

October 2001

FACT SHEET: E911 PHASE II DECISIONS

Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes the enhanced 911 (E911) Phase II implementation plans and mandatory conditions adopted by the Commission for five of the six nationwide carriers: AT&T Wireless, Cingular, Nextel, Sprint PCS, and Verizon Wireless. In addition, all carriers are subject to a reporting requirement, as outlined below. In a related matter, the Commission adopted an order, in response to a petition filed by the City of Richardson, Texas, amending its rules to clarify what constitutes a valid request from a Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) for wireless E911 service under the Commission's rules.

Reporting Requirement

Beginning February 1, 2002 through February 1, 2006, each carrier must file Quarterly Reports on February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year with the Chief of the Enforcement Bureau and the Chief of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. These reports are intended to provide specific, verifiable information to allow the Commission to monitor E911 progress closely and determine compliance with each of the benchmarks and conditions of each order and with other applicable provisions of the E911 rules, permitting prompt enforcement action if necessary. Each Quarterly Report is to be supported with an affidavit from an officer or director attesting to the truth and accuracy of the report.

For the purpose of measuring compliance with a handset benchmark, the Commission noted that a wireless carrier may demonstrate that it has complied with the required fractional percentage figures for the period beginning at the date on which that percentage takes effect and ending at the date of the next benchmark. For example, if a benchmark required a carrier to demonstrate that 50 percent of new handsets activated nationwide are Automatic Location Identification- (ALI) capable on December 31, 2002 and the next benchmark date is December 31, 2003, the carrier could demonstrate that during the period of December 31, 2002 through December 31, 2003, 50 percent of new handsets activated nationwide were ALI-capable.

AT&T Wireless

AT&T Wireless' request to deploy E-OTD technology for its GSM network is granted, subject to compliance with the specific conditions set forth below. Because E-OTD requires handset modifications to be effective, AT&T will be subject to all of the requirements applicable to handset-based technologies except as specifically waived or modified in this order.

- Effective October 1, 2001, AT&T's E-OTD-capable handsets must provide ALI with an accuracy of 100 meters/67 percent of calls and 300 meters/95 percent of calls.
- Effective October 1, 2003, AT&T's E-OTD-capable handsets activated on or thereafter must comply with an accuracy of 50 meters/67 percent of calls and 150 meters/95 percent of calls.

To the extent AT&T cannot comply with these accuracy requirements, AT&T must use another ALI methodology that comports with the accuracy requirements of the Commission's rules.

Cingular Wireless

Cingular's request to deploy E-OTD technology for its GSM network is granted, subject to compliance with the specific conditions set forth below. Because E-OTD requires handset modifications to be effective, Cingular will be subject to all of the requirements applicable to handset-based technologies except as specifically waived or modified in this order.

- Cingular must comply with the following timeline with respect to its E-OTD-capable handsets for its GSM network:
 - October 1, 2001: Cingular must begin selling and activating E-OTD-capable handsets and ensure that at least one entry-level E-OTD-capable handset model is available.
 - December 31, 2001: 25% of new handsets activated nationwide must be E-OTD-capable.
 - March 31, 2002: 40% of new handsets activated nationwide must be E-OTD-capable.
 - June 30, 2002: 65% of new handsets activated nationwide must be E-OTD-capable.
 - September 30, 2002: 100% of all new digital handsets activated nationwide must be E-OTD-capable.
 - December 31, 2005: 95% of subscriber handsets in service must be E-OTD-capable.
- Effective October 1, 2001, Cingular's E-OTD-capable handsets in service must provide ALI with an accuracy of 100 meters/67 percent of calls and 300 meters/95 percent of calls.
- Effective October 1, 2003, Cingular must ensure that all new E-OTD-capable handsets activated on or thereafter provide an accuracy of 50 meters/67 percent of calls and 150 meters/95 percent of calls. To the extent Cingular cannot comply with these accuracy requirements, Cingular must use another ALI methodology that comports with the accuracy requirements of the Commission's rules.
- On or before December 1, 2002, Cingular must complete Ericsson and Nortel switch upgrades.
- On or before December 31, 2002, Cingular must complete deployment of Phase II service in markets with valid PSAP requests received on or before June 30, 2002.
- On or before March 31, 2002, Cingular must begin deploying its "safety net" location capability for subscribers without E-OTD handsets and have completed deployment throughout its network by June 30, 2002. This technology must provide location information

with an accuracy of 1000 meters or better for 67 percent of calls.

- With its February 1, 2002 Quarterly Report, Cingular must submit a Phase II rollout plan describing how it will prioritize PSAP requests and deploy Phase II service.

Nextel

Nextel's request to deploy A-GPS technology for its iDEN network is granted, subject to compliance with the specific conditions set forth below.

- Nextel must comply with the following timeline with respect to its A-GPS-capable handsets:
 - October 1, 2002: Nextel must begin selling and activating A-GPS-capable handsets and ensure that least one entry-level A-GPS-capable handset model is available.
 - December 31, 2002: 10% of new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 1, 2003: 50% of new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 1, 2004: 100% of all new digital handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 31, 2005: 95% of all subscriber handsets in service nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.

Sprint PCS

Sprint's request to deploy A-GPS technology for its CDMA network is granted, subject to compliance with the specific conditions set forth below.

- Sprint must comply with the following timeline with respect to its A-GPS-capable handsets:
 - October 1, 2001: Sprint must begin selling and activating A-GPS-capable handsets and ensure that least one entry-level A-GPS-capable handset model is available.
 - July 31, 2002: 25% of all new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 31, 2002: 100% of all new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 31, 2005: 95% of all customer handsets in service nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.

*This is an unofficial announcement of Commission action.
Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action.*

- On or before May 30, 2002, Sprint must complete its Phase II conversion of all Lucent switches for its CDMA network.
- On or before August 1, 2002, Sprint must complete its Phase II conversion of all Nortel switches for its CDMA network.
- On or before December 31, 2002, Sprint must complete any additional software and infrastructure upgrades necessary to support Phase II and to complete all outstanding valid PSAP requests for Phase II service received on or before June 30, 2002. Sprint must complete valid PSAP requests received on or after July 1, 2002 within six months of receipt, as provided in the Commission's rules.
- With its February 1, 2002 Quarterly Report, Sprint must submit a Phase II rollout plan describing how it will prioritize PSAP requests and deploy Phase II service for its Nortel switches.

Verizon Wireless

Verizon's request to deploy A-GPS/AFLT technology for its CDMA network is granted, subject to compliance with the specific conditions set forth below

- Verizon must comply with the following timeline with respect to its A-GPS-capable handsets:
 - December 31, 2001: Verizon must begin selling and activating A-GPS-capable handsets and ensure that least one entry-level A-GPS-capable handset model is available.
 - July 31, 2002: 25% of new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - March 31, 2003: 50% of new handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 31, 2003: 100% of new digital handsets activated nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
 - December 31, 2005: 95% of all customer handsets in service nationwide must be A-GPS-capable.
- On or before April 1, 2002, Verizon must complete deployment of the network-assisted portion of A-GPS/AFLT in its switches and cell sites for Lucent markets.
- On or before August 1, 2002, Verizon must complete deployment of the network-assisted portion of A-GPS/AFLT in its switches and cell sites for Nortel markets.
- On or before March 1, 2003, Verizon must complete deployment of the network-assisted portion of A-GPS/AFLT in its switches and cell sites for Motorola markets.
- In areas where Verizon receives a valid PSAP request where the majority of the PSAP's

coverage area is covered by the Verizon analog-only network, Verizon must take affirmative steps in order to comply with the Commission's Phase II rules.

- On or before December 31, 2002, Verizon must complete all valid PSAP requests received on or before June 30, 2002, except in markets served by Motorola switches. In Motorola markets, on or before March 31, 2003, Verizon must complete all valid PSAP requests received on or before September 30, 2002. In markets served by Lucent and Nortel switches, Verizon must complete valid PSAP requests received on or after July 1, 2002 within six months of the request, as provided in the Commission's rules. In markets served by Motorola switches, Verizon must complete valid PSAP requests received on or after October 1, 2002 within six months of the request, as provided in the Commission's rules.
- Verizon must install a network-based technology in the following counties where there are Phase II requests and previously tested network components, according to the following schedule:
 - December 31, 2001: Verizon must provide Phase II capability to 100% of St. Clair County, Illinois (St. Louis) and Lake County, Indiana (Gary-East Chicago market).
 - April 1, 2002: Verizon must provide Phase II capability to 100% of Cook County, Illinois (Chicago), St. Louis County, Missouri (St. Louis) and Harris County, Texas (Houston).
- On or before April 1, 2002, Verizon must deploy Enhanced Forward Link Trilateration (EFLT) Phase II solution, with an accuracy on average of within 250 to 350 meters, without the assistance of a modified handset, in all markets served by Lucent and Nortel switches.

City of Richardson

In response to a petition for declaratory ruling by the City of Richardson, Texas, the Commission adopted an order amending its E911 rules to clarify that a PSAP is capable of receiving data (and therefore a PSAP request is "valid" under the Commission's rules) provided (1) the PSAP has a cost-recovery mechanism in place, (2) any upgrades to the PSAP's network or facilities necessary to enable it to receive and utilize E911 data will be completed no later than six months following its request, and (3) the PSAP has made a timely request to the appropriate local exchange carrier for the necessary trunking and other facilities to enable the E911 data to be transmitted to the PSAP. In the alternative, the amended rule provides that a PSAP will be deemed capable of receiving and utilizing the data elements associated with the service requested if it is Phase I-capable and a Non-Call Path Associated Signaling (NCAS) methodology is in place.