



AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY FORUM

INDUSTRY GUIDELINE

**SMSA Register - Management Processes**

ACIF G606:2002



Industry Guideline–*SMSA Register –Management Processes*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document defines the management processes and procedures agreed by the Australian telecommunications industry and to be adopted for purposes of managing and maintaining the common industry information resources associated with the SMSA Register.

## 1.1 Background

Under the current cellular mobile technology it is not possible to provide precise mobile caller location information because of the inherent terminal mobility of these services. Instead, cellular mobile networks will generally provide a location code that identifies the Mobile Service Area (MSA), consisting of one or more cell sites, serving the originating caller at the time of the call setup. This location code is referred to as the Mobile Location Indication (MoLI) code and, for purposes of MoLI code consistency throughout the industry, the MSA boundaries have been standardized and are now referred to as Standard Mobile Service Areas (SMSAs).

MoLI code zones, or SMSAs, were originally defined using the historic Telstra exchange charging zones as a convenient geographic framework. To some extent, the definition of SMSAs will take account of effective radio coverage areas - but *SMSA boundaries are specifically not intended to, nor can they possibly, define effective coverage area due to the significant variability of radio propagation arising from micro & macro-climatic effects, base station antenna elevation and orientation, and mobile terminal location and orientation.*

The map information and associated place-names/codes associated with the provision of MoLI codes for mobile-originated calls is a common industry information resource.

This document defines the relevant management processes for maintaining, modifying, and issuing revised versions of the SMSA Register.

## 1.2 Issues Addressed In This Document

This document addresses the following generic processes and issues:

### *SMSA Register Maintenance*

- covering the processes and procedures implemented by ACIF for managing, storing and distributing the SMSA Register.

### *Industry Requests for Changes*

- covering the processes and procedures to be followed by industry in proposing, considering and endorsing/rejecting any changes of the SMSA Register.

### *MoLI Code Allocation Rules*

- covering the procedures for allocating MoLI codes to SMSAs, including the cases where SMSAs are newly defined, sub-divided (split), amalgamated, or removed, and for moving localities between SMSAs.

### *SMSA Zone Reviews*

- covering the processes and procedures to be followed for reviewing existing SMSA definitions.

### **1.3 Benefits To Industry And Consumers**

While the management and ongoing maintenance of this Register has to date been undertaken by Telstra on behalf of the industry, the growing number of mobile carriers and the need for multi-lateral co-ordination of source data and periodic updates, leads to the conclusion that management responsibility would be better managed under ACIF.

Further, by establishing a defined set of processes and procedures for maintaining the SMSA Register, industry can be confident of a managed environment that provides:

- (a) a reliable update process, with inherent alerting of any changes to the Register;
- (b) a single and reliable source of information;
- (c) a structured and semi-regular automatic information issue regime, that guards against inadvertent use of obsolete information;
- (d) a multilateral forum for review and agreement of proposed changes to the Register.
- (e) consistent data enabling rapid emergency service response to E000 callers, aimed ultimately at saving lives and property.

Usage of the Register and associated data files by any other parties for any purpose whatsoever will be entirely at their own risk and ACIF will not be liable for the consequences of such other usage without limitation.

Kandiah Arulventhan  
Chairman  
ACIF Network Reference Panel Working Committee 13 (NRP/WC13) on  
Management of Emergency Call Service (E000) SMSA Maps & Datasets



## **2 OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this Guideline are to:

- 2.1 Define the processes by which the SMSA Register is maintained in a form useful to licensed Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), for purposes of providing consistent MoLI in relation to calls from mobile customers/users.
- 2.2 Define the procedures for updating and/or enhancing the SMSA Register, such that:
  - (a) consistent information is implemented by MNOs;
  - (b) unnecessary complexity and ambiguity is avoided in presenting the MoLI code;
  - (c) ongoing network developments by MNOs are not unnecessarily delayed or otherwise hindered.
- 2.3 Define the procedures for submission, review and agreement/approval of proposed changes to the SMSA Register.

### 3 SCOPE

- 3.1 This document defines the processes and procedures relating to the management of the SMSA Register for use by the Australian public mobile telecommunications industry.
- 3.2 This document does not define the call routing rules, or signaling methods associated with call routing (refer to ACIF G500: 2000 Interconnect ISUP Specification), nor the method/format of presentation of MoLI information.
- 3.3 This document does include a set of rules determining how MoLI codes are to be allocated to SMSAs, including:
  - (a) Creation/definition of new SMSAs;
  - (b) Splitting of SMSAs;
  - (c) Amalgamating of SMSAs;
  - (c) Deleting/removing SMSAs; and
  - (d) Moving localities between SMSAs.
- 3.4 This document defines the processes and procedures for industry in regard to considering changes to the SMSA Register and implementing the consequential amendments to the Register.

### 4 PARTICIPANTS

The Working Committee that developed this document consisted of the following organisations and their representatives:

<b>Representative</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Status</b>
Kandiah Arulventhan	Telstra	Chairman
Romauld Paszkowski	Telstra	Voting
Davorka Karacic	Vodafone	Voting
Robert Falconer	Optus	Voting
Stewart Wallace	Telstra	Participating

James Duck of ACIF provided project management to the Working Committee.

All enquiries in regard to the document should quote the document reference number and should be directed to ACIF at the address shown inside the front cover.

## 5 REFERENCES

The following publications are referenced in this document, and were valid at the time of publication:

<b>Publication and/or Publisher</b>	<b>Title</b>
ACIF G500: 2000	Signalling System No.7 – Interconnection ISUP Specification
ACIF G530: 1999	Mobile Location Indicator for Emergency Services – Stage 1 Service Description, Interim Mobile location Indicator
ACIF G532: 1999	Specification: Mobile Location Indicator – 1800/13/1300
ACIF G549:2000	Industry Specification – Interconnection Implementation Plan <sup>1</sup>
ACIF G557:2002	Standardised Mobile Service Area Register
Commonwealth	Telecommunications ( <i>Consumer Protection and Service Standards</i> ) Act 1999

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<sup>1</sup> The ACIF document G549 includes the specification formerly referred to as the “Interconnect Dial Plan” and defines the service digits & message formats to be used for inter-exchange signaling between Carriers.

## **6 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

For purposes of convenience and brevity, the following abbreviations and definitions have been adopted within this document.

### **6.1 Abbreviations**

ACIF	Australian Communications Industry Forum
CCS No.7	Common Channel Signalling system No.7
CD-ROM	Compact Disc – Read-Only Media
CSP	Carriage Service Provider
ISUP	ISDN User Part (CCS No.7)
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
MoLI	Mobile (origin) Location Indication
MSA	Mobile Service Area
NRP	Network Reference Panel (of ACIF)
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
RBS	Radio Base Station
SMSA	Standardised Mobile Service Area

### **6.2 Definitions**

In this document, the following words have the meanings as shown below, unless a contrary intention is stated within the relevant text of this document:

**Act** means the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999*.

**Carriage Service** as defined the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999*

**Carriage Service Provider** as defined the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999*

**Carrier** as defined the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999*

**Consensus** as defined in the *ACIF Operating Manual for the Development of Codes, Standards, Specifications, Guidelines and Other Supporting Documents*.

**Industry** as defined in the *ACIF Operating Manual for the Development of Codes, Standards, Specifications, Guidelines and Other Supporting Documents*.

**Major Amendment** as defined in the *ACIF Operating Manual for the Development of Codes, Standards, Specifications, Guidelines and Other Supporting Documents*.

**Major Interest** as defined in the *ACIF Operating Manual for the Development of Codes, Standards, Specifications, Guidelines and Other Supporting Documents*.

**Service Deliverer** is a Carrier or Carriage Service Provider supplying originating or terminating telecommunications access services to an end user.

**Standardised Mobile Service Area** as defined in *ACIF G532:1999 Specification - Mobile Location Indicator – 1800/13/1300*.

## 7 OVERVIEW OF THE SMSA REGISTER

### 7.1 SMSA Boundaries & Localities

An SMSA is a geographic region surrounding a designated center locality (the SMSA 'center') used to define the location of an originating mobile caller. Notably, the definitions of SMSAs were originally based on the Telstra call charge zones. Whilst an SMSA will typically be identified with the most significant locality in the local region (a central zone), the SMSA will also typically include a number of other named localities that will be logically associated with the relevant SMSA.

Note that an SMSA does not necessarily indicate the extent of service coverage offered by one or any Carriage Service Provider (CSP). In particular, while each SMSA may encompass one or more adjoining cellular Radio Base Stations (RBSs), there will be areas within some SMSAs that do not receive any service coverage.

It should be especially noted that the effective service area of a RBS is a statistical phenomena, since mobile radio propagation is highly statistical in nature and variable in time and space as a result of both macro-climatic and micro-climatic effects, environmental circumstances and physical elevation/orientation of the end user terminal, reflective multiple path opportunities (both fixed reflecting surfaces and moving reflectors such as vehicles), and vegetative absorption effects. The real service area within which call attempts might be captured may thus vary from minute-to-minute (or on an hourly or daily basis) as climatic and other dynamic phenomena change with time.

Therefore, defined SMSAs can at best only be expected to capture some proportion of call attempts made within the arbitrary boundary definition – or, alternatively, to capture call attempts arising within that boundary only with some probability of likelihood.

### 7.2 SMSA Codes

Each SMSA is allocated a unique code number, generally referred to as the MoLI code, to provide a location reference for mobile-originating calls to services requiring location information. This code number is inserted by the originating network into the Called Party Address parameter of the current signaling system.

MoLI codes are allocated in accordance with *ACIF G557:2002 Standardised Mobile Service Area Register* based on a 3-digit decimal numbering scheme. These digits are nominally represented by the mnemonic: ABC.

Note that, as a consequence of the origin of SMSA boundaries, the majority of SMSA center localities have designated hexadecimal JK codes that translate to the allocated decimal ABC codes. Also by convention, use of any JK code including a F<sub>h</sub> digit is not permitted, such that there exist a recurring sequence of ABC codes that cannot be allocated.

### 7.3 Structure of the SMSA Register

The SMSA Register is a simple database that lists localities against their associated SMSA code. The record structure of the Register and an example SMSA is shown in the table below:

Central Zone	Area	CNA	JK	ABC	Associated Zones	Postcode
Geelong	VW	03	24	036	Geelong North Geelong Corio Lara Little River Mooroobool Bannockburn Stonehaven Ceres Waun Ponds Belmont Vic Grovedale Mt Duneed Moolap Leopold Vic Ocean Grove Drysdale Queenscliff Port Arlington St Leonards Vic Torquay Vic Freshwater Creek Moriac	

**Table 7-1**  
**Example SMSA with record structure of the SMSA Register**

An indicative map showing nominal SMSA boundaries has also been derived. This indicative SMSA map is currently formed on a multi-layer MapInfo™ geographic database file, and includes the associated MoLI codes and nominated localities.

### 7.4 Use of MoLI Codes by MNOs

MNOs are not necessarily bound to assign the indicated MoLI code to an RBS simply in accordance with the indicative SMSA zone boundary. In making every effort to achieve consistent MoLI between mobile networks, MNOs should consider the most appropriate code allocation in view of likely geographic service coverage characteristics of the particular RBS. This approach is intended to allow appropriate flexibility in response to radio propagation anomalies and particular physical network deployment scenarios.

It should also be noted that a call including a MoLI code may have originated from the SMSA indicated by the corresponding ABC value appearing in the Register or from any adjoining SMSA.

## 8 MANAGEMENT PROCESS OVERVIEW

This section provides a high-level overview of the general process that will apply to the management of SMSA Register. A later section provides a more detailed definition of the particular process components, including the MoLI code allocation rules and time limits applying to various elements of these processes and procedures.

### 8.1 SMSA Management Responsibility

ACIF will retain overall management responsibility for the SMSA Register, since it is a common industry resource used by all MNOs in Australia. However, there is a need to allow for changes to the Register that may be necessary from time to time, due to evolving service deployment patterns or to accommodate specific industry needs.

In that context, management responsibility should include specific procedures for:

*Maintenance* – the safe storage, copying and distribution of the SMSA Register; and

*Amendment* – the submission, review and processing of changes to the SMSA Register.

### 8.2 Register Maintenance Process

The maintenance processes refer to the methods relating to:

- (a) processing, storage and copying of the SMSA Register; and
- (b) distribution of the SMSA Register to members of the telecommunications industry;

The ongoing responsibility for maintenance of the SMSA Register falls to the NRP and the designated ACIF Project Manager.

ACIF may store electronic versions of the master SMSA Register on-site at the ACIF office on suitable IT system(s). It is recommended that ACIF retain at least three (3) copies of the SMSA Register on CD-ROM media for purposes of rapid response to requests for copies from members of the industry, or for any other appropriate purpose.

Distribution of the SMSA Register is recommended to be achieved via publication on the ACIF Web site.

### 8.3 Register Amendment Procedures

The amendment procedures refer to the methods relating to:

- (a) submission of proposed changes and/or enhancements to the SMSA Register;
- (b) review and agreement of proposed updates and/or enhancements;
- (c) MoLI code allocation rules;
- (d) Revision of the SMSA Register and formal advice to industry;
- (e) formal adoption by the designated ECP.

The proper SMSA Change Proposal form must be used, to ensure that all relevant data is provided for consideration in relation to proposed amendments of the SMSA Register. Proposals can be submitted at any time, and will usually be considered by way of an agenda item at the regular NRP meetings. A courtesy copy of the proposed change should also be simultaneously submitted to the designated ECP.

The NRP will assess all proposals to determine whether the proposal should be accepted or not, and the decision will be documented, including a summary of the reasons both for and against acceptance of the proposal, for returning to the proposer. Rejected change proposals may be resubmitted for later reconsideration provided that the concerns raised by dissenting members have been fully addressed in a revised Change Proposal form. The normal principle of ‘consensus’ as defined in the ACIF *Operating Manual* will apply to the process of acceptance of change proposals.

The NRP should have regard to the Code Allocation Rules, as defined in this document, in considering proposed new MoLI codes assignments.

Upon acceptance, approved change proposals will be circulated to the MNOs for final comment, prior to preparation of the revised SMSA Register dataset(s). The designated ACIF Project Manager should attempt to resolve any negative comments by consensus, and will otherwise refer any outstanding concerns back to the NRP for resolution.

Revision of the SMSA Register to incorporate the approved change will generally be arranged or directly undertaken by the proposing MNO.

The revised SMSA Register will be implemented firstly by the designated ECP and only then by MNOs. The designated ECP should liaise directly with the ACIF Project Manager to establish the effective activation date, and thus the commencement of implementation by the MNOs.



## 9 PROCESS DEFINITIONS

This section provides a detailed definition of processes to be followed and procedures to be adopted as part of the overall management of the SMSA Register. Appendix C provides a diagram of the overall process for amending the SMSA Register.

### 9.1 Submission & Consideration of Amendments

#### 9.1.1 Submission of SMSA Change Proposals

**Change Proposal Sponsors.** Proposals to change the SMSA Register may only be submitted by a MNO. Note that while ESO operations areas are unlikely to align with SMSA boundaries, any ESO may propose a change to the SMSA Register by submitting a Change Proposal via the Carrier currently fulfilling the role of designated ECP.

**Submission of Change Proposals.** Change Proposals may be submitted at any time for purposes of promoting change of certain aspects of the SMSA Register *not including* the file structures or record formats (which may only be changed by agreement of ACIF upon recommendation of NRP members). These proposals should be submitted using a standard SMSA Register Change Proposal (refer to Appendix A for a sample) that sets out:

- (a) name of the proposer;
- (b) a description of the proposed change(s);
- (c) justification/reasons for the change(s);
- (d) preferred schedule for implementing the change(s); and
- (e) any other relevant information.

The party proposing the change should also provide a draft version of the proposed SMSA Register in MapInfo format, and should ensure that a courtesy copy of the Change Proposal and the draft Register is provided to the designated ECP for information purposes.

**Aggregating Proposed Amendments.** To minimize NRP efforts and encourage work efficiency generally, every reasonable effort should be made to accumulate multiple amendments together into a single change proposal, rather than submit multiple separate proposals.

**Resubmission of Change Proposals.** Where a change proposal is rejected by the NRP, the proposing party may resubmit the change proposal, only after fully responding to the reasons for rejection as given by the NRP, and using a new Change Proposal form.

#### 9.1.2 Consideration of Proposed Amendments

**Method of Consideration.** Proposed amendments of the SMSA Register will ordinarily be considered by the NRP under an agenda item at its regular meetings. The ACIF NRP Project Manager should circulate the Change Proposal to all MNOs and NRP members for comment, within 2 working days of receipt and at least 2 weeks prior to the NRP meeting. All comments should be submitted to the ACIF Project Manager within 2 weeks of initial circulation.

#### 9.1.3 NRP Decisions on Proposed Amendments

**Consensus Decision.** The NRP should achieve a consensus decision to accept or reject each Change Proposal submitted for consideration in accordance with the *ACIF Operating Manual*.

Following NRP acceptance of the Change Proposal, the implementation schedule will be negotiated by the relevant ACIF Project Manager in consultation with the MNO, and the agreed changes should be made to the SMSA Register by the proposing party. If no consensus agreement can be achieved by MNOs, then the matter shall be referred back to the NRP for resolution.

**Decision Report.** The decision (acceptance or rejection) of the NRP in respect of each Change Proposal will be documented, for file purposes and for formal response to the proposing party, setting out:

- (a) The submitted Change Proposal form and any supporting information;
- (b) A concise summary of the reasons both *for* and *against* the proposed change; and
- (c) A concise descriptive summary of the final decision of the NRP.

## **9.2 Register Update & Version Control**

Upon consensus by NRP and confirmation of Implementation Schedule by MNOs, the ACIF Project Manager will request the proposing party to provide an updated version of the SMSA Register to ACIF, based on the current release as available on the ACIF Web site. The updated version of the Register, comprising the full dataset, should be supplied to ACIF by the proposing party in MapInfo file format, within 2 weeks of request.

The ACIF Project Manager will upload the updated SMSA Register to the ACIF Web site upon receipt from the proposing party.

ACIF will be responsible for ensuring proper configuration management and document/file version control of all aspects of the SMSA Register. ACIF will ensure that the latest release of all relevant SMSA Register components is maintained on the ACIF Web site. The ACIF Project Manager should formally advise all MNOs and the ECP when the new release is made available on the Web site.

## **9.3 Implementation of Revised SMSA Register**

### **9.3.1 Verification of Updated SMSA Register**

The ECP should undertake verification of the updated SMSA Register against the Change Proposal prior to implementation. In the event of error/discrepancy, the ECP should refer the matter(s) to the proposing party for appropriate action.

### **9.3.2 Implementation by Designated ECP**

Upon successful verification of the updated SMSA Register, the designated ECP will implement the Register in the appropriate systems for routing calls for emergency assistance. This step should occur prior to implementation by any other party.

The designated ECP should implement the revised SMSA Register in such a way that both the newly revised and the previous allocation of MoLI codes will be correctly processed, and calls properly routed to the most appropriate Emergency Service Organisation. The ECP should implement the revised SMSA Register, including any necessary testing efforts, within a maximum period of six (6) weeks.

Upon completion of implementation by the ECP, including any necessary testing efforts, the ECP should advise the designated ACIF Project Manager that the revised SMSA Register may be released to the MNOs for implementation.

### **9.3.3 Implementation by MNOs**

Upon formal advice from the designated ECP, the ACIF Project Manager will formally advise the MNOs that the revised Register is available for implementation. The MNOs should implement the revised Register within four (4) weeks of that advice.

## 9.4 MoLI Code Allocation Rules

### 9.4.1 MoLI Code Format and Range

In the context of mobile-originated calls to location-dependent services, the format of the MoLI code to be used for purposes of the SMSA Register is defined in *ACIF G557:2002*.

The MoLI codes are based on a 3-digit decimal numbering scheme represented by the mnemonic ABC. By industry convention, and partly due to historic implications of use of the 2-digit hexadecimal JK numbering scheme, the range of the ABC numbering scheme is constrained to 001~238 for terrestrial public cellular mobile services. For such services, allocation of decimal code values that would translate to hexadecimal numbers that require the use of the character 'F' is not allowed.

Thus, there are a total of 224 MoLI code values available for use by terrestrial public cellular mobile services:

1 ~ 238<sub>10</sub>

- **but excluding:** 15<sub>10</sub>, 31<sub>10</sub>, 47<sub>10</sub>, 63<sub>10</sub>, 79<sub>10</sub>, 95<sub>10</sub>, 111<sub>10</sub>, 127<sub>10</sub>, 143<sub>10</sub>, 159<sub>10</sub>, 175<sub>10</sub>, 191<sub>10</sub>, 207<sub>10</sub>, 223<sub>10</sub>

As further noted in *ACIF G530:1999* s5.3.3 Note 2, all other unallocated codes in the ABC domain (ie. 257~999) remain available for alternate schemes to be provided for other carriers (eg. non-cellular PLMNs and GMPCS or MSS) where their service patterns do not match the current terrestrial ABC mapping.

### 9.4.2 Defining New SMSAs

**SMSA Definitions.** SMSAs are based on 'communities of interest' in a general sense, to the extent that such areas can be easily identified, but will typically take other geographic and social boundaries into account. Natural barriers such as mountain ranges and major rivers, and geosocial influences such as towns, localities, roads and railways, may be included in area definition considerations. Moreover, there may be predefined location areas established by other mechanisms (eg. satellite beam footprints, exchange areas, etc.) that may influence SMSA definitions. There is no distinct universal method of defining SMSAs, and therefore such definition should be achieved by:

- (a) A draft area being suggested by the MNO proposing the relevant change to the SMSA Register; and
- (b) The NRP agreeing on the final SMSA definition by consensus in accordance with normal ACIF procedures.

**MoLI Code Allocation.** While the factors mentioned above will influence the extent of particular SMSAs in a non-definitive way, the key remaining issue is the method of allocating a MoLI code to a newly defined SMSA.

As a part of the SMSA Register, an ordered list of available MoLI codes should be maintained such that a new SMSA will be allocated the topmost MoLI code of the list<sup>2</sup>. Note that to accommodate a quarantine regime for recently 'retired' MoLI codes (see below), recovered MoLI codes will be appended to the bottom of this list.

### 9.4.3 Sub-dividing Existing SMSAs

**Split-SMSA Definition.** Where an existing SMSA is sub-divided (split) into two or more SMSAs, the definition of the new areas will be determined as described in the previous sub-section.

<sup>2</sup> At the date of commencement of this Code, this list will be initially established as a list of ascending numeric values (ie. numerically lowest available MoLI code to be in the topmost position of the list).

**MoLI Code Allocation.** Logically, where a SMSA has been split, one of the resulting new SMSAs will retain the original MoLI code (normally being the new SMSA that continues to include the major center/locality after which the original SMSA was named). The newly formed SMSA(s) will take the next available MoLI code(s) from the top of the list of available MoLI codes (refer previous sub-section).

#### **9.4.4 Amalgamating Existing SMSAs**

**Amalgamated-SMSA Definition.** Where two or more SMSAs are amalgamated into a single SMSA, the boundary of the newly formed SMSA will by default be defined by simply outlining the combined geographic area, unless the proposer of the change specifically recommends otherwise. In the latter case, the final decision should be achieved by consensus.

**MoLI Code & Naming of Amalgamated SMSA.** The MoLI code and the name of the amalgamated SMSA will by default be that of the geographically larger of the two original SMSAs, unless the proposer of the change specifically recommends otherwise. In the latter case, the final decision should be achieved by consensus. The recovered MoLI code will then be appended to the bottom of the list of available MoLI codes for purposes of applying an inherent period of quarantine<sup>3</sup> of that code.

#### **9.4.5 Removing Existing SMSAs**

The removal of an SMSA should follow similar rules as those applying to the amalgamation of SMSAs. Note that removal of an SMSA is considered likely to be a rare event.

#### **9.4.6 Shifting localities between SMSAs**

The shifting of localities to alternative SMSAs, without any change either to SMSA boundaries or MoLI code allocations and excluding the central locality, may arise as a result of several possible scenarios (eg. incorrect initial assignment). In such cases, the amendment is envisaged to simply affect the table of associated localities, and no special rules are foreseen.

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<sup>3</sup> The period of quarantine is imposed on recovered MoLI codes to ensure that minimum risk of location confusion arises in the event that a MNO (or any other organization relying on the SMSA Register for any purpose) experiences a delay in implementing the subsequently revised SMSA Register.

**10 DOCUMENT REVIEW**

- 10.2 Review of this Guideline will be conducted after 12 months from initial publication and every two years subsequently.

**Appendix A: SMSA Register Change Proposal  
Coversheet (Sample)**

<i>Type of Change:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> SMSA Register <input type="checkbox"/> Code Process <input type="checkbox"/> Allocation Rules		<i>Ref.:</i> NRP <i>[ACIF Use Only]</i>
<i>Title of Proposed Change:</i>  		
<i>Description of Proposed Change:</i>  		
<i>Name of Proposer:</i>  	<i>Title &amp; Organisation:</i>  	<i>Telephone:</i> <i>Email:</i>
<i>Justification/Reason for Change:</i>  		
<i>Proposed Change Schedule (ie. requested date of implementation):</i>  		

**NOTE:** Proposed SMSA Register (in MapInfo format) must be supplied with this Change Proposal to allow proper consideration by industry.

**Appendix B: SMSA – Locality Spreadsheet for ECP (Sample)**

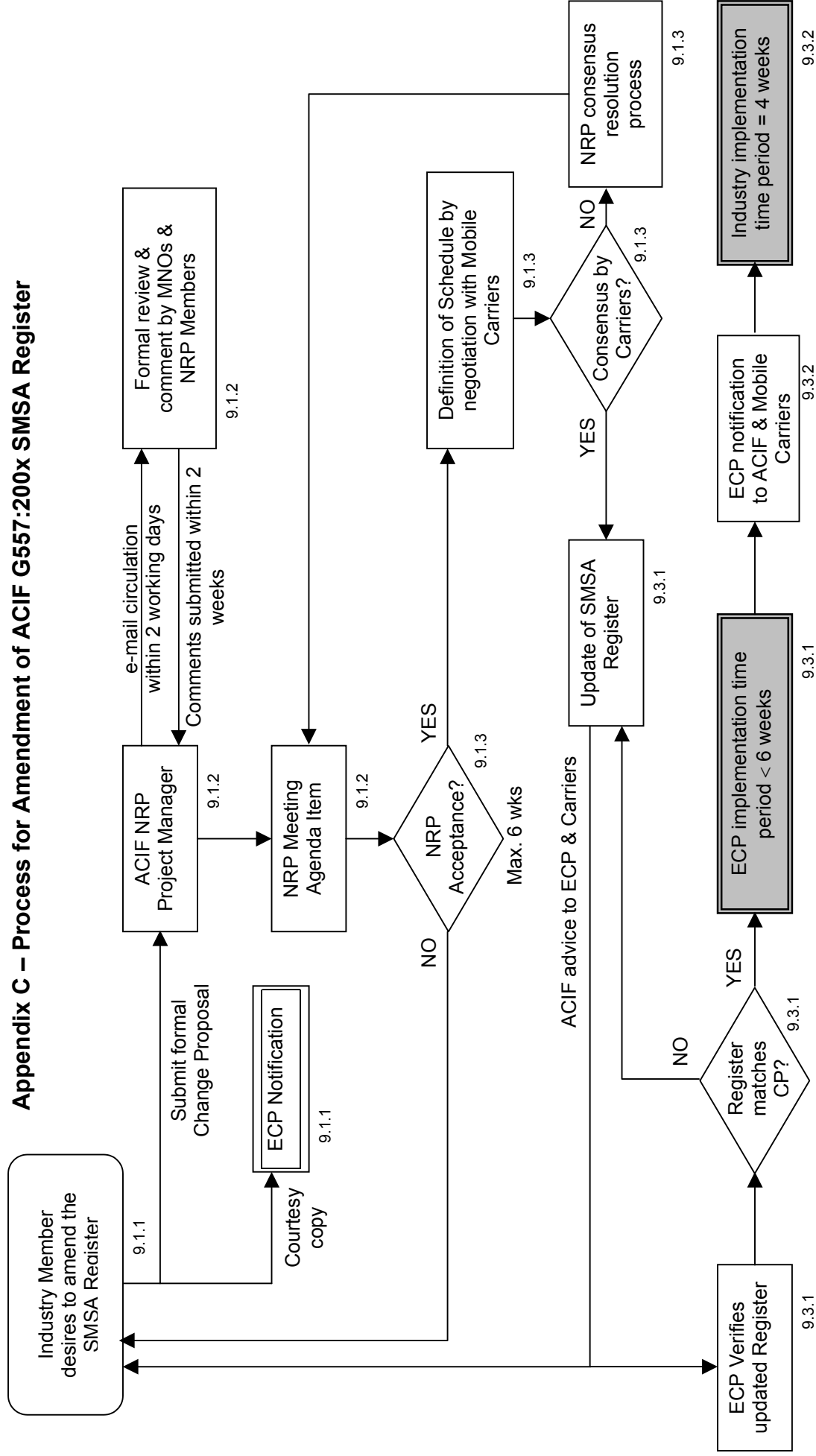
**(a) Sample Spreadsheet File Structure for SMSA Locality**

SMSA CODE	SMSA NAME	LOCALITY	POSTCODE
123	ANGURUGU	RINGWOOD	3251
		RICHMOND	3544
145	ABCDEF	GLEN IRIS	2435
		MELBOURNE	7665

**(b) Sample Spreadsheet File Structure for Adjoining SMSA**

SMSA CODE	SMSA NAME	ADJOINING SMSA CODE	ADJOINING SMSA NAME
123	ABCDEF	124	YYYYYY
		654	MMMMMM
		657	LLLLLL
153	MELBOURNE	154	UUUUU
		128	TTTTTT

**Appendix C – Process for Amendment of ACIF G557:200x SMSA Register**





ACIF is an industry owned, resourced and operated company established by the telecommunications industry in 1997 to implement and manage communication self-regulation within Australia.

ACIF's role is to develop and administer technical and operating arrangements to foster a thriving, effective communications industry serving the Australian community through

- the timely delivery of Standards, Codes and other documents to support competition and protect consumers;
- driving widespread compliance; and
- the provision of facilitation, coordination and implementation services to enable the cooperative resolution of strategic and operational industry issues.

ACIF comprises a Board, an Advisory Assembly, seven standing Reference Panels, various task specific Working Committees, a number Industry Facilitation/Coordination Groups and a small Executive.

The ACIF Standards and Codes development process involves the ACIF Board, Reference Panels, Working Committees and the ACIF Executive. The roles and responsibilities of all these parties and the required operating processes and procedures are specified in the ACIF Operating Manual.

ACIF Standards, Codes and other documents are prepared by Working Committees made up of experts from industry, consumer, government and other bodies. The requirements or recommendations contained in ACIF published documents are a consensus of views of representative interests and also take into account comments received from other stakeholders.

**Care should be taken to ensure that material used is from the current version of the Standard or Code and that it is updated whenever the Standard or Code is amended or revised. The number and date of the Standard or Code should therefore be clearly identified. If in doubt please contact ACIF.**



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