



ATIS-0500036

ATIS Standard on -

**ATIS Standard for IMS-based Next Generation Emergency
Services Network Interconnection**



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ATIS Standard for IMS-based Next Generation Emergency Services Network Interconnection

Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions

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Abstract

This Standard defines the Stage 2 (architecture) and Stage 3 (protocol) specifications for the interconnection of an IMS-based NG9-1-1 Emergency Services Network with legacy and other Next Generation NG9-1-1 Emergency Services Networks for initial emergency call origination and call transfers (bridging). This Standard is incremental to ATIS-0500032, *ATIS Standard for Implementation of an IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture*, in that it focuses on the interactions between the IMS-based NG9-1-1 Emergency Services Networks and other emergency services networks. ATIS-0500032 includes the architecture, functional elements, call flows, protocols and interfaces which were derived from the Stage 1 requirements in ATIS-0500023, *Applying Common IMS to NG9-1-1 Networks*. This Standard expands upon those principles to specify interactions between emergency services networks.

Foreword

The Alliance for Telecommunication Industry Solutions (ATIS) serves the public through improved understanding between carriers, customers, and manufacturers.

The ESIF IP Multimedia Subsystem for 9-1-1 (IMS911) subgroup led the development of this document. This is a joint effort with the Emergency Services Interconnection Forum Next Generation Emergency Service (ESIF NGES) Subcommittee, Packet Technologies and Systems Committee (PTSC), and the Wireless Technologies and Systems Committee Systems and Network Subcommittee (WTSC SN).

The Emergency Services Interconnection Forum (ESIF) provides a forum to facilitate the identification and resolution of technical and/or operational issues related to the interconnection of wireline, wireless, cable, satellites, Internet, and emergency services networks.

The ESIF Next Generation Emergency Services (NGES) Subcommittee coordinates emergency services needs and issues with and among SDOs and industry forum/committees, within and outside ATIS, and develops emergency services (such as E9-1-1) standards, and other documentation related to advanced (i.e., Next Generation) emergency services architectures, functions, and interfaces for communications networks.

The Packet Technologies and Systems Committees (PTSC) develops and recommends standards and technical reports related to services, architectures, and signaling, in addition to related subjects under consideration in other North American and international standards bodies. PTSC coordinates and develops standards and technical reports relevant to telecommunications networks in the U.S., reviews and prepares contributions on such matters for submission to U.S. ITU-T and U.S. ITU-R Study Groups or other standards organization, and reviews for acceptability or per contra the positions of other countries in related standards developments and takes or recommends appropriate actions.

The Wireless Technologies and Systems Committee (WTSC) develops and recommends standards and technical reports related to wireless and/or mobile services and systems, including service descriptions and wireless technologies. WTSC develops and recommends positions on related subjects under consideration in other North American, regional, and international standards bodies.

The WTSC Systems and Networks Subcommittee (WTSC SN) develops, maintains, amends, and enhances American National Standards and ATIS deliverables related to systems aspects, networks, and terminals within the GSM family (GSM/EGPRS/UMTS) such as circuit-switched, packet-switched, and IP Multimedia services including future developments.

Suggestions for improvement of this document are welcome. They should be sent to the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, ESIF, 1200 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

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Table of Contents

PREFACE	1
1 SCOPE, PURPOSE, & APPLICATION	1
1.1 SCOPE.....	1
1.2 PURPOSE.....	2
1.3 APPLICATION.....	2
2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES	2
3 INFORMATIVE REFERENCES	3
4 DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, & ABBREVIATIONS	4
4.1 DEFINITIONS.....	4
4.2 ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	5
5 INTRODUCTION	7
6 ASSUMPTIONS & REQUIREMENTS	7
6.1 BASIC ASSUMPTIONS	7
6.2 REQUIREMENTS.....	8
6.2.1 <i>Requirements for Initial Calls Sent to a Downstream Emergency Services Network</i>	9
6.2.2 <i>Requirements for Bridged Calls Sent to a Downstream Emergency Services Network</i>	9
6.2.3 <i>Common Requirements</i>	9
7 ARCHITECTURE	10
7.1 OVERVIEW	10
7.2 IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 SERVICE ARCHITECTURE FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS	10
7.2.1 <i>Emergency Call Session Control Function (E-CSCF)</i>	10
7.2.2 <i>Interrogating Call Session Control Function (I-CSCF)</i>	11
7.2.3 <i>Location Retrieval Function (LRF)</i>	11
7.2.4 <i>Routing Determination Function (RDF)</i>	11
7.2.5 <i>Location Server (LS)</i>	11
7.2.6 <i>Interconnecting Border Control Function (IBCF)</i>	11
7.2.7 <i>Legacy Network Gateway (LNG)</i>	11
7.2.8 <i>Emergency Call Routing Function (ECRF)</i>	12
7.2.9 <i>Legacy PSAP Gateway (LPG)</i>	12
7.2.10 <i>Application Server (AS)</i>	12
7.2.11 <i>Multimedia Resource Function Controller (MRFC)</i>	12
7.2.12 <i>Multimedia Resource Function Processor (MRFP)</i>	13
7.2.13 <i>Transit Function (TRF)</i>	13
7.3 INTERNETWORK ARCHITECTURAL CONFIGURATION	13
7.4 REFERENCE PROTOCOLS.....	14
8 STAGE 2 CALL FLOWS	17
8.1 INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 NETWORK EMERGENCY SERVICES FORWARDED TO A DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	17
8.1.1 <i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	20
8.2 INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK FORWARDED TO A LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK	21
8.2.1 <i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	23
8.3 INITIAL CALL – LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	24
8.3.1 <i>Alternate Flows</i>	26
8.4 INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK FORWARDED TO AN I3 NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK THAT HAS IMPLEMENTED THE AD HOC CONFERENCE METHOD	26
8.4.1 <i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	29

8.5	INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM “AD HOC” I3 NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK FORWARDED TO A DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	29
8.5.1	<i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	33
8.6	INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK FORWARDED TO AN I3 NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK THAT HAS IMPLEMENTED THE ANSWER ALL CALLS AT A BRIDGE CONFERENCE MODEL.....	34
8.6.1	<i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	37
8.7	INITIAL CALL TO AN UPSTREAM “ANSWER ALL CALLS AT A BRIDGE” I3 NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK FORWARDED TO A DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	37
8.7.1	<i>Alternate Call Flow Scenarios</i>	41
8.8	CONFERENCE – IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	41
8.8.1	<i>Alternate Flows</i>	48
8.9	CONFERENCE – LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	48
8.10	CONFERENCE – IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK.....	50
9	STAGE 3	52
9.1	PROCEDURES AND HEADER USAGE FOR THE EMERGENCY CALL SESSION CONTROL FUNCTION (E-CSCF)	52
9.1.1	<i>Header Usage</i>	54
9.2	PROCEDURES AND HEADER USAGE FOR THE LOCATION RETRIEVAL FUNCTION (LRF)	54
9.2.1	<i>Processing of Origination from i3-Compliant Originating Network or LNG</i>	54
9.2.2	<i>Using Incoming Signaling Information to Facilitate Error Handling</i>	54
9.2.3	<i>Processing of Incoming Emergency Call from i3 ESInet, IMS-based NG9-1-1 Emergency Services Network or Legacy Selective Router Gateway</i>	55
9.2.4	<i>Header Usage</i>	55
9.2.5	<i>Procedures at Policy Routing Function (PRF)</i>	56
9.3	PROCEDURES AT THE RDF	56
9.4	PROCEDURES AT THE LNG	56
9.5	PROCEDURES AT THE LPG	56
9.6	PROCEDURES AT THE IBCF	57
9.6.1	<i>Entry Point IBCF</i>	57
9.6.2	<i>Exit Point IBCF</i>	57
9.7	PROCEDURES AT THE I-CSCF.....	58
9.8	PROCEDURES AT THE CONFERENCING APPLICATION SERVER (AS).....	58
9.9	PROCEDURES AT THE MULTIMEDIA RESOURCE FUNCTION CONTROLLER (MRFC)	58
9.10	PROCEDURES AT THE MULTIMEDIA RESOURCE FUNCTION PROCESSOR (MRFP).....	58
9.11	PROCEDURES AT THE TRANSIT FUNCTION.....	58
9.12	PROCEDURES AT THE LEGACY SELECTIVE ROUTER GATEWAY (LSRG).....	59
	ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) – SIP INVITE PROFILE FOR EMERGENCY CALLS	61
	ANNEX B (INFORMATIVE) – MESSAGE EXAMPLES	64
B.1	INITIAL CALL FROM UPSTREAM TO DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK EXAMPLE.....	64
B.2	BRIDGED CALL FROM UPSTREAM TO DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK EXAMPLE	64

Table of Figures

FIGURE 7.1:	IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 SERVICE ARCHITECTURE	10
FIGURE 7.2:	INTERNETWORK ARCHITECTURAL CONFIGURATION.....	14
FIGURE 8.1:	INITIAL CALL – UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK – 1	18
FIGURE 8.2:	INITIAL CALL UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK – 2	19
FIGURE 8.3:	INITIAL CALL – IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK	22

ATIS-0500036

FIGURE 8.4: INITIAL CALL – LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK 25

FIGURE 8.5: INITIAL CALL – UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM I3 (AD Hoc) NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK..... 27

FIGURE 8.6: INITIAL CALL – UPSTREAM I3 (“Ad Hoc”) NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK 31

FIGURE 8.7: INITIAL CALL – UPSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM I3 (“ANSWER ALL CALLS AT A BRIDGE”) NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK 35

FIGURE 8.8: INITIAL CALL – UPSTREAM I3 (“ANSWER ALL CALLS AT A BRIDGE”) NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO DOWNSTREAM IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK..... 39

FIGURE 8.9: PSAP IN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK ESTABLISHES CONFERENCE WITH CONFERENCING AS/MRFC (ATIS-0500032 FIGURE 8-19)..... 42

FIGURE 8.10: I3 PSAP IN UPSTREAM IMS-BASED EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK REQUESTS THAT IBCF/B2BUA BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE (ATIS-0500032 FIGURE 8-20) 44

FIGURE 8.11: I3 PSAP REQUESTS THAT A SECONDARY I3 PSAP BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE (ATIS-0500032 FIGURE 8-21 – MODIFIED-1) 46

FIGURE 8.12: AS INVITES A SECONDARY I3 PSAP TO THE CONFERENCE (ATIS-0500032 FIGURE 8-21 - MODIFIED-2).. 47

FIGURE 8.13: CONFERENCE – LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK 49

FIGURE 8.14: CONFERENCE – IMS-BASED NG9-1-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK TO LEGACY EMERGENCY SERVICES NETWORK 51

Table of Tables

TABLE A-1: SIP INVITE HEADER PROFILE LEGEND..... 61

TABLE A-2: SIP INVITE HEADER PROFILE..... 62

ATIS Standard on –

ATIS Standard for IMS-based Next Generation Emergency Services Network Interconnection

Preface

ATIS has developed a Next Generation 9-1-1 network and emergency call processing architecture based on contributions received since 2011 and based on requirements by a number of wireless carriers to have an IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)-compatible NG9-1-1 design¹. Additionally, the NENA i3 Architecture Working Group² deferred the IMS-based Emergency Services IP network (ESInet) development to ATIS. ATIS' goal in developing this standard has been transparent interoperability between the two network designs.

ATIS' intent in this development work was to produce a standard method for IMS-based carriers to offer NG9-1-1 services wholly within their IMS platforms, while maintaining consistency and interoperability with the NENA i3 ESInet/NGCS (Next Generation Core Services) design goals. This kind of standards approach allows IMS-based carriers to take advantage of complete IMS interoperability and features found in their existing IMS ecosystems, while remaining interoperable with downstream i3 PSAPs that implement NENA i3 standards and interfaces.

It is also ATIS' goal to assure that terminating NG9-1-1 entities, such as i3 PSAPs, find the upstream networks that are built on the ATIS IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture to be as completely interoperable with their systems and networks as that of a NENA i3 NG9-1-1 standard SIP-based architecture. This goal of transparency, both upstream and downstream between architectures, ensures that an i3 PSAP should find no difference whether the i3 PSAP interconnects to a NENA i3 ESInet with NGCS, or interconnects to an ATIS IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture. This consistent interoperability principle has guided all of ATIS' development work since the beginning, as documented within the original Issue Statement underlying this work.

The ATIS IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture provides compatibility for IMS-based carriers acting as an NG9-1-1 System Service Provider (NG911SSP) to seamlessly interoperate with NENA i3 ESInet architectures.

For entities early in the process of selecting ESInet solutions, the expectation within this ATIS development work was that the ATIS IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture would offer a choice for carriers that already had an IMS ecosystem, but not be considered a viable architecture choice for 9-1-1 service entities that had no plans for an IMS infrastructure.

Public Safety entities should naturally understand the applicability of an IMS-based NG9-1-1 Service Architecture network approach to processing emergency calls, yet in this case, they can remain confidently focused on NENA i3-based NG9-1-1 architectures, (this is because IMS may be of interest to carriers, not to jurisdictions), which means that Public Safety's progress and momentum to adopt NG9-1-1 will not be impeded by the introduction of this ATIS NG9-1-1 Service Architecture standard.

1 Scope, Purpose, & Application

1.1 Scope

The scope of this Standard is to specify the inter-Emergency Services Network interactions for initial emergency calls that are required to be routed to another Emergency Service Network and calls that may be transferred (bridged) between Emergency Services Networks. This Standard is incremental to ATIS-0500032 in that it focuses

¹ IMS is a set of standards based on the IETF RFC 3261 [Ref 14] family of standards that also introduces additional requirements, specific for carrier operators not differentiated in the more general SIP RFCs.

² The NENA i3 Architecture Working Group developed NENA-STA-010.2 [Ref 23].