

Fiber Lit Buildings Product Guide



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1 – Communications Suite

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- Product Documentation

Communications Suite Overview

The Pitney Bowes Communications Suite provides comprehensive, location-based coverage of the telecommunications landscape. It is comprised of the following products:

- AreaCodeInfo
- Broadband Wireless
- CallingAreaInfo
- CarrierInfo
- Carrier Fiber Routes
- Cell Towers
- ExchangeInfo Plus
- EmergencyInfo Pro
- Fiber Lit Buildings
- LATAInfo
- MobileMarketInfo
- PSAP Pro
- RateCenterInfo

The multiple components of the Communications Suite combine to give a detailed picture of the telecommunications landscape with respect to infrastructure and regulations. These insights enable better-informed decisions, controlled costs, and enhanced profitability.

Communications Suite File Types

For each product within the Communications Suite, the file sets can contain the following file types:

Extension	File Type
.DAT	Data file
.ID	Identification file
.IND	Index file
.MAP	Map file
.TAB	Tabular file
.DBF	Attribute file
.PRJ	Projection file
.SHP	Geometry file
.SHX	Index file

In order to properly products in the Communications Suite, the following rules apply:

- You must have access to all files in the file set
- All files must be located in the same directory.

Installing Fiber Lit Buildings

To install Fiber Lit Buildings (or any Communications Suite product), reference all files in the **Data** folder.

Product Documentation

Product documentation can be found in the **Docs** folder.

2 – Fiber Lit Buildings

In this section

Overview
Fiber Lit Buildings Table Structure
Data Source and Projection

Overview

Fiber Lit Buildings is a point dataset that shows which carriers have a fiber presence inside of buildings across the United States. Fiber Lit Buildings includes the category of each building (point of presence, data center, or central office), as well as the type of carrier present (carrier, data center, enterprise, colocation, or wireless).

Fiber Lit Buildings can be used in conjunction with Carrier Fiber Routes to calculate proximity to fiber and support other carrier network analyses. Fiber Lit Building information is also commonly used to assess property value in Commercial Real estate. Typically, as the number of available providers increases, so does the value per square foot of the building.

Fiber Lit Buildings is available in national or state coverage with quarterly updates.

Fiber Lit Buildings Table Structure

Field	Type (Length)	Description
REC_ID	FLOAT	Unique record identifier.
BUILDING	CHAR (25)	Fiber lit building.
CATEGORY	CHAR (25)	Point of Presence or Central Office.
TYPE	CHAR (15)	Type of company.
COMPANY	CHAR (100)	Name of company.
ADDRESS	CHAR (50)	Street address
CITY	CHAR (50)	City
STATE	CHAR (4)	State abbreviation
ZIP	CHAR (5)	ZIP Code
LATA	CHAR (5)	Local Access and Transport Area.
CBSA	CHAR (9)	Core Based Statistical Area ID.
MARKET	CHAR (56)	Name of CBSA.
LONGITUDE	FLOAT	Longitude of fiber lit building.
LATITUDE	FLOAT	Latitude of fiber lit building.
EQP_TYP	CHAR (10)	Equipment type
CLLI	CHAR (8)	Code to identify network element.
SOURCE	CHAR (8)	Internal source reference.
INPUT	CHAR (9)	Geocoding ID and status.
NOTES	CHAR (16)	Notes regarding carrier categories.

Data Source and Projection

The Fiber Lit Buildings dataset has the following coverage, coordinates, and projection:

Coverage	United States
Coordinates	Latitude and Longitude
Projection	WGS84
Data Source	GeoTel

Acronyms

This section lists the acronyms used in Communications Suite products. For more details about these acronyms, please refer to the *Glossary* section of this document.

ALI	Automatic Location Identification
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier
CLLI	Common Language Location Identifier; Wire Center Code
CO	Central Office
CRTC	Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
E9-1-1	Enhanced 9-1-1
ESRD	Emergency Services Routing Digit
ESRK	Emergency Services Routing Key
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards [codes]
GIS	Geographic Information System
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier
LATA	Local Access Transport Area
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier
MSAG	Master Street Address Guide
NPA	Area Code; Numbering Plan Area
NXX	Prefix
OCN	Operating Company Number
PCS	Personal Communications Services
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PRCD	Province Code and Census Division Code
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
RBOC	Regional Bell Operating Company
SQL	Structured Query Language
V & H	Vertical and Horizontal grid coordinates
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol

Glossary

This section lists and defines terms used throughout this document and in Communications Suite products.

0-9

9-1-1 Service Area: The geographic area that has been granted by a state or local governmental body to provide 9-1-1 service.

9-1-1 System: The set of network, database, and CPE (Customer Premises Equipment) components required to provide 9-1-1 service.

A

Area Code: Also referred to as a Numbering Plan Area or NPA, the area code is a three-digit code designating a “toll” center in the United States or Canada. The first three digits of a telephone number (usually shown in parentheses) are the area code. For example, in the telephone number (412) 372-2399, the area code is 412.

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 Number Identifier (ANI): The telephone number associated with the access line from which a call originates.

B

Backup Public Safety Answering Point:

Typically, a disaster recover answering point that serves as a backup to the primary PSAP and is not co-located with the primary PSAP. PSAP Pro does not contain Backup PSAPs.

Basic 9-1-1: An emergency telephone system that 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.

C

Call Routing: The capability to selectively route the 9-1-1 call to the appropriate PSAP.

Cellular: The cellular radiotelephone service is a mobile radiotelephone service in which common carriers are authorized to offer and provide mobile telecommunications service for hire to the general public, using cellular systems. Cellular systems in the United States operate in 824-894 MHz frequency band and have 30 kHz channel spacing.

Central Office (CO): A telephone company facility where a subscriber’s lines are joined to the switching equipment. This connects subscribers to each other for local and long distance service. The CO actually delivers the dial tone to the subscriber’s phone equipment. Each CO is assigned to a unique 11-character CLLI Code.

Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI Code): Pronounced *silly code*, this is a code used to locate Wire Centers and switches. A wire center is assigned an 8-character CLLI Code; switches connected to a specific Wire Center are assigned an 11-character CLLI Code, the first 8 characters of which are the CLLI Code of the Wire Center.

Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC): A Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) provides alternate service in areas served by either an RBOC or ILEC. CLECs are not required to provide service to all locations within their service territory and can decline to offer service to particular regions or consumers.

E

E9-1-1: The wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) rules seek to improve the effectiveness and reliability of wireless 9-1-1 service by providing 9-1-1 dispatchers with additional information on wireless 9-1-1 calls. The wireless E9-1-1 program is divided into two parts: Phase I and Phase II. Phase I requires carriers, upon valid request by a local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), to report the telephone number of a wireless 9-1-1 caller and the location of the antenna that received the call. Phase II requires wireless carriers to provide far more precise location information, within 50 to 300 meters in most cases. The deployment of E9-1-1 requires the development of new technologies and upgrades to local 9-1-1 PSAPs, as well as coordination among local public safety agencies, wireless carriers, technology vendors, equipment manufacturers, and local wireline carriers.

Emergency Services Routing Digit (ESRD): Either a 10-digit North American Numbering Plan or non-NANPA number that uniquely identifies a base station, cell site, or sector that is used to route wireless emergency calls through the network. The ESRD may also be used to retrieve ALI data associated with the call. These numbers can be dialable or non-dialable over the PSTN. PSAP Pro does not contain ESRDs.

Emergency Services Routing Key (ESRK): Either a 10-digit North American Numbering Plan or non-NANPA number that uniquely identifies a wireless emergency call. It is used to route the call through the network and retrieve associated ALI data. These numbers can be dialable or non-dialable over the PSTN. PSAP Pro does not contain ESRKs.

Exchange Area: The geographic area in which telephone prices and services are the same. The concept of an Exchange is based on geography and regulation, not equipment. An Exchange might have one or more central offices and Wire Centers. A subscriber in the

Exchange Area could get service from any of the central offices within the Exchange Area.

F

FCC Registry: Information regarding PSAP ID, PSAP Name, and PSAP County can be obtained from the FCC's Master PSAP Registry. PSAP Pro provides the related FCC PSAP ID for each PSAP in the US for which this information can be ascertained.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): The 9-1-1 Act directs the FCC to make 9-1-1 the universal emergency number in the United States for all telephone services, both wireline and wireless. Under FCC rules implementing the 9-1-1 Act, telephone companies and public safety organizations were expected to largely complete the transition to the use of 9-1-1 as the national emergency number by September 11, 2002. The FCC also directed telephone companies to file reports on their progress in implementing the transition to 9-1-1 under Public Notice DA 02-507. These reports are available online by searching for basic 9-1-1 carrier transition reports.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes: A standardized set of numeric or alphabetic codes issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to ensure uniform identification of geographic entities throughout all US federal government agencies.

G

Geographic Information System (GIS): Computer applications, such as MapInfo® Pro and CallingAreaInfo, that store and manipulate electronic maps and related data, are GIS applications.

I

Inbound Local Calling Area: All the NPA/NXX combinations (and associated geographic area) that can call in to a given NPA/NXX by using a local phone service provider.

Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC): Telephone carriers that serve areas not served by RBOCs. In a given area there can be only one RBOC or ILEC offering service.

L

License Area: Geographic area (MTA, BTA, CMA) that is obtained through an FCC auction in order to provide wireless communication at a specified frequency.

Local Access Transport Area (LATA): The United States is divided geographically into 192 LATA regions. Local telephone companies are permitted to offer local or long distance telecommunications services within these regions.

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC): A local telephone company which can be either a Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC) or an independent. Also referred to as ILECs.

M

Master Street Address Guide (MSAG): A database of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities, defining Emergency Service Zones (ESZs), along with the associated Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls. [PSAP Pro does not contain MSAG information.](#)

Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO): A company that buys network capacity from a network operator to offer its own branded mobile subscriptions and value-added services.

Numbering Plan Area (NPA): Numbering Plan Area.

O

Operating Company Number (OCN): A number used to identify a specific telephone company.

Operating Company Number Name (OCN Name): The company name as shown in the Telcordia LERG database.

P

Paging: A signaling and control channel which operates on a set of frequencies separate from those used to support cellular voice communications.

Parent Company: Next-level-up ownership of OCN Name. This is an industry recognized company name that owns/operates multiple OCNs across the country.

Personal Communication Services (PCS): Broadband Personal Communications Service (PCS) is used to provide a variety of services, such as digital mobile telephones and wireless Internet access. These services are also called mobile telephone services and mobile data services. PCS operates in the 1850-1990 MHz bands.

Prefix (NXX): This term refers to the first three digits of a 7-digit local phone number. These first three digits refer to the number of the telephone company central office.

Primary PSAP: A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are routed directly from the 9-1-1 control office.

Province Code and Census Division Code (PRCD): Used in the Canadian data table to specify the Province Code and Census Division Code in which a PSAP is located. This is comparable to the **CountyFIPS** in the US data table.

Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP): The endpoint of an emergency services call. PSAPs are responsible for answering emergency 9-1-1 calls.

Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN):

The international telephone system, based on copper wires carrying analog voice data.

R

Rate Center: Rate Centers are geographic locations laid out according to telecommunications industry standards. The distance between two Rate Centers is used to calculate rates for telecommunications services between the two Rate Centers.

Regional Bell Operating Company (RBOC):

The term given to the 11 companies that were created from the initial divestiture of AT&T in 1984. After several mergers, there are currently 4 RBOCs.

S

Secondary PSAP: A PSAP to which 9-1-1 calls are transferred from a primary PSAP.

Selective Routing: The routing of a 9-1-1 call to the proper PSAP based on the caller's location.

Selective Transfer: 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.

SQL: Structured Query Language. A powerful database language you can use to pull desired information from the CallingAreaInfo output database. By using various SQL commands, you can sort through the raw output and find the kinds of information you need for numerous applications.

T

Trunk: Typically, a communication path between central office switches, or between the 9-1-1 control office and the PSAP. PSAP Pro does not contain 9-1-1 trunks.

V

V & H: Vertical and Horizontal grid coordinates. These numbers are assigned to locate each telephone company's Central Office or Rate Center on a grid of the North American continent. Essentially, V & H are the "latitude and longitude" values of the telecom industry.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP): VoIP is a system for providing telephone service over the Internet.

W

Wire Center: The location where a telephone company terminates local lines; this is usually the same location as a Central Office. A Wire Center might have one or more Central Offices. Because of this, the terms "Wire Center," "Central Office," and "End Office" are often used interchangeably.

Wire Center Code (CLLI): A unique 8-character code assigned to each Wire Center.

Wire Center Servicing Area: The geographic extent of an Exchange Area served by a single Wire Center.

Wireless Carrier: A cellular, PCS, or paging company that provides wireless voice or paging service.

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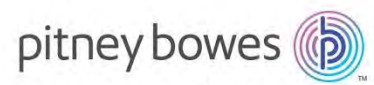
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