COMMON LANGUAGE
CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION
SPECIAL SERVICE CIRCUITS

CONTENTS PAGE

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the principles by which Special Service Circuits are identified under the Common Language format. These principles are:

(a) To provide a system standard that will be used in Business Information Systems (BIS), and other applicable systems.

(b) To present specific rules as to which common language format, serial number, or telephone number should be used to identify a Special Service Circuit

(c) To list standard service codes and definitions which are to be used in the identification formats

(d) To describe a method by which the use of telephone company or customer provided equipment and/or facilities may be identified

(e) To supersede related information pertaining to the Common Language Circuit Identification for Special Service Circuits (CLCI-SS) in Sections 682-000-011 and 682-000-012.

1.02 This section revises and replaces Section 795-402-100, Issue 3 (January 1976), in its entirety. It is reissued in order to include updated information pertaining to the Service Code and Modifier, and to add paragraphs 1.06, 2.05, 2.06, and 2.07. Since this is a general revision, marginal arrows normally used to indicate changes have been omitted.

1.03 Questions concerning these codes should be directed to the Head, Common Language Department, Bell Laboratories, via the appropriate Operating Company Common Language Contact. Other Bell System Companies should direct their inquiries through normal organizational channels to the Common Language Department.

1.04 All changes to the codes or coding procedures in this section require the approval of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&TCo).

1.05 Related information may be found in the following sections:

Section 660-200-015—*Private Line Service—Minimum Service Charge Arrangements*

Section 682-400-011—*Work Order Record and Details (WORD)—Circuit Segmenting Standards*

Section 751-100-110—*Common Language Telephone Company Codes*

Section 751-100-200—*Common Language—Telephone Number Codes*

Section 795-400-100—*Common Language Circuit Identification Message Trunks.*

1.06 *For the purposes of CLCI-SS, these terms are defined as follows:*

(a) *Central Office (CO)*—Refers to both Bell and Independent Company central offices.

(b) *Customer Provided Equipment (CPE)*—Refers to any electrically connected equipment which is not TELCO owned.

(c) *Electrically Connected Equipment*—Refers to equipment at a customer's location which is hard-wired to the circuit (as opposed to acoustic or inductive coupling).

(d) *Grade of Service*—See Type of Service.

(e) *Message Telecommunication System (MTS)*—See Switched Message Network.

(f) *Private Branch Exchange (PBX)—Includes customer provided as well as TELCO provided PBX.*

(g) *Service Code*—This is a 2-character alpha code used to describe the functional characteristics of a Special Service Circuit. These characteristics include:

- Type of Service
- Terminations
- Use.

(h) *TELCO*—Refers to both Bell and Independent Telephone Companies.

(i) *Type of Service*—This is a classification of circuits by transmission characteristics. These classifications include Signal, Telegraph, Voice, Program, Video, and Wideband.

(j) *Switched Message Network*—This is an interstate and foreign long distance network furnished jointly by the AT&T Long Lines Department and concurring Associated Companies or other participating carriers [commonly known as the Direct Distance Dialing (DDD) network.].

2. CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The purpose of CLCI-SS is to provide a coded designation by which a particular Special Service Circuit may be identified. It is required that this designation be unique, be in a form that people can read and obtain meaning from, and be acceptable for both manual and mechanized procedures.

2.02 Two standard formats are provided for the identification of Special Service Circuits as follows:

(a) Serial Number Format

(b) Telephone Number Format.

2.03 The *Serial Number Format* shall be used only when the circuit being identified *cannot* be uniquely identified by a telephone number (with exceptions noted in Table C) plus extension or trunk code (where applicable). It consists of 22 character positions. Figure 2 shows the format of the Circuit Identification Code—Special Service Circuits, Serial Number Format. Entries within the elements must be left justified with no leading zeroes. Entries of shorter length than the element must begin in the left-most position with blanks filling the unused positions of the field. The Serial Number Format consists of the following *standard elements:*

(a) Prefix (optional)—1 or 2 characters, either alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric

(b) Service Code—2 alpha characters

(c) Modifier—2 characters, the first always being alpha, while the second is alpha or numeric

(d) Serial Number—1 to 6 numeric characters

(e) Suffix (optional)—1 to 3 numeric characters

(f) Company Assigning Circuit Identification—2 or 4 alpha characters

(g) Segment Number (optional)—1 to 3 alpha or numeric characters.

Note: When the Serial Number Format is used on manual documents or EDP inputs

and outputs, certain elements may be separated for code readability.

2.04 The *Telephone Number Format* shall be used when a circuit *can* be identified by a unique telephone number (with exceptions noted in Table C) plus extension or trunk code (where applicable). It consists of 24 character positions. Figure 1 shows the format of the Circuit Identification Code—Special Service Circuits, Telephone Number Format. Entries within the elements must be left justified with no leading zeroes. Entries of shorter length than the elements must begin in the left-most position with blanks filling the unused positions of the field. The Telephone Number Format consists of the following *standard elements:*

(a) Prefix (optional)—1 or 2 characters, either alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric

(b) Service Code—2 alpha characters

(c) Modifier—2 characters, the first always being alpha, while the second is alpha or numeric

(d) Number Plan Area Code—3 numeric characters

(e) Central Office Unit Code—3 numeric characters

(f) Line Number Code—4 numeric characters

(g) Extension Number/Trunk Code (optional)—1 to 5 alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric characters.

(h) Segment Number (optional)—1 to 3 alpha or numeric characters.

Note: When the Telephone Number Format is used on manual documents or on EDP inputs and outputs, certain elements should be separated for code readability.

2.05 Representatives of the involved departments at AT&T met and concluded that full CLCI-SS is required to guarantee unique circuit identification and is, therefore, required at system interfaces. However, it was recognized that within any system there may also be application for a shortened version of CLCI. Agreement was reached to authorize two CLCI subsets for:

(a) *Universal Service Order*—This version will be used during all phases of the life of the order, ie, at the time it is originally issued, after Plant assignments are made, and after the order has been completed. The shortened version is outlined in 2.06.

(b) ***Installation and Repair***—This version will be used on equipment designation strips and number plates on the customer's premises. It will be used when discussing the special service circuit with the customer for installation, reporting trouble, etc. The shortened version is outlined in paragraph 2.08.

In addition to these two CLCI-SS subsets, it was recognized that design standards must be established to prevent future interface confusion. Accordingly, it was agreed that all newly designed AT&T Standard Systems that store special service circuit information in a data base shall be capable of:

- Interfacing with other mechanized system using the full CLCI-SS structure including the segment, if available. Inclusion of segment will be at the option of the user (ie, the receiving system).
- Interfacing with humans (producing outputs or receiving inputs and queries) in full CLCI-SS or the Universal Service Order (USO) or Installation and Repair subset.

2.06 When CLCI-SS appears on the USO, the standard elements will be shown in "packed format" (blanks omitted) following the Field Identifier (FID) "CKT" as follows:

(a) *Serial Number Format:*

(1) Prefix (optional)

(2) Service Code

(3) Modifier

(4) Serial Number

(5) Suffix (optional)

(6) Company Assigning Circuit ID.

A delimiter (period) is used to separate the prefix from the service code (when a prefix is used) and to separate the serial number from the suffix (when a suffix is used).

(b) *Telephone Number Format:*

(1) Prefix (optional)

(2) Service Code

(3) Modifier.

A delimiter (period) is used to separate the prefix from the service code (when a prefix is used).

2.07 These CLCI-SS elements always follow the Field Identifier (FID) "CKT" on the service order. The remaining CLCI-SS elements, excluding segment, must be assembled from service order data by personnel at the next order-processing point (usually an Assignment Center or Circuit Provision Bureau). These entries may be obtained as follows:

(a) The NPA code, the central office code, and the Line Number code can be obtained from the main telephone number field (TN FID) in the service order's Identification Section, provided the telephone number is standard. If the TN entry is not a standard telephone number, the procedure described in section (b) below applies. Absence of an NPA code in a standard telephone number in the TN field indicates that the circuit originates and terminates in the same (local) NPA. The local NPA code should, therefore, be used to assemble the CLCI-SS. However, for those cases in which the Circuit Provision Bureau serves more than one NPA, service orders issued to install telephone numbered special services in those NPAs remote from the Bureau will include the NPA as part of the telephone number.

(b) If a telephone number other than that found in the Identifification Section TN FID is associated with a CKT FID in the Service and Equipment (S&E) Section of the order, the NPA code for this circuit, the Central Office Unit code, and the Line Number code can be obtained from the associated TN FID. Absence of an NPA code in the associated TN FID indicates that the circuit originates and terminates in the same (local) NPA. This local NPA code should, therefore, be used to assemble the CLCI. However, for those cases in which the Circuit Provision Bureau serves more than one NPA, service orders issued to install telephone numbered special services in those NPAs remote from the Bureau will include the NPA as part of the telephone number.

(c) If an extension number or trunk code is part of the identification of a special service circuit, the number will appear with a PX, OGO, DID, or similar FID associated with the CKT FID. When one of the extension or trunk FIDs appears, its data must be inserted into the left-most positions of the extension/trunk element (character positions 17 through 21) of the circuit identification.

(d) In the case of service orders for special service circuits as they apply to facilities provided to the Other Common Carriers (OCCs) and to circuits used to terminate the OCCs service on telephone company provided equipment, the CLCI-SS will be entered in its entirety on the USO exactly as it is provided by the Bell Point of Contact for the OCC.

(e) Additional details pertaining to the USO version of the CLCI-SS are shown in the AT&T USO Manual and Section 471-010-001.

2.08 When CLCI-SS appears as one of the authorized subsets for Installation and Repair CLCI, the subset will contain its required elements in the same sequential order as the elements of the full code as follows:

(a) *Serial Number Format:*

(1) Prefix (optional)

(2) Service Code

(3) Modifier

(4) Serial Number

(5) Suffix (optional)

(6) Assigning Company Identification.

A delimiter (period) is used to separate the prefix from the service code (when a prefix is used) and to separate the serial number from the suffix (when a suffix is used).

(b) *Telephone Number Format:*

(1) Number Plan Area Code

(2) Central Office Unit Code

(3) Line Number Code

(4) Extension Number or Trunk Code.

3. STANDARD DESIGNATION—SERIAL NUMBER FIXED FORMAT

3.01 *Prefix—Character Positions 1 and 2:* The prefix is entered by the company issuing the circuit. The use of the prefix is optional. When it is not used, this field is left blank. Prefix codes may be either alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric.

3.02 *Service Code and Modifier—Character Positions 3 through 6:* The service code and modifiers are described below. See Tables A and B.

(a) *Character Positions 3 and 4*—The appropriate Service Code from Table B shall be recorded in this field by the company assigning the circuit identification. When the Special Service Circuit being identified consists of Alternate Services (AL), ie, a circuit that uses common facilities to provide two or more nondata services that the customer elects to use in only one mode at a particular time, the code AL shall be used in character positions 3 and 4. An example of an Alternate Service is a circuit that operates as a PBX tie trunk during the day and as a foreign exchange trunk at night. When the code AL is used, the circuit identification shall use the Serial Number Format.

(b) *Character Position 5*—The modifiers are determined by the company assigning the Circuit Identification and are listed in Table A. This character position also identifies various classes of service and differentiates between interstate and intrastate offerings. Interstate circuits are those circuits covered by interstate tariffs; intrastate circuits are all others. The modifiers are as follows:

(1) A—Service identified in character positions 3 and 4 is designed for alternate nondata and data operation and is an intrastate circuit.

(2) B—Same as A above but identifies an interstate circuit.

(3) D—Service identified in character positions 3 and 4 is terminated in data sets, telegraph, or teletypewriter equipment and is an intrastate circuit. The facilities used to provide the service have been data conditioned.

(4) E—Same as D above but identifies an interstate circuit.

(5) N—Service identified in character positions 3 and 4 is designed for nondata operation and is an Intrastate circuit.

(6) L—Same as N above but identifies an interstate circuit.

(7) P—Service identified in character positions 3 and 4 is a parameter offered only under an intrastate Restructured Private Line Tariff.

(8) S—Service identified in character positions 3 and 4 is designed for simultaneous nondata and data operation and is an intrastate circuit.

(9) T—Same as S above but identifies an interstate circuit.

(c) *Character Position 6*—The modifiers are determined by the company assigning the Circuit Identification and are listed in Table B. Independent company modifiers will be used when an independent company is responsible for assigning the service code.

3.03 *Serial Number—Character Positions 7 through 12:* The serial number is a 1 through 6 character numeric code assigned by the issuing company. If the serial number has fewer than 6 characters, it is entered in the left-most positions and the unused positions are filled with blanks.

(a) *Without use of Suffix*—When the suffix is not used, the serial number will be used to uniquely identify each Special Service Circuit by service code. If the prefix is used by the issuing company, the serial number will be used to uniquely identify a Special Service Circuit by service code within each unique prefix.

(b) *With Suffix*—When the suffix is used, the serial number plus the suffix will be used to uniquely identify each Special Service Circuit by service code. If the prefix is used by the issuing company, the serial number plus suffix will be used to uniquely identify a Special Service Circuit by service code within each unique prefix.

3.04 *Suffix—Character Positions 13 through 15:* The use of the suffix is optional. Where it is advantageous to relate a group of Special Service Circuits with the same service code for the same customer and with a similar equipment termination at each end, the suffix can be used. When the suffix is used, all the circuits within the group shall have the

(a) same prefix (if used),

(b) same service code, and

(c) same serial number.

Note: The suffix shall always be numeric. When the suffix is not used, it shall be left blank.

If the suffix has fewer than 3 characters, it is entered in the left-most positions of the suffix field and the unused positions are filled with blanks.

3.05 *Company Assigning Circuit Identification—Character Positions 16 through 19:* In order to ensure unique Special Service Circuit Identification between Operating Telephone Companies, the Company assigning the circuit identification shall identify itself by entering the appropriate Telephone Company Code in character positions 16 through 19. For Bell System Companies, the appropriate 2-character *Bell System Associated* or *Affiliated Company Name Code* is entered in character positions 16 and 17, and character positions 18 and 19 are left blank. For independent companies, the appropriate 4-character *Independent Telephone Company Code* is entered in character positions 16 through 19. Bell System Associated or Affiliated Company Name Codes and Independent Telephone Company Codes are listed in Section 751-100-110.

3.06 *Segment Number—Character Positions 20 through 22:* In order to uniquely identify all segments of a Special Service Circuit, the segment number field shall be used. There are two types of segments—legs and sections. The legs, identified by a maximum of 3 alpha characters with the exception of I and O, are defined as a segment from the last central office to a customer's premises or from the last bridged point to a customer premises when the circuit is bridged in the subscribed plant. The sections, identified by a maximum of 3 numeric characters, are those portions of the circuit between bridged points and from bridged points to the last central office. If the segment number has fewer than 3 characters, it is entered in the left-most positions and the unused positions are filled with blanks. Further information on segmenting may be found in Section 682-400-011. When the segment number field is not used, it is to be left blank.

4. STANDARD DESIGNATION—TELEPHONE NUMBER FIXED FORMAT

4.01 *Prefix—Character Positions 1 and 2:* The prefix is entered by the company issuing the circuit. The use of the prefix is optional. When it is not used, this field is left blank. Prefix codes may be either alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric.

4.02 *Service Code and Modifier—Character Positions 3 through 6:* (Same as paragraph 3.02.) Services which are shown in parentheses in Table B are to use the Telephone Number Format. In some cases, at the time of issue, more than one service code may be applicable to the same circuit, eg, a foreign exchange line which also has a secretarial line associated with it. While such services are not alternate services, the service code which is used should be applied consistently. Accordingly, where several service codes may apply, the service code which is assigned should be selected in the following order of priority:

(a) WATS (WI, WS, WY, WZ)

(b) Foreign Exchange (FX, FT)

(c) CO Line or PBX Trunk (CL, CX, OC, OS, PX, TK, TR, TU)

(d) Off Premises Extension (OP)

(e) Secretarial Line (SL)

(f) Network Data Line (ND).

4.03 *NPA Code—Character Positions 7 through 9:* Record the NPA code associated with the telephone number of the Special Service Circuit.

4.04 *Central Office Unit Code—Character Positions 10 through 12:* Record the central office unit code associated with the telephone number of the Special Service Circuit.

4.05 *Line Number Code—Character Positions 13 through 16:* Record the line number code of the Special Service Circuit.

4.06 *Extension Number/Trunk Code—Character Positions 17 through 21:*

(a) When the Special Service Circuit has an extension number associated with its telephone number, it shall be recorded in character positions 17 through 21. When direct inward dialing is provided, the extension number will appear as the line number (13 through 16). If no extension number is used, this field is to be left blank.

(b) For those Special Services which have a common telephone number, eg, a group of one-way outgoing PBX trunks, each trunk is to be identified by a trunk code in character positions 17 through 21. Trunk codes may be alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric. If no trunk code is recorded, this field is to be left blank. If the extension number or trunk code has fewer than five characters, it is entered in the left-most positions and the unused positions are filled with blanks.

4.07 *Segment Number—Character Positions 22 through 24:* In order to uniquely identify all segments of a Special Service Circuit, the segment number field shall be used. There are two types of segments—legs and sections. The legs, identified by a maximum of 3 alpha characters with the exception of I and O, are defined as the segment from the last central office to the customer premises or from the last bridged point to the customer premises when the circuit is bridged in the subscribed plant. The sections, identified by a maximum of 3-numeric characters, are those portions of the circuit between bridged points and from bridged points to the last central office. If the segment number has fewer than 3 characters, it is entered in the left-most positions and the unused positions are filled with blanks. Further information on segmenting may be found in Section 682-400-011. When the segment number field is not used, it is to be left blank.

TABLE A

MODIFIER
CHARACTER POSITION 5

INTRASTATE CIRCUITS	INTERSTATE CIRCUITS	CODE DESCRIPTION
A	B	Alternate Data and Non-data
D	E	Data
N	L	Nondata Operation
P	—	Parameter Only Offering Under an Intrastate Facility Tariff
S	T	Simultaneous Data and Nondata

TABLE B

MODIFIER
CHARACTER POSITION 6

BELL SYSTEM SERVICES		INDEPENDENT CO. SERVICES		
ALL SERVICES EXCEPT U.S. GOVERNMENT	U.S. GOVERNMENT SERVICES (NOTE 1)	ALL SERVICE EXCEPT U.S. GOVERNMENT	U.S. GOVERNMENT SERVICES (NOTE 1)	CODE DESCRIPTION
T	M	2	3	All facilities and electrically connected equipment are TELCO provided.
C (Note 4)	P	4	5	Part of the facilities and/or electrically connected equipment are customer provided.
A (Note 4)	J	1	0	All facilities are TELCO provided and all electrically connected equipment is customer provided.
S	S	6	6	Circuit terminates in an interface for connection to an Other Common Carrier (OCC) or connects to facilities provided to OCCs (Note 2).
V	V	7	7	Circuit terminates in an interface for connection to a Radio Common Carrier (RCC). (Note 2).
L	F	9	9	Circuit directly connects to a channel of a customer provided communications system. (TARIFF FCC No. 260). (Note 2).
Z	—	8	—	Official Services (Note 3).

Notes:

1. The implementation of codes in this column shall be the responsibility of the Long Lines or OTC Government Communications Manager (GCM). This not only involves including these codes in the CLCI on new services but also coordinating with the Company Common Language Coordinator for the inclusion of these codes on existing services as they are converted to Common Language.
2. OCC and RCC modifiers take priority over all other modifiers.
3. These modifiers are available for use only on Official Company Use Circuits identified with tariff-defined services codes such as FX, PL, etc.
4. To determine the application of these modifier codes, the following explanation applies. All terminating devices associated with design of the channel (Facilities) should be excluded from consideration. For example: E29A's, 24V's, Term Sets, etc.

TABLE C

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
SWITCHED SERVICES NETWORK		
SSN Access	CA	Provides a circuit which connects a main PBX or Centrex that is part of the Switched Services Network type to a class SS-1, SS-2, or SS-3 office.
SSN Station Line (Note A)	(CE)	Provides a connection from a station to an SS-1, SS-2, or SS-3 switcher.
SSN Network Trunk	CN	Provides a circuit between a class SS-3 or higher switching office in the hierarchy plan or between any two offices in the hub plan.
SSN Tie Trunk	CT	Provides an interconnection between a Satellite or Tributary PBX and a Main PBX or Centrex in the Switched Services Network.
Off Network MTS/WATS Equivalent Service	EW	A voice-grade circuit between an OCC terminal location and a SSN switcher. It is used to provide MTS/WATS equivalent services.
CSsACC Link (EPSCS)	NA	A voice-grade circuit between a switcher on the EPSCS network and a Customer's Service Administrative Control Center (CSACC). It is used for control purposes.
CNCC Link (EPSCS)	NC	A voice-grade circuit between the EPSCS switcher and a Customer Network Control Center (CNCC). It is used for control purposes.
Intermachine Link (EPSCS)	NS	A voice-grade circuit between two EPSCS switchers. It is used for control purposes.
Off Network Access Line (Note A)	(ON)	A voice-grade circuit between an SS-1, SS-2, or SS-3 switcher and a Central Office. It is used for an interconnection between a Switched Services Network and the message network.
CENTREX/PBX		
Attendant	AD	Provides interconnection between a Centrex switching machine and a customer's attendant equipment. It is used to handle assistance-type traffic to the customer's attendant.
Automatic Identified Outward Dialing	AI	Provides a connection from a Centrex Unit or PBX to a switching machine to identify outward dialed calls by the line number of an originating station.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Centrex CO Line (Note A)	(CL)	Provides a direct connection from a Centrex Unit located on telephone company premises to a station located on a customer's premises.
Centrex CU Station Line	(CX)	Provides a direct connection from a Centrex Unit located on a customer's premises to a station at the same location.
Direct-in-Dial (Note C)	(DI)	A voice-grade circuit between a Centrex Unit or PBX and a Central Office. Used for completion of Direct-In-Dial traffic.
Digit Trunk	DJ	A voice-frequency signaling path for dial or keyed-digit transmission between an Electronic PBX Switch Unit and a Digit Receiver at the Control Unit.
Data Link	DK	A voice-frequency signaling path to establish switching connections, disconnects, etc, between an Electronic PBX Control Unit and Switch Unit.
Direct Out Dial	(DO)	A voice-grade circuit between a Centrex Unit or PBX and a Central Office. It is used for direct station access to the message network.
Centrex CU Station Line OFF Premises (Note A)	(OC)	Provides a direct connection from a Centrex Unit located on a customer's premises to a station located on a customer's premises remote from the Centrex Unit location.
Off-Premises PBX Station Line (Note C)	OS	A voice-grade circuit between a PBX and a station at a remote location. Serial number format may be used when the PBX is CPE.
PBX Station Line	(PX)	Provides a direct connection from a PBX to a station located on the same premises. This service is identified only when it has been data conditioned or is terminated in data or teletype-writer equipment. The service will also be identified when it connects to customer provided equipment or facilities.
Remote Attendant	RA	A PBX service that allows an attendant to perform functions at one or more PBXs that are remote from the attendant location.
Local PBX Trunk	(TK)	A voice-grade circuit between a Centrex Unit or PBX and a Central Office. It is used for direct or operator-handled message network traffic.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
COMPANY SERVICE CIRCUITS		
Alarm Circuit	ZA	Used to extend equipment failure alarms from unattended or partially unattended offices to offices which are attended 24 hours a day. It also may extend between equipment in one location in an office and maintenance or service supervisory location in the same (or remote) office. These circuits may operate on direct current (telegraph) basis or utilize voice frequency tone or data transmission on voice-grade or specially conditioned facilities.
Call and Talk Circuit	ZC	Used for communications (coordination, Trouble Reports, etc), between various force group work locations. This includes communications to work locations at remote (off-premises) locations.
Data Line Switching Test Circuit	ZD	Used to provide testing access to a dedicated network serving certain Data Line Switching Subscribers.
Emergency Patching Circuit	ZE	Used by the Plant Department to restore service when interruptions occur due to facility or equipment failure. When possible, patching circuits should be established on a trunk release basis.
Order Circuit, Facility (Note C)	ZF	Used for voice communications between normally unattended locations and maintenance centers.
Measurement and Recording Circuit	ZM	Used to record data on the performance of equipment and to indicate the condition (eg, busy, idle, etc) of the equipment.
Test Circuit, Plant Service Center	ZP	Used to determine and isolate trouble conditions in Exchange Plant and customer terminal (telephone) equipment. The circuits are also used to detect potential troubles and determine transmission quality of certain services.
Quality Control and Management Circuit	ZQ	Used to observe and evaluate the performance of equipment and telephone personnel.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Switching, Control and Transfer Circuit	ZS	Used for the remote operation of switches or other devices at unattended locations under the control of a pushbutton, key, etc, at attended locations. Switching can also be accomplished automatically under the control of equipment which is capable of recognizing system troubles and automatically switching a carrier system to a spare facility. These circuits may operate on a direct current (telegraph or dial pulse) basis or utilize voice-frequency tone transmission on voice grade facilities.
Test Circuit Central Office	ZT	Used in central office locations to determine trouble conditions and transmission quality of Message Trunks and customer services. These test circuits are usually located in the same central office locations as is the switching entity that they are designed to test. An exception to the above is when a test line is extended to another CO and terminated in test equipment at the other CO for remote testing. Other exceptions are T or N carrier fault location circuits which extend from a CO to unattended repeater locations.
Order Circuits, Service	ZV	Used for voice communications between main test or maintenance centers to localize trouble reported on customer services to particular facility sections or office locations. The circuits are also used for overall circuit and system lineup purposes.
DATA		
Data Multiplex	DM	A voice-grade channel which is used by a customer other than a communications common carrier to derive several low-speed data channels.
Data Line Concentrator Trunk	DT	A private line connecting a Data Line Concentrator with its associated data terminals such as a time-shared computer.
Data Concentrator Station Line	DX	Station line terminals off a Data Line Concentrator. It provides a service for connecting clusters of data stations, such as teletypewriter stations, to a smaller number of data terminals including time-shared computers.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Private Line-Data	FD	Provides a full-time service for the transmission of data or alternate voice and data only between two or more stations or order equipment, eg, turrets, order tables, etc. A private line is for exclusive use of certain stations or order equipment and has no access to the switched message network. Signaling between stations or order equipment may be voice, manual, automatic, dial, or there may be a no-signal condition.
Data Multiplex Channel	MC	A low-speed 75- or 150-baud data channel derived from a data multiplexer equipped with a telephone company furnished multiplexer.
Network Data Line	(ND)	Provides a direct connection for a DATA-PHONE* set or equivalent on the customer's premises to the Central Office. This Central Office may or may not, for telephone company reasons, be its normal Central Office. This service has access to the switched message network.
Data-Phone Select-A-Station	SS	A voice-grade circuit between dedicated equipment located in either a telephone company Central Office(s) or on a customer's premises. Used to establish point to point connection between a master station and a number of remote stations, one at a time.
DIGITAL DATA SYSTEM		
Digital Data-Off-Net Extension	DA	Provides for DATA-PHONE Digital Service with an off-net extensions(s). It is a circuit that utilizes both DDS and analog facilities. The purpose of this circuit is to provide customers located outside existing DDS serving areas with access to the Digital Data Network.
Digital Data	DS	Provides for two or more points of private-line digital transmission operating at synchronous data speeds such as 2.4, 4.8, 9.6, and 56 kilobits per second. No alternate voice or voice coordination will be provided with this service.

*Registered trademark.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
DATA USING SWITCHED TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK		
Switched Digital Data-Access Line	(DD)	Provides switch access for Switched Digital Data Transmission operating at synchronous data speeds such as 9.6 and 56 kilobits per second.
Switched Analog Data-Access Line	(DU)	Provides switch access for Synchronous Analog Data Transmission.
Transaction Network — Dial Line	(TD)	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Office and the transaction network switch. It is used as a dial line for common user service.
Transaction Network-Switched Line	TM	A voice-grade circuit between a transaction network and polled access selector or a circuit between selectors.
Transaction Network-Polled Access Line	(TN)	A standard telephone transmission path operating at 1200 bauds between a transaction network polled terminal and the Data Station Selector.
Switched Digital Data-Trunk	ST	Provides a synchronous data channel between digital data switches.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE		
Foreign Exchange Trunk (Note A)	(FT)	A voice-grade circuit between a remote Central Office and a Centrex, PBX, ACD, or turret.
Foreign Exchange Line (Note A)	(FX)	A voice-grade circuit between a remote Central Office and a station.
MINIMUM SERVICE CHARGE		
MSC (Minimum Service Charge) Constructed Spare Circuit	PS	In some cases of special construction, it is necessary for the telephone company to construct facilities of a size that may result in the provision of channels beyond a customer's original requirements. When the non-recoverable investment associated with the constructed spare facilities is included in the MTL (Maximum Termination Liability), these facilities are identified in the Circuit Identification format.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
MSC (Minimum Service Charge) Constructed Circuit	PZ	Provides a minimum service charge when a single customer has large requirements for private service and the telephone company has no other requirements in the area. This designation is used to list the contracting customer's initial circuit requirements. This identification also applies when the Constructed Channel and/or service terminals contracted for by the customer are not being used to provide a working service and minimum service charges apply.
PROTECTIVE ALARMS		
Protective Alarm (DC Parallel)	BA	Provides a channel for an alarm system. The alarm points are bridged to the main route or leg.
Protective Alarm (AC)	PA	Provides a channel for an alarm system in which information is transmitted by means of varying frequencies or tones.
Protective Monitoring	PM	A voice-grade circuit between a customer's premises and an alarm monitoring device.
Protective Alarm (DC Serial)	SC	Provides a channel for an alarm system. The alarm points are arranged in series.
PROTECTIVE RELAYING SERVICES		
Protective Relaying-Voice Grade	PR	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Location(s) and one or more remote location(s). It is used for protective relaying applications of power systems during a fault condition.
Protective Relaying-Telegraph Grade	PV	A telegraph-grade circuit between a Central Location(s) and one or more remote location(s). It is used for protective relaying applications of power systems during a fault condition.
Protective Relaying-Signal Grade	PW	A signal-grade circuit between a Central Location(s) and one or more remote location(s). It is used for protective relaying applications of power systems during a fault condition.
REMOTE METERING		
Control/Remote Metering-Signal Grade	SG	A signal-grade circuit between a central point and a remote location(s). It is used to selectively monitor or control quantities or operations at the remote locations.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Control/Remote Metering - Telegraph Grade	TC	A telegraph-grade circuit between a central point and a remote location(s). It is used to selectively monitor or control quantities or operations at the remote locations.
Control/Remote Metering-Voice Grade	VM	A voice-grade circuit between a central point and a remote location(s). It is used to selectively monitor or control quantities or operations at the remote locations.
PRIVATE LINE		
Home Bound Student	HB	Provides a channel for intercommunication between a student's home hospital room and classroom. This service does not have access to the switched message network.
Off Premises Intercommunication Station Line (Note C)	OI	A voice-grade circuit between telephone equipment and a station at a remote location. It is used for intercommunication only.
Private Line-Voice	PL	Provides a full-time service for the transmission of voice only between two or more stations or order equipment, eg, turrets, order tables, etc. A private line is for the exclusive use of certain stations or order equipment and has no access to the switched message network. Signaling between stations or order equipment may be voice, manual, automatic, dial, or there may be a no-signal condition.
PROGRAM SERVICES		
Network Program Channel	PN	Provides a unidirectional channel for radio broadcasting. It is that section of a thru-channel that interconnects exchanges in which stations or channels in telephone company offices are located.
Local Program Channel	PT	Provides a unidirectional channel for radio broadcasting. It may be used within an exchange area to connect a location to a point of connection with an interexchange channel and it may be used to connect two locations within an exchange area. It is also used between a studio and transmitter.
TELEGRAPH SERVICES		
Morse Channel	MR	Provides a channel for the transmission of Morse or similar code.
Typesetter	TS	Provides for the operation of customer-owned and maintained automatic typesetter equipment.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Teletypewriter	TT	A telegraph-grade circuit between two or more customer locations.
TELEPHONE SERVICES		
Dictation Line (Note C)	DL	Provides a connection between a PBX, Centrex, or Central Office and a dictation device.
Long Distance Terminal Line	LL	Provides a direct connection from a telephone station at a customer's location to a toll switchboard.
Local Service	(LS)	Local, residential, business, or coin service (POTS) requiring the assignment of equipment and/or facilities that are inventoried in the trunk bureau records.
Long Distance Terminal Trunk (Note C)	LT	A voice-grade circuit between a PBX or Centrex at a customer's location to a Central Office. It is used to provide access to a toll switchboard or TSPS.
Off Premises Extension (Note A)	(OP)	Provides a connection from an extension telephone station to the main station line. The extension telephone is at a customer's location which is remote from the main station location.
PICTUREPHONE® Line	(PP)	Provides a direct connection from a PICTUREPHONE® station located on a customer's premises to a Central Office which has access to the PICTUREPHONE network.
Secretarial Line	(SL)	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Office and a telephone answering service arrangement.
Turret or Automatic Call Distributor (ACD) Trunk	(TR)	Provides a direct connection from the normal serving Central Office to a turret or ACD. The service may also provide a direct connection from one turret or ACD to another turret or ACD.
Turret or Automatic Call Distributor (ACD) Line	(TU)	A voice-grade circuit between a PBX or Centrex and turret or ACD.
TIE TRUNKS		
Intertandem Tie Trunk	IT	Connects two tandem PBXs or Centrexes in a PBX Tie Trunk Network. An Intertandem Tie Trunk may be connected to other Tie Trunks at both ends.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Satellite Tie Trunk	SA	Interconnects a main PBX or Centrex to a Satellite PBX. When a satellite PBX is involved, this code takes precedence over other Tie Trunk codes, IT, TA, and TL.
Tandem Tie Trunk	TA	Provides an interconnection from a non-tandem PBX or Centrex to a tandem PBX or Centrex. A Tandem Tie Trunk may be connected to another Tie Trunk at one end only.
Non-Tandem Tie Trunk	TL	Provides interconnection between two PBXs or Centrexes. A Non-Tandem Tie Trunk may not be connected to another Tie Trunk at either end.
TWX SERVICES		
TWX Concentrator Trunk	XC	Provides a transmission path between Wester Union TWX Line Concentrators.
TWX Data Trunk	XD	Provides a narrowband channel between TWX switchers.
Crossover Trunk Facility (Temporary)	XF	A voice-grade circuit between a Western Union digital exchange system and a trunk interface module (TIM).
Crossover Trunk (Tempoaray)	XK	A voice-grade circuit between a Western Union analog/digital converter and the Switching Plan Network.
TWX Access Line (Note A)	(XL)	A telegraph-grade circuit between a concentrator and a TWX station or a Central Office, or between a TWX station and a Central Office.
TWX Data Multiplexer	XM	Provides a voice-grade channel between B1 data terminals used to derive TWX Data Trunks.
TWX Off-Net Trunk	XO	Provides a connection between a TWX switcher and the switched message network.
TWX Concentrator Signaling Lead	XS	Provides a control lead between Western Union TWX Line Concentrators.
TWX Trunk	XT	Provides a voice-grade channel between TWX switchers.
TWX Data Test Line	XX	Provides a channel between a central office or TWX office and the automatic data test line equipment.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
VIDEO SERVICES		
Community Antenna Television	VC	Provides a video cable distribution system for a Community Antenna Television Company.
Educational Television	VE	Provided under special tariff for educational network services without network protection.
Industrial Television	VI	Provided without network protection for non-broadcast customers.
Network Video	VN	Provides unidirectional interexchange channels for video and audio transmission in connection with television broadcasting. The service is used when the channel mileage exceeds 25 miles or for multipoint service of any distance.
Pay Television	VP	Provides a video cable distribution and metering system for an authorized licensed operator.
Local Video	VT	Provides unidirectional channels for video and audio transmission in connection with television broadcasting. A local video channel may be used within an exchange area, between a station and a point of connection with an interexchange channel. It may also be used between two points within an exchange area or between two locations in separate exchange areas if the mileage is 25 miles or less. It may also be used between a studio and transmitter.
WATS SERVICE		
WATS Trunk (In)	(WI)	Provides a connection from a PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex to a WATS Central Office. Inward WATS Trunks provide inward, bulk rate, one-way calling from specified areas to the PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex.
WATS Line (Out)	(WO)	Connects a station to a WATS Central Office. Outward WATS lines are used exclusively for outgoing, bulk rate calls from the station to specified areas.
WATS Trunk (Out)	(WS)	Provides a connection from a PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex to a WATS Central Office. Outward WATS Trunks provide outward bulk rate, one-way calling to specified areas from the PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
WATS Line (In)	(WX)	Connects a station to a WATS Central Office. Inward WATS lines are used exclusively for incoming, bulk rate calls from specified areas to the station.
WATS Trunk (2-Way)	(WY)	Provides a connection from a PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex to a WATS Central Office. Two-way WATS Trunks provide inward and outward, bulk rate, calling to and from specified areas and the PBX, SSN switcher, turret, or Centrex.
WATS Line (2-Way)	(WZ)	Connects a station to a WATS Central Office. A two-way WATS line provides for bulk rate, two-way calling to and from specified areas and the station.
WESTERN UNION		These Service Codes should be used to identify facilities leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company in accordance with provisions of Contracts No. 1 and 2 where those provisions have not been superseded by the OCC tariffs. These codes should not be used beyond the effective expiration dates of Contracts No. 1 and 2.
Western Union Program	WA	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company for program transmission.
Western Union Teletypewriter	WG	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company for voice-frequency carrier systems.
Western Union Wideband Channel	WK	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company for broader than voice-band transmission.
Western Union Facsimile	WT	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company for facsimile transmission.
Western Union Telegraph	WU	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company for telegraph grade service.
Western Union Voice Channel	WV	A facility leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company suitable for voice transmission.
WIDEBAND SERVICES		
Data-Phone 50	(DE)	Provides for the transmission of wideband data over telephone company facilities. It is a switched, 50 kilobits per second data service.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Digital Service	DH	Provides for two-point private-line digital data transmissions operating at speeds greater than 1 megabit per second. No alternate voice or voice coordination will be provided with this service.
Wideband Channel	FW	Provides a channel which is the total equivalent of 6 or more voice-grade channels.
CONCENTRATOR SERVICES		
Concentrator Identifier Trunk	CI	A voice-grade circuit between a concentrator and its identifier. It is used for voice or combined voice and signaling.
Concentrator Identifier Signaling Pair	CP	A voice-grade or signal-grade circuit between a concentrator and its identifier. It is used for signaling only.
ENTRANCE FACILITIES		
Entrance Facility-Voice Grade	EF	A voice-grade circuit between a customer provided facility and the premises of a customer or an authorized user where the customer is other than an Other Common Carrier (OCC). The customer's authorized user's premises must be located twenty-five airline miles or less from the point at which the customer provided communication channel is connected to the Telephone Company entrance facility.
Entrance Facility-Program Grade	EP	A program-grade circuit between a customer provided facility and the premises of a customer or an authorized user where the customer is other than an Other Common Carrier (OCC). The customer's authorized user's premises must be located twenty-five airline miles or less from the point at which the customer provided communication channel is connected to the Telephone Company entrance facility.
Entrance Facility-Telegraph Grade	ET	A telegraph-grade circuit between a customer provided facility and the premises of a customer or an authorized user where the customer is other than an Other Common Carrier (OCC). The customer's authorized user's premises must be located twenty-five airline miles or less from the point at which the customer provided communication channel is connected to the Telephone Company entrance facility.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		
Apartment House	AH	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Office and a customer's location. It is used for security in multi-dwelling locations and has no access to the switched message network.
Alternate Services	AL	A circuit that uses common facilities to provide two or more non-data services that the customer elects to use in only one mode at a particular time.
Announcement Service (Note C)	AN	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Office and a recorded announcement system. It is used to provide access from the switched message network. Sponsor is other than the telephone company.
Auto Script	AU	A voice-grade circuit between two or more customer locations. It is used for the transmission of handwritten information and has no access to the switched message network.
Bells and Lights	BL	A signal-grade circuit between a Civil Defense Control Center bell and light receiving station and warning system control equipment installed in a telephone company building.
Siren Control	BS	Provides a channel for the control of a siren or warning system.
Channel Service	CS	Provides a channel which has the capacity of transmitting up to 30 bauds. The channel does not have access to the switched message network.
Emergency Reporting Line (Note C)	EL	A voice-grade circuit between reporting station(s) and a central location. It is used for emergency reporting and has no access to the switched message network.
Emergency Reporting Center Trunk (Note C)	EM	A voice-grade circuit between a Central Office and an emergency reporting center, eg, 911.
Extension Service	ES	A voice-grade or telegraph-grade service that provides an authorized connection from a customers premise to certain private communications system(s) eg, National Weather Bureau to Radio and TV subscribers.
Fire Dispatch	FR	Provides a group alerting system that operates warning devices at various locations from a central point. This service is used by fire or ambulance companies to alert their members.
Wired Music	MT	Provides for the transmission of either speech or music between two or more locations.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
Paging	PG	A voice-grade circuit between two or more customer locations. It is used for the transmission of announcements or signals to a loudspeaker(s).
Reference Frequency	RF	Provides a channel for the transmission of specified reference frequencies.
Radio Line	RT	Provides a channel used to provide access to nonbroadcast radio transceivers.
Sampling	SM	A voice-grade circuit between a PBX, Centrex, or SSN switcher and a customer's location. It is used to intercept and sample circuits.
Telephoto/Facisimile	TF	A service used for the transmission of shades of black and white (telephoto or facsimile) signals to one or more locations.
OTHER COMMON CARRIER (OCC)		The term "Other Common Carrier" denotes a Specialized Common Carrier (eg, MCI, RCA, etc), a Domestic or International Public Record Carrier (eg, WU), or Domestic Satellite carrier not engaged in the business of providing public message telecommunications services. These Service Codes should be used to identify facilities furnished to all Other Common Carriers (OCCs), including the Western Union Telegraph Company, under provision of the OCC tariffs.
OCC Audio Facilities	CB	An audio facility is a one-way communications path between two points and is provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs. It is comprised of any form or configuration of physical plant capable of transmitting the human voice and other related broadcast material.
OCC Digital Facility-Medium Speed	CC	A communications path, provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs. It is between two points capable of transmitting digital bit stream at speeds between approximately 2.4 and 56 kilobits per second.
OCC Special Facility	CF	A communications path, provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs. It is comprised of any form or configuration of physical plant, other than a voice-grade facility or wire pair facility, for the transmission of communications signals.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
OCC Telegraph Grade Facilities	CG	A telegraph grade facility is a communication path provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs. It is comprised of metallic conductors and multiplexing equipment which is capable of transmitting direct current, two state ("Markspace", "binary") signals and which will accept and deliver such signals at the facility terminations. It is appropriate for teletypewriter and dc telegraph operation up to 75 baud.
OCC Digital Facility-High Speed	CH	A communications path, provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs, between two points capable of transmitting digital bit stream at speeds greater than 1 megabit per second.
OCC Control Facility	CJ	A control facility to transmit a loop closure between two OCC terminal locations. The contact closure is supplied to the Control Facility by the OCC or its patron.
OCC-Overseas Connecting Facility-Wideband	CK	A wideband circuit between an OCC terminal location and an interface arrangement for overseas wideband transmission.
OCC Video Facilities	CM	A video facility is a one-way communications path between two points provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs. It is comprised of any form or configuration of physical plant capable of the transmission of video signals of United States standard monochrome and National Televisions Systems Committee color signals of an approximate bandwidth of 4 MHz.
OCC Overseas Connecting Facility	CO	A voice grade circuit between an OCC terminal location and an interface arrangement for overseas transmission.
OCC Backup Facility	CR	A voice or wideband backup circuit between an OCC terminal location and a Bell System Central Office.
OCC Voice Grade Facility	CV	A communications path, provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tarrifs. It is comprised of any form or configuration of physical plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of the human voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hz.

TABLE C (Contd)

SERVICE CODES AND DEFINITIONS
(Grouped by Type of Service)

SERVICE	CODE	DEFINITIONS
OCC Wire Pair Facility	CW	A communications path provided to an Other Common Carrier under applicable tariffs, between two points. It is comprised of metallic conductors capable of transmitting direct current.
OCC Access Facility	CZ	A communication path between an OCC's patron and an OCC terminal location. It is used to provide access to an OCC network.
Type #2 Telegraph	EG	A telegraph-grade circuit between two OCC terminals, or between the OCC and its patron's premises. Used to provide telegraph service from 76 through 150 bauds.

Notes:

A. When an OCC is involved, these service codes may use the serial number format at the station or closed end.

B. The terms "PBX" and "STATION" include "CPE."

C. These circuits can be identified in either serial number or telephone number format; however, telephone number format is preferred.

D. ( ) Indicates telephone number format must be used unless otherwise stated in the definition (see service code OS).

SPECIAL SERVICE CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION FORMATS

TELEPHONE NUMBER FORMAT

PREFIX	*	SERVICE CODE	MODIFIER	*	NPA CODE	*	CENTRAL OFFICE UNIT CODE	*	LINE NUMBER CODE	*	EXTENSION NUMBER OR TRUNK CODE	*	SEGMENT NUMBER
1 2		3 4	5 6		7 8 9		10 11 12		13 14 15 16		17 18 19 20 21		22 23 24

Fig. 1

SERIAL NUMBER FORMAT

PREFIX	*	SERVICE CODE	MODIFIER	*	SERIAL NUMBER	*	SUFFIX	*	COMPANY ASSIGNING CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION (SEE NOTE)	*	SEGMENT NUMBER
1 2		3 4	5 6		7 8 9 10 11 12		13 14 15		16 17 18 19		20 21 22

Fig. 2

* When using the above format in a manual or mechanized system, it is recommended that certain data fields be separated for overall code readability.

Note: See Section 751-100-110 for Telephone Company Codes.

SPECIAL SERVICE IDENTIFICATION
EXAMPLES

1. Common Language Circuit Identification Special Service Circuits (CLCI-SS)

(a) *Serial Number Format*

(1) Examples of CLCI-SS, entries that include all optional Fields are as follows:

16	PLNT	123456	123	NY	123		
16	PLNT	123	12	NY	123		

(2) Prefix and Suffix omitted

		PLNT	123456		NY	123	

(3) Suffix omitted

16	PLNT	123456		NJ	123		

(4) Prefix omitted

		PLNT	123456	123	NY	123	

(b) *Telephone Number Format*

(1) Examples of CLCI-SS entries that include all optional Fields are as follows:

A6	PXNT	201	221	1234	5656	11	
A6	PXNT	201	221	1234	56	1	

(2) Prefix and Segment Number omitted

	PXNT	201	221	1234	5656	1	

(3) Prefix and Extension Number or Trunk Code omitted

	PXNT	201	221	1234		11	

(4) Prefix omitted

	PXNT	201	221	1234	5656	11	

2. CLCI-SS Format Universal Service Order (USO) Appearance - Other Common Carrier (OCC) Not Involved.

(a) *Serial Number Format*

(1) Examples of CLCI entries that include all optional Fields are as follows:

/CKT 16.PLNT123456.123NJ
/CKT 1A.PLNT123.12NJ

Whenever optional fields are omitted, the fields used must be entered according to the standard sequence. Examples are as follows:

(2) Prefix and Suffix omitted

/CKT PLNT123456NJ

(3) Prefix omitted

/CKT PLNT123456.123NJ

(b) *Telephone Number Format*

Examples of CLCI entries for telephone numbered special services are as follows:

I1 PXNBC/PX 812/CKT 16.OSNT
I1 EXFBC/CKT OPNT
I1 EXFBC/TN 201 221-1234/CKT 62.OPNT