Quentin Sager Consulting, Inc.

[NALENND™ PREMIUM EDITION]

North American Local Exchange NPA NXX Database reference manual

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NALENND™ Premium Edition Reference Manual
Revised: January 3, 2010

Published by:
Quentin Sager Consulting, Inc.
574 L E Byrd Road
Patrick, SC 29584

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FILE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Each file in the NALENND™ database is a flat, ASCII text, comma-separated-value (CSV) data file. Each file has a single header row followed by one or more data rows. Each row within the file terminates with an ASCII carriage return/line feed (CR/LF) character combination. Elements or columns within a row are separated with a single ASCII comma character. Data elements or column values are encapsulated with opening and closing "Double Quotes" when the data value contains an embedded ASCII comma character.

File	Primary data contents
phonepremium.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
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
msa.csv	United States MSA codes based on definitions used for presenting metropolitan area statistics in Census 2000 publications. These historical 4-digit codes were superseded in June 2003.

RECORD LAYOUTS AND FIELD DESCRIPTIONS

FILE: phonepremium.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 9and X represents any one of the numbers 0 through 9. Valid numeric range for NXX codes is 200 through 999.
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).
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 For pooled exchanges, the line type specified in the **"A"** block record applies to the LERG Assignee. Individual 1,000 block records must be referenced to determine the service type provided by individual carriers within the same exchange. See also NXXTYPE.
STATE	2-character United States Postal Service/Canada Post postal abbreviation (United States Postal Service 2008) 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.
RC	Name of the Rate Center, Rate Exchange Area, or locale identifying the geographic area served by the NPA NXX.
ZIP	United States Zip code or Canada Post FSA code found in use within the Rate Center, Rate Exchange Area, or locality based on geographic relationship. • **United States** – contains the first 5-digit ZIP code found for the exchange

	locality within the Rate Center. • **Canada** – contains the first postal code Forward Sortation Area code for the exchange within the Rate Center.
ZIP2	Second United States ZIP code or Canadian postal code Forward Sortation Area code for the exchange locality.
ZIP3	Third United States ZIP code or Canadian postal code Forward Sortation Area code for the exchange locality.
ZIP4	Fourth United States ZIP code or Canadian postal code Forward Sortation Area code for the exchange locality.
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
FIPS2	Second county, county equivalent or similar code.
FIPS3	Third county, county equivalent or similar code.
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
CBSA2	Second metropolitan statistical area code.
MSA	4-digit Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) code the Rate Center is located in if any. This field is maintained for historical cross-reference. MSA codes have been replaced with the 5-digit CBSA code. *United States exchanges only.*
PMSA	4-digit Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) code the Rate Center is located in if any. If a PMSA code is present then the MSA code is recognized as a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) code. This field is maintained for historical cross-reference. MSA codes have been replaced with the 5-digit CBSA code. *United States exchanges only.*
LATITUDE	Latitude in decimal degrees locating the general NPA NXX service area.
LONGITUDE	Longitude in decimal degrees locating the general NPA NXX service area.
DERIVED_FROM_NPA	Indicates the previous NPA that existed in the area covered by a given NPA. In cases of overlays, some or all of the previous NPAs may still cover the area. The OVERLAY field should be referenced to determine how to interpret this field. • Splits –this field specifies the original NPA that this NPA was created from via a

	geographic split. • Overlays –this field specifies the original NPA that this NPA now overlays. • If this field is empty or specifies the current NPA then the current NPA is the original or parent NPA.
NEWNPA	Specifies the new area code to be used with the NXX or new area code(s) created in the same coverage area as the current area code. The OVERLAY field should be referenced to determine how to interpret this field. • Splits – if not empty or the value specified is different than the current NPA then this field specifies the new area code that should be used with the current NXX. • Overlay – if present, specifies one or more semi-colon separated area codes that occupy the same coverage area as the current NPA. The area code for the current NXX remains the same.
OVERLAY	Single character field to determine how the DERIVED_FROM_NPA and NEWNPA fields should be interpreted. • **O** - the NPA is overlaid by one or more NPAS or this NPA overlays one or more NPAS. The DERIVED_FROM_NPA field may be used to determine the overlay direction. • **P** - the NPA is involved in a DERIVED_FROM_NPA split and the exchange is being moved from the NEWNPA parent. If the NEWNPA field is empty, the exchange is remaining in the current NPA and is protected from re-assignment during the split. • **S** - the NPA is being split and the exchange is moving from the current NPA to the NEWNPA • Empty – if DERIVED_FROM_NPA is not empty then NPA was created from a geographic split of DERIVED_FROM_NPA.

FILE: county.csv

Field	Description
CountyCode	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
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
Pop2006	U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division or Statistics Canada reported 2006 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: msa.csv

Field	Description
MSA	4-digit code assigned by the Office of Management and Budget to the MSA or PMSA code.
TYPE	Identifies whether the code is an MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area), PMSA (Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area), or CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area).
NAME	Official name of the MSA, PMSA or CMSA.
CMSA	2-digit code to identify the CMSA.
POPULATION	Estimated year 2000 population

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`;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `npanxx`;
CREATE TABLE `npanxx` (
  `NPA` char(3) NOT NULL,
  `NXX` char(3) NOT NULL,
  `LATA` char(5) default NULL,
  `LTYPE` char(1) default NULL,
  `STATE` char(2) default NULL,
  `COUNTRY` char(2) default NULL,
  `RC` varchar(128) default NULL,
  `ZIP` char(5) default NULL,
  `ZIP2` char(5) default NULL,
  `ZIP3` char(5) default NULL,
  `ZIP4` char(5) default NULL,
  `FIPS` char(5) default NULL,
  `FIPS2` char(5) default NULL,
  `FIPS3` char(5) default NULL,
  `CBSA` char(5) default NULL,
  `CBSA2` char(5) default NULL,
  `MSA` char(4) default NULL,
  `PMSA` char(4) default NULL,
  `LATITUDE` double NOT NULL default '0',
  `LONGITUDE` double NOT NULL default '0',
  `DERIVED_FROM_NPA` char(3) default NULL,
  `NEWNPA` varchar(20) default NULL,
  `OVERLAY` char(1) default NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`NPA`,`NXX`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `lata`;
CREATE TABLE `lata`(
        `LATA` `char`(5) NOT NULL,
        `STATE` `char`(2) default NULL,
        `COUNTRY` `char`(2) default NULL,
        `LOCATION` `varchar`(64) default NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`LATA`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `county`;
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,
        `Pop2006` `int`(11) default NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`CountyCode`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `cbsa`;
CREATE TABLE `cbsa`(
        `CBSA` `char`(5) NOT NULL,
        `CSA` `char`(3) default NULL,
        `AREA_NAME` `varchar`(64) default NULL,
        `STATE` `varchar`(20) default NULL,
        `AREA_TYPE` `varchar`(64) default NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`CBSA`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `msa`;
CREATE TABLE `msa`(
        `MSA` `char`(4) NOT NULL,
        `TYPE` `varchar`(8) default NULL,
        `NAME` `varchar`(128) default NULL,
        `CMSA` `char`(2) default NULL,
        `POPULATION` `int` default NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`MSA`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;
```

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,
        [LATA] [char](5) NULL,
        [LTYPE] [char](1) NULL,
        [STATE] [char](2) NULL,
        [COUNTRY] [char](2) NULL,
        [RC] [varchar](128) NULL,
        [ZIP] [char](5) NULL,
        [ZIP2] [char](5) NULL,
        [ZIP3] [char](5) NULL,
        [ZIP4] [char](5) NULL,
        [FIPS] [char](5) NULL,
        [FIPS2] [char](5) NULL,
        [FIPS3] [char](5) NULL,
        [CBSA] [char](5) NULL,
        [CBSA2] [char](5) NULL,
        [MSA] [char](4) NULL,
        [PMSA] [char](4) NULL,
        [LATITUDE] [float] NULL CONSTRAINT [DF_npanxx_LATITUDE]  DEFAULT ((0)),
        [LONGITUDE] [float] NULL CONSTRAINT [DF_npanxx_LONGITUDE]  DEFAULT ((0)),
        [DERIVED_FROM_NPA] [char](3) NULL,
        [NEWNPA] [varchar](20) NULL,
        [OVERLAY] [char](1) NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_npanxx] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
        [NPA] ASC,
        [NXX] 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].[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,
        [Pop2006] [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

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[msa](
	[MSA] [char](4) NOT NULL,
	[TYPE] [varchar](8) NULL,
	[NAME] [varchar](128) NULL,
	[CMSA] [char](2) NULL,
	[POPULATION] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_msa] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[MSA] 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,
        "LATA" CHAR(5),
        "LTYPE" CHAR(1),
        "STATE" CHAR(2),
        "COUNTRY" CHAR(2),
        "RC" VARCHAR(128),
        "ZIP" CHAR(5),
        "ZIP2" CHAR(5),
        "ZIP3" CHAR(5),
        "ZIP4" CHAR(5),
        "FIPS" CHAR(5),
        "FIPS2" CHAR(5),
        "FIPS3" CHAR(5),
        "CBSA" CHAR(5),
        "CBSA2" CHAR(5),
        "MSA" CHAR(4),
        "PMSA" CHAR(4),
        "LATITUDE" NUMBER,
        "LONGITUDE" NUMBER,
        "DERIVED_FROM_NPA" CHAR(3),
        "NEWNPA" VARCHAR(20),
        "OVERLAY" CHAR(1),
         CONSTRAINT "npanxx_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("NPA", "NXX") 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 "county"(
        "CountyCode" CHAR(5) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "Country" CHAR(2),
        "State" CHAR(2),
        "Name" VARCHAR(128),
        "Type" VARCHAR(80),
        "LandArea" "int"(11),
        "Pop2006" "int"(11),
         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
   );

CREATE TABLE "msa"(
        "MSA" CHAR(4) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "TYPE" VARCHAR(8),
        "NAME" VARCHAR(128),
        "CMSA" CHAR(2),
        "POPULATION" "int",
         CONSTRAINT "msa_PK" PRIMARY KEY ("MSA") ENABLE
   );
```

Appendix A – State, province, and territory codes

United States - States and territories

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

Canada - Provinces and territories

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

Mexico - States and territories

AGS	AGUASCALIENTES
BC	BAJA CALIFORNIA
MOR	MORELOS
NAY	NAYARIT

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
AN	NT	Netherlands Antilles
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).

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