

Timeline Alignment Subcommittee 7

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Scope & Constraints

Scope of the Timeline Alignment Subcommittee #7

- Migration Dependencies/Triggers/Sequence of Transition steps
- EAAC Provision: Actions needed for the migration to a national Internet protocol-enabled network to achieve reliable, interoperable communication that will ensure access to 9-1-1 emergency services by individuals with disabilities.

User Needs and Constraints

- A national Internet protocol-enabled network that enables reliable, interoperable communication ensuring access to 9-1-1 emergency services by individuals with disabilities.
- An understanding of the migration dependencies and triggers.
- An understanding of the Sequence of Transition steps.



Recommendations

Recommendation P1.3: NG9-1-1 Rate of Adoption:

- NG9-1-1 will be adopted over time with PSAPs migrating to NG9-1-1 at different times and it will be many years before the last PSAP migrates to NG9-1-1. The EAAC recommends that the FCC requirements for all NG9-1-1 capabilities implemented for individuals without disabilities also be implemented for individuals with disabilities, and that individuals with disabilities should be able to access 9-1-1 emergency services from any point in the United States to obtain accessible, reliable, interoperable emergency services using the same technique/number to call, regardless of whether the local PSAP is NG9-1-1 yet or not.



Recommendations

Recommendation P1.5: NG9-1-1 Migration Dependencies:

- The EAAC recommends that the FCC recognize (in the disability access requirements) that consumer access to NG9-1-1 depends on:
- The availability of new equipment, equipment upgrades, or updates to originating service provider networks Advanced communications service provider networks, hardware and software capabilities, the deployment of emergency services networks (ESInet) for PSAPs to support NG9-1-1 capabilities necessary for access by disabled consumers. These changes will occur in phases and should include the provisions for direct access by individuals with disabilities that parallels access by those without disabilities.
- The development of funding mechanisms
- Federal, State, and Local oversight responsibility.



Recommendations

Recommendation P1.6: Liability:

- The timely deployment of NG9-1-1 service itself is an essential step toward the availability of accessible emergency communications. To ensure that entities have the regulatory certainty to expeditiously deploy new techniques and technologies, the EAAC recommends that the FCC conduct a comprehensive review of federal and state liability laws and regulations to ensure adequate protections are available for any entity that participates in the NG9-1-1 system.



Recommendations

Recommendation P1.10: NG9-1-1 Transition:

- The EAAC recommends the FCC consider all accessibility aspects in the transition from legacy 9-1-1 to NG9-1-1.

Autism

Deaf blindness

Deafness

Emotional disturbance

Hearing impairment

Intellectual disability

Multiple disabilities

Orthopedic impairment

Other health impairment

Specific learning disability

Speech or language impairment

Traumatic brain injury

Visual impairment, including blindness.



Recommendations

Recommendation P6.3: Timeline Contingency:

- The EAAC recommends that NG9-1-1 implementation timelines for product manufacturers, service providers, telecommunication and advanced communication service providers are aligned with the deployment of NG9-1-1 PSAPS geographically.

Recommendation P6.4: NG9-1-1 Criteria for Readiness:

- The EAAC recommends that the FCC work with the DOJ to establish criteria for accepting NG9-1-1 calls from individuals with disabilities as part of its overall criteria for establishing PSAP Readiness at the Regional or State Level to accept NG9-1-1 calls.



Recommendations

Recommendation T6.1: Timing of Requirements:

- The requirements recommended by the EAAC above should be timed so they are available when the NG9-1-1 services begin to come online – but should not be required to be in place much in advance of beginning the NG9-1-1 service roll-out.



Issues

- The actual milestones and timelines cannot be determined until the completion of the other 6 working group reports. In addition, further progress is needed towards the development of a consistent deployment process and the integration of different providers offerings. This is required to ensure that PSAP's only have one interface.



Conclusion

- A uniform timeline can be created which describes the milestones, dependencies, estimated duration, and expected completion related to the transition to an IP based Next Generation 9-1-1 system after completion of the other 6 working group reports and further progress in the areas of deployment process consistency and interface integration.
- The timeline will identify the critical path to providing direct and equivalent access to groups of individuals with disabilities.

