

Selected NENA 9-1-1 Terminology

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>ALI</i>	<i>Automatic Location Identification</i>	The automatic display at the PSAP of the caller's telephone number, the address/location of the telephone and supplementary emergency services information of the location from which a call originates.
<i>ANI</i>	<i>Automatic Number Identification</i>	Telephone number associated with the access line from which a call originates.
<i>BCF</i>	<i>Border Control Function</i>	Provides a secure entry into the ESInet for emergency calls presented to the network. The BCF incorporates firewall, admission control, and may include anchoring of session and media as well as other security mechanisms to prevent deliberate or malicious attacks on PSAPs or other entities connected to the ESInet. Ref: NENA 08-002 Ref: NENA 08-003 Ref: NENA 08-506 Ref: NENA 71-502 Ref: NENA-INF-003 Ref: NENA-INF-008.1
<i>CLDXF</i>	<i>Civic Location Data Exchange Format</i>	A set of data elements that describe detailed street address information. See Section3, NENA Civic Location Data Elements table. Ref: NENA-STA-004
<i>ECRF</i>	<i>Emergency Call Routing Function</i>	A functional element in an ESInet which is a LoST protocol server where location information (either civic address or geo-coordinates) and a Service URN serve as input to a mapping function that returns a URI used to route an emergency call toward the appropriate PSAP for the caller's location or towards a responder agency. Ref: NENA 08-003 Ref: NENA 08-506 Ref: NENA-INF-003 Ref: NENA-STA-008.1
<i>ERDB</i>	<i>Emergency Routing Database</i>	The ERDB contains routing information associated with each Emergency Service Zone (ESZ) in a serving area. It supports the boundary definitions for ESZs and the mapping of civic address or geo-spatial coordinate location information to a

		<p>particular ESZ.</p> <p>Ref: NENA 02-013</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-001</p> <p>Ref: NENA 57-503</p> <p>Ref: NENA-INF-008.1</p>
ESInet	Emergency Services IP Network	<p>An ESInet is a managed IP network that is used for emergency services communications, and which can be shared by all public safety agencies. It provides the IP transport infrastructure upon which independent application platforms and core functional processes can be deployed, including, but not restricted to, those necessary for providing NG9-1-1 services. ESInets may be constructed from a mix of dedicated and shared facilities. ESInets may be interconnected at local, regional, state, federal, national and international levels to form an IP-based inter-network (network of networks).</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-002</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-003</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-506</p>
ESN	Emergency Service Number	<p>A 3-5 digit number that represents one or more ESZs. An ESN is defined as one of two types: Administrative ESN and Routing ESN (Refer to definitions elsewhere in this document.)</p> <p>Ref: NENA 03-007</p> <p>Ref: NENA 03-008</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-002</p> <p>Ref: NENA 57-503</p>
ESRP	Emergency Services Routing Proxy	<p>An i3 functional element which is a SIP proxy server that selects the next hop routing within the ESInet based on location and policy. There is an ESRP on the edge of the ESInet. There is usually an ESRP at the entrance to an NG9-1-1 PSAP. There may be one or more intermediate ESRPs between them.</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-002</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-003</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-506</p> <p>Ref: NENA 08-751</p> <p>Ref: NENA 71-502</p> <p>Ref: NENA-INF-003</p> <p>Ref: NENA-INF-008.1</p> <p>Ref: NENA-STA-003</p>
ESZ	Emergency Service Zone	<p>A geographical area that represents a unique</p>

		combination of emergency service agencies (e.g., Law Enforcement, Fire and Emergency Medical Service) that are within a specified 9-1-1 governing authority's jurisdiction. An ESZ can be represented by an Emergency Service Number (ESN) to identify the ESZ. (Refer to ESN)
GIS	Geographic Information System	A system for capturing, storing, displaying, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced.
ISP	Internet Service Provider	A company that provides Internet access to other companies and individuals.
LIS	Location Information Server	A Location Information Server (LIS) is a functional element that provides locations of endpoints. A LIS can provide Location-by-Reference, or Location-by-Value, and, if the latter, in geo or civic forms. A LIS can be queried by an endpoint for its own location, or by another entity for the location of an endpoint. In either case, the LIS receives a unique identifier that represents the endpoint, for example an IP address, circuit-ID or MAC address, and returns the location (value or reference) associated with that identifier. The LIS is also the entity that provides the dereferencing service, exchanging a location reference for a location value.
LNG	Legacy Network Gateway	A signaling and media interconnection point between callers in legacy wireline/wireless originating networks and the i3 architecture, so that i3 PSAPs are able to receive emergency calls from such legacy networks.
LoST	Location-to-Service Translation	A protocol that takes location information and a Service URN and returns a URI. Used generally for location-based call routing. In NG9-1-1, used as the protocol for the ECRF and LVF.
LVF	Location Validation Function	This function checks GIS data to validate a civic address.
MSAG	Master Street Address Guide	A database of street names and house number ranges within their associated communities defining Emergency Service Zones (ESZs) and their associated Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs) to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.
NENA	National Emergency Number Association	The National Emergency Number Association is a not-for-profit corporation established in 1982 to further the goal of "One Nation-One Number." NENA is a networking source and promotes

		research, planning and training. NENA strives to educate, set standards and provide certification programs, legislative representation and technical assistance for implementing and managing 9-1-1 systems.
NG9-1-1	Next Generation 9-1-1	NG9-1-1 is an Internet Protocol (IP)_based system comprised of managed Emergency Services IP networks (ESInets), functional elements (applications), and databases that replicate traditional E9-1-1 features and functions and provides additional capabilities. NG9-1-1 is designed to provide access to emergency services from all connected communications sources, and provide multimedia data capabilities for Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and other emergency service organizations.
NIF	NG9-1-1 Specific Interwork Function	The functional component of a Legacy Network Gateway or Legacy PSAP Gateway which provides NG9-1-1-specific processing of the call not provided by an off-the-shelf protocol interwork gateway. Ref: NENA 08-003
PIDF	Presence Information Data Format	The Presence Information Data Format is specified in IETF RFC 3863; it provides a common presence data format for Presence protocols, and also defines a new media type. A presence protocol is a protocol for providing a presence service over the Internet or any IP network.
PIDF-LO	Presence Information Data Format – Location Object	Provides a flexible and versatile means to represent location information in a SIP header using an XML schema. This is what conveys the location of a 9-1-1 caller.
PIF	Protocol Interworking Function	That functional component of a Legacy Network Gateway or Legacy PSAP Gateway that interworks legacy PSTN signaling such as ISUP or CAMA with SIP signaling. Ref: NENA 08-003
PRF	Policy Routing Function	That functional component of an Emergency Services Routing Proxy that determines the next hop in the SIP signaling path using the policy of the nominal next element determined by querying the ECRF with the location of the caller. A database function that analyzes and applies ESInet or PSAP state elements to route calls, based on policy information associated with the next-

		hop. Ref: NENA 08-003
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point	Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP): An entity responsible for receiving 9-1-1 calls and processing those calls according to a specific operational policy.
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol	An IETF defined protocol (RFC3261) that defines a method for establishing multimedia sessions over the Internet. Used as the call signaling protocol in VoIP, i2 and i3. Enables/allows different call types such as voice, video, text, and multimedia conference sessions.
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier	A predictable formatting of text used to identify a resource on a network (usually the Internet) OR a string of characters that must follow prescribed syntaxes such as URL, URN. (Note: Version 1.1 of the XML namespaces recommendation uses IRIs (Internationalized Resource Identifiers) instead of URIs. However, because version 1.1 is not yet a full recommendation [February, 2003] and because the IRI RFC is not yet complete, this document continues to refer to URIs instead of IRIs.) It is what an ECRF provides to the ESRP to route the call. An example would be psap@deschutes.or.us
URL	Uniform Resource Locator	A URL is a URI specifically used for describing and navigating to a resource (e.g. http://www.nena.org)
URN	Universal Resource Name	Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) that use the urn scheme, and are intended to serve as persistent, location-independent resource names.
XML	eXtensible Markup Language	An internet specification for web documents that enables tags to be used that provide functionality beyond that in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML). Its reference is its ability to allow information of indeterminate length to be transmitted to a PSAP call taker or dispatcher versus the current restriction that requires information to fit the parameters of pre-defined fields.

