

Federal Communications Commission Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau

FCC Update IIT – RTC Virtual Meeting October 14, 2020

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Regulatory Update

911 Fee Diversion Notice of Inquiry
Wireless E911 Location Accuracy
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911 Fee Diversion Notice of Inquiry

- Notice of Inquiry (NOI) on 911 fee diversion adopted September 30, 2020 (FCC 20-134) (<u>https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-seeks-combat-911-fee-diversion</u>)
- The NOI seeks comment on ways to dissuade states from diverting 911 fees, as well as on the effects of fee diversion
- Comments due November 2, 2020; reply comments due December 2, 2020
- Comments can be filed by going to the FCC's electronic comment filing system (ECFS) at <u>https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/</u> and entering PS Docket No. 20-291 or 09-14

Wireless E911 Horizontal Accuracy Requirements

Wireless carriers must provide:

- x/y location within 50 meters OR
- Dispatchable Location (civic address, floor level, room/office/apartment number) for the following percentages of wireless 911 calls:

Date	Benchmark
2017	40 percent of all wireless 911 calls
2018	50 percent of all wireless 911 calls
2020	70 percent of all wireless 911 calls
April 2021	80 percent of all wireless 911 calls

Summary of Wireless E911 Location Accuracy Requirements: https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety-and-homeland-security/policy-andlicensing-division/911-services/general/location-accuracy-indoor-benchmarks

Evolution of 911 Location Technology



Wireless E911 Vertical Accuracy Requirements

Date	Requirement	
April 2021	 First vertical accuracy benchmark: Nationwide carriers must deploy either (1) Dispatchable Location or (2) Z-Axis technology validated by testing to support +/-3 meter accuracy for 80% of calls Deployment required in the top 25 Cellular Market Areas (CMAs) (80% of CMA population or 80% of CMA buildings taller than 3 stories) 	
April 2023	Second vertical accuracy benchmark: Nationwide carriers must meet vertical accuracy requirements (using DL or Z-Axis w/3-meter accuracy) in the <u>top 50</u> CMAs	
April 2025	Nationwide vertical accuracy benchmark: Nationwide carriers must meet vertical accuracy requirements (using DL or Z-Axis w/3-meter accuracy) nationwide	
Non-nationwide carriers have one additional year (i.e., until 2022, 2024, 2026) to meet the above requirements		
July 2020 Z-Axis Order: https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-helps-first-responders-		

find-911-callers-multi-story-buildings-0

E911 and Galileo Satellite System

- August 2020 PSHSB order (DA 20-895) granted AT&T's request to use the EU Galileo navigation satellite system for wireless E911 purposes (<u>https://www.fcc.gov/document/att-services-inc-request-use-galileo-e911</u>)
- In 2015, the FCC observed potential value to E911 location accuracy of adding approved foreign satellite signals to US GPS, but also potential risk to accuracy due to signal interference
- In 2018, the Commission approved Galileo for U.S. use, but required wireless carriers seeking to use Galileo for E911 location to seek approval from PSHSB based on submission of additional data
- Approval process requires carrier to conduct interference testing and submit a showing that it has capability to mitigate any potential interference
- PSHSB concluded that AT&T met these criteria
- It is anticipated that addition of Galileo for E911 use will improve wireless location accuracy

Kari's Law

- Requires direct dialing of 911 from MLTS without having to dial a prefix
- When an MLTS 911 call is made, system must provide notification, such as to a front desk or security office
- Who is covered: persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing, selling, leasing, installing, managing, or operating an MLTS
- New vs. legacy systems: Law applies only to MLTS that are manufactured, imported, offered for first sale or lease, first sold or leased, or installed after February 16, 2020
- Summary of FCC regulations implementing Kari's Law: <u>https://www.fcc.gov/mlts-911-requirements</u>

RAY BAUM'S Act – Section 506 FCC Dispatchable Location Requirements

- FCC has implemented Section 506 of RAY BAUM'S Act by adopting dispatchable location requirements for 911 calls from the following services:
 - MLTS subject to Kari's Law
 - Fixed telephony
 - Interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
 - Internet-based Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS), and
 - Mobile text
- New rules do not change wireless E911 location accuracy rules already in place. Summary of new regulations can be found at: https://www.fcc.gov/911-dispatchable-location

RAY BAUM'S Act – Section 506 FCC Dispatchable Location Requirements

911 Calls From Fixed Devices

- Must provide automated dispatchable location for all 911 calls
- Compliance deadline: January 6, 2021 (one year from rules effective date)

• 911 Calls From Non-fixed (Mobile or Nomadic) Devices

- Must provide automated dispatchable location for individual 911 calls if technically feasible
- If not technically feasible, must provide other actionable location information, e.g., coordinate-based information, with the call
- Compliance deadline: January 6, 2022 (two years from rules effective date)
- [Note: July 2020 Z-Axis order applies these same requirements and deadline to wireless carriers]



Report on 911 Over Wi-Fi

- Under Section 301 of RAY BAUM'S Act, FCC must report to Congress by March 2021 on the feasibility of making Wi-Fi access points accessible for 911 calls during times of emergency when commercial wireless networks are unavailable
- Sept. 1 Public Notice (DA 20-1003) (<u>https://www.fcc.gov/document/pshsb-seeks-comment-pursuant-ray-baums-act</u>)
- Seeks comment on:
 - Is 911 call routing and location data over Wi-Fi possible?
 - If emergency Wi-Fi 911 access is possible, when should it be activated?
 - Impact of power outages and downed utility pole lines during weather emergencies on potential of Wi-Fi 911?
 - Beyond Wi-Fi, what other technologies could provide emergency 911 access when mobile networks are unavailable?
 - Comments filed October 1; reply comments due October 16

Communications Security, Reliability, and Interoperability Council

- CSRIC VII Chartered from 2019-2021
- Working Group 4 911 Security Vulnerabilities
 - Task 1 --- Report on the Current State of Interoperability in the Nation's 911 Systems (adopted March 2020)
 - Task 2 -- Report on Security Risks and Best Practices for Mitigation in 911 in Legacy, Transitional, and NG911 Implementations (adopted September 2020)
 - Task 3 -- Report Measuring Risk Magnitude and Remediation Costs in 911 and NG911 Networks (due March 2021)
 - Task 1 and Task 2 reports available at <u>https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-</u> <u>committees/communications-security-reliability-and-</u> <u>interoperability-council-vii</u>

Priority Services NPRM

- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking adopted July 14, 2020 (FCC 20-97) (<u>https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-proposes-modernize-its-priority-services-rules</u>)
- NPRM proposes to:
 - Modernize the Commission's rules to authorize priority treatment of voice, data, and video services for public safety personnel and first responders
 - Remove outdated requirements that may impede the use of IP-based technologies to support priority services
 - Respond to petitions from NTIA (on behalf of DHS) requesting updates to the rules for Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) and Wireless Priority Service (WPS)
- Comments due October 19, 2020; reply comments due November 17, 2020
- Comments can be filed by going to the FCC's electronic comment filing system (ECFS) at <u>https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/</u> and entering PS Docket No. 20-187

Thank you! Questions?