

### E9-1-1 and IP Telephony

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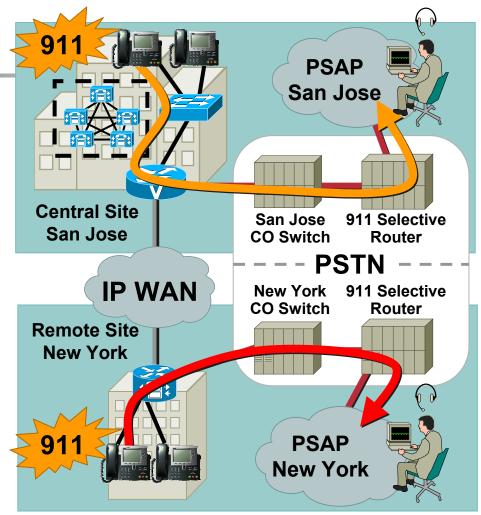
# Agenda

- What Is 9-1-1 and Enhanced 9-1-1?
- The Importance of E9-1-1
- Where Is It Applicable?
- How Does It Work?
- Enhanced 9-1-1 and IP Telephony
- IP Telephony: E9-1-1 a Successful Solution



## What Is E9-1-1?

- 911 provides:
  - Single number for police, medical, fire emergencies
  - No location information, or callback support
- Enhanced 9-1-1 (E9-1-1) adds:
  - Emergency calls routed to the correct call center
  - Operator knows the caller's location and can return the call
- E9-1-1 Requirements for Multi-line phone systems:
  - Identify at least the bldg and floor of a 911 caller
  - Customer responsible for location database!



**IP WAN:** Internet Protocol, Wide Area Network **PSAP:** Public Safety Answering Point; 911 call center CISCO SYSTEMS

# The Importance of E9-1-1

- E9-1-1 is a key tool in preserving the welfare of people, property and equipment:
  - 190 million calls each year to 911 ( 500,000 every day ) (source: NENA)
- E9-1-1 laws for multi-line telephone systems in 7 states:
  - Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Vermont, Washington
  - More to follow
- FCC proposed E9-1-1 federal rulemaking:
  - Title 47, Part 68, Proposed Section 319
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):
  - Title 29, Part 1910, Section 151
  - "If life threatening injuries can reasonably be expected, trained personnel must

be available within 4 minutes. This generally means that community emergency medical services cannot be relied on since their response time is usually greater than 4 minutes." (source: U.S. Dept. of Labor)



**NENA: National Emergency Number Association** 

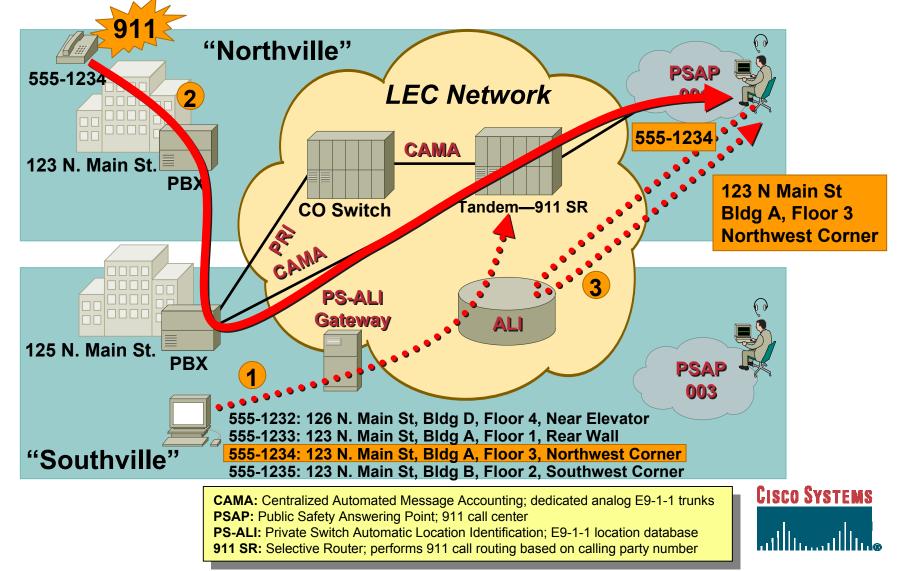
## Where Is E9-1-1 Applicable?

- Per National Emergency Number Association (NENA) November 2000 Model Legislation: <u>http://www.nena.org/9-1-</u> <u>1TechStandards/TechInfoDocs/MLTS\_ModLeg\_Nov2000.PDF</u>
- All entities with multi-line telephone systems
- Emergency operator must see street address, bldg, floor
- Uniquely identify each tenant in a multi-tenant building
- Cases where a single location record is acceptable:
  - Workspaces less than 7000 ft2 on a single property
  - Workspaces less than 40,000 ft2 on a single property and 49 users or less
  - "Key telephone systems"
- Alternative methods to support enhanced 9-1-1
  - Private answering point (e.g. campus security)
  - "Attendant notification"
  - Conference between caller, local attendant, emergency operatorisco Systems



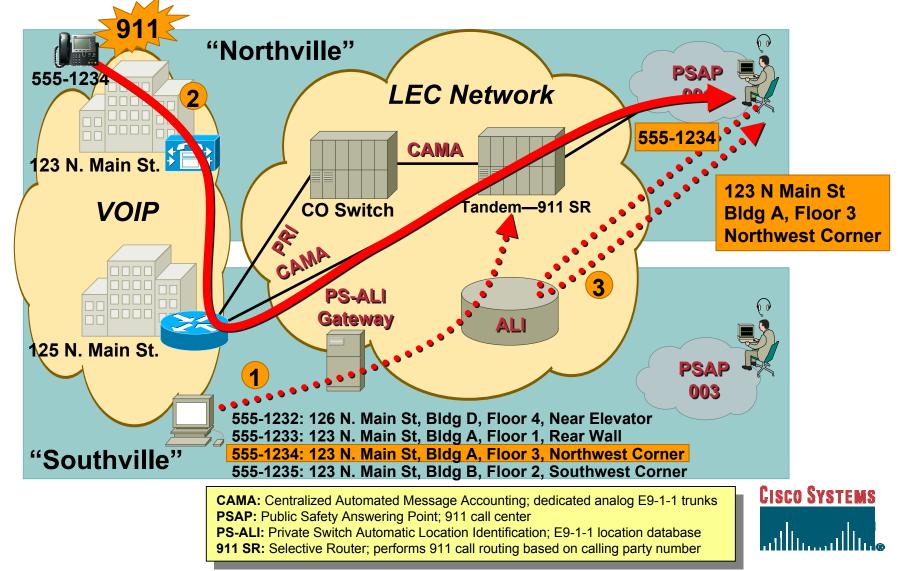
### E9-1-1 Call Flow with Traditional PBX

#### Scenario: Same Central Office (CO), Different Cities

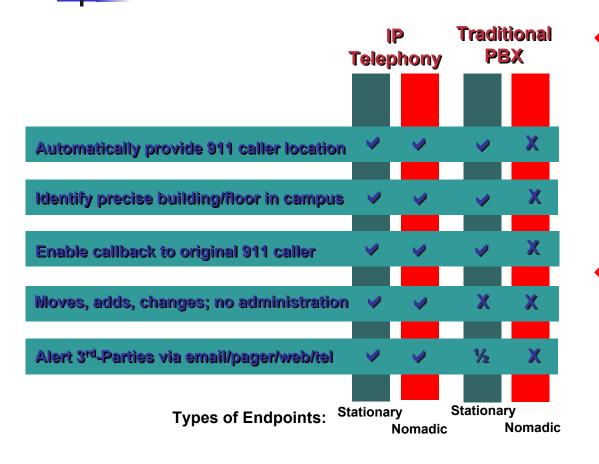


### E9-1-1 Call Flow with IP Telephony

#### Scenario: Same CO, Different Cities



# Enhanced 9-1-1 and IP Telephony



#### IP Telephony Strengths

- Reduced cost and complexity for phone moves/adds/changes
- Increased productivity; users relocate without waiting for a work order

E9-1-1 Challenges

- Where is the caller?
- Where to route the call?
- What to populate in the location database?
- When to update?

# IP Telephony: E9-1-1 a Successful Solution

- Locate IP phones based on Ethernet MAC
  - MAC address tracked to Ethernet switch port
  - Ethernet switch port tied to physical location
- Send 911 calls to appropriate gateway based on current caller location
- Present an alternate calling party number to the E9-1-1 network
  - Replace the original calling party number with an Emergency Location Identification Number (ELIN)
  - ELINs are DIDs assigned to locations, not people!
  - Cache the association of ELIN to original calling party number for return calls from PSAP
- Alert 3rd parties via e-mail, pager, phone, web, printer, etc.
- Extend IP telephony benefits to E9-1-1

