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3RD GENERATION  
PARTNERSHIP  
PROJECT 2  
"3GPP2"

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## ***Wireless Features Description***

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# Revision History

<b>Revision</b>		<b>Date</b>
Rev. 0	Initial Publication (Note 1)	December 1999
Rev. A	Note 2	June 2007
Rev. A v2.0	Updated Publication (Note 3)	July 2008

## Notes:

1. S.R0006-0 v1.0 was published as a single part.
2. All parts of S.R0006-A v1.0 replace S.R0006-0 v1.0.
3. S.R0006-000-A v2.0 lists new feature descriptions for S.R0006-807-A (Generic Broadcast Teleservice Transport Capability: Network Perspective) and S.R0006-808-A (Circuit-Switched Call Precedence Over CDMA Packet Data Session).

## Wireless Features Description

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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This Specification presents a recommended plan for the implementation of uniform features for use in wireless telecommunications systems. Its intent is to describe services and features so that the manner in which they are used by a subscriber can remain reasonably consistent from system to system. It is not intended to require that specific service offerings be required of all service providers.

## 1.1 General

---

This document describes a subset of wireless features that a wireless subscriber can use in any wireless system into which the subscriber roams. The selected subset consists of features that are more likely to be used when roaming, and features that are necessary to implement full intersystem operation.

## 1.2 Scope

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This document provides descriptions and standard operational procedures for a number of specific features. These particular features were selected with the following considerations in mind:

- The list of features is restricted to those features that afford the subscriber an acceptable degree of control over common call situations. No attempt is made to “standardize” all of the features that are, may be, or could be made available in the wireless industry. The objective is to provide subscribers with reasonable comfort and familiarity as they move between systems while not infringing on the need of manufacturers and service providers to compete by means of nonstandard offerings.
- All selected features can be implemented, in their “standard” form by MSCs designed to serve smaller markets; i.e., standard procedures should not have unduly burdensome memory and processing capacity requirements. Individual manufacturers may offer “enhanced” versions of standard features; however, such enhancements should not surprise the unsuspecting subscriber by deviations from the standard. Feature options should provide flexibility of the manufacturers’ and service providers’ offerings.
- Certain features may also be implemented using a “Wireless Intelligent Network” (WIN) architecture, in which case the functionality required to provide features (such as service switching, service control, service data, and special resources) may be distributed throughout the network. In such a case, the service control or service data functions associated with features may be distributed among the MSC, HLR, SCP, SN, IP, or other network elements, and the interactions between features must be managed carefully to prevent undesirable or unexpected results. Feature Interaction Manager and Service Interaction Manager procedures should be implemented in networks employing such an architecture.
- The features selected provide as much home service provider control over the feature operation as possible. This is to allow for competition between manufacturers and service providers, while providing seamless feature operation to the subscribers. The mechanisms for these features should allow other home system controlled features to be implemented without sacrificing seamlessness.

## 1.3 Organization

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This Specification is organized as a series of documents. This document is organized as follows:

- Section 2 entitled “References” provides a list of references used with this Specification.
- Section 3 entitled and “Definitions and Concepts” defines terminology and acronyms used in this Specification. The last subsection of Section 3 defines a template that must be followed by all feature descriptions.
- Section 4 entitled “Listing of Series Parts” lists the Parts’ name, revision, and date of publication.

The other documents in this Specification are categorized as follows:

- Part 100 series entitled “General Background and Assumptions” identifies the general background and assumptions under which the procedures for providing the identified services are designed to operate.
- Part 500 series entitled “Voice Feature Descriptions” describes supported voice feature behavior and interactions with other features.
- Part 600 series entitled “Short Message Service Feature Descriptions” describes the bearer services and teleservices to support short message services.
- Part 700 series entitled “Mobile Station Functionality” describes the functionality that may be offered in a terminal device.
- Part 800 series entitled “System Functionality” describes the functionality assumed for the wireless system.
- Other part series are reserved for future use.

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## 2 REFERENCES

### 2.1 Normative References

The following standards and specifications contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Specification. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Specification are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

- [CDMA] C.S0001-D v2.0, *cdma2000 Standards for Spread Spectrum Systems*, 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2005.
- [CDMA\_DSO] C.S0017-A v1.0, *Data Service Options for Spread Spectrum Systems*; 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2004.
- [CDMA\_IP] X.S0011-D v1.0, *cdma2000 IP Network Standard*, 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2006.
- [DMH] X.S0014-E v1.0, *Wireless Radio Telecommunications Intersystem Non-Signaling Data Communication DMH (Data Message Handler)*, 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2005.
- [IP\_NAM] S.R0037-B v1.0, *IP Network Architecture Model for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems*; 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2007.
- [MAP] N.S0005-0 v1.0, *Cellular Radiotelecommunications Intersystem Operations*; 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 1997.
- X.S0004, *Mobile Application Part*, 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2.
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- [NAM] S.R0005-B v2.0 *Network Reference Model for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems - Revision B*; 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; 2007.
- [T1.611] ANSI T1.611-1991(R2003), *Signalling System Number 7 (SS7)–Supplementary Services for Non-ISDN-Subscribers*; American National Standards Institute, Inc.; 2003.
- [T1.209] ANSI T1.209-2003, *Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning (OAM&P)–Network Tones and Announcements*; American National Standards Institute, Inc.; 2003.
- [T1.667] ANSI T1.667-2002(2007), *American National Standard for Telecommunications – Intelligent Network*; American National Standards Institute, Inc.; 2002.
- [E.161] Recommendation E.161, *Arrangement of digits, letters and symbols on telephones and other devices that can be used for gaining access to a telephone network*; ITU-T; May 1995.
- [E.164] Recommendation E.164, *The International Public Telecommunication Numbering Plan*; ITU-T; May 1995.

- [E.165] Recommendation E.165, *Timetable for Coordinated Implementation of the Full Capability of the Numbering Plan for the ISDN Era; Volume II - Fascicle II.2; Telephone Network and ISDN—Operation, Numbering, Routing and Mobile Service*; CCITT (now ITU-T); 1989.
- [E.212] Recommendation E.212, *The International Identification Plan for Mobile Terminals and Mobile Users*; ITU-T; November 1998.
- [I.130] Recommendation I.130, *Method for the Characterization of Telecommunication Services Supported by an ISDN and Network Capabilities of an ISDN*; ITU-T; November 1988.

## 2.2 Informative References

- [ANS-660] ANSI/TIA/EIA Standard 660, *Uniform Dialing Procedures and Call Processing Treatment for Use in Cellular Radio Telecommunications*; Telecommunications Industry Association; 1996.
- [LBSS] S.R0019, *Location-Based Services System (LBSS)*; 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2; September 2000.
- [RFC1661] Request for Comments: 1661, STD: 51, *The Point-to-Point Protocol*, Internet Engineering Task Force; July 1994.
- [RFC1662] Request for Comments: 1662, *PPP in HDC-like Framing*, Internet Engineering Task Force; July 1994.
- [RFC1994] Request for Comments: 1994, *PPP Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)*, Internet Engineering Task Force; August 1996.
- [RFC3012] Request for Comments: 3012, *Mobile IPv4 Challenge/Response Extensions*, Internet Engineering Task Force; November 2000.
- [RFC3344] Request for Comments: 3344, *IP Mobility Support for IPv4*, Internet Engineering Task Force; August 2002.
- [TIA-592] ANSI/TIA/EIA-592-A, *Asynchronous Facsimile DCE Control Standard – Service Class 2*; Telecommunications Industry Association; 2005.
- [TIA-602] TIA/EIA-602-A, *Data Transmission Systems and Equipment, Serial Asynchronous Automatic Dialing and Control*; Telecommunications Industry Association; 2005.

The following references were used in the preparation of this Specification to ensure compatibility with landline features.

- [B1] *SR-TSV-002275 Notes on the LEC Networks*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); April 1994.
- [B2] *TR-NWT-000506 LSSGR LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements—Signaling*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); September 1991.
- [B3] *FR-NWT-000064 LSSGR LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); 1991.

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- [B4] *TR-TSY-000215/FSD 01-02-1250 CLASS<sup>SM</sup> Feature: Automatic Callback*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); September, 1988.
- [B5] *TR-TSY-000219/FSD 01-01-1110 CLASS<sup>SM</sup> Feature: Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting Module*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); November 1988.
- [B6] *TR-TSY-000580/FSD 01-02-1401 Call Forwarding Variable*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); October 1989.
- [B7] *TR-TSY-000227/FSD 01-02-1260 CLASS<sup>SM</sup> Feature: Automatic Recall*; Bell Communications Research (now Telcordia Technologies, Inc.); September, 1988.
- [C1] Standards Requirements Document, *Wireless Intelligent Network Enhancements to Support Location-Based Services [WIN Phase III]*; Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association; December 13, 1999.
- [TTC1] TTC II-1 JT-1251, *ISDN User-Network Interface*; Telecommunications Technology Committee; 1994.

## 3 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

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### 3.1 Definitions

---

#### **3WC Three-Way Calling**

---

See *S.R0006-522*.

#### **9-1-1 Emergency Services**

---

See *S.R0006-529*.

#### **AAA Authentication, Authorization and Accounting**

---

See Authentication, Authorization and Accounting definition.

#### **A-Key Authentication Key**

---

A secret stored in the mobile station and the Authentication Center. It is used to generate and update the mobile station's Shared Secret Data.

#### **AC Authentication Center**

---

An entity that manages the authentication information related to the mobile station.

#### **Activation**

---

A process in which a mobile station and network become programmed so that a mobile station becomes operable and can be used for wireless service once authorized by the service provider.

#### **Active state (for C-PDS)**

---

The packet data session state that utilizes dedicated traffic channels on the RF resource.

#### **ADS Asynchronous Data Service**

---

See *S.R0006-525*.

#### **AOC Advice Of Charging**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

#### **Audible Alerting**

---

An audible tone that is provided to a calling party while the other party is being alerted. The tone is dual frequency at 440 Hz and 480 Hz each at the power level of 19 dBm0. The cadence of the audible alerting should be the same as that applied to the called party. This audible alerting is also known as “ringback”.

**Authentication**

---

A procedure used to validate a mobile station's identity.

**Authentication Key Exchange**

---

A procedure for the secure exchange of the Authentication Key.

**Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA)**

---

Any service that provides AAA functions for the CDMA packet data network. AAA functions are distinct from those provided by the HLR.

**Authorization**

---

An action by a service provider to make wireless service available to a subscriber.

**BTTC Broadcast Teleservice Transport Capability**

---

See *S.R0006-807*.

**Busy Treatment**

---

A call to a subscriber currently engaged in a call or service should result in busy tone being applied to the calling party or the application of a call redirection feature (such as Call Forwarding–Busy or Call Forwarding–Default).

**Call**

---

A temporary communication between telecommunications users for the purpose of exchanging information. A call includes the sequence of events that allocates and assigns resources and signaling channels required to establish a communications connection.

**CAC Carrier Access Code**

---

See Carrier Access Code definition.

**Called Party**

---

The intended recipient of a telephone call.

**Calling Number Identification (CNI)**

---

A single calling party number that may be supplemented by a second calling party number, a calling party subaddress, and Redirecting Number information. CNI may not include a calling party number due to interworking or because of interaction with the CNIR service (see CNIR).

**Calling Party Number (CPN)**

---

A set of digits and related indicators (Type of Number, Numbering Plan Identification, Screening Indicator, Presentation Indicator) that provide numbering information related to the calling party.

**Calling Party Subaddress (CPS)**

---

A set of numbering information other than the CPN that is associated with the originator of the call. It is intended as end-user information, to be generated and processed by subscriber equipment, and transferred by the network from one party to another without examination or modification. Examples of the use of subaddress are:

- Extension number of a station behind a Private Branch Exchange (PBX).
- Identification of a specific terminal address.

**Carrier (Commercial Telecommunications)**

---

The organization whose function is to provide the particular service (e.g., an agent of a private network or facility, a specific inter-exchange carrier, an international carrier) (Refer to *TI.667*).

**Carrier Access Code (CAC)**

---

A code used to select a carrier (Refer to *TI.667*).

**Carrier Identification Code (CIC)**

---

A code that identifies a carrier (Refer to *TI.667*).

**CC Conference Calling**

---

See *S.R0006-510*.

**CCITT International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee**

---

This name was changed in 1993 to International Telecommunication Union–Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).

**CCW Cancel Call Waiting**

---

See *S.R0006-507*.

**CD Call Delivery**

---

See *S.R0006-501*.

**CDMA Code Division Multiple Access**

---

A technique for spread-spectrum multiple-access digital communications that creates channels through the use of unique code sequences.

**CDMA Packet Data Service (C-PDS)**

---

Any data telecommunication service offered through a Packet Data Network.

**CFB Call Forwarding–Busy**

---

See *S.R0006-502*.

**CFD Call Forwarding–Default**

---

See *S.R0006-503*.

**CFNA Call Forwarding–No Answer**

---

See *S.R0006-504*.

**CFU Call Forwarding–Unconditional**

---

See *S.R0006-505*.

**Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)**

---

See *CDMA\_IP*.

In order to establish communications over a point-to-point link, each end of the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) link shall first send packets to configure the data link during the link establishment phase. After the link has been established, the PPP provides for an optional authentication phase before proceeding to the network-layer protocol phase.

CHAP is intended for use primarily by hosts and routers that connect to a PPP network server via switched circuits or dial-up lines, but CHAP may be applied to dedicated links as well. The PPP network server may use identification of the connecting host or router in the selection of options for network layer negotiations.

CHAP defines a PPP authentication protocol. The link establishment phase, authentication phase, and the Authentication-Protocol Configuration Option are defined in the PPP.

**Chargeable Event**

---

Any event initiated either by the subscriber or by the network that may result in a decrease of the subscriber's PPC account balance. The event may occur during a voice, short message or circuit-switched data telecommunications service. A chargeable event has a beginning and an end, which are used to start and stop the corresponding PPC invocation.

**CIC Carrier Identification Code**

---

See Carrier Identification Code definition.

**CMWN Cancel Message Waiting Notification**

---

See *S.R0006-513*.

**CNAP Calling Name Presentation**

---

See *S.R0006-526*.

**CNAR Calling Name Restriction**

---

See *S.R0006-527*.

**CNI Calling Number Identification**

---

See Calling Number Identification definition.

<b>CNIP</b>	<b>Calling Number Identification Presentation</b>	1
	See <i>S.R0006-508</i> .	2
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<b>CNIR</b>	<b>Calling Number Identification Restriction</b>	5
	See <i>S.R0006-509</i> .	6
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<b>Conferee</b>		10
	A party to a conference call other than the controlling subscriber.	11
		12
		13
<b>Controlling Subscriber</b>		14
	The person who has invoked an authorized feature or service.	15
		16
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<b>C-PDS</b>	<b>CDMA Packet Data Service</b>	18
	See CDMA Packet Data Service definition.	19
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<b>CPN</b>	<b>Calling Party Number</b>	23
	See Calling Party Number definition.	24
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<b>CPOP</b>	<b>Circuit-Switched Call Precedence Over CDMA Packet Data Session</b>	27
	See <i>S.R0006-508</i> .	28
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<b>CPS</b>	<b>Calling Party Subaddress</b>	32
	See Calling Party Subaddress definition.	33
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<b>CSC</b>	<b>Customer Service Center</b>	36
	An entity of a service provider that provides user support and assistance to subscribers.	37
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		39
<b>CT</b>	<b>Call Transfer</b>	40
	See <i>S.R0006-506</i> .	41
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<b>Customer Service Representative</b>		45
	A person that operates from a customer service center and provides user support and assistance to subscribers.	46
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<b>CW</b>	<b>Call Waiting</b>	50
	See <i>S.R0006-507</i> .	51
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<b>DAK</b>	<b>Delivery Acknowledgment</b>	55
	An acknowledgment that is sent to the message originator to notify it that a message was delivered to the message destination.	56
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## Deactivation or Deregistration Feature Code

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A feature code followed by the digit zero is normally used to deactivate or deregister the feature that is activated by the feature code without the zero. (See *ANS-660* for examples of deactivation and deregistration Feature Codes and their requirements.)

## Denial Treatment

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The system rejection of an in-call flash request (with or without digits) is indicated to the issuing subscriber with a mobile reorder burst, a denial tone burst, a specific announcement stating the reason for denial, or a general announcement stating that the request cannot be honored. (See also Feature Denial Treatment.)

## Digit Delimiter

---

The character “#,” which is commonly known as the “pound,” “sharp,” “octothorpe,” or “number” key.

## Digit Sequence

---

Some features may require that a feature code string include additional information which is the object of the feature—for example, forward-to number addresses in Call Forwarding, credit card charge information, passwords, etc. Such additional information is referred to as a Digit Sequence. Digit Sequences are different from Modifier Digits, in that Modifier Digits are used to provide definition of options within a feature, while Digit Sequences are the object (or target) of the Feature’s operation. (See *ANS-660* for examples of Digit Sequences and their rules for construction).

## Digits

---

Digits consist of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

## Dormant state (for C-PDS)

---

The packet data session state that does not utilize a dedicated traffic channel on the RF resource.

## DN            Directory Number

---

A telephone network address.

## DND            Do Not Disturb

---

See *S.R0006-511*.

## DP            Data Privacy

---

See *S.R0006-528*.

## DTMF            Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency

---

A method for signaling digits inband over a voice channel by combining two multi-frequency signal tones.

**Dual-band Mobile Station**

---

A mobile station capable of supporting two radio frequency bands, typically both Cellular (800 MHz) and PCS (1.8 GHz) bands.

**Dual-mode Mobile Station**

---

A mobile station capable of operation using more than one radio protocol (e.g., both analog and digital).

**ECR      Enhanced Call Routing**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**Enhanced Security**

---

See *S.R0006-804*.

**ESA      Enhanced Subscriber Authentication**

---

See *S.R0006-804*.

**ESP      Enhanced Subscriber Privacy**

---

See *S.R0006-804*.

**Enter Digit**

---

The character “#,” which is commonly known as the “pound,” “sharp,” “octothorpe,” or “number” key, and is used to complete the entry of a string of DTMF digits or to cancel an end-of-digit-string timer. Where timing applies, this digit is optional, and hence is usually shown in parentheses, as in:

digits (+ #).

**ESN      Electronic Serial Number**

---

A 32-bit number assigned by the mobile station manufacturer and used to identify a mobile station. The ESN is unique for each legitimate mobile station.

**FA      Flexible Alerting**

---

See *S.R0006-512*.

**FAM      Fleet and Asset Management**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**Feature Code**

---

A sequence of digits entered by the subscriber to invoke special functions or non-standard modes of operation within the wireless network. (See *ANS-660* for examples of Feature Codes and their requirements).

## Feature Code String

Information entered by the subscriber (including an introducing “\*” or “\* \*”, numeric “Digits”, and the Digit Delimiter “#”) that is used to invoke or cancel a feature. (See ANS-660 for examples of Feature Code Strings and their requirements).

Feature code strings used in this Specification include the items described in the following table:

**Table 1: Feature Code String Items**

Feature Code String Item	Usage
* FC	Feature Code beginning with a “* ”.
* FC0	Feature Code beginning with a “* ” and possibly including a deactivation or deregistration Modifier Digit (e.g., the digit 0).
+	Used to separate individual items in the Feature Code String. This is not dialed.
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Digits.
#	Digit Delimiter.
(+ #)	Optional end of digit string Delimiter Digit. This is used only for DTMF digit strings.
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">SEND</span>	The send key on a Mobile Station (MS).
digits	A string of digits 0 through 9.
<i>prompt to enter x</i>	An audible prompt for item <i>x</i> .
termination address	A string of one or more digits to specify a Termination Address.
FA Pilot Directory Number	The Pilot Directory Number of a Flexible Alerting group.
MAH Pilot Directory Number	The Pilot Directory Number of a Mobile Access Hunting group.
password	The digits of a password using digits 0 through 9.
MIN	The Mobile Identification Number of an MS.
PIN	The digits of a Personal Identification Number using digits 0 through 9.

## Feature Confirmation Treatment

The system acceptance of a subscriber entered feature code string is indicated to the subscriber (in order of preference) with a specific announcement stating the request was accepted, a general announcement stating the request was accepted, or a confirmation tone.

**Feature Denial Treatment**

---

The system denial of a subscriber entered feature code string shall be indicated to the subscriber (in order of preference) with a specific announcement stating the reason for denial, a general announcement stating the request was denied, a denial tone, or mobile reorder tone. (See also Denial Treatment.)

**Flash Request**

---

A signal sent on a voice channel from a mobile station to the system indicating that a subscriber desires to invoke special processing. This is usually done by the subscriber pressing the key.

**FPH      Freephone**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**G3 AFax    Group 3 Analog Facsimile Service**

---

See *S.R0006-536*.

**G3 Fax      Group 3 Facsimile Service**

---

See *S.R0006-530*.

**Geographic Zone**

---

A geographic area assigned by a service provider that has meaning to the subscriber.

**HLR          Home Location Register**

---

The location register or database to which a MIN, or IMSI, or both is assigned for record purposes such as subscriber information.

**Home Service Provider / Home MSC / Home System**

---

The wireless telecommunications service provider, MSC or system from which subscribers normally obtain service, and from which their permanent Mobile Identification Number is obtained. (NOTE: "Home system" has been previously defined in *MAP* Chapter 1.)

**Home System**

---

The wireless system in which the mobile station subscribes for service.

**Inaccessible Treatment**

---

A call to a subscriber that is not accessible for any reason (including subscriber not registered, subscriber not active, or no MS response to page) resulting in the application of a specific announcement to the calling party indicating the reason, a general announcement to the calling party, or the application of a call redirection feature (such as Call Forwarding–No Answer or Call Forwarding–Default).

**IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity**

---

A number, up to 15 digits in length, which uniquely identifies a mobile station or mobile user internationally. (See E.212.)

**Intelligent Peripheral (IP)**

---

An entity that performs specialized resource functions such as playing announcements, collecting digits, performing speech-to-text or text-to-speech conversion, recording and storing voice messages, facsimile services, data services, and so on.

**ISDN Number**

---

A telephone network address as specified in *ITU-T Recommendation E.164*.

**LBC Location Based Charging**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**LBIS Location Based Information Service**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**MAH Mobile Access Hunting**

---

See *S.R0006-514*.

**MAK Manual Acknowledgment**

---

An acknowledgment that is sent to the message originator to notify it that a message was read by the message destination.

**MDN Mobile Directory Number**

---

The telephone network address of a mobile subscriber.

**MEID Mobile Equipment Identifier**

---

A unique 56-bit number assigned by the mobile equipment manufacturer and used to identify the mobile equipment.

**MIN Mobile Identification Number**

---

The 10-digit number that represents a mobile station's identity and may be the directory number.

**Mobile IP**

---

See *CDMA\_IP*.

An IETF routing protocol that allows a MS to maintain a persistent address as it moves across IP networks. In Mobile IP, usual routing protocols deliver a packet to a Home Agent and the Mobile IP protocol arranges for the packets to be forwarded to a Foreign Agent or to the MS, depending on the Mobile IP style chosen by the MS.

## Modifier Digits

The specific implementation of some features may accept or require additional information relative to the feature's operation—for example, the number of rings or the time delay, associated with Call Forwarding—No Answer. In such cases, this information may be represented by inclusion of one, two, or three additional digits, known as Modifier Digits, in the construction of the Feature Code String. When only one Modifier Digit is used, the digit "0" is a special case, and is usually treated as the deactivation or deregistration sense of the Feature Code. Modifier Digits do not include those digits that are Digit Sequences.

The following table defines the Modifier Digits used in this Specification:

**Table 2: Modifier Digit Assignments**

Modifier Digits	Usage
0	Deactivate or deregister
09	Deregister all "last calling party" entries on list
099	Deregister all on list
1	First entry on list
8	Voice mail ("V" on the keypad)
9	Last entry on list, "last calling party"

The following table defines the Modifier Digit Range and general usage for Wireless Intelligent Network (WIN) based services.:

**Table 3: Modifier Digit Assignments for WIN-Based Services**

Modifier Digit Range	Usage
070-079	Deactivate service or service feature or deregister service data or service feature data
70-79	Activate service or service feature or register service data or service feature data

### **MS**      **Mobile Station**

The mobile or portable subscriber radio telecommunications equipment.

### **MSC**      **Mobile Switching Center**

A configuration of equipment that provides radio telecommunications service.

### **MWN**      **Message Waiting Notification**

See *S.R0006-513*.

---

**NAM      Number Assignment Module**

---

The mobile station's electronic memory module where subscriber specific parameters are stored. Mobile stations that have multi-NAM features offer users the option of using their units in several different markets by registering with a local number in each location.

---

**National Number**

---

The number identifying a subscriber line or terminal within an area designated by a country code.

---

**NDSS      Network Directed System Selection**

---

See *S.R0006-531*.

---

**Network**

---

The telecommunications equipment which has any part in processing a call or a supplementary service for the subscriber referred to. It may include local exchanges and transit exchanges, but does not include the mobile station and is not limited to the "public network" or any other particular set of equipment.

---

**Network Provided Number (NPN)**

---

An ISDN number, supplied by the calling party's or the redirecting party's network, which is associated with the calling party or the redirecting party. It is possible that the NPN may have the same value as the User Provided Number (UPN), especially in cases where delivery of two calling party numbers is supported. The NPN may also be accompanied by a subaddress.

---

**Network Validated Number (NVN)**

---

Can be either a valid UPN or a NPN when the UPN is absent, invalid or unscreened.

---

**No Answer Treatment**

---

A call which is not answered shall result in the application of continued audible alerting to the calling party or the application of a call redirection feature (such as Call Forwarding—No Answer or Call Forwarding—Default).

---

**North American Numbering Plan (NANP)**

---

A plan for the allocation of unique 10-digit address numbers in North America. The numbers consist of a 3-digit area (numbering plan area) code, a 3-digit office code and a 4-digit line or terminal number. The plan also extends to format variations (e.g., 3-digit and 7-digits address) prefixes (e.g., 1, 0, 01, and 011) and special code applications (e.g., Service Access Codes).[B1]

---

**NP      Non-Public Service Mode**

---

See *S.R0006-532*.

**OTAPA Over-the-Air Parameter Administration**

---

See *S.R0006-806*.

**OTASP Over-the-Air Service Provisioning**

---

See *S.R0006-533*.

**PACA Priority Access and Channel Assignment**

---

See *S.R0006-517*.

**Packet Data Network (PDN)**

---

A public or private packet-switched data network.

**Packet Data Service Node (PDSN)**

---

The network entity that supports the interconnection between the Radio Network and the Packet Data Network. The PDSN supports Simple IP and Mobile IP access mechanisms. Simple IP provides a service commensurate with usual laptop operating systems that support dial up IP service. Mobile IP provides a service allowing persistent address support.

**Packet Zone**

---

The coverage area of all cells using the same packet zone identifier. The wireless service provider may use different identifiers for the purpose of locating wireless users within the Radio Network coverage area.

**Party**

---

A participant in a telephone call.

**Password**

---

A string of digits used to validate the user's identity when accessing a service. In order to distinguish the password from the deregistration or deactivation feature codes using a Modifier Digit "0," the password shall not start with the digit 0. The password shall be at least 4 digits and shall not have too many repeated digits (e.g., no more than 2).

**Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)**

---

PAP is defined in IETF *RFC1334*.

A password protocol in which the MS returns a password known to the home network over PPP to the PPP peer in the network. The PPP peer in the network (e.g., the PDSN) verifies the password using a AAA.

**PCA Password Call Acceptance**

---

See *S.R0006-515*.

**PCS      Personal Communication Services**

---

See *S.R0006-803*.

**PDSN Service Area**

---

The coverage area of all cells connected to the same PDSN.

**PIN      Personal Identification Number**

---

A string of digits used to validate a subscriber's identity. In order to distinguish the PIN from the deregistration or deactivation feature codes using a Modifier Digit "0," the PIN shall not start with the digit 0. The PIN shall be at least 4 digits and shall not have too many repeated digits (e.g., no more than 2).

**PL      Preferred Language**

---

See *S.R0006-516*.

**Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)**

---

See *CDMA\_IP*.

The PPP is designed for links which transport packets between two peers. These links provide full-duplex simultaneous bi-directional operation, and are assumed to deliver packets in sequential order. It is intended that PPPs provide a common solution for easy connection of a wide variety of hosts, bridges and routers.

The PPP encapsulation provides for multiplexing of different network-layer protocols simultaneously over the same link. The PPP encapsulation has been carefully designed to retain compatibility with most commonly used supporting hardware.

**Post Usage Billing (PUB)**

---

A feature that enables a subscriber with proper credit to pay for telecommunications services after usage.

**PPC      Pre-Paid Charging**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**PRC      Premium Rate Charging**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

**Priority MS**

---

A priority MS is a mobile station authorized by the service provider for the PACA service.

**Prompting Treatment**

---

A controlling subscriber (or a calling party) is notified of a system's readiness to accept input with an audible indication, such as dial tone, a dial tone burst, or an announcement requesting a specific input.

**PSTN      Public Switched Telephone Network**

---

The telecommunications network commonly accessed by ordinary telephones, key telephone systems, private branch exchange trunks and data transmission equipment that provides service to the general public.

**Quality of Service (QoS)**

---

A CDMA Packet Data Service Radio Frequency (RF) attribute identifying a user's specific service control characteristics (e.g., admission control, state transition control, wireless network access control). These service characteristics define how data is sent and delivered across a radio network when there are issues of RF resource contention. C-PDS QoS currently has no relationship with IP types of QoS (e.g., differentiated service, RSVP).

**Radio Network (RN)**

---

The set of network equipment and infrastructure that offers access to wireless users and that terminates the radio link to the wireless users.

**Redirecting Number (RN)**

---

A set of digits and related indicators (Type of Number, Numbering Plan Identification, Screening Indicator, Presentation Indicator) that provide numbering information related to the redirecting party.

**Redirecting Number Identification (RNI)**

---

Can be a set of redirecting numbers which may include one redirecting subaddress that is associated with the original redirecting number, and one redirecting subaddress that is associated with the last redirecting number.

**Redirecting Subaddress (RS)**

---

A set of information other than the RN that is associated with the redirecting party. It is intended as end-user information, to be generated and processed by subscriber equipment, and transferred by the network from one party to another without examination or modification. Examples of the use of subaddress are:

- Extension number of a station behind a Private Branch Exchange (PBX).
- Identification of a specific terminal address.

**Refusal Treatment**

---

An indication to the calling party that the subscriber does not accept the call. In order of preference:

- the application of a call redirection feature (such as Call Forwarding–No Answer or Call Forwarding–Default),
- an announcement stating that the call has been refused, or
- the application of reorder tone.

---

**Rejection Treatment**

---

An announcement to the calling party that the called party (subscriber) has rejected the call<sup>1</sup>.

---

**Revertive Call**

---

A call to oneself. In the case of an MS, it is a call to the MS's own mobile Directory Number (MDN).

---

**RFC Remote Feature Control**

---

See *S.R0006-518*.

---

**Roamer**

---

A mobile station operating in a wireless system or network other than the one from which service was subscribed. (See *CDMA*.)

---

**RUAC Rejection of Undesired Annoying Calls**

---

See *S.R0006-537*.

---

**SCA Selective Call Acceptance**

---

See *S.R0006-519*.

---

**Service Control Point (SCP)**

---

An entity that acts as a real-time database and transaction processing system to provide service control and service data functionality.

---

**Service Node (SN)**

---

An entity that provides service control, service data, specialized resources and call control functions to support bearer related services.

---

**Service Provider**

---

A company, organization, business, etc., that sells, administers, maintains, and charges for the service. The service provider may or may not be the provider of the network.

---

**Serving MSC / Serving System / Serving Service Provider**

---

The MSC, system, or service provider which currently has the MS obtaining service at one of its cell sites within its coverage area. (NOTE: "Serving MSC" has been previously defined in *MAP* Chapter 1.)

---

1. To encourage the caller to stop making annoying calls to the subscriber, the caller may be charged for the rejected call.

---

**Simple IP**

---

An access mechanism that allows the MS to negotiate PPP and then send and receive IP packets. The MS may move within one PDSN selection domain, maintaining the Simple IP session. Once outside that domain, a new Simple IP session with a new IP address needs to be initiated to receive IP service.

---

**SMD-PP Short Message Delivery–Point-to-Point Bearer Service**

---

See *S.R0006-601*.

---

**SME Short Message Entity**

---

An SMS endpoint capable of composing or disposing of a short message.

---

**SMS Short Message Service**

---

See *S.R0006-600* series.

---

**SN Service Negotiation**

---

See *S.R0006-534*.

---

**Special Information Tone**

---

A tone that conveys information regarding a call that cannot be routed. See *T1.209*.

---

**SPINA Subscriber PIN Access**

---

See *S.R0006-520*.

---

**SPINI Subscriber PIN Intercept**

---

See *S.R0006-521*.

---

**SSD Shared Secret Data**

---

A 128-bit pattern stored in the mobile station (in semi-permanent memory) and known by the network. The Authentication Key is used to generate the SSD at the network and in the mobile station.

---

**Stage 1**

---

Part of the overall method used to characterize telecommunications services. This stage defines the service aspects of a capability. Specifically, Stage 1 provides a service description of a telecommunications service from the user point of view (refer to *I.130*).

---

**Stage 2**

---

Part of the overall method used to characterize telecommunications services. This stage defines the functional network aspects of a capability. Specifically, Stage 2 provides a description of the functions at the user-network interface and inside the network between network elements (refer to *I.130*).

### Stage 3

---

Part of the overall method used to characterize telecommunications services. This stage defines the network implementation aspects of a capability. Specifically, Stage 3 provides a description of the actual protocols and formats used to develop the telecommunications service (refer to *I.130*).

### Subscriber

---

A person authorized for a wireless telecommunications feature or service.

### System

---

A single network element or a group of network elements providing a particular feature or service.

### Termination Address

---

One or more digits, as determined by the Home System, which identify the Terminating Party. This could include Speed Call Codes (when supported by the Home Service Provider), other Mobile Telephone Numbers or any valid World Telephone Number.

### UG            User Group

---

See *S.R0006-535*.

### User Provided Number (UPN)

---

An ISDN number, supplied completely or partially by the calling party or the redirecting party, which is associated with the calling party or the redirecting party. The UPN may also be accompanied by a subaddress.

### Verification

---

A service provider specific screening process used to determine whether a potential customer is qualified to become a wireless subscriber.

### Visited Service Provider / Visited MSC / Visited System

---

The Wireless Telecommunications Service Provider, MSC or system from which a subscriber may obtain service on a temporary basis. This service provider may be different from the home service provider.

### VMR            Voice Message Retrieval

---

See *S.R0006-523*.

### Voice Message System (VMS)

---

An intelligent peripheral used to support the storage and retrieval of voice messages for individual subscribers. The VMS is independent of the wireless network reference model and is connected using proprietary means. It establishes subscriber speech or tone dialogues via the voice channel to the calling party.

**VP Voice Privacy**

---

See *S.R0006-524*.

**Wireless Service Provider**

---

A licensee of the responsible government agency (in the U.S., a licensee of the Federal Communications Commission) authorized to provide Wireless Telecommunications Service.

**WMT Wireless Messaging Teleservice**

---

See *S.R0006-602*.

**World Numbering Plan / World Telephone Number**

---

A plan created by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), that provides each telephone subscriber with a unique number. Each World Telephone Number consists of a Country Code followed by the National Number. Prior to 1997 by international agreement, the number of digits in the Country Code plus National Number was limited to a total of 12 digits, with a recommendation to increase the maximum length to 15 digits at the end of 1996 (See *E.164* and *E.165*).

**World Zone 1**

---

The group of countries in the World Numbering Plan that are identified by the single-digit Country Code "1." World Numbering Zone 1 is defined in *E.164*.

**WPT Wireless Paging Teleservice**

---

See *S.R0006-603*.

## 3.2 Feature Description Concepts and Template

---

The concepts associated with the feature description are laid out as a template format that feature descriptions follow. The template is shown with the underlying concepts which should be defined in the section or paragraph.

**Applicability to Telecommunications Services**

---

The telecommunications services to which the feature may be applied.

### 3.2.1 Normal Procedures With Successful Outcome

---

This section describes the normal procedures that result in a successful outcome.

**Authorization**

---

An action to make a service available to a subscriber. The provision may be:

- general: where the service is made available to all subscribers (subject to compatibility restrictions enforced) without prior arrangements being made with the service provider.

- prearranged: where the service is made available to an individual subscriber only after the necessary arrangements have been made with the service provider.

## Deauthorization

---

An action taken by the service provider to remove an available service from a subscriber's access. The deauthorization may be:

- general: where the service is removed from all subscribers that had been provided with the service.
- specific: where the service is removed on an individual basis from subscribers that had been provided with the service.

## Registration

---

The programming by the service provider or subscriber of information to enable subsequent operation of a service. The programming action involves input of specific supplementary information. For certain services, the registration procedure may cause simultaneous activation, while for others the service may be activated at a later time.

## Deregistration

---

The deletion by the service provider, the subscriber or the system of information stored for a particular service by a previous registration(s).

## Activation

---

An action taken by either the service provider, the subscriber or the system to enable a feature operation when required by the service concerned.

The time during which the service is activated is defined as the active phase. During activation, the service may be either "quiescent" or "operative" according to whether or not the system is actually providing the service; e.g., to forward a call or to apply Call Waiting indication.

## Deactivation

---

An action taken by either the service provider, the subscriber or the system to terminate the process that had been started at the activation.

## Invocation

---

An action triggering the feature or service to be performed which may be an action taken by the subscriber (e.g., pressing a specific key), automatically by the network, or automatically by the terminal as a result of a particular condition (e.g., calling number identification for each incoming call).

## Normal Operation with Successful Outcome

---

Description of the normal operation of the service, the normal served subscriber's actions, and the system response. Decision points, timing, and call progress signals may be some of the aspects defined for the service if they can be perceived by the subscriber.

## Call Detail Record

---

Description of recommended call detail information to record the use of the feature. This may include (depending on the feature) the following non-exhaustive elements:

- a. Feature registration activities.
- b. Feature deregistration activities.
- c. Feature activation activities.
- d. Feature deactivation activities.
- e. Feature invocation activities.
- f. Feature usage duration.
- g. Facility usage duration.
- h. Call leg usage.

See *DMH* for the specific information to be included for each element.

### 3.2.2 Exception Procedures or Unsuccessful Outcome

---

This section describes abnormal situations not described in “Normal Operation with Successful Outcome.” Procedures on time-outs, unexpected signaling responses, and other such events may be defined.

#### Registration

---

This paragraph contains the abnormal situation procedures when a subscriber attempts to register a feature.

#### Deregistration

---

This paragraph contains the abnormal situation procedures when a subscriber attempts to deregister a feature.

#### Activation

---

This paragraph contains the abnormal situation procedures when a subscriber attempts to activate a feature.

#### Deactivation

---

This paragraph contains the abnormal situation procedures when a subscriber attempts to deactivate a feature.

#### Invocation

---

This paragraph contains the abnormal situation procedures when a subscriber attempts to invoke a feature.

### Exceptions While Roaming

---

Features are expected to operate the same whether a subscriber is on the home system or roaming to another system. This paragraph is used to describe any exception conditions while roaming.

### Exceptions During Intersystem Handoff

---

Features are expected to operate the same whether a subscriber is on the anchor system or has handed off to another system. This paragraph is used to describe any exception conditions caused by the intersystem handoff.

## 3.2.3 Alternative Procedures

---

This section may be used to describe other procedures as an alternative to those described in the “Normal Procedures With Successful Outcome” section. These procedures may be used in addition to the normal procedures, but not to replace the normal procedures.

## 3.2.4 Interactions with Other Wireless Services

---

When more than one wireless feature is active, logical situations, decisions, priorities, etc., may arise. This section identifies and defines the resolution of such situations that affect the subscriber perception of the service. Special procedures may therefore be required; e.g., to allow, where possible, the simultaneous use of different wireless features by one subscriber.

A feature with precedence over another feature preempts the invocation of the currently active feature. When the feature with precedence is deactivated, the original feature may be invoked as before.

The following first group of features identifies interactions with each other and interactions with the second group of features:

#### **Call Delivery (CD)**

---

#### **Call Forwarding—Busy (CFB)**

---

#### **Call Forwarding—Default (CFD)**

---

#### **Call Forwarding—No Answer (CFNA)**

---

#### **Call Forwarding—Unconditional (CFU)**

---

#### **Call Transfer (CT)**

---

#### **Call Waiting (CW)**

---

#### **Calling Number Identification Presentation (CNIP)**

---

#### **Calling Number Identification Restriction (CNIR)**

---

#### **Conference Calling (CC)**

---

#### **Do Not Disturb (DND)**

---

#### **Flexible Alerting (FA)**

---

#### **Message Waiting Notification (MWN)**

---

<b>Mobile Access Hunting (MAH)</b>	1
<b>Password Call Acceptance (PCA)</b>	2
<b>Preferred Language (PL)</b>	3
<b>Priority Access and Channel Assignment (PACA)</b>	4
<b>Remote Feature Control (RFC)</b>	5
<b>Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)</b>	6
<b>Subscriber PIN Access (SPINA)</b>	7
<b>Subscriber PIN Intercept (SPINI)</b>	8
<b>Three-Way Calling (3WC)</b>	9
<b>Voice Message Retrieval (VMR)</b>	10
<b>Voice Privacy (VP)</b>	11

The following group of features identifies interactions with the first group of features and with each other:

<b>Asynchronous Data Service (ADS)</b>	12
<b>Calling Name Presentation (CNAP)</b>	13
<b>Calling Name Restriction (CNAR)</b>	14
<b>Data Privacy (DP)</b>	15
<b>Emergency Services (9-1-1)</b>	16
<b>Group 3 Facsimile Service (G3 Fax)</b>	17
<b>Network Directed System Selection (NDSS)</b>	18
<b>Non-Public Service Mode (NP)</b>	19
<b>Over-the-Air Service Provisioning (OTASP)</b>	20
<b>Service Negotiation (SN)</b>	21
<b>User Group (UG)</b>	22

The following feature identifies interactions with the previous groups of features:

<b>Group 3 Analog Facsimile Service (G3 AFax)</b>	23
---	----

The following features identify interactions with the previous groups of features and with each other:

<b>Enhanced Subscriber Authentication (ESA)</b>	24
<b>Enhanced Subscriber Privacy (ESP)</b>	25

### 3.3 Typography

Value names are italicized and are not meant to be a literal string used in the alphanumeric display or the required text of an announcement.

## 4 LISTING OF SERIES PARTS

This Section lists the Parts that are associated with this series of the Specification.

**Table 4: Listing of Parts**

NAME	NUMBER	REVISION	DATE
Background and Assumptions	S.R0006-100	A	June 2007
Call Delivery (CD)	S.R0006-501	A	June 2007
Call Forwarding–Busy (CFB)	S.R0006-502	A	June 2007
Call Forwarding–Default (CFD)	S.R0006-503	A	June 2007
Call Forwarding–No Answer (CFNA)	S.R0006-504	A	June 2007
Call Forwarding–Unconditional (CFU)	S.R0006-505	A	June 2007
Call Transfer (CT)	S.R0006-506	A	June 2007
Call Waiting (CW)	S.R0006-507	A	June 2007
Calling Number Identification Presentation (CNIP)	S.R0006-508	A	June 2007
Calling Number Identification Restriction (CNIR)	S.R0006-509	A	June 2007
Conference Calling (CC)	S.R0006-510	A	June 2007
Do Not Disturb (DND)	S.R0006-511	A	June 2007
Flexible Alerting (FA)	S.R0006-512	A	June 2007
Message Waiting Notification (MWN)	S.R0006-513	A	June 2007
Mobile Access Hunting (MAH)	S.R0006-514	A	June 2007
Password Call Acceptance (PCA)	S.R0006-515	A	June 2007
Preferred Language (PL)	S.R0006-516	A	June 2007
Priority Access and Channel Assignment (PACA)	S.R0006-517	A	June 2007
Remote Feature Control (RFC)	S.R0006-518	A	June 2007
Selective Call Acceptance (SCA)	S.R0006-519	A	June 2007
Subscriber PIN Access (SPINA)	S.R0006-520	A	June 2007
Subscriber PIN Intercept (SPINI)	S.R0006-521	A	June 2007
Three-Way Calling (3WC)	S.R0006-522	A	June 2007
Voice Message Retrieval (VMR)	S.R0006-523	A	June 2007
Voice Privacy (VP)	S.R0006-524	A	June 2007

**Table 4: Listing of Parts (Continued)**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Asynchronous Data Service (ADS)	S.R0006-525	A	June 2007
Calling Name Presentation (CNAP)	S.R0006-526	A	June 2007
Calling Name Restriction (CNAR)	S.R0006-527	A	June 2007
Data Privacy (DP)	S.R0006-528	A	June 2007
Emergency Services (9-1-1)	S.R0006-529	A	June 2007
Group 3 Facsimile Service (G3 Fax)	S.R0006-530	A	June 2007
Network Directed System Selection (NDSS)	S.R0006-531	A	June 2007
Non-Public Service Mode (NP)	S.R0006-532	A	June 2007
Over-the-Air Service Provisioning (OTASP)	S.R0006-533	A	June 2007
Service Negotiation (SN)	S.R0006-534	A	June 2007
User Group (UG)	S.R0006-535	A	June 2007
Group 3 Analog Facsimile Service (G3 AFax)	S.R0006-536	A	June 2007
Wireless Intelligent Network Feature Descriptions	S.R0006-537	A	June 2007
Short Message Delivery	S.R0006-601	A	June 2007
Wireless Messaging Teleservice	S.R0006-602	A	June 2007
Wireless Paging Teleservice	S.R0006-603	A	June 2007
Mobile Station Functionality	S.R0006-701	A	June 2007
System Functionality	S.R0006-801	A	June 2007
Subscriber Confidentiality	S.R0006-802	A	June 2007
Network Services	S.R0006-803	A	June 2007
Enhanced Security	S.R0006-804	A	June 2007
CDMA Packet Data Service	S.R0006-805	A	June 2007
Over-the-Air Parameter Administration	S.R0006-806	A	June 2007
Generic Broadcast Teleservice Transport Capability: Network Perspective	S.R0006-807	A	July 2008
Circuit-Switched Call Precedence Over CDMA Packet Data Session (CPOP)	S.R0006-808	A	July 2008

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