

Technologies' LERG database, dated August 1, 1997.²⁵ The portions of these LERG data that are used in the HAI Model are an extract of key data from the LERG called the Special LERG Extract Data ("SLED") – which has been licensed from Telcordia by AT&T and WorldCom.

Switching entities (wire centers) in the SLED with Common Language Location Identifier ("CLLI"²) codes not marked as end offices are removed from the wire center database. In addition, switching entities that are inactive, or owned by wireless, long distance or competitive access providers, are removed as well.

In a few instances, the SLED assigns wire centers to multiple local carriers. This may result from switch collocation. In such cases, HM 5.2a-MA assigns the wire centers to the local carrier having the greatest number of active NPA-NXX codes. If active NPA-NXX codes are equal among companies within a multi-carrier wire center, assignment is to the carrier having the greatest number of residential lines.

Multiple occurrences of 8-character CLLIs may also occur in the SLED due to placements of several switches at a single wire center location. Because the HAI Model itself engineers multiple switches in a wire center if demand requires it, duplicate occurrences of 8-character CLLIs are removed from the Model's wire center list.

5.3. Customer Counts by Census Block and Wire Center

Customer locations must be associated with CBs as well as their serving wire center. The PNR National Access Line Model, Version 2.0 ("NALM") performs both of these tasks. The PNR NALM uses PNR survey information, Telcordia Technologies' LERG, Business Location Research ("BLR") wire center boundaries, Dun & Bradstreet's ("D&B") business database, Metromail's household database, Claritas' 1996 demographic database, and U.S. Census estimates to calculate both the number of residential and business locations and access lines in each CB, and in each wire center in the United States. This summary describes the methodology, data and assumptions used in developing these location and line estimates in the NALM.

5.3.1 Residence Counts

Residential customer location counts are developed by applying the following process:

- a) The Metromail household database (described in section 5.3.4, below) is geocoded to the "point" level.²⁶ In addition to recording the precise six-decimal place latitude and longitude of this household, the CB associated with its location is recorded as well. Duplicate household information is identified and eliminated.

²⁵These LERG data are augmented by data from NECA Tariff 4.

²⁶As described in more detail in Section 5.4.3, below, geocoding to the "point" level means that the geocoding software has both found the housing unit's address in its location files and determined a latitude and longitude for the location down to six decimal places of a degree.