

NEXT GENERATION 9-1-1

Tennessee Information for Public Safety

TIPS: 2015 Q1 Update Presented by OIR-GIS Services



Next Generation 9-1-1

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS

GIS and NG911

- Tennessee Information for Public Safety (TIPS)
 - Conforms to National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Standards
 - Street Centerlines
 - Address Points
 - Emergency Service Number (ESN) Polys
 - Uniform GIS Platform
 - ESRI ArcGIS Based
 - Not using Arc at all Districts
 - Product provided is ArcGIS Based
 - Currently receiving weekly updates
 - All 100 Emergency Communications Districts (ECDs)





Regional Stats



- The Stats:
 - 100 ECDs broken up by region
 - 94 county ECDs
 - Overton and Pickett Co in Middle TN are combined into one district
 - 6 municipal ECDs
 - 5 of which are in East TN
 - 1 in Middle TN

Next Gen vs. Current System

- Critical parts in current system:
 - MSAG (Master Street Address Guide)
 - ALI (Automatic Location ID)
 - Separately maintained, apart from GIS
 - Provided by phone co record of each phone line
 - Tied to addresses
- Problems with current system
 - Separate records
 - Multi step process to update MSAG, ALI and GIS
 - Potential for missing addresses/streets in GIS
- Solution: Next Generation 9-1-1
 - Next Gen employs seamless integration of GIS into 9-1-1
 - GIS is Everything
 - ECDs' GIS data will be default "correct" dataset moving forward
 - Phone co records (ALI) will be validated against GIS data
 - Edit GIS data Done!

Emergency Service Numbers

- All 100 ECDs have seamless call routing (ESN) boundaries in State GIS database
 - Nearly 2,000 ESN polygons within the State of TN
- Did You Know?
 - TN has no "official" county boundaries
 - Each County (and ECD) maintains their own boundary
 - None match
 - TDOT maps and signs are simply "close approximations"
 - OIR GIS orchestrated Herculean task of matching all ESN (Emergency Service Number) boundaries
 - Used for call routing only



Public Safety Answering Points

- PSAPs polygons are related to ESNs
 - Routing information is tied to the PSAPID field within ESNs
 - Call plots (Lat/Lon from ALI validated point)
 - Lat/Lon falls within a PSAP polygon
 - Call routes to that particular PSAP
 - For visual reference, ESNs are dissolved here on the PSAPID field
 - Some ECDs have multiple PSAPs



GIS for Next Gen 9-1-1: Update

Near Future

- Statewide database will be replicated between Nashville and Seattle/Phoenix
 - Phoenix is backup database
 - Testing and vetting happening now
- TCS, based in Seattle, validates the address and street data against ALI records
- Data then sent back to TN for use in NetTN system
 - Used for initial call routing
- Jackson area will be first to deploy
 - Should be live by sometime late Q1 of 2015



GIS for Next Gen 9-1-1

Functional relationships

- TN Emergency Communications Board (ECB) contracted with OIR GIS Services to administer the GIS portion of the project
 - 3 regional technicians were put in place to assist Emergency Communication Districts (ECD's)
 - Standardized TIPS Schema allows easy integration into statewide DB

Data changes upload from ECDs to OIR

- Change detection program has been installed to detect local changes which are sent weekly to OIR-GIS and loaded into a statewide DB
- Why not replicate all ECDs' data to OIR?



State SFTP

Data Life Cycle

- Continued...
 - GIS data is sent to TCS and AT&T via Enterprise GIS
 - TeleCommunications
 Systems (TCS) uses GIS
 data to create ALI
 database
 - AT&T creates MSAG and delivers to NetTN System for use in live call routing
 - Location Validation
 Function
 - ESNs are used to route to Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)



Next Gen: Data Centers

- NetTN:
 - Data backups stored in Nashville and Knoxville
 - Regional hubs in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Tri-Cities
 - Each has a dedicated high speed connection to at least two other regional hubs
 - System Used for initial call routing
 - Call routing is not the same as dispatch
 - Dispatching is up to each district and separate from 9-1-1
 - Most districts take calls and perform dispatching





When GIS Based Routing is Deployed

THE 4-1-1 ON 9-1-1 CALL PROCESSING

Land Line: Using GIS

- The Lat/Lon data is tied to the address point
- If the point is in the GIS data, it will be found and the call sent to the appropriate PSAP
 - This is the goal every point in the GIS data
 - Ensures fastest call routing
 - What if the point isn't found?
 - We go to the next tier
 - Rely on centerline data
 - First, let's look at an "ideal" example:



Land Line: Address Point

• Example:

- Call comes in from 309 Rolling Mill Rd
 - Address is in GIS data
 - Point is located and mapped
 - Call is sent to PSAP
- 9-1-1 is Done!
 - PSAP handles call from here
 - Dispatch, etc. is up to ECD



Land Line: Without Point

- Second line of defense: Geocoding
 - Takes minimal additional time
 - Example: 50 Jones St
 - Address is geocoded halfway down on the right side
 - A standardized schema is essential for this to work correctly.
 - "Out-of-sequence" and "wrong side" addresses will not geocode correctly – but will likely still locate

Jones St

100

Call is routed to appropriate PSAP

 If centerline doesn't exist, or range doesn't exist, we go to third line of defense

Land Line: Without Point – Worst Case

- What happens if the call can't be geocoded?
 - Goes to regional default data center
- Hypothetical Example:
 - Call comes in from somewhere in Maury County
 - Unable to locate point
 - Geocode attempt
 - Unable to geocode
 - Doesn't plot within an ESN
 - Sent to Nashville office
 - PSAP answers and transfers
 - Time delay!!
 - » Avoid this scenario!



Cellular Phone Calls

- Handled solely by location
 - No address information is involved as in land-line calls
 - AT&T bases locations off of cell tower triangulation
 - All other carriers use GPS location
 - All initialized phones have GPS receiver capability
- When call is received:
 - Phase 1
 - Displays location at "handling tower"
 - Happens immediately
 - Phase 2
 - Refined location based on carrier method
 - Takes a few seconds for Phase 2 to come to PSAP
 - Maximum time delay dictated by FCC





Standards and QC Metrics

QUALITY STANDARDS

Feature Classes

- Address Points and Centerlines
 - Maintained by ECDs

ESNs

- Updated via weekly upload to State
 - Conglomerated into single statewide DB
- Changes directed by ECDs via interactive website
 - Updated as needed
- Edits maintained by State
 - Not all districts have ability to maintain topology
 - Calls will be routed based on poly
 - Essential that no gaps/overlaps are present

Quality Control Process

- Primary automatic quality checks:
 - Data is checked and filtered prior to upload to State
 - Done via a new version of Change Detect Script (v2.0)
 - Several "pass/fail" fields
 - Other fields lumped together and checked for >2% error rate
 - If any of these parameters fail, the upload is stopped
 - Ensures that we maintain "clean" data in our statewide DB
 - Reports are generated, showing any errors that need to be addressed
 - ECDs are using these to improve the overall quality of their local GIS data
 - Point/poly analysis to ensure address point ESN value matches the ESN polygon where it resides
 - Reports of these errors are also generated for ECD benefit
- Other manual periodic quality checks:
 - Topology
 - Compare ALI (Automatic Location ID) table to address points

Data Quality Status



 As of 12/15/2014: All 100 ECDs have data quality at 98% or higher

Questions?



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