

NENA

Master Glossary

Of

9-1-1 Terminology



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NENA Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology

Prepared by:
National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Technical Committee Chairs

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NENA STANDARDS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW	1
1.1	PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT	1
1.2	BENEFITS.....	1
1.3	REASON FOR ISSUE	1
1.4	REASON FOR REISSUE	1
1.5	REFERENCES.....	1
2	TERMS/DEFINITIONS	2
3	ACRONYMS	35

1 Executive Overview

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Document

This “NENA Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology” document is a tool for NENA technical committees to use in the development of standards documents for general publication. It defines the terms, acronyms and definitions associated with the 9-1-1 industry, including those used in NENA standards documents and Technical Information Documents

1.2 Benefits

Use of this “NENA Master Glossary of 9-1-1 Terminology” will:

- provide a consistent definition for all definitions and acronyms identified with NENA Technical Standards documents produced by the NENA Technical Committees
- reduce the work required to establish definitions for consistently utilized terms and acronyms

1.3 Reason for Issue

This document is issued to provide a NENA perspective for Terms, Acronyms and Definitions associated with the 9-1-1 industry.

1.4 Reason for Reissue

NENA reserves the right to modify this document. Whenever it is reissued, the reason(s) will be provided in this paragraph.

March 1998, Original

October 2002, Updated to include new terms utilized within NENA standards documents and to adjust existing definitions to comply with technology improvements.

February 2003, Updated to include new terms utilized in revised 02-011 standard document and new 06-002, 06-003 standard documents.

1.5 References

NENA Technical Committee standards documents are registered by format by the NENA Executive Office and assigned an identifying number in accordance with the following numbering plan:

NENA-xx-yyy

Where “xx” represents the categories:

01 for Technical Standards Administration

02 for Technical Data Documents

03 for Technical Network Documents

- 04 for Technical PSAP Documents
- 05 for Technical Wireless Documents
- 06 for ALEC and Private Switch Documents
- 07 for Non Traditional Communication Documents

NENA Standards Documents are available on the NENA WEB Site: www.nena.org

2 Terms/Definitions

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1A2	A designation for Key Telephone Systems which utilize an "A" lead for control.
9-1-1	A three digit telephone number to facilitate the reporting of an emergency requiring response by a public safety agency.
9-1-1 Administrator	The administrative jurisdiction of a particular 9-1-1 system. This could be a count/parish or city government, a special 9-1-1 or Emergency Communications District, a Council of Governments, an individual PSAP or other similar body.
9-1-1 Service Area	The geographic area that has been granted authority by a state or local governmental body to provide 9-1-1 service.
9-1-1 System	The set of network, database and CPE components required to provide 9-1-1 service.
9-1-1 Tandem	(see Enhanced 9-1-1 Control Office)
“A” Lead Control	A wire used to control the Key Telephone Unit in a 1A2 type Key Telephone System. In some E9-1-1 systems it is used to identify the position connected to the trunk.
Abandoned Call	A call placed to 9-1-1 in which the caller disconnects before the call can be answered by the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) attendant.
Access Line	The connection between a customer premises network interface and the Local Exchange Carrier that provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).
Advanced Mobile Phone Service (AMPS)	The analog radio interface utilized in cellular telephone systems.
Alarm Dry Contacts	A set of relay contacts which are caused to either open or close when an alarm condition occurs. (Ref. NENA 04-001)
ALI Retrieval	A request for ALI record from the PSAP to the ALI database.
ALI Retrieval Rate	The number of requests for ALI that are not duplicated within a two (2) minute time frame.
Alternate ISDN PSAP	(see Alternate PSAP)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Alternate Number</i>	Used in Interim Number Portability (INP), the caller's original telephone number which is call forwarded to the new carrier's telephone number. Also known as Call Forward Number.
<i>Alternate PSAP</i>	A PSAP designated to receive calls when the primary PSAP is unable to do so.
<i>Alternate Routing</i>	The capability of routing 9-1-1 calls to a designated alternate location(s) if all 9-1-1 trunks to a primary PSAP are busy or out of service. May be activated upon request or automatically, if detectable, when 9-1-1 equipment fails or the PSAP itself is disabled.
<i>Alternative Local Exchange Carrier (ALEC)</i>	(See Local Exchange Carrier (LEC))
<i>Alternative Methods of Notification</i>	Having the ability to locate the emergency caller and initiate emergency response. The adequacy of alternative methods of notification and responding to emergencies would be determined by appropriate governmental authorities operating pursuant to applicable legal requirements.
<i>Alternative Methods to Support Enhanced 9-1-1</i>	Methods used by a MLTS Operator to permit a 9-1-1 emergency response team reasonable opportunity to quickly locate a caller as alternatives to the MLTS signaling needed to produce the automatic display of caller location information on the video terminal of the call-taker.
<i>American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)</i>	This standard defines the code for a character set to be used for information interchange between equipment of different manufacturers and is a standard for data communications over telephone lines. In the context of TDD/TTY this refers to both a binary code and modulation method used for 110/300 baud TDD/TTY communications (per EIA PN-1663).
<i>Amplitude Modulated</i>	The encoding of a carrier wave by variation of its amplitude in accordance with an input signal.
<i>Angle of Arrival (AOA)</i>	A terrestrial Location Determination Technology (LDT) that computes a transmitter's location based upon the angle at which the transmitter's radio signal strikes multiple receivers.
<i>Answering Position</i>	(see Attendant Position)
<i>ArcNet</i>	Multiplexed switching technology used to transport small fixed packets called "cells".
<i>Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)</i>	A multi-channel modulation method for subscriber line access, unidirectional, running at 1-6 Mb/s from the end office to the end user.
<i>Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)</i>	A high speed, connection oriented multiplexing and switching method, specified in international standards, utilizing fixed length cells to support multiple types of traffic. It is asynchronous in the sense that cells carrying user data need not be periodic."

Term	Definition
Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) Adaptation Layer-AALI, 2, 5	Used within an ATM network to convert the data from an end-user application into a form that fits into ATM cells [<i>the number relates to the applicable layer</i>]
Attendant Position	The Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) at which calls are answered and responded to by the Telecommunicator.
Auto-Re-Addressing	Feature that allows for delivery of a voice call to the jack where the caller's device is currently connected after moving.
Automatic Alarm and Automatic Alerting Device	Any automated device which will access the 9-1-1 system for emergency services upon activation and does not provide for two-way communication. (Many states prohibit the dialing of 9-1-1 by an automated device.)
Automatic Call Distributor (ACD)	Equipment that automatically distributes incoming calls to available PSAP attendants in the order the calls are received, or queues calls until an attendant becomes available.
Automatic Collision Notification (ACN)	The process of identifying that a motor vehicle has been involved in a collision, collecting data from sensors in the vehicle, and communicating that data to a Call Center or PSAP.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI)	The automatic display at the PSAP of the caller's telephone number, the address/location of the telephone and supplementary emergency services information.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Call Retrieval	A process of counting ALI database queries not duplicated within a two (2) minute time frame.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Customer Retrieval	A process of counting ALI database queries not duplicated within a twenty-four (24) hour time frame.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Database	The set of ALI records residing on a computer system.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Discrepancy	An ALI Discrepancy is defined as a record being retrieved from ALI during an actual E9-1-1 call with incorrect address. For example, the house number or directional is wrong for the caller.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Multiplexer	A CPE component which performs the function of communicating with the ALI database. An ALI Multiplexer typically works in conjunction with an ANI controller.
Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Queries	The act of querying/retrieving the automatic display at the PSAP of the address/location of the telephone and supplementary emergency service information related to the caller's telephone number.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Automatic Location Identification (ALI) Retrieval</i>	The process of querying the 9-1-1 database for ALI records.
<i>Automatic Number Identification (ANI)</i>	Telephone number associated with the access line from which a call originates.
<i>Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Controller</i>	A stand-alone CPE component which provides the ANI decoding and function key control for 9-1-1 service.
<i>Automatic Number Identification Information Digits (ANI II Digits)</i>	Digits in the Enhanced MF Signaling protocol that indicate to the PSAP CPE ANI display device whether the display should remain steady or flash, or if the call is a test call.
<i>Average Busy Hour</i>	The 1-hour period during the week statistically shown over time to be the hour in which the most telephone calls are received.
<i>Backup Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)</i>	Typically a disaster recovery answering point which serves as a backup to the primary PSAP and is not co-located with the primary PSAP.
<i>Basic 9-1-1</i>	An emergency telephone system which automatically connects 9-1-1 callers to a designated answering point. Call routing is determined by originating central office only. Basic 9-1-1 may or may not support ANI and/or ALI.
<i>Basic Rate Interface (BRI)</i>	Interface by which ISDN terminals access the local switch that provides full-duplex ISDN basic rate access. The BRI is composed of two 64-kbps clear B channels for information (voice or data) transfer in either circuit or packet mode and one 16-kbps clear D channel for packet data information transfer and signaling communication with the Telco Switch.
<i>Baud Rate</i>	A measure of signaling speed in data communications that specifies the number of signaling elements that can be transmitted each second.
<i>Baudot Code</i>	A five bit encoding scheme developed for Telex transmission that represents text, numerals, punctuation and control signals. It is the standard transmission signaling scheme used by TTY (TDD) devices. (per EIA PN-1663)
<i>Bell Operating Company (BOC)</i>	Individual local telephone companies which were part of the Bell System prior to divestiture of AT&T.
<i>Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)</i>	A coding system in which each decimal digit from 0 to 9 is represented by four binary (0 or 1) digits. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Building Unit Identifier (BUI)</i>	A room number or equivalent designation of a portion of a structure/building.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Business Day</i>	A 24 hour period of time beginning at midnight which is established by the Data Base Management System Providers' and/or Service Providers' hours of operation. Business days do not normally include Saturday and Sunday or any Provider's recognized holidays.
<i>Busy Hour</i>	The hour each day with the greatest call volume.
<i>Busy Line Interrupt (BLI)</i>	Ability of an operator in special circumstances or emergency situations to interrupt a conversation, if necessary at the request of a PSAP
<i>Busy Line Verification (BLV)</i>	An operator service whereby the operator checks a line to see if it is busy, off-hook, or whether some trouble has caused a false busy signal
<i>Busy Tone</i>	An audible signal indicating a call cannot be completed because the called access line is busy. The tone is applied 60 times per minute.
<i>Cable TV/Telephony</i>	Service that use hybrid coaxial/fiber network device to deliver voice grade communications.
<i>Call Associated Signaling (CAS)</i>	Allows for the device position or location information to be delivered to the emergency services network in the call signaling as part of the call setup information. With CAS, the originating network pushes the position information to an Emergency Services Network Entity (ESNE).
<i>Call Back</i>	The capability to recontact the calling party
<i>Call Back Number</i>	A number used by the PSAP to re-contact the location from which the 9-1-1 call was placed. The number may or may not be the number of the station used to originate the 9-1-1 call.
<i>Call Check</i>	(see Recall Recorder)
<i>Call Delivery</i>	The capability to route a 9-1-1 call to the designated selective router for ultimate delivery to the designated PSAP for the caller's ANI/KEY.
<i>Call Detail Logging</i>	The process of recording incoming call data. Also known as ANI printout. (Ref. NENA 04-001)
<i>CallPath Associated Signaling (CAS)</i>	A method for delivery of wireless 9-1-1 calls in which the Mobile Directory Number and other call associated data are passed from the Mobile Switching Center to the PSAP via the voice path.
<i>Call Progress Signals</i>	Audible cues to advise 9-1-1 callers of the status of their call. (e.g. Busy Tone, Reorder Tone)
<i>Call Relay</i>	Forwarding of pertinent information by a PSAP attendant to the appropriate response agency (Not to be confused with Telephone Relay Service).
<i>Call Routing</i>	The capability to selectively route the 9-1-1 call to the appropriate PSAP.
<i>Call Sequencer</i>	A unit which monitors incoming calls at a PSAP and indicates to the answering positions, which of the incoming calls has been unanswered the longest.

Term	Definition
Call Set-up Time	The amount of time between when a caller dials the last one (1) in 9-1-1 and the call is presented to the appropriate PSAP.
Call Taker Position	(see Attendant Position)
Call Transfer	The capability to redirect a call to another party.
Caller Hold	The capability of the PSAP to maintain control of a 9-1-1 caller's access line, even if the caller hangs up.
Calling Line Identification (CLID)	Signaling parameter that identifies the telephone number of the party placing a call.
Calling Party Hold	The capability of the PSAP to maintain control of a 9-1-1 caller's access line, even if the caller hangs up.
Calling Party's Number (CPN)	Typically a call back number associated with a wireless telephone. The CPN may also be the MDN, MIN, a temporary call back number, a tracking number or ID number and may not support call back in all cases.
Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC)	Supervises and regulates broadcasting and telecommunications systems in Canada.
Carrier Frequency	The frequency of the unmodulated IRIG B or E signal.
Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)	Video monitor used for displaying information.
Cell	The wireless telecommunications (Cellular or PCS) antenna serving a specific geographic area.
Cell face	(see Cell Sector)
Cell Sector	One face of a cell antenna (typically 3-sided) that operates independently of the other sectors.
Cell Site	The location of a cell and related equipment.
Cellular Priority Access Service (CPAS)	A uniform nationwide method of providing priority access to authorized wireless subscribers in the event of an emergency.
Central Office (CO)	The Local Exchange Carrier facility where access lines are connected to switching equipment for connection to the Public Switched Telephone Network.
Central Office (CO) Transfer	A service provided by the Central Office that allows an established call to be transferred to another location.
Central Processing Unit (CPU)	The part of a computer which performs the logical, computational and decision making functions.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Centralized Automated Message Accounting (CAMA)</i>	A type of in-band analog transmission protocol that transmits telephone number via multi-frequency encoding. Originally designed for billing purposes.
<i>Centrex</i>	A business telephone service offered by some Local Exchange Carriers that provides PBX type features over access lines.
<i>Centrex-based Internet Protocol (CTX-IP)</i>	Telco voice service that provides Internet protocol based private automatic branch exchange or PABX-like features on all lines sued by a single customer; the switching equipment is located at the central office and is operated and maintained by the Telco.
<i>Channel Associated Signaling (CAS)</i>	An option for the signaling channel (time slot 16) of an E1 interface; ITU G.704. Used on digital interfaces for signaling.
<i>Circuit Route</i>	The physical path between two terminal locations.
<i>Class of Service</i>	A designation of the type of telephone service, e.g. residential, business, centrex, coin, PBX, wireless.
<i>Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)</i>	A digital radio interface utilized by some North American PCS carriers.
<i>Commercial Call Center</i>	A privately operated call center, which answers emergency and/or non-emergency calls.
<i>Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI)</i>	An 11-character code assigned to a central office to designate the physical location and area served. Characters 1-4 designate the rate center location, characters 5-6 designate the state code, characters 7-8 identify the central office, and characters 9-11 specify the equipment type.
<i>Company Identifier (Company ID)</i>	A 3-5 character identifier chosen by the Local Exchange Carrier that distinguishes the entity providing dial tone to the end user. The Company Identifier is maintained by NENA in a nationally accessible data base.
<i>Company Identifier (ID) 1</i>	NENA registered Company Identification code for Service Provider providing facilities for dial tone to the customer.
<i>Company Identifier (ID) 2</i>	NENA registered Company Identification code for Service Provider/Reseller/Private Switch supplying ALI record source information.
<i>Competitive Database Provider</i>	A company that offers telephone subscriber database services in competition to an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC). This company is usually an unregulated entity.
<i>Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC)</i>	(see Local Exchange Carrier (LEC))
<i>Completion</i>	Date and time stamp when Data Base Management System Provider's Data Rep has corrected and updated all ALI databases.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Completion Date</i>	Applies to the Service Provider's service order process date that does the physical disconnection of dial tone by the Donor Company and the physical connection of dial tone by the Recipient Company to an end user. The expectation is that the completion date should be the due date on the service order.
<i>Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)</i>	A computer based system which aids PSAP telecommunicators by automating selected dispatching and record keeping activities.
<i>Computer Telephone Integration (CTI)</i>	Integrating telephone function into a computing device.
<i>Conference Transfer</i>	The capability to bridge a third party onto an existing call. Also known as three-way calling.
<i>Consolidated PSAP</i>	A facility where one or more Public Safety Agencies choose to operate as a single 9-1-1 entity.
<i>Constant Bit Rate (CBR)</i>	A service class where the bit rate is fixed, i.e., the traffic is not burst. Examples are voice and uncompressed video.
<i>Contaminated Number Pooling</i>	The practice of recovering full NPA-NXX's or thousands blocks of NPA-NXX's from Local Exchange Carriers who do not utilize the majority of numbers within the NXX block of 10,000 numbers. The unused numbers are assigned to other LECs. The numbers utilized within the pooled 1,000 blocks must be ported back to the LEC who is the Service Provider for the active numbers.
<i>Coordinate Based Routing</i>	The process of using a Coordinate Routing Database (CRDB) to perform selective routing on a 9-1-1 call based on the X, Y coordinates from which the call originated. The X, Y coordinates respectively represent the longitude & latitude of a position. The CRDB provides a translation between a given position expressed in X, Y coordinates, to an Emergency Services Zone, by determining the ESZ in which the coordinates are located.
<i>Customer Comments</i>	Supplementary information useful in dispatching, provided in conjunction with ALI displays.
<i>Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)</i>	Communications or terminal equipment located in the customer's facilities – Terminal equipment at a PSAP.
<i>Cutover</i>	The activation of a new telephone call processing or switching system.
<i>Data Base</i>	An organized collection of information, typically stored in computer systems, comprised of fields, records (data) and indexes. In 9-1-1, such data bases include MSAG, telephone number/ESN, and telephone customer records.
<i>Data Base Management System (DBMS)</i>	A system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store and update the data required to provide Selective Routing and/or Automatic Location Identification for E9-1-1 systems.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Data Base Management System Provider</i>	Entity providing Selective Routing (SR) and/or Automatic Location Identification (ALI) data services.
<i>Data Bit</i>	A binary digit, either a zero (0) or a one (1).
<i>Data Bit Free Run</i>	A binary digit, either zero (0) or a one (1). The operating condition of a clock in which the location oscillator is not locked to an external synchronization reference, and is using no storage techniques to sustain its operating frequency.
<i>Data Communications Equipment (DCE)</i>	The designation for RS-232 and EIA/TIA-574 serial communication devices such as modems. Data Communications Equipment (DCE) typically connects to Data Terminal Equipment (DTE).
<i>Data Exchange</i>	The process of exchanging 9-1-1 data between Service Providers and the Data Base Management System Provider.
<i>Data Processing Day</i>	The day in which processing of a given service order update occurs.
<i>Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)</i>	The designation for RS-232 and EIA/TIA-574 serial terminal devices such as data terminals or PCs. Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) typically connects to Data Communications Equipment (DCE).
<i>Decaying</i>	Directions from positive to negative, relative to the starting points, whose transient amplitudes decay with time in a ringwave pattern. These transients are typically caused by sources internal to the PSAP (motor, lighting and inductive loads, etc.) (Ref. NENA 04-001)
<i>Dedicated Trunk</i>	A telephone circuit used for a single purpose; such as transmission of 9-1-1 calls.
<i>Default Routing</i>	The capability to route a 9-1-1 call to a designated (default) PSAP when the incoming 9-1-1 call cannot be selectively routed due to an ANI/KEY failure or other cause.
<i>Delay</i>	Anything that is done to delay transmission of the packets such as protocol conversion, queuing, etc.
<i>Derived Voice Lines</i>	The VoDSL voice lines are derived from the data portion of the ADSL line. The phone numbers associated with the derived lines are assigned out of the Class 5 switch that the VoDSL Gateway connects to.
<i>Dial Tone First</i>	The provision of dial tone to enable a caller to originate and complete 9-1-1 calls from public telephones without inserting a coin or any other device. Also known as coin-free dialing.
<i>Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)</i>	A subscriber loop supporting one of the digital transmission techniques.
<i>Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM)</i>	Terminates an ADSL line at the central office.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Direct Dispatch</i>	The performance of 9-1-1 call answering and dispatching by personnel at the primary PSAP.
<i>Direct Inward Dialing (DID)</i>	The ability for a caller outside a company to call an internal extension without having to pass through a switchboard operator or attendant at the MLTS.
<i>Directory Number (DN)</i>	A dialable 10-digit telephone number associated with a telephone subscriber or call destination.
<i>Disaster</i>	Any event which can cause a significant disruption to emergency calling capability.
<i>Disaster Recovery</i>	A specific set of procedures designed to reduce the damaging consequences of unexpected events resulting in the loss of 9-1-1 capabilities.
<i>Discrepancies</i>	A Service Provider term used to describe subscriber records that do not match the MSAG and are referred to an error file or report for resolution.
<i>Discrete Multi Tone (DMT)</i>	The transmission medium for ADSL.
<i>Disk Operating System (DOS)</i>	A personal computer operating system which manages the computer's resources.
<i>Diverse Routing</i>	The practice of routing circuits along different physical paths in order to prevent total loss of 9-1-1 service in the event of a facility failure.
<i>Domain Name Server (DNS)</i>	Computing device having a first octet of 172-190.
<i>Donor Company</i>	The Service Provider currently responsible for an end user's telephone service prior to the migration of the telephone number to another Service Provider.
<i>Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF)</i>	The transmission of a selected number or symbol (*, #) via the generation of a specific pair of tones when that number's or symbol's button on a push button telephone is pressed. Also known as Touch-Tone™. The tones are audible and transmitted within the voice band.
<i>Dynamic Host Control Protocol</i>	Assignment of an IP address to a client from a host that is only viable during any one established session.
<i>Echo</i>	Return of transmitted data.
<i>Electronic Industry Association (EIA)</i>	U.S. trade organization that issues its own standards and contributes to the American National Standards Institute.
<i>Electronic Key Telephone System (E-Key)</i>	A multi-line telephone system which utilizes stored program control technology instead of KSU's and KTU's.
<i>Electro-Luminescent Display (ELD)</i>	A type of video display which creates images of graphics or text by direct conversion of electrical energy into light. An alternative to the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT).

Term	Definition
<i>Electronic Industry Association (EIA)</i>	A trade organization of manufacturers that sets standards for use of its member companies conducts education programs and lobbies in Washington for its members' collective prosperity. Also associated with the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA).
<i>Emergency Call</i>	A telephone request for public safety agency emergency services which requires immediate action to save a life, to report a fire or to stop a crime. May include other situations as determined locally.
<i>Emergency Location Identification Number (ELIN)</i>	A valid North American Numbering Plan format telephone number, assigned to the MLTS Operator by the appropriate authority that is used to route the call to a PSAP and is used to retrieve the ALI for the PSAP. The ELIN may be the same number as the ANI. The North American Numbering Plan number may in some cases not be a dialable number.
<i>Emergency Medical Service (EMS)</i>	Fire, hospital, poison control, etc. response centers.
<i>Emergency Message (EM) Circuits</i>	The special service circuits used to carry 9-1-1 calls to the PSAP.
<i>Emergency Response Location (ERL)</i>	A location to which a 9-1-1 emergency response team may be dispatched. The location should be specific enough to provide a reasonable opportunity for the emergency response team to quickly locate a caller anywhere within it.
<i>Emergency Ring Back</i>	The capability of a PSAP attendant to ring the telephone on a held circuit. Requires Calling Party Hold. Also known as re-ring. (A Basic 9-1-1 feature)
<i>Emergency Service Central Office Number (ESCO)</i>	The information delivered to the PSAP when there is an ANI failure between the end office and the 9-1-1 Control Office. When ANI is not available, the 9-1-1 call is default routed and the ANI display at the PSAP will be "911-0TTT" (or 911-TTTT) with TTT identifying the incoming trunk group.
<i>Emergency Service Number (ESN)/ Emergency Service Zone (ESZ)</i>	An ESN is a three to five digit number representing a unique combination of emergency service agencies (Law Enforcement, Fire, and Emergency Medical Service) designated to serve a specific range of addresses within a particular geographical area, or Emergency Service Zone (ESZ). The ESN facilitates selective routing and selective transfer, if required, to the appropriate PSAP and the dispatching of the proper service agency (ies).
<i>Emergency Services Routing Digit (ESRD)</i>	A pseudo ANI typically used with Call-path Associated Signaling (CAS) or CAS Hybrid architectures that identify the cell site or cell sector from which a wireless 9-1-1 call originates. The ESRD may also be used as the key field to retrieve the ALI associated with the call.

Term	Definition
Emergency Services Routing Key (ESRK)	A pseudo ANI typically used with Non Call-path Associated Signaling (NCAS) which identifies a group of cell sites or cell sectors in a defined geographic area associated with an ESZ or group of ESZs. The ERSK may also be used as the key field to retrieve the ALI associated with the call.
Emergency Service (ES) Trunks	Message trunks capable of providing ANI, connecting the serving central office of the 9-1-1 calling party and the designated E9-1-1 Control Office.
Emergency Stand Alone (ESA)	A feature within a remote switching unit (RSU) which allows for independent operation of the remote whenever the links between the host and remote are disabled. Based on translations the features are downloaded from the host to the remote prior to the failure.
Emerging Technologies	New technologies and network to deliver communications.
End Office	(see Central Office).
End User	The 9-1-1 caller.
End User Move Indicator (EUMI)	A field in the Local Service Request (LSR) form that indicates the end user (subscriber) is changing Service Address during the porting process.
Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1)	An emergency telephone system which includes network switching, database and CPE elements capable of providing Selective Routing, Selective Transfer, Fixed Transfer, caller routing and location information, and ALI.
Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) Control Office	The Central Office that provides the tandem switching of 9-1-1 calls. It controls delivery of the voice call with ANI to the PSAP and provides Selective Routing, Speed Calling, Selective Transfer, Fixed Transfer, and certain maintenance functions for each PSAP. Also known as 9-1-1 Selective Routing Tandem or Selective Router.
Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) Tandem Office	(see E9-1-1 Control Office)
Essex	(see Centrex)
Ethernet	A popular local area data communication network, which accepts transmissions from computers and terminals.
Exchange	A defined area, served by one or more telephone central offices, within which a Local Exchange Carrier furnishes service.
Exempt Lines	Access lines not subject to 9-1-1 charges.
Failed Migrate Record	A Function of Change (M) migrate transaction record sent to the E911 DBMS by the Recipient Company which fails to process because the DBMS E911 record is still locked.
Fast Busy	(see Reorder Tone)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Feature Group D (FGD)</i>	An MF signaling protocol, originally developed to support equal access to long distance services, capable of carrying one or two ten-digit telephone numbers.
<i>Fixed Transfer</i>	The capability of a PSAP attendant to transfer a 9-1-1 call to a pre-determined location by activating a single button.
<i>Footprint</i>	The geographic area covered by a particular wireless cell or cell sector.
<i>Forced Disconnect</i>	The capability of a PSAP attendant to disconnect a 9-1-1 call even if the calling party remains off-hook. Used to prevent overloading of 9-1-1 trunks.
<i>Foreign Exchange Service (FX)</i>	A telephone line switched in an exchange or central office other than the exchange or central office area in which the telephone is located.
<i>Frame Relay</i>	A dedicated digital transport service that routes information via switched packets. It is defined in ANSI data link level T 1.618.
<i>Free Run</i>	The operating condition of a clock in which the local oscillator is not locked to an external synchronization reference, and is using no storage techniques to sustain its operating frequency. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Gateway</i>	The Point at which a circuit-switched call is encoded and repackaged into IP packets – Equipment that provides interconnection between two networks with different communications protocols; two examples are packet assembler/disassemblers and protocol converters. Gateways operate at the 4 th through 7 th layers of the Open Systems Interconnection model.
<i>Generic Digit Parameter (GDP)</i>	Identifies the type of address to be presented in calls set up or additional numeric data relevant to supplementary services such as LNP or E9-1-1.
<i>Geographic Number Portability (GNP)</i>	A form of telephone number portability, where a telephone number may be ported outside its originally assigned rate center (e.g., across LATA boundaries, or to another state). This is different from Local Number Portability (LNP) where the telephone number must be reused within the same rate center.
<i>Geographic Information System (GIS)</i>	A computer software system that enables one to visualize geographic aspects of a body of data. It contains the ability to translate implicit geographic data (such as a street address) into an explicit map location. It has the ability to query and analyze data in order to receive the results in the form of a map. It also can be used to graphically display coordinates on a map i.e. Latitude/Longitude from a wireless 9-1-1 call.
<i>Global Positioning System (GPS)</i>	A satellite based Location Determination Technology (LDT).
<i>GR303</i>	A Telcordia standard for communicating from a central office to a remote line module.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Grade of Service</i>	The probability (P), expressed as a decimal fraction, of a telephone call being blocked. P.01 is the grade of service reflecting the probability that one call out of one hundred during the average busy hour will be blocked. P.01 is the minimum recommended Grade of Service for 9-1-1 trunk groups.
<i>Global Standard for Mobile Communications (GSM)</i>	International standard digital radio interface utilized by some North American PCS carriers.
<i>Groupe Speciale Mobile (GSM)</i>	Global System for Mobile Communications. The predominant digital telephone service technology outside the United States, with some services within the United States. The radio interface is either in the 9—MHZ or 1.8GHZ band.
<i>H.323</i>	Specified in International Telecommunications Union-Telecommunications (ITU-T) specification H.323, the specification for transmitting multimedia (voice, video, and data) across a network, and is used in some VoIP architectures.
<i>Hearing Carry Over (HCO)</i>	A method which utilizes both voice and text communications on the same call, allowing a person who is speech impaired to listen to the other party’s conversation and respond by typing via a TTY or other means for text communications.
<i>High Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line (HDSL)</i>	A bi-directional T1 or DS1 service for the local loop, but restricted to being served from Carrier Service Area, probably at less than two miles from the subscriber.
<i>Highway Call Box</i>	A telephone enclosed in a box and placed along a highway that allows a motorist to summon emergency and non-emergency assistance.
<i>Host Mobility</i>	Powerful IP new routing capability that allows a device to move to another host network and still be identified.
<i>Host Switch</i>	An end office with an internal controller or intelligent process used to complete calls. A host switch controls the function of a remote switch unit (RSU) via a central “control” or “processor” resident within the host switch.
<i>Idle Circuit Tone Application</i>	A feature which applies a distinctive tone toward the PSAP attendant to distinguish between calls that have been abandoned before the attendant answers, and calls where the caller is unable or unwilling to speak.
<i>Impulse Transient</i>	A high energy unidirectional voltage or current impulse resembling a “spike” which is typically caused by sources external to the PSAP (lightning, grid switching, etc.). (Ref. NENA 04-001)
<i>Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC)</i>	A telephone company that had the initial telephone company franchise in an area.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Instant Playback Recorder</i>	(see Recall Recorder)
<i>Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)</i>	A publishing and standards making body responsible for many telecom and computing standards.
<i>Integrated Access Device (IAD)</i>	Replaces the standard DSL modem at the customer premises. Typically has a built-in standard DMT based DSL modem, an Ethernet Interface for the PC or any other data device and anywhere from 4 to 12 analog ports for phones.
<i>Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)</i>	International standard for a public communication network to handle circuit-switched digital voice, circuit-switched data, and packet-switched data.
<i>Integrated Service Digital Network Digital Subscriber Line (ISDL)</i>	A digital interface providing multiple channels for simultaneous functions between the network and CPE
<i>Integrated Services Digital Network User Part (ISUP)</i>	A message protocol to support call set up and release for interoffice voice call connections over SS7 Signaling.
<i>Intelligent Network</i>	A telecommunications network that has functions and controls distributed at various nodes on and off the network, enabling great flexibility in transport. This is an SS7 network that includes components such as SSP (Signal Switching Point), STP (Signal Transfer Point), and SCP (Service Control Point or Switch Control Point – depending on the reference you read).
<i>Intelligent Transport System (ITS)</i>	Multi-disciplined plan, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, to improve traffic flow.
<i>Intelligent Workstation (IWS)</i>	Computer based 9-1-1 answering position equipment that includes computer telephony integration.
<i>Interactive Voice Response (IVR)</i>	A computer system accessible by registered users utilized to identify the Service Provider and 24 X 7 access number for telephone numbers which have been ported or pooled.
<i>Interim Number Portability (INP)</i>	The practice of moving a customer to a new carrier using a new telephone number, with the old telephone number forwarded to the new telephone number.
<i>Inter-local Services Agreement</i>	An agreement among governmental jurisdictions or privately owned systems, or both, within a specified area to share 9-1-1 system costs, maintenance responsibilities, and other considerations.
<i>Inter-Range-Instrumentation Group (IRIG)</i>	This group, in 1959, proposed a series of time code formats now known as IRIG or NASA time codes. (Ref. NENA 04-002)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Inter-Tandem Transfer</i>	The capability of transferring a call over the 9-1-1 network from a PSAP served by one 9-1-1 tandem to a PSAP served by a different 9-1-1 tandem.
<i>Internal Clock</i>	A time-of-day reference source for timing information in equipment or systems. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>International Multimedia Teleconferencing Consortium (IMTC)</i>	VoIP Forum
<i>International Telecommunications Union – Telecommunications (ITU-T)</i>	International standards body for all communications services.
<i>Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA)</i>	Responsible to assign public domain addresses.
<i>Internet Corporation Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)</i>	Emerging authority for public domain addresses and URL's.
<i>Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)</i>	Lead standard setting authority for internet protocols.
<i>Internet Protocol (IP)</i>	The method by which data is sent from one computer to another on the Internet or other networks.
<i>Internet Protocol Address (IP Address)</i>	A 32-bit address assigned to hosts using TCP/IP. An IP address belongs to one of five classes (A, B, C, D, or E) and is written as 4 octets separated by periods (dotted decimal format). Each address consists of a network number, an optional sub network number, and a host number. The network and sub network numbers together are used for routing, while the host number is used to address an individual host within the network or sub network.
<i>Internet Protocol Security (IPSec)</i>	IPSec is the next-generation network layer crypto platform. IPSec can be found on routers, firewalls, and client desktops
<i>Internet Protocol Telephony (IP Telephony)</i>	A general term for the technologies that use the IP's packet-switched connections to exchange voice, fax, and other forms of information that have traditionally been carried over the dedicated Circuit-Switched (CS) connections of the PSTN. The IP address may change each time the user logs on.
<i>Internet Service Provider (ISP)</i>	Company that provides Internet access to other companies and individuals

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Internet Telephony Service Provider (ITSP)</i>	A Company providing Internet based telephony services
<i>International Telecommunications Union (ITU)</i>	The telecommunications agency of the United Nations established to provide worldwide standard communications practices and procedures. Formerly CCITT
<i>Interoperability</i>	The capability for disparate systems to work together.
<i>Interworking</i>	Concept where systems or components from different origins or companies, running on different hardware and operating systems, working together to perform some tasks using common standard network procedure or protocol.
<i>ISDN PSAP</i>	(see PSAP)
<i>Jack (RJ-11)</i>	Standard 4-wire connector for phone lines.
<i>Jitter</i>	Packets arriving at a non consistent rate due to a type of distortion caused by the variation of a signal from its reference that can cause data transmission errors, particularly at high speeds.
<i>Jurisdiction</i>	A government agency that has contracted for Enhanced 9-1-1 service. This may be a county, a city, a COG, or a 9-1-1 Area.
<i>Key Pulse (KP)</i>	An MF signaling tone (digit)
<i>Key Service Unit (KSU)</i>	Equipment which provides ringing, lamp voltages, conference, etc. for multi-line key telephone sets.
<i>Key Telephone System (KTS)</i>	A multi-line telephone system comprised of multi-line telephone sets, KTU's and KSU's. Also a type of Multi-line Telephone System designed to provide shared access to several outside lines through buttons, or keys, typically offering identified access lines with direct line appearance or termination on a given telephone set.
<i>Key Telephone Unit (KTU)</i>	A unit mounted in a KSU, required per line, providing key telephone control functions. E.g. hold, lamp, common ringing.
<i>Landline</i>	Colloquial term for the Public Switched Telephone Network access via an actual copper or fiber optic transmission line that travels underground or on telephone poles. Used to differentiate the "wireless" connectivity of a cellular or PCS system.
<i>LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements (LSSGR)</i>	A set of Telcordia (formerly Bellcore) specifications defining the requirements of LATA switching systems.
<i>Light Emitting Diode (LED)</i>	Lamps used for display of information. Commonly used on telephone sets to indicate line status.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Line Digital to Trunk (PSAP) (LDT)</i>	A type of Multi Frequency (MF) trunk interface that requires the PSAP equipment to dip the ALI database.
<i>Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)</i>	A type of video display that creates images of graphics or text by aligning liquid crystals so that they reflect light. An alternative to the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT).
<i>Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)</i>	The geographical areas within which a local telephone company offers telecommunications services.
<i>Local Area Network (LAN)</i>	A transmission network encompassing a limited area, such as a single building or several buildings in close proximity.
<i>Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)</i>	A Telecommunications Carrier (TC) under the state/local Public Utilities Act that provide local exchange telecommunications services. Also known as Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs), Alternate Local Exchange Carriers (ALECs), Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), Competitive Access Providers (CAPs), Certified Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs), and Local Service Providers (LSPs).
<i>Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG)</i>	A database which defines inter-exchange call routing in the North American Public Switched Telephone Network. It associates NPA/NXX's with their appropriate network elements.
<i>Local Loop</i>	A physical facility between a customer's network interface and the local serving central office. The most common form of local loop is a pair of wires.
<i>Local Notification</i>	A system capability whereby a call to 9-1-1 from a MLTS extension is directed through the 9-1-1 Network to a Public Safety Answering Point and simultaneously to a switchboard operator, attendant, or designated personnel where assistance can be provided to the Public Safety Answering Point to locate the caller and/or to assist in directing response. For Local Notification, the call back number shall be a phone number that can be dialed from the PSTN, which will be answered by the switchboard operator, attendant or designated personnel. Local Notification must include the capability for the switch board operator, attendant or designated personnel to identify the location of telephone lines that have dialed 9-1-1.
<i>Local Number Portability (LNP)</i>	A process by which a telephone number may be reassigned from one Local Exchange Carrier to another.
<i>Local Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) Database</i>	The eight (8) regional Number Portability Administration Center Databases which contain current Service Provider switching specific information about TNs involved in porting activity.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Local Service Management System (LSMS) Database</i>	The LSP owned network database which holds down-loaded ported number information. The NPAC SMS (service management system) downloads information to the LSMS; the LSMS supplies porting data to the SCP (service control point) used for the routing of telephone calls.
<i>Location Determination Technology (LDT)</i>	A system which computes the x and y coordinates of a wireless 9-1-1 caller.
<i>Location Information Server (LIS)</i>	Device administered by the Enterprise and configured with data that provides the association between physical jack locations and location information.
<i>Logging Recorder</i>	A voice-band audio recorder which records to and plays from a permanent storage media such as tape or disk. Logging recorders are typically multi-channel so as to simultaneously record from several sources.
<i>Login</i>	The process of identifying and authenticating oneself to a computer, ACD or E9-1-1 attendant position system.
<i>Loopback</i>	A type of diagnostic test in which a transmitted signal is returned to the transmitting device and then compared to the original signal.
<i>Main Station</i>	(see Access Line)
<i>Management Information System (MIS)</i>	A program that collects, stores and collates data into reports enabling interpretation and evaluation of performance, trends, traffic capacities, etc.
<i>Manual Transfer</i>	The capability of a PSAP attendant to transfer a 9-1-1 call to another location by manually dialing the destination number or speed dialing code.
<i>Master Clock</i>	An accurate timing device that generates synchronization signals to control other clocks or equipment. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Master Street Address Guide (MSAG)</i>	A data base of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities defining Emergency Service Zones (ESZs) and their associated Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.
<i>Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) Discrepancy</i>	An MSAG Discrepancy is defined as a record being retrieved from ALI during an actual E9-1-1 call with incorrect information because an MSAG field was incorrect. For example, incorrect ESN assignment or transposition of numbers, incorrect house number ranges, odd/even indicator.
<i>Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) Error</i>	An MSAG error is defined as a hard error from DBMS service order processing or a manual update that failed to meet the MSAG specifications.
<i>Mechanical Dialer</i>	(see Automatic Alarm and Automatic Alerting Device)

Term	Definition
Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP)	A protocol that resides in the application layer of the TCP/IP 5 layer reference model. It is used to control media gateways (e.g., IP phones, trunking gateways) connected to an IP network – Enables external control and management of data communications equipment operating at the edge of multi-service packet.
Micro-Cell	Commonly used to describe PCS cells due to their much smaller footprint compared to a Cellular cell.
Migrate	The term used to describe the inward transaction the Recipient Company submits to the 9-1-1 Data Base Management System Provider that signifies movement of telephone service from a Donor Service Provider.
Millisecond (ms)	One-thousandth of a second (0.001 s)
Misroute	An E9-1-1 call routed to an incorrect PSAP due to a network discrepancy; i.e., wrong ESN in selective routing data base, incorrect switch translations.
Mobile Directory Number (MDN)	The telephone number dialed to reach a wireless telephone.
Mobile Identified Number (MIN)	A 34-bit binary number that a wireless handset transmits to identify itself to the wireless network.
Mobile Switching Center (MSC)	The wireless equivalent of a Central Office, which provides switching functions from wireless calls.
Mobile Switching Office (MSO)	(see Mobile Switching Center (MSC))
Modem	An interface device which allows digital data signals to be transmitted over analog telephone lines.
Multi-Frequency (MF)	A type of in-band signaling used on analog interoffice and 9-1-1 trunks.
Multi-Line Telephone System (MLTS)	A system comprised of common control unit(s), telephone sets, and control hardware and software. This includes network and premises based systems. i.e., Centrex and PBX, Hybrid, and Key Telephone Systems owned or leased by governmental agencies and non-profit entities, as well as for profit businesses.
Multi-Line Telephone System (MLTS) Operator	The entity that either owns, or leases/rents from a third party, and operates a MLTS through which a caller/person may place a 9-1-1 call through the public switched network.
Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)	A mechanism that allows network administrators to perform a measure of traffic engineering within their networks.
Multi Protocol Over ATM (MPOA)	A specification that enables ATM services to be integrated with existing local-area networks (LANs) that use Ethernet, token-ring or TCP/IP protocols. The goal of MPOA is to allow different LANs to send packets to each other via an ATM backbone.

Term	Definition
National Emergency Number Association (NENA)	The National Emergency Number Association is a not-for-profit corporation established in 1982 to further the goal of “One Nation-One Number.” NENA is a networking source and promotes research, planning and training. NENA strives to educate, set standards and provide certification programs, legislative representation and technical assistance for implementing and managing 9-1-1 systems.
Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL)	Any of several testing laboratories recognized in the United States in accordance with industry and municipal standards.
Network Access Server (NAS)	A server that can attach a “modem” to a telephone circuit and provide data access to the Internet.
Network Reliability Council (NRC)	A study group made up of experts in the field of networks as they relate to Public Safety Systems charged with assessing the reliability of the network and to make recommendations concerning service quality.
Network Time Protocol (NTP)	A powerful utility for synchronizing system clocks over a TCP/IP network.
No Record Found (NRF)	A condition where no ALI information is available for display at the PSAP.
Non-blocking	A switching network designed to complete all call attempts.
Non Call-Path Associated Signaling (NCAS)	A method for delivery of wireless 9-1-1 calls in which the Mobile Directory Number and other call associated data are passed from the Mobile Switching Center to the PSAP outside the voice path.
Non-Selective Routing	The routing of 9-1-1 calls based on the NXX or trunk group.
North American Numbering Plan	Use of 10 digit dialing in the format of a 3 digit NPA followed by 3 digit NXX and 4 digit line number. NPA-NXX-XXXX.
NPAC – Interactive Voice Response (IVR) System	Porting data is available throughout the U.S. from the NPAC database via IVR access. Throughout the 02-011 document, referral to access porting data, DOES NOT MEAN IVR ACCESS.
Numbering Plan Area (NPA)	An established three-digit area code for a particular calling area where the first position is any number 2 through 9 and the last two (2) positions are 0 through 9.
Number Pooling	The current practice of assigning blocks of telephone numbers to Local Exchange Carriers in blocks of 1,000 instead of a full NPA-NXX with 10,000 telephone numbers.
Numbering Plan Digit (NPD)	A component of the traditional 9-digit 9-1-1 signaling protocol between the Enhanced 9-1-1 Control Office and the PSAP CPE. Identifies 1 of 4 possible area codes.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>NXX</i>	A three digit code in which N is any digit 2 through 9 and X is any digit 0 through 9. Typically used in describing the “Exchange Code” fields of a North American Numbering Plan telephone number. The full numbering system is in the format of “Area Code” + “Exchange Code” + “Line Number” or NPA-NXX-XXXX. A central office will have one or more area and exchange codes.
<i>NYNEX Information Publication (NIP)</i>	Information published by the NYNEX telephone company (now part of Bell Atlantic).
<i>On-Time-Point</i>	The leading edge of a pulse which occurs coincident with the beginning of a second. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)</i>	A 7-layer hierarchical reference model structure developed by the International Standards Organization for defining, specifying, and relating communications protocols; not a standard or a protocol; Layer Description – (7) Application Provides interface with network users, (6) Presentation Performs format and code conversion, (5) Session Manages connections for application programs, (4) Transport Ensures end-to-end delivery, (3) Network Handles network addressing and routing, (2) Data Link Performs local addressing and error detection and (1) Physical Includes physical signaling and interfaces
<i>Order of Authority</i>	A formal order by the state or local authority which authorizes public agencies or public safety agencies to provide 9-1-1 service in a geographical area.
<i>Originating Switchhook Status Indication</i>	An audible and/or visible indication of the status of a calling party being held. (A Basic 9-1-1 feature)
<i>Oscillatory</i>	A transient comprised of various impulse transients with alternating characteristics. (Ref. NENA 04-001)
<i>Overflow</i>	The process of automatically rerouting calls to an alternate facility.
<i>P.01 Grade of Service</i>	(see Grade of Service.)
<i>Packet</i>	Logical grouping of information that includes a header containing control information and (usually) user data. Packets are most often used to refer to network layer units of data. The terms <i>datagram</i> , <i>frame</i> , <i>message</i> , and <i>segment</i> are also used to describe logical information groupings at various layers of the OSI reference model and in various technology circles
<i>Personal Communications Service (PCS)</i>	A Commercial Mobile Radio Service using cellular radio networks, but distinct from cellular wireless in its frequencies and communications options.
<i>Pilot Number</i>	A telephone customer’s main account number, lead number, main listed number, or billing account.

Term	Definition
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)	Imitating a virtual circuit by allowing only assigned addresses to communicate.
Polygon	A shape that is closed, i.e.: circle, square, triangle or any derivative thereof.
Position Identifier	A pulse in the IRIG time code which has a predetermined duration and rate that is used to identify location of time code information. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
Primary ISDN PSAP	(see Primary PSAP)
Primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)	A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are routed directly from the 9-1-1 Control Office. (See PSAP)
Primary Rate ISDN (PRI)	A non-switched digital service which utilizes DS1 level 1.544 mbps digital carrier full duplex technology and standards to transport multiple 64 kbps clear channels from an originating ISDN equipped central office switch over a point to point facility to a terminating ISDN equipped customer location. PRI utilizes a full duplex 1.544 mbps DS1 level circuit sectioned into twenty-four (24) individual 64 kbps clear channels. Bearer services and circuit control are comprised of twenty-three (23) 64 kbps B-channels and one (1) 64 kbps D-channel totaling to the 1.544 mbps level.
Primary Rate Interface (PRI)	A bundle of ISDN circuits with 23 B channels at 64 Kbps and one D channel equivalent to one T1 link.
Private 9-1-1 Emergency Answering Point	An answering point operated by non-public safety entities with functional alternative and adequate means of signaling and directing response to emergencies. Includes training to individuals intercepting call for assistance that is in accordance with applicable local emergency telecommunications requirements. Private 911 Emergency Answering Points are an adjunct to public safety response and as such must provide incident reporting to the public safety emergency response centers per local requirements.
Private Branch Exchange (PBX)	A private telephone switch that is connected to the Public Switched Telephone Network.
Private Switch 911 (PS/911)	A private telephone system which includes network, switching and database elements capable of providing ANI (ELIN) and ALI (ERL). Designed to use in emergency situations to notify Public Safety personnel of the specific location of a 9-1-1 caller utilizing a Telephone Station connected to a private telephone network.
Private Switch ALI (PSALI)	A service option which provides Enhanced 9-1-1 features for telephone stations behind private switches. E.g. PBXs.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Protocol</i>	A set of rules or conventions that govern the format and relative timing of data in a communications network. There are three basic types of protocols: character-oriented, byte-oriented, and bit-oriented. The protocols for data communications cover such things as framing, error handling, transparency, and line control.
<i>Provider Selection</i>	New IP routing capability that allows a device to select its provider.
<i>Pseudo Automatic Location Identification (pALI)</i>	An ALI record associated with a pANI, configured to provide the location of the wireless cell or sector and information about its coverage or serving area (footprint).
<i>Pseudo Automatic Number Identification (pANI)</i>	A telephone number used to support routing of wireless 9-1-1 calls. It may identify a wireless cell, cell sector or PSAP to which the call should be routed. Also known as routing number.
<i>Public Agency</i>	A state or any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within a state, which provides police, fire-fighting, medical or other emergency services or has authority to do so.
<i>Public Safety Agency</i>	An entity that provides fire fighting, law enforcement, emergency medical or other emergency service.
<i>Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)</i>	A facility equipped and staffed to receive 9-1-1 calls. (see also Primary and Secondary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP))
<i>Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)</i>	The network of equipment, lines, and controls assembled to establish communication paths between calling and called parties in North America.
<i>Pulse Width Coded</i>	Modulation of a carrier by the digital representation of an analog signal. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Quality of Service (QoS)</i>	As related to data transmission a measurement of latency, packet loss and jitter.
<i>Queuing</i>	Queuing is an automated process by which call are presented in a predefined sequence to a call taker.
<i>Radio Frequency (RF)</i>	Self explanatory.
<i>Rate Center</i>	A geographically specified area used for determining mileage and/or usage dependent rates in the Public Switched Telephone Network.
<i>Real-Time</i>	The availability of information at the exact time it is occurring.
<i>Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)</i>	A network protocol used to carry packetized audio and video traffic over an IP network that helps ensure that packets get delivered in a timely way.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Recall Recorder</i>	A voice-band audio recorder which records to and plays from a media that may not be permanent (such as tape loop, fixed disk or RAM). Recall recorders are typically associated with each operator position for the purpose of recording and playing back their most recent conversations. Also known as Call Check or Instant Playback Recorder.
<i>Receipt</i>	Date and time stamp when document either entered into an electronic tracking system by the jurisdiction or service provider.
<i>Recipient Company</i>	The new Service Provider responsible for the end users telephone service and E9-1-1 data after the migration of the telephone number from a Donor Service Provider.
<i>Redundancy</i>	Duplication of components, running in parallel, to increase reliability; A backup system (either a device or a connection) that serves in the event of primary system failure.
<i>Referred</i>	Date and time stamp when the Data Base Management System Provider's Data Rep determines it is necessary to forward the request to another entity.
<i>Rejected</i>	Date and time stamp a request is denied by the recipient.
<i>Remote Call Forwarding</i>	As utilized within Interim Number Portability, a permanent call forwarding feature that allows a call to one Directory Number to be automatically advanced to a Directory Number of another Local Exchange Carrier.
<i>Remote Switch Units (RSU)</i>	A small switching system that is located at a remote point from a host switch. All or most of its call processing capability is obtained from an electronic type host office. The remote is connected to the host by umbilical circuits providing message and signal handling capabilities.
<i>Reorder Tone</i>	An audible tone of 120 interrupts per minute (ipm) returned to the calling party to indicate the call cannot be processed through the network. Sometimes referred to as fast busy.
<i>Request for Comment (RFC)</i>	A method by which standard setting bodies receive input from interested parties outside of the working group.
<i>Re-Ring</i>	(see Emergency Ring Back)
<i>Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)</i>	Protocol that supports the reservation of resources across an IP network.
<i>Response Agency</i>	The public safety agency having legal or consensual obligation to respond to a call for service.
<i>Retrieval Key</i>	A 10-digit number that is used to uniquely identify an emergency call for the purpose of retrieving the ALI record by the PSAP.
<i>Ringback Tone</i>	A tone returned to the caller to indicate that a call is being processed.
<i>RJ-11</i>	A standard jack for handset and other devices connecting to a twisted pair.
<i>Route Diversity</i>	(see Diverse Routing)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Router</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An interface device between two networks that selects the best route to complete the call even if there are several networks between the originating network and the destination ■ A device that provides network management capabilities (e.g., load balancing, network partitioning, usage statistics, communications priority and troubleshooting tools) that help network managers to detect and correct problems ■ An intelligent device that forwards data packets from one local area network (LAN) to another and that selects the most expedient route based on traffic load, line speeds, costs, or network failures to complete the call
<i>Routing Number</i>	(see pANI)
<i>RS-232C</i>	An electrical and mechanical standard for the serial transfer of digital information between digital systems, such as computers, printers or communications equipment.
<i>Secondary ISDN PSAP</i>	(see Secondary PSAP)
<i>Secondary PSAP</i>	A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are transferred from a Primary PSAP. (See PSAP)
<i>Selective Router</i>	(see Enhanced 9-1-1 Control Office)
<i>Selective Routing (SR)</i>	The routing of a 9-1-1 call to the proper PSAP based upon the location of the caller. Selective routing is controlled by the ESN which is derived from the customer location.
<i>Selective Routing Data Base (SRDB)</i>	The routing table that contains telephone number to ESN relationships which determines the routing of 9-1-1 calls.
<i>Selective Transfer</i>	The capability to transfer a 9-1-1 call to a response agency by operation of one of several buttons typically designated as police, fire, and emergency medical; based on the ESN of the caller.
<i>Server</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On a local area network, the computer that runs the administrative software to control access to the network. The server makes network resources available to the workstations ■ Node or software program that provides services to clients ■ In network addressing, a concentrator, data switch, or host computer being accessed ■ In a synchronous packet assembler/disassembler (PAD), a device that assigns remote devices to a logical multipoint host line
<i>Service Address</i>	The physical location of a subscriber access line. Service Address is the recommended address for 9-1-1 use. (May be different from the listed address or billing address)
<i>Service Level Agreement (SLA)</i>	A contract between a service provider and the end user, which stipulates and commits the service provider to a required level of service.

Term	Definition
Service Order	Local Exchange Carrier document used for additions, changes or removals of telephone service.
Service Order Input (SOI)	Service Order Input is a file of completed service order updates that is sent to the DBMSP by all SP's.
Service Provider	An entity providing one or more of the following 9-1-1 elements: network, CPE, or database service.
Service Provider Identifier (SPID)	A four (4) character, numeric service provider identification code assigned by the National Exchange Carrier Association (NECA) to Local Exchange Carriers. It does not include resellers, private switch owners or others not acting as LEC's who are sending customer's transaction record data to the 9-1-1 databases.
Serving Central Office	The central office (CO) from which a subscriber is served. (see Central Office)
Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)	This application protocol already has a priority field that recognizes four values. In order of importance, they are: <i>Emergency, Urgent, Normal, Non-Urgent</i>
Shared Residential MLTS Service	The use of a MLTS to provide service to residential facilities even if the service is not delineated for purposes of billing. For purposes of the definition, residential facilities shall be liberally construed to mean single family and multi-family facilities including Extended Care Facilities and Dormitories.
Shared Telecommunications Services	Includes the provision of telecommunications and information management services and equipment within a used group located in discrete private premises in building complexes, campuses, or high-rise buildings, by a commercial shared services provider or by a user association, through privately owned customer premises equipment and associated data processing and information management services, and includes the provision of connections to the facilities of a local exchange and to interexchange telecommunications companies.
Signaling System 7 (SS7)/Common Channel Signaling 7 (CCS7)	An out-of-band signaling system used to provide basic routing information, call set-up and other call termination functions. Signaling is removed from the voice channel itself and put on a separate data network. Also known as Common Channel Signaling No. 7 (CCS7)
Signature Control	A means to control the output of a time code signal based on the sync or lock status of the PSAP master clock. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)	A utility for synchronizing system clocks over a TCP/IP network. This protocol is similar to NTP and is used when the ultimate performance of the full NTP implementation is not needed.
Simulated Facility Group (SFG)	A Facility Group is a set of trunks established for a particular transport purpose to which incoming calls are routed. When this is simulated, this is a form of call blocking for congestion control.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Single Point of Failure</i>	A hardware or software component or sub-system which experiences a failure causing more than 50% of the total system to fail. (Ref. NENA 04-001 Reliability Objectives)
<i>Small Office/Home Office (SOHO)</i>	Describes a small office or home office with few occupants, often just one.
<i>Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)</i>	U.S. based engineering standard body for the automotive industry.
<i>Soft Permanent Virtual Circuit (SPVC)</i>	A Soft PVC is a user-to-user connection in which the user-to-network connections are PVCs, but all or part of the cross-network connection is an SVC and does not need to be configured at every hop across the ATM network (as would be the case for a PVC).
<i>Source Data Base</i>	The data base maintained by each Service Provider which provides customer telephone number and location information for the initial load and ongoing updates to the ALI data base held by the Data Base Management System Provider.
<i>Spatial</i>	Concept of describing a space or area of space.
<i>Spike Masking</i>	The “spike” is a rapid increase in the number of call attempts to the telephone network. When the network’s capacity is reached, all call attempts beyond when can be carried are blocked or “masked” (i.e., you can’t see them because they are being carried).
<i>Splash Ringing</i>	The capability to provide an audible signal simultaneously with trunk seizure on an incoming 9-1-1 call.
<i>Stand Alone Database</i>	A database system created, maintained and located at a 9-1-1 Jurisdiction.
<i>Start (ST)</i>	An MF signaling tone (digit).
<i>Start Bit</i>	In asynchronous transmission, the first element in each character that prepares the receiving device to recognize the incoming information.
<i>Start Prime (STP)</i>	An MF signaling tone (digit)
<i>Station Identification</i>	A telephone number dialable from the public switched network, which provides sufficient information to permit a return call by the Public Safety Answering Point to the caller or a telephone nearby the caller.
<i>Stop Bit</i>	In asynchronous transmission, the last transmitted element in each character, which permits the receiver to come to an idle condition before accepting another character.
<i>Straight Binary Seconds (SBS)</i>	A binary number that appears in the IRIG time code which represents the total number of seconds since midnight. (Ref. NENA 04-002)

Term	Definition
<i>Stranded Unlock Record</i>	A record in the E911 database unlocked by the Donor Company via a Function of Change (U) unlock transaction record for more than seven (7) days for which a migrate order has not been sent by the Recipient Company. Once unlocked, a record remains unlocked until a (M) migrate record is received, or the system's permissive migrate transaction time has expired and no other changes shall be made to the record.
<i>Successful ALI Queries</i>	The sum of all ALI Queries less No Record Finds, Misroutes, MSAG Discrepancies, and ALI Discrepancies.
<i>Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)</i>	A network connection initiated by signaling at a UNI, where the originator specifies the destination address.
<i>Symmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (SDSL)</i>	A technology that allows more data to be sent over existing copper telephone lines. It is called symmetric because it supports the same data rates for upstream and downstream traffic.
<i>Sync</i>	Abbreviation for synchronized or synchronization.
<i>Synchronization</i>	In the context of timing, synchronization means to bring clocks or data streams into phase so they agree with the PSAP master clock. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Synchronous Optical Network (SONET)</i>	High speed digital transport over fiber optic networks using synchronous protocol.
<i>System Network Architecture (SNA)</i>	IBM's standard network architecture describing logical structure, formats, protocols and operational sequences for transmitting information between software and hardware devices.
<i>System Provider</i>	(see Service Provider)
<i>Tag</i>	A unique label that precedes the data for the data element associated with the tag.
<i>Tag Data</i>	A method of identifying data elements of varying lengths within a data record.
<i>Tag Data Record</i>	A record of varying length comprised of pre-defined tag labels and their associated data elements.
<i>Tandem Central Office (Tandem CO)</i>	(see E9-1-1 Control Office)
<i>TDD/TTY Detector</i>	Any device that automatically detects TDD/TTY tones and audibly and/or visually notifies the calltaker.
<i>Technical Advisory (TA)</i>	A document describing Telcordia's preliminary view of proposed requirements for products, interfaces, technologies or services.
<i>Technical Information Document (TID)</i>	NENA White Paper.
<i>Technical Reference (TR)</i>	A Telcordia document that spells out detailed specification for product or service development.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD)</i>	Also known as TTY. (see Teletypewriter (TTY))
<i>Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)</i>	A lobbying and trade association, the result of the merger of the USTA (United States Telephone Association) and the EIA (Electronic Industries Association).
<i>Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)</i>	A federally mandated service provided by states that provides communication relay between TTY users and voice telephone users, via a third party, for communications assistance.
<i>Telecommunicator</i>	As used in 9-1-1, a person who is trained and employed in public safety telecommunications. The term applies to call takers, dispatchers, radio operators, data terminal operators or any combination of such functions in a PSAP.
<i>Telematics</i>	The system of components that supports two-way communications with a motor vehicle for the collection or transmission of information and commands.
<i>Telephone Service Priority (TSP)</i>	A procedure used by a telephone company to establish priorities in deciding which lines and trunks to restore subsequent to an outage. Generally, the highest priority goes to federal law enforcement and military usage, with local emergency services (including 9-1-1) and medical facilities following. Established by the National Communications System Office.
<i>Teletypewriter (TTY)</i>	A device capable of information interchange between compatible units using a dial up or private-line telephone network connections as the transmission medium. ASCII or Baudot codes are used by these units. (per EIA PN-1663)
<i>Three-Way Calling</i>	(see Conference Transfer)
<i>Time Code</i>	A series of pulses or characters which represent a digit such as a 4. The location of a particular binary digit in the code defines its meaning, 4 hours, 4 minutes or 4 seconds. (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA)</i>	A terrestrial Location Determination Technology (LDT) that computes a transmitter's location based upon the times a signal is received at multiple receivers.
<i>Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)</i>	A digital radio interface utilized by some North American PCS carriers.
<i>Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)</i>	A digital multiplexing technique for combining a number of signals into a single transmission facility by interweaving pieces from each source into separate time slots.
<i>Time Sync Status Character</i>	A specific character location in the ASCII time code data stream which changes dependent on the lock or unlock status of the PSAP master clock to its source. (Ref. NENA 04-002)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Token Ring</i>	Local area network architecture originally developed by IBM. Later standardized by ISSS as 802.5. Transmission on the network is governed by the possession of a “token” or specific octet of data. A station may only transmit when it receives the token.
<i>Traceable UTC Source</i>	Traceable sources of UTC time are available from various time services of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and US Naval Observatory (USNO). These services include telephone dial-up, low and high frequency radio transmissions, and Global Positioning System (GPS). (Ref. NENA 04-002)
<i>Transfer</i>	A feature which allows the PSAP Telecommunicator to redirect a 9-1-1 call to another location.
<i>Transfer Key</i>	A key which is programmed to dial a telephone number, a selective routing transfer code, or a speed dial code to accomplish the transfer of calls.
<i>Transient</i>	A random disturbance of normal voltage with a very short time duration (<8.3ms) that occurs on the power source or data/signal/telecommunications conductors.
<i>Transient Voltage Surge Suppression (TVSS)</i>	Devices designed to protect critical PSAP equipment from transients induced on powering and data/signal/telecommunications conductors. (Ref. NENA 04-001)
<i>Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)</i>	A communications protocol linking different computer platforms across networks. TCP/IP functions at the 3 rd and 4 th levels of the open system integration model.
<i>Transport Control Protocol (TCP)</i>	The end to end reliability protocol that recognizes and corrects lower layer errors caused by connectionless networks.
<i>Trunk</i>	Typically, a communication path between central office switches, or between the 9-1-1 Control Office and the PSAP.
<i>Trunk Group</i>	One or more trunks terminated at the same two points.
<i>Trunk Seizure</i>	The point in time at which a 9-1-1 call is assigned to a trunk and acknowledgment is provided by the equipment at the distant end.
<i>Unavailable Bit Rate (UBR)</i>	A service call where the bit rate available in the network is not guaranteed to the user. The network does not provide flow control handshaking with the user.
<i>Underwriters Laboratories (UL)</i>	One of several United States nationally recognized testing laboratories (NRTL) whose testing specifications have been adopted as de facto industry standards.
<i>Uniform Resource Locator (URL)</i>	Mnemonic interpretation of the IP address.
<i>Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)</i>	An auxiliary power unit for a telephone system which provides continuous battery backup power in the event of a commercial power failure.
<i>Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)</i>	Also known as Zulu or Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Unlock</i>	The action required by a 9-1-1 Data Base Management System Provider, upon notification from a Donor Company, that makes the end user's telephone number record available for the Recipient Company to replace the customer details and Company ID.
<i>Variable Bit Rate non-real Time (VBRnrt)</i>	A service where the transmission rate varies over time incorporating the concept of bandwidth on demand.
<i>Variable Bit Rate real-time (VBRrt)</i>	A service where the transmission rate varies over time incorporating the concept of bandwidth on demand.
<i>Version 4 of the Internet Protocol</i>	The transmission of voice as packets of data, using the protocol originally developed for the Internet.
<i>Virtual Private Network (VPN)</i>	Uses information stored in the signaling network regarding customer configurations and dialing plans to allow the use of public network facilities as if they were dedicated to a specific private network.
<i>Voice Carry Over (VCO)</i>	A method which utilizes both voice and text communications on the same call, allowing a person who is hearing impaired to speak directly to the other party and receive response via a TTY or other means for text communications.
<i>Voice over Asynchronous Transfer Mode (VoATM)</i>	A technology that has its root in the development of broadband ISDN. It integrates the multiplexing and switching functions and allows communications between devices
<i>Voice over Digital Subscriber Link (VoDSL)</i>	Enabling digital voice transmission identical to voice over internet protocol but using digital subscriber services as the transport.
<i>Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR)</i>	A high-speed communications technology used to connect voice applications. It is a way of sending information over a wide area network (WAN) that divides the information into frames or packets. Each frame has a label that the network uses to decide the destination of the frame.
<i>Voice over Internet Protocol, Voice over IP (VoIP)</i>	Provides distinct packetized voice information in digital format using the Internet Protocol. The IP address assigned to the user's telephone number may be static or dynamic.
<i>Voice over Packet (VoP)</i>	Packetized voice communication over a data network.
<i>Voice over the Internet</i>	Transmit voice with varying consistency depending on overall traffic and engineering of the Internet circuits.
<i>Web</i>	World Wide Web or Internet.
<i>Wide Area Network (WAN)</i>	Network using common carrier-provided lines that covers and extended geographical area.

Term	Definition
Wireless	Means any Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) that falls under the FCC's Docket 94-102 requirement for wireless enhanced 9-1-1 service.
Wireless Local Loop	A "local loop" is a telephone company's distribution of PSTN connectivity to end users within a small (e.g., less than one square mile) geographic area. When that connectivity is done via two-way radio transmission that is a "wireless local loop".
Wireless Phase I	Required by FCC Report and Order 96-264 pursuant to Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) 94-102. The delivery of a wireless 9-1-1 call with call-back number and identification of the cell-tower from which the call originated. Call routing is usually determined by cell-sector.
Wireless Phase II	Required by FCC Report and Order 96-264 pursuant to Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) 94-102. The delivery of a wireless 9-1-1 call with Phase I requirements plus location of the caller within 125 meters 67% of the time and Selective Routing based upon those coordinates. Subsequent FCC rulings have redefined the accuracy requirements.
Wireless Service Provider (WSP)	Cellular, satellite or other radio based telephony or data transport commercial entity.
Wireless Telecommunications	The family of Telecommunications services under the heading of Commercial Mobile Radio Service. Includes Cellular, Personal Communications Services (PCS), Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) and Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR).
Withdrawn	Date and time stamp a request is cancelled by the originator.
Workspace	The physical building area where work is normally performed. This is a net square footage measurement which includes hallways, conference rooms, rest rooms, break rooms but does not include wall thickness, shafts, heating/ventilating/air conditioning equipment spaces, mechanical/electrical spaces or similar areas where employees do not normally have access.
World Wide Web (WWW)	The public internet.
eXtensible Markup Language (XML)	An internet specification for web documents that enables tags to be used that provide functionality beyond that in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML). Its reference is its ability to allow information of indeterminate length to be transmitted to a PSAP call taker or dispatcher versus the current restriction that requires information to fit the parameters of pre-defined fields.
x,y	Shorthand expression for coordinates that identify a specific location in two dimensions representing latitude and longitude.
X.25	Defined network layer protocol that is used in packet-data switching to establish, maintain, and clear virtual circuit connections between an ISDN terminal and a destination in the packet-switched network

3 Acronyms

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Definition</i>
ACD	Automatic Call Distributor
ACN	Automatic Collision Notification
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADSL	Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line
ALEC	Alternate Local Exchange Carrier
ALI	Automatic Location Identification
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone Service
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
AOA	Angle of Arrival
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Exchange
ATIS	Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BellCore	Bell Communications Research
BLI	Busy Line Interrupt
BLV	Busy Line Verification
BOC	Bell Operating Company
BRI	Basic Rate Interface
BUI	Building Unit Identifier
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAMA	Centralized Automatic Message Accounting
CAP	Competitive Access Provider
CAS	Call-path Associated Signaling, Channel Associated Signaling
CBR	Constant Bit Rate
CCS7	Common Channel Signaling 7
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier or Certified Local Exchange Carrier
CLID	Calling Line Identification
CLLI	Common Language Location Identifier
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Service
CO	Central Office
COG	Council of Government
CoS	Class of Service
CPAS	Cellular Priority Access Service
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CPN	Calling Party's Number
CPU	Central Processing Unit

CRDB	Coordinate Routing Database
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CRTC	Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
CTI	Computer Telephone Integration
CTIA	Cellular Telephone Industry Association
CTX-IP	Centrex-based Internet Protocol
DCE	Data Communications Equipment
DBMS	Data Base Management System
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol
DID	Direct Inward Dialing
DMS	Data Management System
DMT	Discrete Multi Tone
DN	Directory Number
DNS	Domain Name Server
DOS	Disk Operating System
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DSLAM	Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency
EIA	Electronic Industry Association
ELD	Electro-Luminescent Display
ELIN	Emergency Location Identification Number
EM	Emergency Message
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
ERL	Emergency Response Location
ES	Emergency Service
ESA	Emergency Stand Alone
ESCO	Emergency Service Central Office
ESMR	Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio
ESN	Emergency Service Number
ESNE	Emergency Services Network Entity
ESP	Emergency Services Provider
ESRD	Emergency Services Routing Digit
ESRK	Emergency Services Routing Key
ESZ	Emergency Service Zone (same as ESN)
EUMI	End User Move Indicator
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDDI	Fiber Optic interface
FGD	Feature Group D

<i>FX</i>	Foreign Exchange
<i>GDP</i>	Generic Digit Parameter
<i>GIS</i>	Geographic Information System
<i>GMT</i>	Greenwich Mean Time
<i>GNP</i>	Geographic Number Portability
<i>GPS</i>	Global Positioning System
<i>GSM</i>	Global Standard for Mobile Communication
<i>HCO</i>	Hearing Carry Over
<i>HDSL</i>	High bit rate Digital Subscriber Line
<i>HTML</i>	Hyper Text Markup Language
<i>IAD</i>	Integrated Access Device
<i>IANA</i>	Internet Assigned Number Authority
<i>ICANN</i>	Internet Corporation Assigned Names and Numbers
<i>ID</i>	Identified
<i>IEEE</i>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
<i>IETF</i>	Internet Engineering Task Force
<i>ILEC</i>	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
<i>IMTC</i>	International Multimedia Teleconferencing Consortium
<i>INP</i>	Interim Number Portability
<i>IP</i>	Internet Protocol
<i>ipm</i>	Interrupts per minute
<i>IPSec</i>	Internet Protocol Security
<i>IPv4</i>	Version 4 of the Internet Protocol
<i>IRIG</i>	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
<i>ISDL</i>	ISDN Digital Subscriber Line
<i>ISDN</i>	Integrated Services Digital Network
<i>ISP</i>	Internet Service Provider
<i>ISUP</i>	Integrated Services Digital Network User Part
<i>ITS</i>	Intelligent Transportation System
<i>ITSP</i>	Internet Telephony Service Provider
<i>ITU</i>	International Telecommunications Union
<i>ITU-T</i>	International Telecommunications Union – Telecommunications
<i>IVR</i>	Interactive Voice Response
<i>IWS</i>	Intelligent Workstation
<i>KP</i>	Key Pulse
<i>KSU</i>	Key Service Unit
<i>KTS</i>	Key Telephone System
<i>KTU</i>	Key Telephone Unit
<i>LAN</i>	Local Area Network
<i>LATA</i>	Local Access and Transport Area

LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDT	Location Determination Technology or Line Digital to Trunk
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LERG	Local Exchange Routing Guide
LIS	Location Information Server
LNP	Local Number Portability
LSMS	Local Service Management System
LSP	Local Service Provider
LSR	Local Service Request
LSSGR	LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements
MDN	Mobile Directory Number
MF	Multi-Frequency
MGCP	Media Gateway Control Protocol
MIN	Mobile Identified Number
MIS	Management Information System
MLTS	Multi-Line Telephone System
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching
MPOA	Multi-Protocol Over ATM
ms	Millisecond
MSAG	Master Street Address Guide
MSC	Mobile Switching Center
MSO	Mobile Switching Office
MSS	Mobile Satellite Services
MTSO	Mobile Telephone Switching Office
NBMA	Non-Broadcast Multiple Access
NAS	Network Access Server
NCAS	Non Call-path Associated Signaling
NECA	National Exchange Carrier Association
NENA	National Emergency Number Association
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, United States Department of Transportation
NIP	NYNEX Information Publication
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPAC	Number Portability/Pooling Administration Center
NPD	Numbering Plan Digit
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NRC	National Reliability Council
NRF	No Record Found
NRTL	National Recognized Testing Laboratory

<i>NTIA</i>	National Telecommunications and Information Administration, United States Department of Commerce
<i>NTP</i>	Network Time Protocol
<i>OSI</i>	Open Systems Interconnection
<i>pALI</i>	Pseudo Automatic Location Identification
<i>pANI</i>	Pseudo Automatic Number Identification
<i>PBX</i>	Private Branch Exchange
<i>PCIA</i>	Personal Communications Industry Association
<i>PCS</i>	Personal Communications Service
<i>PPP</i>	Point-to-Point Protocol
<i>PRI</i>	Primary Rate ISDN
<i>PSA</i>	Public Safety Agency
<i>PSALI</i>	Private Switch ALI
<i>PSAP</i>	Public Safety Answering Point or Primary Public Safety Answering Point
<i>PSTN</i>	Public Switched Telephone Network
<i>PVC</i>	Permanent Virtual Circuit
<i>QoS</i>	Quality of Service
<i>RF</i>	Radio Frequency
<i>RFC</i>	Request for Comment
<i>RSU</i>	Remote Switching Unit
<i>RSVP</i>	Resource Reservation Protocol
<i>RTP</i>	Real Time Transport Protocol
<i>SAE</i>	Society of Automotive Engineers
<i>SBS</i>	Straight Binary Seconds
<i>SCP</i>	Service Control Point or Switching Control Point
<i>SDSL</i>	Symmetrical Digital Subscriber Line
<i>SFG</i>	Simulated Facility Group
<i>SIP</i>	Session Initiation Protocol
<i>SLA</i>	Service Level Agreement
<i>SNA</i>	System Network Architecture
<i>SNTP</i>	Simple Network Time Protocol
<i>SOHO</i>	Small Office/Home Office
<i>SOI</i>	Service Order Input
<i>SONET</i>	Synchronous Optical NETwork
<i>SPID</i>	Service Provider Identifier
<i>SPVC</i>	Soft Permanent Virtual Circuit
<i>SR</i>	Selective Routing
<i>SRDB</i>	Selective Routing Data Base
<i>SSP</i>	Signal Switching Point
<i>SS7</i>	Signaling System 7

<i>ST</i>	Start
<i>STP</i>	Start Prime or Signal Transfer Point
<i>SVC</i>	Switched Virtual Circuit
<i>TA</i>	Technical Advisory (published by Bellcore)
<i>TC</i>	Telecommunications Carrier
<i>TCP</i>	Transport Control Protocol
<i>TDD</i>	Telecommunication Device for the Deaf
<i>TDM</i>	Time Division Multiplexing
<i>TDMA</i>	Time Division Multiple Access
<i>TDOA</i>	Time Difference of Arrival
<i>TELCO</i>	Telephone Company
<i>TIA</i>	Telecommunications Industry Association
<i>TID</i>	Technical Information Document (published by NENA)
<i>TN</i>	Telephone Number
<i>TR</i>	Technical Reference (published by Bellcore)
<i>TRS</i>	Telecommunications Relay Service
<i>TSP</i>	Telephone Service Priority
<i>TTL</i>	Transistor to Transistor Logic
<i>TTY</i>	Teletypewriter (also known as TDD)
<i>TVSS</i>	Transient Voltage Surge Suppression
<i>UBR</i>	Unavailable Bit Rate
<i>UL</i>	Underwriters Laboratories
<i>UNI</i>	Unbundled Network Interface
<i>UPS</i>	Uninterruptible Power Supply
<i>URL</i>	Uniform Resource Locator
<i>USNO</i>	United States Naval Observatory
<i>USTA</i>	United States Telephone Association
<i>UTC</i>	Universal Coordinated Time
<i>VBRnrt</i>	Variable Bit Rate non-real time
<i>VBRrt</i>	Variable Bit Rate real-time
<i>VCO</i>	Voice Carry Over
<i>VDSL</i>	Very high-speed Digital Subscriber Line
<i>VoATM</i>	Voice over ATM
<i>VoDSL</i>	Voice over Digital Subscriber Link
<i>VoFR</i>	Voice over Frame Relay
<i>VoIP</i>	Voice over Internet Protocol
<i>VoP</i>	Voice over Packet
<i>VPN</i>	Virtual Private Network
<i>WAN</i>	Wide Area Network
<i>WSP</i>	Wireless Service Provider

WWW	World Wide Web
XML	eXtensible Markup Language