Quentin Sager Consulting, Inc.

[NALENND™ CITY EDITION]

North American Local Exchange NPA NXX Database reference manual

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NALENND™ City Edition Reference Manual
Revised: August 1, 2019

Published by:
Quentin Sager Consulting, Inc.
1589 South Wallace Point
Crystal River, FL 34429

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File Names and Descriptions

Each table *(file)* in the NALENND™ database is delivered in flat, delimited text file format (commonly referred to as comma-separated-value or CSV format). The NALENND™ database is easily imported to and accessed through most contemporary database engines including (but not limited to) MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, Oracle, IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, or similar tool.

The data can be imported as Unicode UTF-8 (no byte order mark) text. For each file in the NALENND™ database; the first row contains field names (column headers), fields are terminated by a single comma "," character, fields are optionally enclosed using a double quote character, and lines (rows) are terminated with a two character carriage return line feed (CR + LF) sequence.

File	Primary data contents
nalenndbasic.csv	Active NPA NXX (central office codes) and block assignments within the NPA NXX
lata.csv	Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) codes and names
ocn.csv	Carrier name, type, address, and Operating Company Number (OCN)
county.csv	United States FIPS county codes and names; Canadian census division codes and names
cbsa.csv	Current metropolitan statistical areas and their codes; United States – Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) codes; Canada – Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) codes

Record Layouts and Field Descriptions

FILE: nalenndbasic.csv

Field	Description
NPA	Numbering Plan Area (NPA) Code. An NPA, also known as a telephone *area code*, is the first three digits of a 10-digit North American Numbering Plan (NANP) telephone number in the form NXX-NXX-XXXX, where N represents any one of the numbers 2 through 9 and X represents any one of the numbers 0 through 9. Valid numeric range for NPA codes is 200 through 999.
NXX	Central Office Code (COC). The COC, commonly called the telephone exchange or prefix, is the second three digits (NXX) of a 10-digit NANP telephone number in the form NXX-NXX-XXXX, where N represents any one of the numbers 2 through 9 and X represents any one of the numbers 0 through 9. Valid numeric range for NXX codes is 200 through 999.
BLOCK	Block identifier implies, represents, or identifies either the entire group of 10,000 numbers or a specific group of 1,000 numbers within the NPA NXX. An **"A"** record will be present for NPA NXX records that are "assigned" to the Code Holder per the Central Office Code Assignment Guidelines. For non-pooled numbers it identifies a 10,000-block level record and implies line assignments 0000 through 9999. For pooled numbers the "A" record is present for default routing purposes and identifies the *LERG Assignee*, numeric blocks must be referenced for actual carrier assignments. A numeric block (digits **"0"** through **"9"**) refers to those assignments made per Thousands Block Pooling Administrative Guidelines, it identifies a 1,000-block level record and refers to line assignments x000 through x999 where x=the block identifier.
LINE_FROM	The 4-digit number identifying the starting value of line numbers served by the particular 1,000 or 10,000 numbering block.
LINE_TO	The 4-digit number identifying the ending value of line numbers served by the particular 1,000 or 10,000 numbering block.
LTYPE	Line type or telephone service type of the NPA NXX. • **S** – Land line, non-wireless service including POTS, Broadband, etc. • **C** – Wireless type service including PCS, Cellular, GSM, etc. • **P** – Paging and other Messaging services • **M** – Mixed wireless and land line service • **V** – VoIP For pooled exchanges, the line type specified in the **"A"** block record applies to the LERG Assignee. If present, individual 1,000 block records must be referenced to determine the service type provided by individual carriers within the same exchange.
LATA	Local Access and Transport Area (LATA), or LATA-like code of the Rate Center. This LATA may differ from the geographical LATA of the switch. LATA codes are 3-digits however some Florida LATA codes may indicate 5-digits, for these codes, the last two

	digits are the LATA sub-zone which represents Equal Access Exchange Areas (EAEAs).
OCN	4-character Operating Company Number (OCN) also known as a NECA Company Code, identifying the NPA NXX code-holder, LERG Assignee, or block-holder.
RATECENTER	Full name of the Rate Center (or service) where the NPA NXX is assigned.
CITY	Name of city, town, or locale within the Rate Center. There may be multiple cities within a given Rate Center.
FIPS	County, county equivalent or census division code. • **United States** – 5-digit Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) county code. • **Canada** – 4-digit Statistics Canada census division code
COUNTY	Name of county or equivalent area the city is located in.
STATE	2-character United States Postal Service/Canada Post postal abbreviation for the state, province, or territory of the Rate Center location. For Caribbean Rate Centers, this field is populated with the 2-character Common Language® country code.
COUNTRY	2-character ISO 3166 Country Code (ISO 3166-1:2006 2006) of the Rate Center location. These country codes may differ from the similar FIPS country codes (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 104-1 1986) used in other telecommunications industry specific databases.
CBSA	Metropolitan statistical area (code) the Rate Center, Rate Exchange Area, or locality is located in. • **United States** – 5-digit Office of Management and Budget to the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) code • **Canada** – 3-digit Statistics Canada Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) code
OLSON	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) time zone database time zone identifier or name for the Rate Center geographic location. The IANA time zone database is also referred to as the *tz database*, the *zoneinfo database*, and the *Olson database*.
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) offset for the Rate Center geographic location. Format is +\-HH:MM.
DST	Daylight Savings Time recognized flag. • **Y** – Daylight savings time is recognized. • **N** – Daylight savings time is not recognized. • **X** – Daylight savings time not applicable. This applies to certain NPA NXX combinations where there is no specific geographic location associated with the exchange.

FILE: ocn.csv

Field	Description
OCN	State or regional Operating Company Number (OCN) also known as a NECA Company Code used to uniquely identify a carrier or service provider.
TYPE	Type of carrier or service provider • ILEC – Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier, Independent Telephone Company (ICO) • ULEC – Unbundled Local Exchange Carrier • RBOC – Regional Bell Operating Company • CLEC - Competitive Local Exchange Carrier • CAP - Competitive Access Provider • IXC – Inter-exchange Carrier • WRSL – Wireless Reseller • IPES – Internet Protocol Enabled Services • ETHX – Ethernet Exchange • INTL – International Telecommunications Service Provider • LRSL – Local Reseller • WIRELESS – Wireless • PCS – Personal Communications Service • PCSR – Personal Communications Service Reseller • PAGING – Paging and Messaging
COMPANY	The legal or generally formal name of the service provider.
DBA	The commonly recognized business name of the service provider.
CommonName	The common consumer recognized trade name of the service provider.

FILE: county.csv

Field	Description
CountyCode	County, county equivalent, or census division code. For the United States this is the 5-digit Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) County code, for Canada this is the 4-digit Statistics Canada census division code.
Country	Two-character ISO 3166-1 Country Code
State	Two character state, province, or territory abbreviation
Name	Name of county or county equivalent
Type	Organizational recognition of the county
LandArea	Land area in square miles
Pop2010	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division or Statistics Canada reported 2010 population

FILE: cbsa.csv

Field	Description
CBSA	Metropolitan statistical area code • **United States** – 5-digit Office of Management and Budget to the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) code • **Canada** – 3-digit Statistics Canada Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) code
CSA	Three-digit Combined Statistical Area code if the CBSA is part of a larger statistical area.
AREA_NAME	Area name
STATE	State or province abbreviation
AREA_TYPE	Recognized area type

FILE: lata.csv

Field	Description
LATA	3 or 5 digit Local Access and Transport Area (LATA) code. Technically LATA codes are 3-digits, some Florida LATA codes may indicate 5-digits, for these codes the last two digits are the LATA sub-zone which represents Equal Access Exchange Areas (EAEAs).
STATE	Two character state, province, or territory abbreviation for the LATA location.
COUNTRY	Two character ISO 3166 Country Code for LATA location.
LOCATION	LATA name

Glossary

Basic Trading Area (BTA)
United States Basic Trading Areas are based on the Rand McNally 1992 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide, 123rd Edition, at pages 38-39, with the following additions: American Samoa (492), Guam (490), Northern Mariana Islands (493), San Juan, Puerto Rico (488), Mayagüez/Aguadilla-Ponce, Puerto Rico (489), and the United States Virgin Islands (491).

Central Office
Also referred to as a *Wire Center* or *End Office*, a *Central Office* is the building where end user lines are joined to switching equipment that connects other end users to each other, both locally and via long distance carriers. The central office contains the associated inside plant network elements required to perform this function, such as distribution frames, interoffice facility termination points, and so on.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)
A *Local Access and Transport Area* defines the area within which those local Service Providers 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 wavered 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.

Major Trading Area (MTA)
United States Major Trading Areas are based on the Rand McNally 1992 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide, 123rd Edition, at pages 38-39 and are used by the U.S. Federal government for determining service areas for some wireless Service Providers.

North American Numbering Plan (NANP)
The *NANP* is the basic numbering scheme for the telecommunications networks in the following 19 countries in ITU Country Code 1: Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands, and the United States of America (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa).

National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA)
Formed in 1983 by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), NECA is a not-for-profit corporation whose members are local telephone companies. NECA provides Company Codes, used to identify telecommunications carriers and service providers; and helps administer the FCC access charge plan and other federal and state telecommunications programs.

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

Rate Center
A *Rate Center* is technically the approximate midpoint of a geographical area 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 Service Providers operating in each state.

Thousands Block Number Pooling
Thousands-block number pooling is a process by which the 10,000 numbers in a central office code (NXX) are separated into ten sequential blocks of 1,000 numbers each (thousands-blocks), and allocated separately within a Rate Center. Number Pooling has been established in accordance with the FCC Report and Order No. 00-104 and the INC Thousands Block Pooling Administration Guidelines (INC 99-0127-023).

Wire Center
Wire Center is often used interchangeably with the terms *Central Office* and *switch*. Technically, the wire center is the location where the local exchange carrier terminates subscriber local loops, along with the testing facilities necessary to maintain them. A wire center can be a building or space within a building that serves as an aggregation point on a local exchange carrier's network, where transmission facilities and circuits are connected or switched. "Wire Center" can also denote a building in which one or more central office, used for the provision of exchange services and access services, is located.

V&H Coordinates
Vertical and Horizontal (V&H) coordinates have been used in telephony since the late 1950's as a means to determine "airline" distance between two points using a simple "distance" formula. The projection algorithm uses latitude and longitude as well as various other factors in deriving the coordinate values. These coordinates are used to identify geographic locations and calculate relative distances between network elements (e.g. switch locations), and between Rate Centers.

SQL Scripts and Schemas

MySQL

```
CREATE DATABASE if not exists `nalennd`;
USE `nalennd`;

CREATE TABLE `npanxx` (
        `NPA` char(3) NOT NULL,
        `NXX` char(3) NOT NULL,
        `BLOCK` char(1) NOT NULL,
        `LINE_FROM` char(4) NOT NULL,
        `LINE_TO` char(4) NOT NULL,
        `LTYPE` char(1) DEFAULT NULL,
        `LATA` char(5) DEFAULT NULL,
        `OCN` char(4) DEFAULT NULL,
        `RATECENTER` varchar(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        `CITY` varchar(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        `FIPS` char(5) DEFAULT NULL,
        `STATE` char(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `COUNTRY` char(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `CBSA` char(5) DEFAULT NULL,
        `OLSON` varchar(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        `UTC` char(6) DEFAULT NULL,
        `DST` char(1) DEFAULT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (`NPA`,`NXX`,`BLOCK`),
) ENGINE=MyISAM DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

CREATE TABLE `lata` (
        `LATA` CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
        `STATE` CHAR(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `COUNTRY` CHAR(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `LOCATION` VARCHAR(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (`LATA`)
) ENGINE=MyISAM DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

CREATE TABLE `county` (
        `CountyCode` CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
        `Country` CHAR(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `State` CHAR(2) DEFAULT NULL,
        `Name` VARCHAR(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        `Type` VARCHAR(80) DEFAULT NULL,
        `LandArea` INT(11) DEFAULT NULL,
        `Pop2010` INT(11) DEFAULT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (`CountyCode`)
) ENGINE=MyISAM DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

CREATE TABLE `cbsa` (
        `CBSA` CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
        `CSA` CHAR(3) DEFAULT NULL,
        `AREA_NAME` VARCHAR(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        `STATE` VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL,
        `AREA_TYPE` VARCHAR(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY (`CBSA`)
) ENGINE=MyISAM DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

CREATE TABLE `ocn`(
        `OCN` `char`(4) NOT NULL,
        `TYPE` `varchar`(8) default NULL,
        `COMPANY` `varchar`(128) default NULL,
        `DBA` `varchar`(128) default NULL,
        `CommonName` VARCHAR(128) DEFAULT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY  (`OCN`)
) ENGINE=MyISAM DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

Microsoft SQL Server

```
CREATE DATABASE [nalennd] ON  PRIMARY
GO
USE [nalennd]
GO
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
SET ANSI_PADDING ON
GO
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[npanxx](
        [NPA] [char](3) NOT NULL,
        [NXX] [char](3) NOT NULL,
        [BLOCK] [char](1) NOT NULL,
        [LINE_FROM] [char](4) NULL,
        [LINE_TO] [char](4) NULL,
        [LTYPE] [char](1) NULL,
        [LATA] [char](5) NULL,
        [OCN] [char](4) NULL,
        [RATECENTER] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [CITY] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [FIPS] [char](5) NULL,
        [STATE] [char](2) NULL,
        [COUNTRY] [char](2) NULL,
        [CBSA] [char](5) NULL,
        [OLSON] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [DST] [char](1) NULL,
        [UTC] [char](6) NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_npanxx] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
        [NPA] ASC,
        [NXX] ASC,
        [BLOCK] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[lata](
        [LATA] [char](5) NOT NULL,
        [STATE] [char](2) NULL,
        [COUNTRY] [char](2) NULL,
        [LOCATION] [varchar](64) NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_LATA] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
        [LATA] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[ocn](
        [OCN] [char](4) NOT NULL,
        [TYPE] [varchar](8) NULL,
        [COMPANY] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [DBA] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [CommonName] [varchar](128) NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_ocn] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
        [OCN] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[county](
       [CountyCode] [char](5) NOT NULL,
       [Country] [char](2) NOT NULL,
       [State] [char](2) NOT NULL,
       [Name] [varchar](128) NOT NULL,
       [Type] [varchar](80) NULL,
       [LandArea] [int] NULL,
       [Pop2010] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_county] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
       [CountyCode] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[cbsa](
       [CBSA] [char](5) NOT NULL,
       [CSA] [char](3) NULL,
       [AREA_NAME] [varchar](64) NULL,
       [STATE] [varchar](20) NULL,
       [AREA_TYPE] [varchar](64) NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_cbsa] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
       [CBSA] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
SET ANSI_PADDING OFF
```

ORACLE

```
CREATE TABLE  "npanxx" (
    "NPA" CHAR(3) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "NXX" CHAR(3) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "BLOCK" CHAR(1) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "LINE_FROM" CHAR(4),
        "LINE_TO" CHAR(4),
        "LTYPE" CHAR(1),
        "LATA" CHAR(5),
        "OCN" CHAR(4),
        "RATECENTER" VARCHAR(128),
        "CITY" VARCHAR(128),
        "FIPS" CHAR(5),
        "STATE" CHAR(2),
        "COUNTRY" CHAR(2),
        "CBSA" CHAR(5),
        "OLSON" VARCHAR(128),
        "UTC" CHAR(6),
        "DST" CHAR(1),
         CONSTRAINT "npanxx_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("NPA", "NXX", "BLOCK") ENABLE
    );

CREATE TABLE "lata"(
        "LATA" CHAR(5) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "STATE" CHAR(2),
        "COUNTRY" CHAR(2),
        "LOCATION" VARCHAR(64),
         CONSTRAINT "lata_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("LATA") ENABLE
    );

CREATE TABLE "ocn"(
        "OCN" CHAR(4) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "TYPE" VARCHAR(8),
        "COMPANY" VARCHAR(128),
        "DBA" VARCHAR(128),
        "CommonName" VARCHAR(128),
         CONSTRAINT "ocn_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("OCN") ENABLE
    );


CREATE TABLE "county"(
        "CountyCode" CHAR(5) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "Country" CHAR(2),
        "State" CHAR(2),
        "Name" VARCHAR(128),
        "Type" VARCHAR(80),
        "LandArea" int,
        "Pop2010" int,
         CONSTRAINT "county_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("CountyCode ") ENABLE
    );

CREATE TABLE "cbsa"(
        "CBSA" CHAR(5) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "CSA" CHAR(3),
        "AREA_NAME" VARCHAR(64),
        "STATE" VARCHAR(20),
        "AREA_TYPE" VARCHAR(64),
         CONSTRAINT "cbsa_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("CBSA") ENABLE
    );
```

Appendix A – State, province, and territory codes

United States - States and territories

AL	Alabama	NJ	New Jersey
AK	Alaska	NM	New Mexico
AZ	Arizona	NY	New York
AR	Arkansas	NC	North Carolina
CA	California	ND	North Dakota
CO	Colorado	OH	Ohio
CT	Connecticut	OK	Oklahoma
DE	Delaware	OR	Oregon
DC	District of Columbia	PA	Pennsylvania
FL	Florida	RI	Rhode Island
GA	Georgia	SC	South Carolina
HI	Hawaii	SD	South Dakota
ID	Idaho	TN	Tennessee
IL	Illinois	TX	Texas
IN	Indiana	UT	Utah
IA	Iowa	VT	Vermont
KS	Kansas	VA	Virginia
KY	Kentucky	WA	Washington
LA	Louisiana	WV	West Virginia
ME	Maine	WI	Wisconsin
MD	Maryland	WY	Wyoming
MA	Massachusetts	AS	American Samoa[1]
MI	Michigan	FM	Micronesia
MN	Minnesota	GU	Guam
MS	Mississippi	MH	Marshall Islands
MO	Missouri	MP	Northern Mariana Islands[2]
MT	Montana	PW	Palau
NE	Nebraska	PR	Puerto Rico
NV	Nevada	UM	Minor Islands
NH	New Hampshire	VI	Virgin Islands

Canada - Provinces and territories

AB	Alberta	NU	Nunavut[3]
BC	British Columbia	ON	Ontario
MB	Manitoba	PE	Prince Edward Island
NB	New Brunswick	QC	Quebec[4]
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador[5]	SK	Saskatchewan
NT	Northwest Territories	YT	Yukon
NS	Nova Scotia		

Mexico - States and territories

AGS	AGUASCALIENTES	MOR	MORELOS
BC	BAJA CALIFORNIA	NAY	NAYARIT

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1 COMMON LANGUAGE® abbreviation for American Samoa is AM

2 COMMON LANGUAGE® abbreviation for Northern Mariana Islands is NN

3 COMMON LANGUAGE® abbreviation for Nunavut is VU

4 COMMON LANGUAGE® abbreviation for Quebec is PQ

5 COMMON LANGUAGE® abbreviation for Newfoundland and Labrador is NF

BCS   BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR   NL   NUEVO LEON
CAM   CAMPECHE   OAX   OAXACA
COAH   COAHUILA   PUE   PUEBLA
COL   COLIMA   QRO   QUERETARO
CHIS   CHIAPAS   QROO   QUINTANA ROO
CHIH   CHIHUAHUA   SLP   SAN LUIS POTOSI
DF   DISTRITO FEDERAL   SIN   SINALOA
DGO   DURANGO   SON   SONORA
GTO   GUANAJUATO   TAB   TABASCO
GRO   GUERRERO   TAM   TAMAULIPAS
HGO   HIDALGO   TLAX   TLAXCALA
JAL   JALISCO   VER   VERACRUZ
MEX   MEXICO   YUC   YUCATAN
MICH   MICHOACAN   ZAC   ZACATECAS

Appendix B – Country codes

Countries, islands, and territories participating in the North American Numbering Plan.

ISO 3166-1	FIPS 104-1	Country
US	US	United States
CA	CA	Canada
BS	BA	Bahamas
BB	BD	Barbados
AI	AI	Anguilla
AG	AN	Antigua and Barbuda
VG	BV	Virgin Islands, British
KY	CQ	Cayman Islands
BM	BM	Bermuda
GD	GN	Grenada
TC	TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
MS	RT	Montserrat
SX	SF	Sint Maarten
LC	SA	Saint Lucia
DM	DM	Dominica
VC	ZF	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
DO	DR	Dominican Republic
TT	TR	Trinidad and Tobago
KN	KA	Saint Kitts and Nevis
JM	JM	Jamaica

Appendix C – United States Major Trading Areas

01   New York   27   Phoenix
02   Los Angeles-San Diego   28   Memphis-Jackson
03   Chicago   29   Birmingham
04   San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose   30   Portland
05   Detroit   31   Indianapolis
06   Charlotte-Greensboro-Greenville-Raleigh   32   Des Moines-Quad Cities
07   Dallas-Fort Worth   33   San Antonio
08   Boston-Providence   34   Kansas City

09	Philadelphia	35	Buffalo-Rochester
10	Washington-Baltimore	36	Salt Lake City
11	Atlanta	37	Jacksonville
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul	38	Columbus
13	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Orlando	39	El Paso-Albuquerque
14	Houston	40	Little Rock
15	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	41	Oklahoma City
16	Cleveland	42	Spokane-Billings
17	New Orleans-Baton Rouge	43	Nashville
18	Cincinnati-Dayton	44	Knoxville
19	St. Louis	45	Omaha
20	Milwaukee	46	Wichita
21	Pittsburgh	47	Honolulu
22	Denver	48	Tulsa
23	Richmond-Norfolk	49	Alaska
24	Seattle (Excluding Alaska)	50	Guam-Northern Mariana Islands
25	Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands	51	American Samoa
26	Louisville-Lexington-Evansville		

Appendix D – United States Telephone Number Format and Values

The telephone numbering address is a ten-digit number that consists of the following three basic parts:

- A 3-digit Numbering Plan Area (NPA) code, commonly called the area code.

- A 3-digit Central Office (CO) code referred to as the NXX code. The term Central Office, or CO, code is used in this document because of its long-standing use and because the NXX format is used for both CO Codes and NPA codes.

- A 4-digit line number previously referred to as a station number.

The format of a NANP Number is NXX-NXX-XXXX[6] where N = digits 2 through 9 and X = any digit of 0 through 9. The digit positions in the NANP format can be identified by alphabetical characters using the following format ABC-DEF-GHIJ, where ABC is the NPA, DEF is the CO Code, and GHIJ is the Line Number.

Therefore: A United States telephone number is a ten-digit number that contains two 3-digit codes and a 4-digit line number. The values of these telephone numbers are the decimal digits 0 through 9.

When written or printed, these groups of digits should be visually separated by dashes, spaces or periods in accordance with ITU-T Rec. E.123 "Notation for national and international telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and Web addresses" in order to make them easier to recognize and remember (e.g., NXX-NXX-XXXX).

When a United States telephone number is written or printed as an international number, the number should be prefixed by "+1" and a space (e.g., +1 NXX-NXX-XXXX).

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[6] The use of the Area Code is optional in some areas that permit 7-digit local dialing.