

Next Generation 9-1-1

Interconnected Agencies

Flexible Boundaries

IP - Enabled

9-1-1 Timeline

1968:

Basic 911:

- POTS



1980's - 90's

Enhanced 911:

- ANI / ALI
- Addressing
- MSAG



2000's:

Wireless E-911:

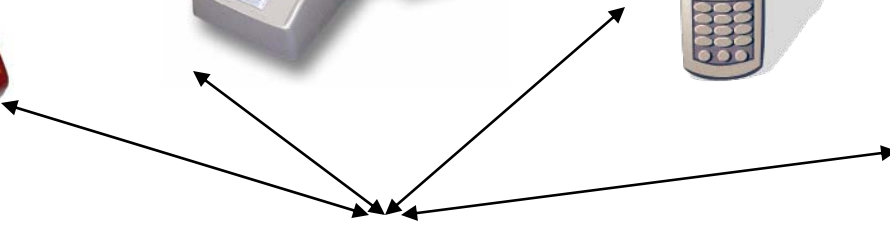
- Lat/Long
- GIS



2010's

IP:

- GIS
- Text & Video
- ITS



Next Gen Need

- Majority of 9-1-1 calls are now wireless
 - Means GIS is more important than ever
- New forms of calls for service – Text & Videos
 - Internet Protocols will route calls
 - GIS will be used to locate calls

Today's 9-1-1 & NG 9-1-1

Today's 911	Next Generation 911
Virtually all calls are voice callers via telephones over analog lines.	Voice, text, or video information, from many types of communication devices, sent over IP networks
Most information transferred via voice	Data Information transferred using IP. (Messaging and Video)
Callers routed through legacy selective routers, limited forwarding / backup ability	PSAP location is immaterial, calls routed based on geography, with enhanced backup abilities
Limited ability to handle overflow, callers may receive a busy signal	PSAPs able to control call congestion, including dynamically rerouting callers

Interconnected Agencies

- Local First Responders
 - Municipal & County
 - Mutual Aid
- State Responders
 - State Police
 - SEMA
- Federal
 - FEMA
 - Homeland Security
 - DOD

Flexible Boundaries

- Multi Jurisdiction Response
- Mutual Aid
- Dynamic Boundaries
- Remote PSAPs
- Backup PSAPs
- GIS

IP - Enabled

- Analog
- Wireless
- Digital
- IP
- On-Star
- VOIP
- PS ALI
- Video

Next Gen GIS Goals

- Synchronization
 - MSAG & ALI with GIS
- Regionalization
 - GIS overlap
- Densification
 - More GIS Layers
- National Grid
 - Coordinate Addresses