blockage in handling international calls.

The code assignments appearing in the LERG are derived from the most recent International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Bulletin as well as any additional ITU Communications issued to announce specific Country Code assignment changes. The assigned codes are available as the "List of ITU-T Recommendation E.164 Assigned Country Codes" at www.itu.int. The Bulletin is issued periodically and Communications serve as interim updates.

It is recognized that the ITU assigns codes and that international carriers cooperate to activate codes. Notifications during the interim period between assignment and activation will refer to (1) assignments and (2) testing and activation dates. The material used in the LERG is reproduced with the prior authorization of the ITU as the copyright holder; its presentation in the LERG is the sole responsibility of iconectiv and does not engage the responsibility of the ITU.

Questions regarding the contents of the "List of ITU-T Recommendation E.164 Assigned Country Codes" should be directed to:

Email: tsbmail@itu.int

TEL: 41 22 730 5852
FAX: 41 22 730 5853

Footnotes

The following footnotes correspond to the associated records in LERG2. Any additions or corrections are based on the publication of the ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization Section of ITU "List of ITU-T Recommendation E.164 Assigned Country Codes".

Notes common to Numerical and Alphabetical lists of ITU-T Recommendation E.164 assigned country codes

a. Ascension is using country code +247 and Saint Helena and Tristan da Cunha country code +290.

b. Integrated numbering plan.

c. Code shared between Curacao and Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba.

d. Will be allocated, only after all three digit codes from groups of ten are exhausted.

e. Associated with shared country code 878 for Universal personal telecommunications (UPT), the identification code 10 has been assigned to the network of VISIONng, +878 10.

f. Reserved for future use.

g. Including Australian Antarctic Territory and Norfolk Island.

h. U.A.E.: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Sharjah, Umm Al Qaiwain.

i. Including Christmas Island and Cocos-Keeling Islands.

j. French departments and territories in the Indian Ocean include Reunion, the Southern and Antarctic territories and other islands.

k. United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), for the purpose of facilitating disaster relief activities.

l. Reserved for the Palestinian Authority.

m. Reserved for E.164 country code expansion.

n. Associated with shared country code 881, the following one-digit identification code have been made for the GMSS *networks*:

NETWORK	COUNTRY CODE AND IDENTIFICATION CODE	STATUS
Iridium Satellite LLC	+881 6 and +881 7	Assigned
Globalstar	+881 8 and +881 9	Assigned

o. Associated with shared country code 882, the following two-digit identification code reservations or assignments have been made for the international networks of:

APPLICANT	NETWORK	COUNTRY CODE AND IDENTIFICATION CODE	STATUS
British Telecommunications plc	Global Office Application	+882 10	Assigned
MCI (Verizon)	HyperStream International (HSI) Data Network	+882 12	Assigned
Telespazio S.p.A.	EMS Regional Mobile Satellite System	+882 13	Assigned
Telstra (formerly Reach)	Global international ATM Network	+882 15	Assigned
Thuraya	Thuraya RMSS Network	+882 16	Assigned
Cable & Wireless plc	Cable & Wireless Global Network	+882 22	Assigned
Sita-Equant Joint Venture	Sita-Equant Network	+882 23	Assigned
Deutsche Telekom	Deutsche Telekom's Next Generation Network	+882 28	Assigned
Telekom Malaysia	Global International ATM Network	+882 31	Assigned
Telenor for Maritime Communications Partner (MCP) A.S.	MCP network	+882 32	Assigned
Oration Technologies, Inc.	Oration Technologies Network	+882 33	Assigned
BebbiCell AG (Formerly Global Networks Switzerland AG)	BebbiCell AG	+882 34	Assigned
Jasper Technologies Inc. [formerly Jasper Wireless, Inc]	Jasper Systems	+882 35	Assigned
Jersey Telecom	Jersey Telecom	+882 36	Assigned
AT&T	Cingular Wireless network	+882 37	Assigned
Vodafone Malta (Vodafone Group)	Vodafone Malta	+882 39	Assigned
Intermatica	Intermatica	+882 41	Assigned
Telecom Italia S.p.A.	Telecom Italia	+882 45	Assigned
Tyntec Limited	Tyntec Limited	+882 46	Assigned
TRANSATEL	Transatel	+882 47	Assigned
Sawatch Limited	EchoStar Mobile Limited	+882 48	Assigned
Smart Communications Inc.	Smart Communications Inc.	+882 97	Assigned
OnAir N.V. (Formerly SITA on behalf of Onair)	Onair GSM services	+882 98	Assigned
AeroMobile AS	AeroMobile AS	+882 99	Assigned

p. Associated with shared country code 883, the following three-digit identification code reservations or assignments have been made for the international networks of:

APPLICANT	NETWORK	COUNTRY CODE AND IDENTIFICATION CODE	STATUS
MediaLincc Ltd	MediaLincc Ltd	+883 100	Assigned
Aicent Inc.	Aicent Inc.	+883 110	Assigned
Telenor Connexion AB	Telenor Connexion AB	+883 120	Assigned
Orange [formerly France Telecom Orange]	Orange [formerly France Telecom Orange]	+883 130	Assigned
Multiregional TransitTelecom (MTT)	Multiregional TransitTelecom (MTT)	+883 140	Assigned
BodyTrace Netherlands B.V.	BodyTrace Netherlands B.V.	+883 150	Assigned
DCN Hub ehf	DCN Hub ehf	+883 160	Assigned
EMnify GmbH	EMnify GmbH	+883 170	Assigned
Ooredoo	Ooredoo	+883 180	Assigned
Com4 Sweden AB	Com4 Sweden AB	+883 190	Assigned
Manx Telecom Trading Ltd.	Manx Telecom Trading Ltd.	+883 200	Assigned

q. Associated with shared country code 883, the following four-digit identification code reservations or assignments have been made for the international networks of:

APPLICANT	NETWORK	COUNTRY CODE AND IDENTIFICATION CODE	STATUS
Voxbone SA	Voxbone SA	+883 5100	Assigned
Bandwith.com Inc.	Bandwith.com Inc.	+883 5110	Assigned
MTX Connect	MTX Connect	+883 5120	Assigned
SIPME Ltd	SIPME Ltd	+883 5130	Assigned
Ellipsat Inc	Ellipsat Inc	+883 5140	Assigned
Wins Limited	Wins Limited	+883 5150	Assigned
Tel2tel kft.	Tel2tel kft.	+883 5160	Assigned

r This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Chapter 10 Telecom Routing Administration

10.1 Product Ordering Information

The LERG is a licensed data product and is provided under a specific enterprise license agreement that defines how it can be used in a given company. Additional information regarding licensing of the LERG can be found at www.trainfo.com, or by contacting the TRA.

10.2 TRA Contact Information

The following is contact information for the TRA Customer Care Center:

Telephone: 866-NPA-NXXS (i.e. 866-672-6997) or 732-699-6700

Email: tra@iconectiv.com

Direct US mail:

iconectiv – TRA CCC
100 Somerset Corporate Blvd.
Bridgewater, NJ 08807-2842