

§ 64.2202 Definitions.

Call identifying information. Call identifying information means dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunications carrier. Call identifying information is “reasonably available” to a carrier if it is present at an intercept access point and can be made available without the carrier being unduly burdened with network modifications.

Collection function. The location where lawfully authorized intercepted communications and call-identifying information is collected by a law enforcement agency (LEA).

Content of subject-initiated conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to monitor the content of conversations by all parties connected via a conference call when the facilities under surveillance maintain a circuit connection to the call.

Dialed digit extraction. Capability that permits a LEA to receive on the call data channel a digits dialed by a subject after a call is connected to another carrier’s service for processing and routing.

IAP. Intercept access point is a point within a carrier’s system where some of the communications or call-identifying information of an intercept subject’s equipment, facilities, and services are accessed.

In-band and out-of-band signaling. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a network message that provides call identifying information (e.g., ringing, busy, call waiting signal, message light) is generated or sent by the IAP switch to a subject using the facilities under surveillance. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

J-STD-025. The interim standard developed by the Telecommunications Industry Association and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions for wireline, cellular, and broadband PCS carriers. This standard defines services and features to support lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, and specifies interfaces nec-

essary to deliver intercepted communications and call-identifying information to a LEA.

LEA. Law enforcement agency; e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a local police department.

Party hold, join, drop on conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to identify the parties to a conference call conversation at all times.

Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a subject using the facilities under surveillance uses services that provide call identifying information, such as call forwarding, call waiting, call hold, and three-way calling. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Timing information. Capability that permits a LEA to associate call-identifying information with the content of a call. A call-identifying message must be sent from the carrier’s IAP to the LEA’s Collection Function within eight seconds of receipt of that message by the IAP at least 95% of the time, and with the call event time-stamped to an accuracy of at least 200 milliseconds.

§ 64.2203 Capabilities that must be provided by a wireline telecommunications carrier.

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a wireline telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or standard-setting organization, such as J-STD-025.

(b) As of September 30, 2001, a wireline telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications and the following capabilities:

- (1) Content of subject-initiated conference calls;
- (2) Party hold, join, drop on conference calls;

§ 64.2301

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

- (3) Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information ;
- (4) In-band and out-of-band signaling;
- (5) Timing information;
- (6) Dialed digit extraction.

[64 FR 51718, Sept. 24, 1999; 65 FR 36637, June 9, 2000; 65 FR 18255, Apr. 7, 2000]

Subpart X—Subscriber List Information

SOURCE: 64 FR 53947, Oct. 5, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 64.2301 Basis and purpose.

(a) *Basis.* These rules are issued pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) *Purpose.* The purpose of these rules is to implement section 222(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 222. Section 222(e) requires that “a telecommunications carrier that provides telephone exchange service shall provide subscriber list information gathered in its capacity as a provider of such service on a timely and unbundled basis, under non-discriminatory and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions, to any person upon request for the purpose of publishing directories in any format.”

§ 64.2305 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart have the following meanings:

(a) *Base file subscriber list information.* A directory publisher requests base file subscriber list information when the publisher requests, as of a given date, all of a carrier’s subscriber list information that the publisher wishes to include in one or more directories.

(b) *Business subscriber.* Business subscriber refers to a subscriber to telephone exchange service for businesses.

(c) *Primary advertising classification.* A primary advertising classification is the principal business heading under which a subscriber to telephone exchange service for businesses chooses to be listed in the yellow pages, if the carrier either assigns that heading or is obligated to provide yellow pages listings as part of telephone exchange service to businesses. In other circumstances, a primary advertising

classification is the classification of a subscriber to telephone exchange service as a business subscriber.

(d) *Residential subscriber.* Residential subscriber refers to a subscriber to telephone exchange service that is not a business subscriber.

(e) *Subscriber list information.* Subscriber list information is any information:

(1) Identifying the listed names of subscribers of a carrier and such subscribers’ telephone numbers, addresses, or primary advertising classifications (as such classifications are assigned at the time of the establishment of such service), or any combination of such listed names, numbers, addresses, or classifications; and

(2) That the carrier or an affiliate has published, caused to be published, or accepted for publication in any directory format.

(f) *Telecommunications carrier.* A telecommunications carrier is any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services (as defined in 47 U.S.C. 226(a)(2)).

(g) *Telephone exchange service.* Telephone exchange service means:

(1) Service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge, or

(B) Comparable service provided through a system of switches, transmission equipment, or other facilities (or combination thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a telecommunications service.

(h) *Updated subscriber list information.* A directory publisher requests updated subscriber list information when the publisher requests changes to all or any part of a carrier’s subscriber list information occurring between specified dates.