



About the Find Me 911 Coalition

- American Academy of Emergency Medicine (AAEM)
- California State Firefighters Association
- International Union of Police Association, AFL-CIO (IUPA)
- Denise Amber Lee Foundation
- 911Lifeline
- Direct Connect 911
- Lights 4 Love
- Grandfield Ambulance Service (Oklahoma)
- Milledgeville Police Department E-911 (Georgia)
- Link to 911 (Canton, GA)
- Fire Fighter Cancer Foundation
- US First Responders Association
- Basecamp Expeditions – Disaster Readiness Consultants
- Washington County Department of Public Safety (New York)
- Putnam Lake Fire Department (New York)
- Grassy Fork Volunteer Fire Department (TN)
- Whitehall Police Department (New York)
- Grays Harbor Communications (Washington)
- Iron County 911 (Missouri)
- Newberg Volunteer Rescue Squad & Fire Department (Oregon)
- Pocono Summit Volunteer Fire Co. (PA)
- Over 135,000 911 professionals, first responders & others interested in helping 911
- Numerous national organizations, 9-1-1 organizations, and public safety entities
- Purpose: Ensure the FCC moves quickly on establishing indoor location accuracy requirements
- We have to make sure that 9-1-1 can find wireless callers, indoors and outdoors



And more...

Initial funding for the Find Me 911 Coalition was provided by TruePosition



Support for Indoor and Improved Location Accuracy



MAJOR CITIES CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
Arlington, Texas
Atlanta, Georgia
Austin, Texas
Baltimore, Maryland

May 27, 2013



THE POLICE COMMISSIONER
CITY OF NEW YORK

Buffalo, N.Y.
Calgary, Alberta
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colorado
Detroit, Michigan
Edmonton, Alberta
El Paso, Texas
Fairfax County, Virginia
Fort Worth, Texas
Fresno, California
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri
Las Vegas, Nevada
Long Beach, California
Los Angeles, California
Louisville, Kentucky
Manchester, New Hampshire
Memphis, Tennessee
Mesa, Arizona
Miami, Florida
Miami-Dade County, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Montgomery, Alabama
Montreal, Quebec
Nashville, Tennessee
Nassau County, New York
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York City, New York
Newark, New Jersey
Oakland, California
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Suffolk County, Virginia
Toronto, Ontario
Tucson, Arizona
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Vancouver, British Columbia
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Washington, D.C.
Winnipeg, Manitoba



The California Chapter of the National Emergency Number Association

August 12,

The Honorable
Federal Commissioner
445 12th Street
Washington, DC 20554

Subj: 9-1-1

Dear Chair,

I am
proud
to call
you
my
colleague



PROUDLY SERVING THE ENTIRE CALIFORNIA FIRE SERVICE SINCE 1911

October 2, 2013

Find Me 911



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Providing leadership for the fire and emergency services
4025 FAIR RIDGE DRIVE • FAIRFAX, VA 22033-2868 • TEL: 703/273-0911 • FAX: 703/273-0912

September 25, 2013

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W., Room TW-A325
Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: PS Docket No. 07-114, Wireless E911 Location Accuracy Requirements

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On behalf of the nearly 10,000 fire and emergency services chiefs of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), I write to express the IAFC's view that the deployment of advanced location information is critical to the future of emergency calling systems, public safety response capabilities, and personal safety of all first responders. As the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has acknowledged—most recently in its 2011 Third Report and Order on wireless E911—current limitations on location accuracy are a "significant public safety concern" that requires development of technical solutions.

The IAFC believes that obtaining the accurate location of people who contact Public Safety Points (PSAP) for emergency assistance, whether calling from indoor or outdoor locations, via landline or wireless handsets, is vital to public safety's timely response. Currently, the FCC's rule requires PSAPs to receive location information and accuracy standard for PSAP calls and contacts, including landline calls, but not for wireless calls initiated indoors. The IAFC believes that emergency calls placed to Emergency 911 are made from indoors and large and growing share of emergency calls are made from wireless communication devices.

The IAFC also believes that now is the appropriate time for the FCC to update its current rule



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September 25, 2013

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

RE: PS Docket No. 07-114, Wireless E911 Location Accuracy Requirements

Dear Ms. Dortch,

This joint letter of support comes from a coalition of national consumer advocacy organizations of, for, and by the deaf and hard of hearing, and a technology access research program with Gallaudet University. The coalition consists of: Telecommunications for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc. (TDI), Deaf and Hard of Hearing Consumer Advocacy Network (DHCAN), National Association of the Deaf (NAD), Hearing Loss Association of America (HLAA), Association of Late-Deafened Adults, Inc. (ALDA), Cerebral Palsy and Deaf Organization (CPADO), California Coalition of Agencies Serving Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CCASDH), American Association of the Deaf-Blind (AADB), and Technology Access Program at Gallaudet



Wireless Location Accuracy: Ready for Indoors

- FCC estimates ~240 million 9-1-1 calls are made every year
- 70% of those calls are made from wireless phones (168M!)
- J.D. Powers study: 56% of all calls made indoors
- Approx. 36% of households don't have landlines (wireless only)
- FCC established E911 location accuracy requirements for wireless phones, but accuracy only has to be tested outside
- FCC initiated a proceeding on indoor location accuracy in 2011
- CSRIC Test Bed results presented in Spring 2013: technology exists

Time for the FCC to move forward
with indoor location accuracy

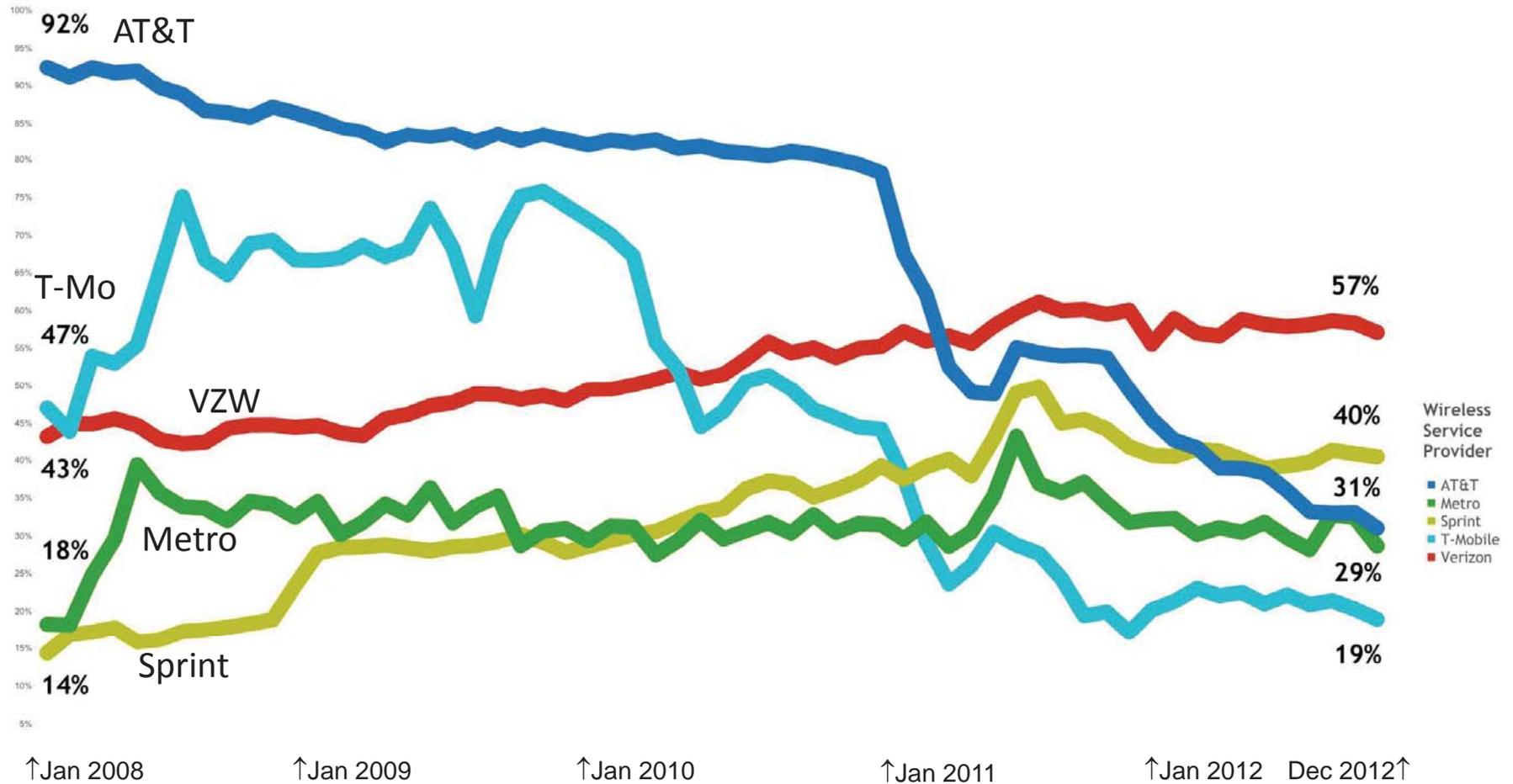
And the FCC seems to agree...





The Phase II Experience at the PSAP

Percentage of Wireless 9-1-1 Calls with Phase II Delivered to the PSAPs at San Francisco CEC, San Jose PD/FD, Bakersfield PD, Pasadena PD and Ventura County SO

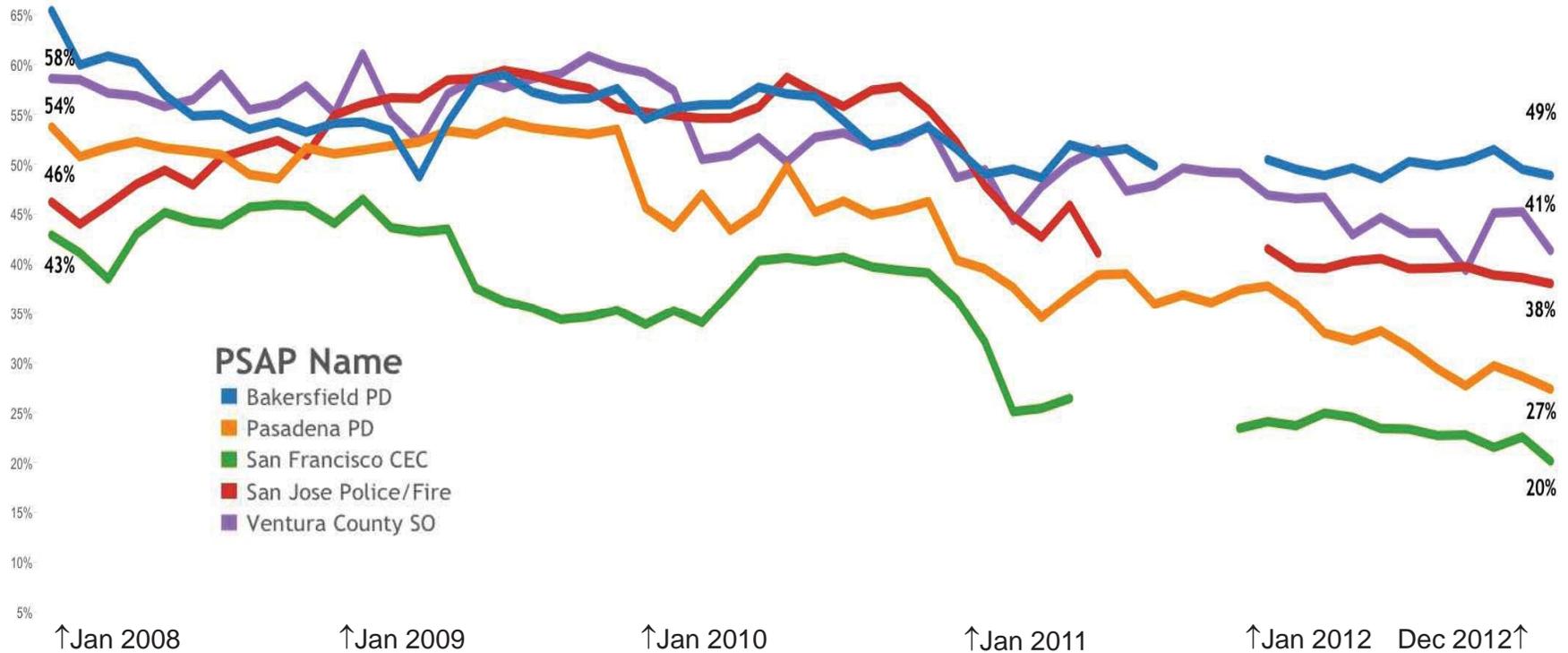


Source: Public Safety Network, 2013



The Trend by PSAP

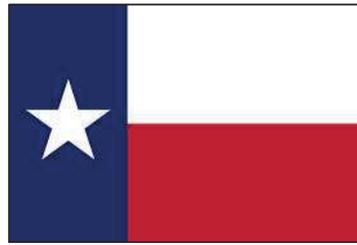
Percentage of Wireless 9-1-1 Calls with Phase II Delivered to the PSAPs at San Francisco CEC, San Jose PD/FD, Bakersfield PD, Pasadena PD and Ventura County SO



New State Data: This is a Nationwide Problem



California
 (different time period and data set from CalNENA)
 Trend: Phase I's are up



Texas
 (aggregate & several counties)
 Trend: Phase II's decreased



Washington State
 (King County)
 Trend: aggregate Phase II's around 50% 2008-2012



Utah
 (aggregate 2011-2013)
 Trend: AT&T small increase 60-70%
 VZ & Sprint increase to 80%
 T-Mo down from 50 to 30%



Oregon
 (aggregate 2011-2013)
 Trend: AT&T Phase II's decreased from ~90% to ~55%
 T-Mo decrease ~70% to ~50%



Pennsylvania
 (Delaware County only; carrier data is not broken out)
 Trend: ?



North Carolina
 Trend: Sprint and VZ show higher percentage of Phase II's ~70%
 AT&T, T-Mo at ~35%



Carriers' Response

- Important to recognize all that the carriers do for 9-1-1 and emergency response (not a blame game – we need to work together to fix)
- Carriers say that the Phase II is provided to the GMLC or MPC, the PSAPs are just not re-bidding (or updating) the location information
- Carriers say that AGPS is the most accurate and are moving to it in response to the FCC's accuracy requirements
 - Works well outdoors and with unobstructed view of the satellite
 - AGPS is also less expensive
 - handset as opposed to network based
 - Government maintains satellites

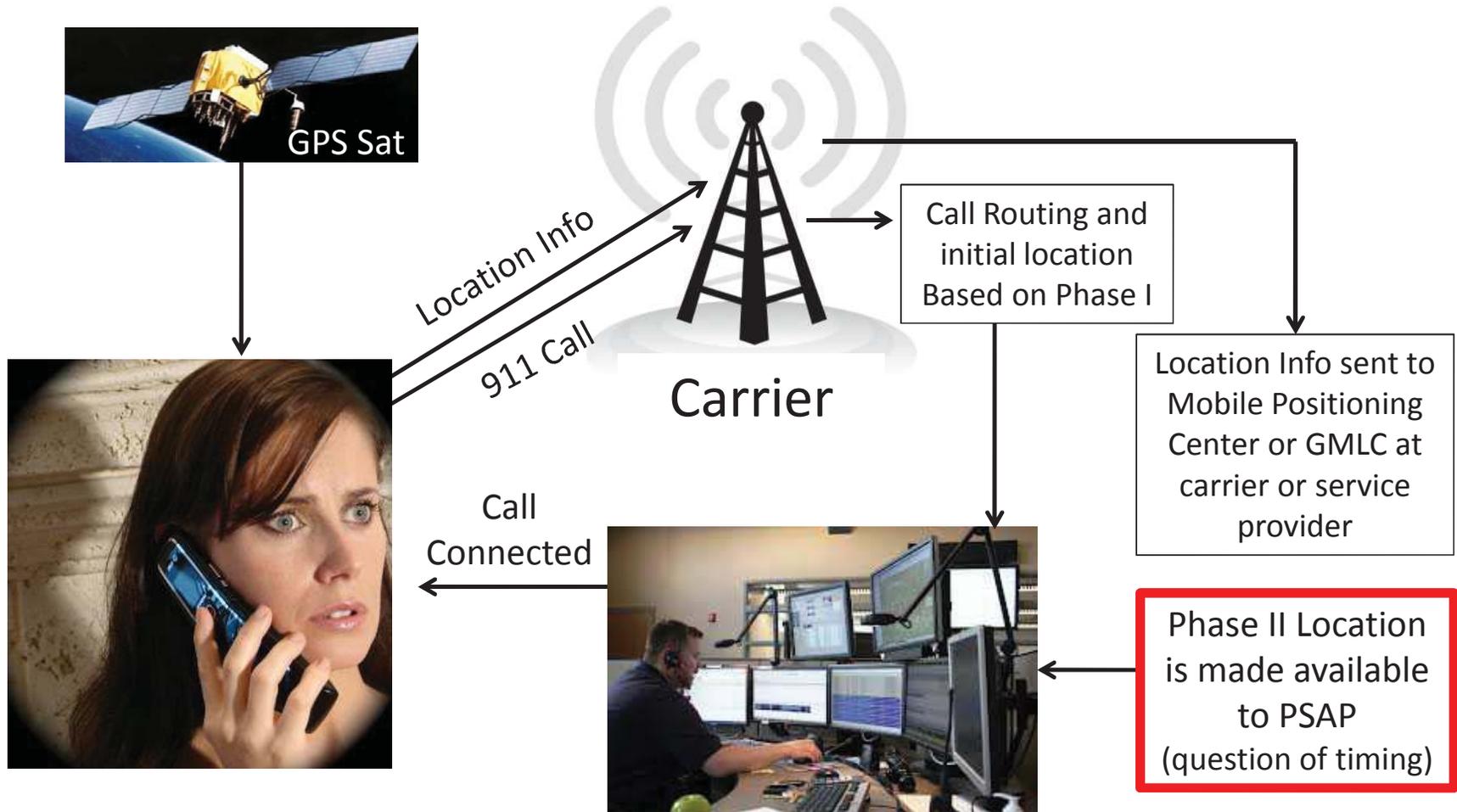
BUT



How Many Phase II's Aren't AGPS but a "Fall Back" Technology?

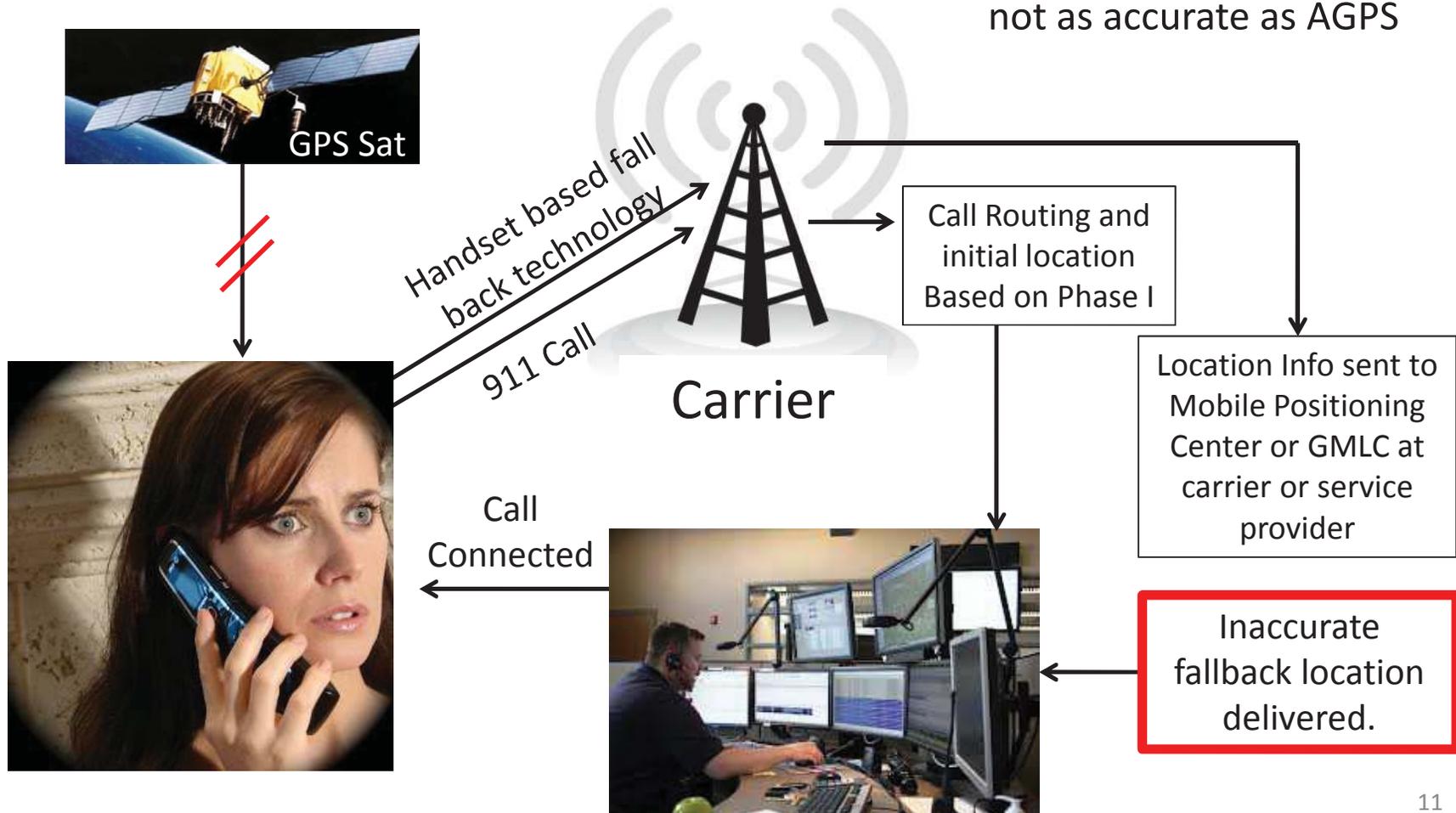
- AGPS takes 30 or more seconds to compute and deliver a location, so:
 - Is not available to the PSAP when the call connects
 - Must be actively requested by the call taker
 - Cannot be used for x-y call routing
- AGPS cannot meet the needs of indoor 911 calls
 - Does NOT work well indoors, in urban canyons or anywhere the structure is made of stone, concrete or has a metal roof
 - Fails to provide a location approximately 25% of the time (varies by carrier)
 - Fall-back location technologies (RTT & AFLT) do not meet Phase II accuracy requirements
- Location information is not useful if it is not in the hands of the 9-1-1 profession
 - Using technology that does not work indoors excludes millions of 9-1-1 calls

AGPS Location



When AGPS Doesn't Work

Fall back technologies are not as accurate as AGPS



RTT locations are often no more accurate than Phase I
AFLT is better, but still non-compliant



Working Together to Improve Wireless 911 Location Accuracy and Bring It Indoors

<http://findme911.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/FindMe911.org>



**Remember if 20-30% of wireless 9-1-1 calls
don't get good locations or are misleading
locations, that is between 48 and 72 million
calls per year!**