



SIN 278

Issue 2.0

October 2009

Suppliers' Information Note

For The BT Network

Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls Service Description

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1 Introduction

This SIN (SIN 278) provides information about the BT Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls (EISEC), and the signalling mechanism to be used between the customer premise equipment and the BT network to access an EISEC-DB (data base for Emergency Authority (EA) access).

This service will give a significant reduction in call handling time, a reduction in hoax 999/112 calls, and enhanced information transfer.

This service is only available to Emergency Authorities and is provided over the BT ISDN access network.

Users of the service must have registered IP addresses. Further information on this can be found at <http://www.ripe.net/>

Issue 1.3 of this SIN was issued primarily to support an enhancement to EISEC to allow location information to be passed for emergency calls from mobile phones; the enhancement was introduced in September 2003. The actual protocol remains largely unchanged from previous versions except that a query for a mobile phone call can now return location information. Queries for fixed line calls will continue to return name and address information.

The following table contains a list of terms and abbreviations:

CLI	Calling Line Identity
CWC	Cable & Wireless Communications
DASS	Digital Access Signaling System
DLE	Digital Local Exchange
EA	Emergency Authority
EISEC	Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls
EISEC - DB	This is the database accessed by EAs for details relevant to a particular emergency call.
EISEC Client	This is the Client server (in the BT network) which provides the EA with access to the EISEC - DB.
ESDB	Emergency Service Data Base
Flash	Flash is a term sometimes used for Time Break Recall (a timed break in the DC path).
GIS	Geographic Information System
NAA	Name and Address
NAE	Network Address Extension
NTP	Network Terminating Point
OSC	Operator Service Centre
OLO	Other Licensed Operator
PSTN	Public Switched Telecoms Network
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
SIN	Suppliers' Information Note (BT Publication)
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
User	In the context of this service, the user is the EA who has access to the EISEC service.
VOIP	Voice over Internet Protocol

Table 1. Terms and Abbreviations

2 Overview, Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls

2.1 Emergency Call Handling Overview

When a BT operator receives an emergency call for Fire, Police, Ambulance, Mountain Rescue, Cave Rescue, or Coast Guard services they pass to the relevant emergency authority (EA) certain information about the call verbally.

Calling Line Identification (CLI) is a feature available on the main Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). However, although CLI is available to the number being called, the facility to forward it to the Emergency Authorities is not available as a general network facility. This is due to 999 & 112 calls going via operators, who terminate the original call and determine the authenticity of the call. Operators access the ESDB system to determine the location of the person calling and a list of appropriate Emergency Authorities. For genuine calls, the call is then transferred to the appropriate Emergency Authority, such as Ambulance, Coastguard, Fire, or Police.

2.2 EISEC Process

BT has enhanced the service it offers the Emergency Authorities, by enabling the network to allow electronic transfer of the callers CLI to the EA, and to allow the EA access to an EISEC-DB in order to directly collect address information relevant to the point of call origin.

The service will be available to emergency authorities receiving calls using primary or basic rate ISDN lines that have been appropriately configured.

This service will operate in two separate stages, 1) the delivery of an emergency call from the BT operator to an emergency authority, and 2) the ability for the emergency authority to collect data relevant to that call from a BT database.

Stage 1.

The CLI for the call originator and other supporting information will be forwarded to the EA in the call setup message of the ISDN call. This will allow faster handling of calls while minimising the potential for error. This will provide the EA with the Originating Caller's CLI, Operator Service Centre (OSC) identification, Network Operator identifier, and where possible, mobile zone code.

NOTE:

The transfer of mobile zone code information through this means is no longer recommended – more detailed mobile location information is now available through Stage 2.

Emergency calls transferred to the EAs carry a modified CLI that normally includes the WXYZ digits on the EISEC call set-up. However if the EISEC call fails, the BT Operator Platform makes a second automatic re-attempt with the callers CLI sent unaltered. A CLI will always be sent to the EA, modified or not.

CLI Information can also be passed verbally between Operators and the Emergency Authorities on call handover if necessary.

Stage 2.

In most situations the emergency authority will wish to confirm the location of the current call. For those situations the EA will be able to access a screened BT database for further information relevant to the call. The information available will be limited to name and installation address for fixed line calls and current location information for mobile (normal handsets or in car Telematics systems) making emergency calls.

Access to the EISEC-DB will be subject to the requirements of the Data Protection Act.

If necessary, in situations when access is unavailable, and the caller cannot provide the location needed to respond, the operator can provide location information verbally.

3 Service Availability and Tariffs

The Service is delivered using standard primary or basic rate ISDN lines. This Service is available throughout the UK.

The EISEC-DB access is provided by a managed ISDN or FrameStream connection.

For further information on this service please contact:

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4 General

4.1 Service Schematic

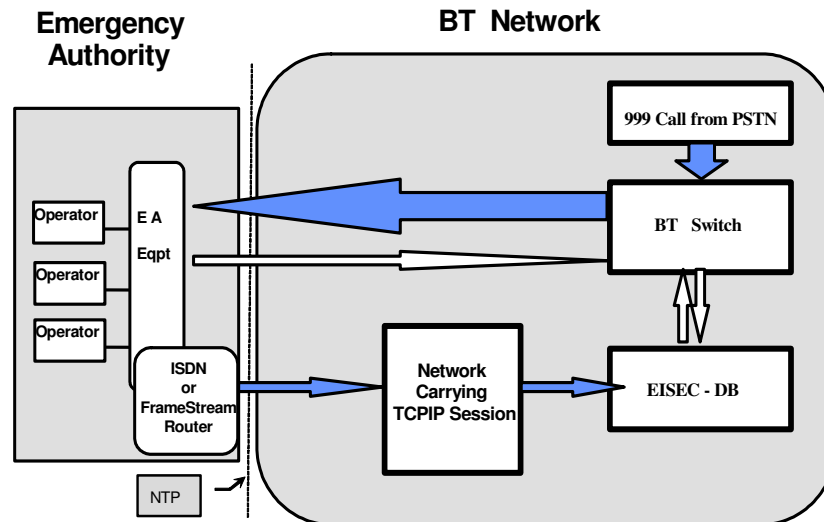


Figure 1 Service Schematic

In the above diagram the router is provided by BT as part of the managed network.

The above schematic shows the key elements of this service.

When the BT Switch receives a 999/112 call it transfers the call to the appropriate authority using an ISDN call (category 2, speech, A-Law, 64kbit/s). The CLI from the 999/112 caller is automatically transferred to the EA in the CLI field in the call set-up message (further information on the standard messages for DASS can be found in BTNR 190 ^[1] vol. 1 Section 4 and its annexes; SIN 261 ^[2] for ETSI ISDN; SIN 232 ^[3] for ISDN (I.421)). If the EA requires further information about the call it can access the EISEC database (EISEC-DB) to retrieve location details. In order to do this a separate call is made from the EA via the router to the BT network. When the call is answered the EA system, using a library of PDUs, establishes communication with the EISEC-DB using a TCP/IP data path.

The interface protocol specification for the use of PDUs is annexed to this document. The request and response functions covered are:-

Logon Request	Password Change Request	Location Query Request
Logoff Request / Response	Poll Request / Response	Logon Reject Response
Logon Accept Response	Grace Logon Accept	Password Change Accept
Password Change Reject	Positive Query Response	Negative Query Response

This will allow system developers to produce products supporting the service.

4.2 Registered IP Addresses

Users of the service must have registered IP addresses. Further information on this can be found at <http://www.ripe.net/> under the services section.

4.3 The EISEC-DB

Access to the EISEC-DB will only be provided by this service for authorised users (EAs) on emergency calls.

The database for EA access (EISEC-DB) will only hold screened data relating to those customers who have recently made a 999/112 call where the customer takes telephony service from operators whose emergency calls are handled by BT operator services. The information relating to a 999/112 call is only available to external access for approximately thirty minutes.

The information provided will be in the following order for all Residential and Business fixed telephone lines:-

- Telephone number
- Name
- Location Line 1
- Location Line 2
- Location Line 3
- Location Line 4
- Location Line 5
- Location Line 6

Notes

1. These details will relate to the address to which the telephone line is connected and the name will be the customer responsible for renting the line.
2. If the emergency call originates from an extensive private telephone network or VOIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) it **may** break out into the PSTN at a different location from the site of the original call. This will result in a CLI and address being available relating to the building that houses the interface through which the call came, rather than the address at which assistance is required. An “*EXT*” indicator will prefix the name to advise call takers to take particular care when confirming address details being given by the caller.
3. Mobile Phones will have no associated name and address. Instead location information based on a map reference will be returned. Details of field formats returned for mobile calls are shown in the Annex at the end of this document. The caller’s location will be held on the EISEC-DB and will be accessed using the Callers CLI.
4. Payphones that are connected to the BT Network will be treated as per Residential and Business lines.
5. If the caller is using a fixed line that has been provided by a Licensed Operator other than BT then it may not be possible to automatically provide a name and address by means of this system.

4.4 Flash

Analogue emergency service circuits provided between BT and the EA allowed the use of a DC signal referred to as Hook Flash, or Time Break Recall, to re-establish communication with the BT operator.

This facility cannot be supported on the ISDN lines needed by EAs for EISEC. However to cater for EAs with ISDN accesses and callers with ISDN accesses (especially mobiles), the BT 999 call-handling platform has a timer to look for both parties clearing down. If either the caller or the EA *holds* then the Operator is alerted to the fact that one of the parties needs further assistance.

5 Transfer of the Call to the Emergency Authority

The PSTN will deliver the caller's CLI to the BT switch within the BT C7 Network Signalling message structure. This will happen irrespective of whether the caller uses an ex-directory line or the number withhold service.

The BT Emergency Service DataBase (ESDB) ascertains geographically which EA to transfer the call to. The CLI from the call originator will be transferred by the BT Switch to the Emergency Authority as CLI information. This CLI information will be transferred within the call set-up messages. These messages include additional information to the CLI which identifies:-

- Is /Is-not an emergency call.
- Carrier Identifier, BT or Other Licensed Operator.
- Switch Identifier.
- Identifier for actual Operator Service Centre.

This information is known as the W,X,Y,Z information which is included with the CLI information.

Zone Data can also be provided in the case of calls from a mobile network. However this means is no longer needed nor recommended – more detailed mobile location information is now available through the EISEC-DB.

5.1 WXYZ Values

The W and X data bytes are in both cases one of either of the two codes indicated in the table below.

When a call is extended to an Emergency Authority, BT sends the CLI prefix digits WXYZ, these are detailed below.

W = 999 call indicator, X = carrier identifier, Y = Switch identifier, Z = Centre identifier

CLI Prefix	DIGIT	Meaning
W	9	Immediate 999/112 call
W	6	NOT Immediate 999/112 call
X	1	From BT
X	?	Other Licensed Operators
Y	3	APUS switch
Y	4	TUCANA switch
Y	5	VOLANS switch
Z	See Table 3	Indicates CENTRE

Table 2 WXYZ Values and meanings.

NOTE:

W will only ever be set to 9 'Immediate 999/112 call'.

X will only ever be set to 1 'From BT'.

BT Centres may handle 999 calls from more than one switch, therefore there may be more than one identifier for each centre depending from which switch the call is presented.

5.1.1 Unique Centre Identifier (EISEC) Digits

Operator Centre	EISEC DIGITS W X Y Z
Blackburn	9 1 3 0
Newport	9 1 3 3
Nottingham	9 1 3 4
Glasgow	9 1 3 6
Blackburn	9 1 4 0
Newport	9 1 4 3
Glasgow	9 1 4 4
Nottingham	9 1 4 5
Bangor	9 1 5 0
Nottingham	9 1 5 1
Glasgow	9 1 5 3
Newport	9 1 5 4
Blackburn	9 1 5 7

Table 3 Centre Identifiers

Note: The information is shown in decimal.

5.1.2 WXYZ + CLI Digit String

Section 5.1.2 & section 5.2 are presented for the DASS implementation.

Calls delivered via Basic or primary rate ETSI ISDN will conform with SIN 261^[2]; calls delivered via primary rate I.421 will conform with SIN 232^[3].

The significant difference being that SIN 261 based calls will be delivered without the leading “0” while calls based upon SIN 232 will have the leading “0” present, as indicated in the relevant standards.

The call is presented for ISDN DASS calls as described in BTNR 190, Section 4, para 2.6, with the CLI information as described in BTNR 190, Section 4, Annex 2, Table A2/4 and para 3.2. This format is amended as described below.

This is a variable length field capable of carrying a maximum of 15 digits. The number of digits in the CLI is conveyed in the CLI Digit Count field. It shall contain the 4 prefix digits - W - X - Y - Z, and the Caller’s CLI. The most significant digits are sent first.

Upon arrival at the terminating exchange the CLI is prefixed with a leading ‘0’ and then passed on to the DASS terminal. If a call originated from “02072507420” it would be presented to the EA with the WXYZ digits as “0WXYZ2072507420”

Caller’s CLI	First digit (trunk prefix “0”) see bold text above (added by terminating Exchange)
W	W Code (see Table 2)
X	X Code (see Table 2)
Y	Switch Code (see Table 2)
Z	OAC code (see Table 3)
Caller’s CLI	Second digit
Caller’s CLI	Third digit
Caller’s CLI	Fourth digit
Caller’s CLI	Fifth digit
Caller’s CLI	Sixth digit
Caller’s CLI	Seventh digit
Caller’s CLI	Eighth digit
Caller’s CLI	Ninth digit
Caller’s CLI	Tenth digit
Caller’s CLI	Eleventh digit

NOTE: For callers using foreign registered mobiles with agreements to “roam” onto UK networks, the length of the CLI (including a country code) means that, together with WXYZ digits, the 15 digit limit can be exceeded. Dependent on signalling links used this leads to reception by the EA of either (a) the international CLI with no WXYZ digits or (b) the international CLI with WXYZ digits.

5.2 Zone Information for Mobile Calls

This section remains in order to represent what still happens within the network. It is BT's intention to discontinue the sending of Zone Code information as soon as a method has been agreed with our switch suppliers. This is due to the problems mentioned below and the fact that the zone code gives only a very broad indication of location with much improved location information now available through the EISEC-DB.

The call is delivered as described in section 5.1.2. Following the CLI data is the Mobile Zone information, this is presented in the Network Address Extension (NAE) field as described in BTNR 190 ^[1], Section 13, and this format is used as described below.

Zone information is presented for 999/112 calls originating from mobile networks. If the call did not originate from a mobile network, the field is unpopulated.

This zone code information is sent in the call set-up message as described in section 5.1.2; the format is as follows:-

four digit code

0xxx "Vodafone" Zone code

2xxx "O2" (formerly BT Cellnet) Zone Code

3xxx "Orange" Zone code

4xxx "Mapesbury" Zone Code

7xxx "3G UK Ltd" (formerly 3UK / Hutchison 3G (3)) Zone Code

The leading digits are correct for the mobile operators BT currently deal with, with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th digits indicating the geographic area of the caller. The second third and fourth digits are provided by the mobile networks who can provide information on the geographical significance of the zone codes for their coverage area.

The most significant digits are sent first, subsequent digits are sent in successive fields.

Zone Data	First digit
Zone Data	Second digit
Zone Data	Third digit
Zone Data	Fourth digit

Experience has shown that where DASS circuits are in use and Network Address Extension (NAE) is enabled on the customer premises equipment, this can cause 999 calls to fail on arrival. It is recommended that EAs/ EISEC developers check their CPE and if necessary disable NAE in these circumstances.

6 System Security

BT attaches particular importance to the security of its electronic information and will ensure that policies and procedures are established and documented to protect these assets. BT will limit the risk of unauthorised access by ensuring that:

- access to electronic information is established and maintained at a level that is operationally required for users to discharge his/her responsibilities,
- access is reviewed on a regular basis
- all legal and regulatory requirements are fulfilled
- compliance with the Data Protection Act 1998, (UK based systems) is maintained.
- compliance with the Computer Misuse Act 1990 is maintained.
- EAs granted access to electronic information will be forwarded a copy of the BT EISEC Security Policy. This outlines the access rights and responsibilities to protect information in accordance with BT UK Security Policy. EAs must abide by all statements within this policy and failure to do so may result in access being withdrawn.

6.1 Security Requirements for EAs

6.1.1 Password Security

Users of the service must conform to BT's Policy relating to Password Security. EAs must change their passwords every 30 days; the system will force users to change passwords. A check history of passwords used in the last twelve months is maintained to prevent re-use. If passwords are included within automated logon sequences they must be stored using encryption.

6.1.2 New Users

An initial password will be allocated to users but once they log on to the EISEC-DB they will be required to change the password.

6.1.3 Password Resets

If a password reset is requested then a temporary password will be issued. When the user logs on to the system for the first time (after the reset) they will be required to change the password.

7 Retrieving EISEC-DB Data by the EA

Full detail of the protocol used between the EA system and the Client is given in the annex. This section gives an overview of that detail.

All transactions are carried out by use of a PDU. The relevant types are outlined below; depending upon use they may be stand-alone instructions (poll request) or require a degree of interaction handling fixed and variable length fields. The structure of the messages are detailed in the annex.

1. Usernames have a maximum of eight printable ASCII characters, minimum of six characters. These characters are not case sensitive.
2. Passwords have a maximum of twenty-four printable ASCII characters, minimum of six characters. These characters are not case sensitive.
3. Location Query data. This data will be transferred automatically to the EISEC-DB access area of the Client machines as the 999/112 call is processed by the BT Operator. The EA will therefore only be able to access name and address data for customers who have made a recent 999/112 call. Following a 999/112 call the customer data will be held on the EISEC Client machines for a period of approximately thirty minutes, during which it will be available for access by the EA.

8 Resilience

The EISEC Client uses the TCP/IP protocol to provide reliable transport for the message PDUs. A single TCP/IP port number is defined for each EISEC Client that provides the connection point to that EISEC Client.

For an Emergency Authority system to access the EISEC Client it must first initiate a successful TCP/IP connection.

More than one EISEC Client system is provided for the Emergency Authorities to use. An Emergency Authority can connect to one or more EISEC client, but a second connection to the same EISEC client will cause the termination of the first connection, providing: -

- 1) The second connection originates from the same IP address.
- 2) The username and password are correct.

For example: - An Emergency Authority can connect to EISEC1 and EISEC2 without any sessions being terminated; But having two connection on EISEC1 (or EISEC2) will cause the oldest connection to be terminated on EISEC1 (or EISEC2), providing the source IP address of both connections are identical and the user name and password are correct.

9 References

[1]	BTNR 190; (1992)	Digital Access Signalling System No 2 (DASS 2) PBX Interface. Volumes one & two.
[2]	SIN 261	BT ISDN 2e and ISDN 30 (I.421) Service using full ETSI call control - Service Description.
[3]	SIN 232	BT ISDN 30 (I.421) - National Service - Service Description.
ANNEX	2258/ISP/001; Issue 1.9	Interface Protocol Specification for EISEC Client.

For further information or copies of referenced sources, please see document sources at <http://www.sinet.bt.com/docsources.htm>

SINs are available from www.sinet.bt.com

10 History

Issue 1	November 1999	STIN Issued
Issue 1	October 2001	SIN First Issued
Issue 1.1	November 2001	Editorial update, and Issue 1.5 ISP added,
Issue 1.2	September 2002	Updated to reflect new EISEC System Security requirements, and Issue 1.6 ISP added.
Issue 1.3	March 2003	- Updated to include expansion of EISEC to pass location information for emergency calls from mobile phones. Annex 1.8 added. - Approval Requirements section removed, information now available via SINet Useful Contacts.
Issue 1.4	October 2003	- Updated to clarify the zone code information with the introduction of Mobile Location Data. - WXYZ Values updated. - IPSpec Issue 1.9 added.
Issue 1.5	May 2007	Contact for further information updated in clause 3.
Issue 1.6	November 2008	General review of document. Addition of Telematics information.
Issue 1.7	August 2009	Updated the Unique Centre Identifier (EISEC) digits for the Glasgow centre and amended the Mobile Operator Name for 3G UK Ltd (formerly 3UK/Hutchison 3G (3)).
Issue 2.0	October 2009	Aligned Issue numbers between document and annex, and Added Wireless Car to list of TelematicsEDSPS in the Annex to SIN 278, section 4.7.1.3 Table 10

-END-

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Annex to SIN 278 - Interface Protocol Specification for EISEC Client.

Interface Protocol Specification

For

EISEC Client



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Change History

Issue Date	Issue No.	Change Description
23/10/97	1.0	First issue.
10/11/97	1.1	Minor changes following comments from BT.
27/11/97	1.2	Royal blue copyright replaced by BT copyright. Minor changes.
01/12/97	1.3	Minor style and editorial changes for use with SIN 278 Issue 1
19/06/00	1.4	Detail for PDU polling timeout functionality added.
20/06/00	1.5	Detail for poll timeout setting facility added.
23/08/02	1.6	Changes as a result of introduction of new BT EISEC System and Security Requirements.
16/02/03	1.7 (Internal Draft)	Added advanced location information for mobile and Telematics calls. Changed existing "Name and Address" references to "Location". Updated table numbers to be consistent. Distributed for internal BT review.
26/02/03	1.8	Updated with comments from internal BT review on 26/02/03.
19/09/03	1.9	The time/date value within the IPS has been clarified.
04/11/08	1.10	Added new formats to support integration of Telematics service.
02/10/09	2.0	Updated Issue list to 2.0, Added Wireless Car to list of Telematics EDSP's in Annex to SIN 278, Section 4.7.1.3 Table 10. All further changes will be recorded in the main body of the document

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

This document contains a definition of the protocol to be used by Emergency Authority systems when communicating with the Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Authorities (EISEC) Client. The EISEC Client is a system supplied by British Telecom (BT) that enables emergency authorities to access location information that relates to emergency calls received by BT operators.

1.2 Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to enable Emergency Authorities to implement systems that can interface to the EISEC Client to retrieve location information.

1.3 Intended Audience

This document should be read by any interested parties who will be implementing systems that are required to retrieve information from the EISEC Client.

Some familiarity with the TCP/IP protocol is assumed.

2 Overview

2.1 General

This document describes the Protocol Data Units (PDUs) that comprise the session and application layer messages of the EISEC Client protocol. These messages allow logon and request operations to be performed.

2.2 Protocol Data Units (PDUs)

Emergency Authority systems shall send their data requests in the form of PDUs (Protocol Data Units), which will be interpreted by the EISEC Client. Responses from the EISEC Client are transmitted as response PDUs to be interpreted by the requesting Emergency Authority system.

2.3 TCP/IP

The EISEC Client protocol uses the TCP/IP protocol to provide reliable transport for the message PDUs. For an Emergency Authority system to access the EISEC Client it must first initiate a successful TCP/IP connection. Once done, a logon session is established with the EISEC Client, over which the location requests may be made.

A single TCP/IP port number is defined for each EISEC Client that provides the connection point to that EISEC Client. More than one EISEC Client system is provided for the Emergency Authorities to use.

An Emergency Authority can connect to one or more EISEC clients. But a second connection to the same EISEC client will cause the termination of the first connection, providing: -

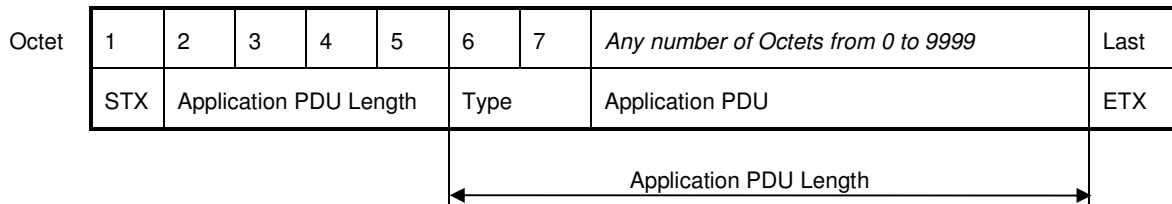
- 1) The second connection originates from the same IP address.
- 2) The username and password are correct

For example: - An Emergency Authority can connect to EISEC1 and EISEC2 without any sessions being terminated; but having two connection on EISEC1 (or EISEC2) will cause the oldest connection to be terminated on EISEC1 (or EISEC2), providing the source IP address of both connections are identical and the user name and password are correct.

3 PDU Structure

3.1 Framing

All PDUs will be framed to allow identification of the start and end of the PDU as follows:



where:

STX and ETX are the ASCII start and end transmission characters.

Application PDU length is an integer number representing the length of the PDU, less the start and end framing characters and the 4 character length field. The Application PDU Length field is encoded as ASCII numbers, most significant number first padded with leading ASCII zero characters to 4 characters in all.

Type two ASCII characters defining the type of PDU, see section 3.2.1

Application PDU the structure of the Application PDU depends on the PDU type, see section 3.2.2

3.2 Application PDU

3.2.1 General

The structures of all types of Application PDU are shown below in Table 4:

Description	PDU Type	PDU Structure	
Logon Request	LR	User Name	Password
Password Change Request	PC	Old Password	New Password
Location Query Request	NQ	Request Number	Request data fields...
Timeout Set Request	TS	Timeout Value	
Logoff Request / Response	LO		
Poll Request / Response	PO		
Logon Reject Response	LJ	Logon reject code	
Logon Accept Response	LA		
Grace Logon Accept	LG	Grace Logons	
Password Change Accept	PA		
Password Change Reject	PJ	Password reject code	
Timeout Set Accept	TA		
Timeout Set Reject	TJ		
Positive Query Response	QP	Request Number	Request data fields...
Negative Query Response	QN	Request Number	Request error code

Table 4 PDU structures.

3.2.2 Structure of Request Data Fields

The data fields in the query requests and responses are encoded as either fixed (F) or variable (V) length fields.

Fixed length fields are left justified and space padded. Each data field is preceded by a two ASCII character field type, as shown below:

Field type	Data field
------------	------------

Variable length fields are preceded by a field type, as above, and a field length. The length is an integer length of the following data encoded as a fixed length field of 3 ASCII numeric digits. The digits are right justified with leading zeros. Variable length fields are encoded as below:-

Field Type	Field length	Data field
------------	--------------	------------

Please note that if the field length is 0 there will be no data field.

3.3 PDU Encoding

3.3.1 Encoding of PDU fields

The following table describes the contents of the PDU fields shown in Table 4.

Control Field Name	Encoding
User Name	Maximum length 8, left justified, can contain any printable ASCII characters. Trailing filler characters shall be inserted as ASCII spaces. User Names must be at least 6 characters. The user name is not case sensitive.
Operator password	Maximum length 24, left justified, can contain any alpha-numeric character and any of the following punctuation characters: ! # \$ % & () + - : ; = < > ? _ ' ~ \ [] { } ^ , . Trailing filler characters shall be inserted as ASCII spaces. Passwords must be at least 6 characters. Passwords are NOT case sensitive, must contain at least one numeric character and must begin with an alpha character.
Logon reject code	A Single ASCII alphanumeric character with the following meanings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Invalid User name or Password. 2 The User is already logged on. Only a single logon session is allowed for each user to an EISEC Client. 3 System failure (A temporary fault has prevented the logon). 4 The user is barred from the system. A user is barred from the system when all of the grace logins have been used following the expiry of the user's password. A user can only be un-barred by the BT administrator. 5 The user is locked out from the system. A user is locked out from the system following three successive failed log-in attempts. The user can only be unlocked by the BT administrator.
Password reject code	A Single ASCII alphanumeric character with the following meanings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Invalid Password supplied or the "old" password supplied was incorrect when changing passwords. The passwords have a minimum length and must contain ASCII characters 2 Invalid Password supplied, the password appears on the history list of previously used passwords. 3 The User is not logged on, and so cannot change their password. 4 System failure (A temporary fault has prevented the password change).
Request Number	2 ASCII numeric digits, left padded with ASCII zeros. The contents of this field should be unique for each outstanding transaction. It is returned with the query responses to enable the Emergency Authority systems to match responses to queries. It is recommended that Emergency Authorities use a simple incrementing counter that cycles round to populate this field.
Grace Logons	A single ASCII numeric character. This indicates the number of logons left before the user is barred from the system, because their password has expired.

Control Field Name	Encoding
Request error code	2 alphanumeric characters having the following meanings: 01 No matching records on the database could be found for the supplied telephone number. 02 Database temporarily unavailable. 03 Duplicate Request Number. The query received has a request number that matches that of an outstanding query on this session. 04 Incorrect PDU Framing. The STX/ETX or PDU length is missing or incorrect. 05 Unrecognised PDU Type. The PDU type specifier has not been recognised. 06 Unrecognised Fields in query. The query message contains field types that are unrecognised. 07 No user logged on. A message was received which requires there to be a logon session in progress to be able to process it. 08 Too many requests. There are already the maximum number of requests outstanding on this session.
Timeout value	5 ASCII characters containing numeric digits (0-9) and spaces only. The numeric digits are left aligned and represent the number of seconds to set the PDU timeout to. The valid range is 0 – 36000. Leading zeros are allowed, but are ignored.

Table 5 Encoding of the control fields within the PDUs.

3.4 Encoding of Request Data Fields within PDUs

The following table shows the field types used in the request data fields. It describes the field size, if it is fixed (F) or variable (V) length, how it is encoded and the field type specifier.

Field Description	Size	Encoding	Type Specifier
Telephone number	20 (F)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	TN
Name	56 (V)	ASCII alpha characters	NA
Location line 1	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AA
Location line 2	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AB
Location line 3	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AC
Location line 4	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AD
Location line 5	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AE
Location line 6	35 (V)	ASCII alphanumeric characters	AF

Table 6 Encoding of the data fields contained within request data fields.

4 PDU Usage

4.1 Logging In

To log a user onto the Client, the Emergency Authority System will initiate a successful TCP/IP connection to the EISEC Client, and then send a Logon Request PDU.

Following a successful TCP/IP connection, the EISEC Client will expect to receive a Logon Request PDU. If any other PDU (including invalid ones) is received prior to a Logon Request, the TCP/IP connection will be closed.

Note: Password Change and NAA Query requests will receive Reject Responses prior to the TCP/IP connection being closed.

Following a successful TCP/IP connection, the EISEC Client will expect to receive a Logon Request PDU within a designated time period. If a Logon Request is not received within this time period, the TCP/IP connection will be closed.

The EISEC Client will respond with a Logon Accept Response PDU if the logon is successful. A Logon Reject Response PDU will be sent if the logon is not successful. The errors that can be returned are detailed in Table 5 under the 'Logon reject code' field.

If this is the first correct logon after the users password has expired, the EISEC Client will respond with a Grace Logon Accept message. This is a successful logon, which indicates the number of grace logons that are left. If the password is not changed before the grace logon attempts are exhausted, the user will be barred from the system.

Three successive failed logon attempts will result in the user being locked out from the system. The resetting of barred and locked out users can only be done by the BT administrator.

Only one Logon connection will be maintained per user. In the event that a subsequent, successful Logon is received for a user (with the same IP address as an existing Logon), the previous outstanding connection for that user will be closed, i.e., the most recent session is treated as the valid logon. In the event that a subsequent Logon attempt is received for a user, from a different IP address to that already connected, the subsequent Logon Request will be rejected and the original connection maintained.

4.2 Changing Passwords

The user password may be changed at any time after a successful logon, by sending a Password Change Request. The EISEC Client will respond with a Password Change Accept Response PDU if the change is successful. The EISEC Client will then synchronise the new password across all the other EISEC Clients. Note – The synchronisation can be done on any EISEC Client.

A Password Change Reject Response PDU will be sent if the change is not successful. The errors that can be returned are detailed in Table 5 under the 'password reject code' field.

The EISEC Client maintains a password history for each Emergency Authority user. The EISEC Client will not allow the reuse of a password within a 12 month period.

4.3 Logoff

To log out a User the Emergency Authority System will send a Logoff PDU to the EISEC Client. The Client will respond with a Logoff PDU and close the IP connection. Logoff requests are always successful.

Outstanding data requests will not prevent an Emergency Authority System from logging off; they will be discarded.

4.4 Poll

A polling facility is available between the EA's and the EISEC clients which may be configured On or Off. If EA's wish to use polling they will need to develop their system to the agreed PDU definition (sections 3.2 & 3.3.1 refer) and configure the desired timeout. (Section 4.5 refers).

To use polling the EA must initially configure polling ON and subsequently their system must issue Poll PDUs after successfully logging on, to ensure the reliable handling of a network link failure. The Poll PDU has to be sent at regular intervals unless any other PDU message is sent. The EISEC Client will answer with a response Poll PDU. The EISEC Client expects a PDU from the EA system within the specified time frame otherwise it will terminate the link.

4.5 Setting Link Usage Timeout

If polling is being utilised, the EISEC Client will terminate a TCP link between it and an EA Client if no PDUs are received within a specified timeframe. Any logged on user over such a link will be logged off from the EISEC Client. This functionality is necessary to enable logging off of users in the event of a physical network failure (such failures are not reliably detected by the TCP/IP protocol).

A facility is provided to enable each EA user to set their own polling timeout value over their own TCP/IP link. This is achieved by sending a 'Timeout Set' request PDU with the required timeout value once the user has been logged on. This value is specified in seconds and has a maximum value of 36000 (10 hours). The EISEC Client responds with a 'Timeout Set Accept' PDU if the request was successful or a 'Timeout Set Reject' PDU if an invalid value was supplied.

In order to use polling, the 'Timeout value' can be set at any time over a successfully logged on connection. The EA user's client software must set its own timeout value with a PDU 'Timeout Set' request once they are successfully logged on. To maintain a link to the EISEC Client, an EA user's client software must ensure the time between any two consecutive request PDUs never exceeds the specified timeout value. When no user data request is appropriate (e.g. NAA request), a poll request PDU must be sent instead.

4.6 Location Query Request for Fixed Line

Once an Emergency Authority System has successfully logged on it may make requests for data by sending a Location Query Request PDU to the EISEC Client. If the query is for a fixed line phone the Client will respond with a Positive Query (QP) Response PDU containing name & address data.

A Negative Query Response PDU is returned by the EISEC Client when it has been unsuccessful in obtaining the information. The errors that can be returned are detailed in Table 5 under the 'Request error code' field.

It is possible to send a Location Query Request PDU before receiving the response to a previously sent location request. Query responses will be returned in the order they are received. The request number field, set when the Emergency Authority sends the request, may be used to match responses to requests.

4.6.1 Location QP PDU Format for fixed line

The QP PDU for fixed line contains Name and Address data. The request/response query fields are as follows:

Request from Emergency Authority,	NQ, Request No.,	TN, telephone number
Positive Response from EISEC Client,	QP, Request No.,	TN, telephone number, NA, field length, Name, AA, field length, Address line 1, AB, field length, Address line 2, AC, field length, Address line 3, AD, field length, Address line 4, AE, field length, Address line 5, AF, field length, Address line 6 + postcode

Note that the postcode will always be put in the AF field, even if earlier fields are empty. The AF field may contain address information as well as a postcode.

4.7 Location Query Request for Mobile/Telematics

If the Location Query Request (NQ) PDU to EISEC is for a mobile phone or a telematics system EISEC will respond with a Query Negative (QN) PDU, or a Query Positive (QP) PDU.

If a negative (QN) PDU is returned by EISEC then it has been unsuccessful in obtaining the information. The errors that can be returned are detailed in Table 5 under the 'Request error code' field. A “**No Match**” message is represented by a Negative Query Response (QN) PDU with request error code of 01.

The mobile Positive Query (QP) response will have one of three possible states, either **Searching, Data Available** or **Unsupported MLO**.

A “**Searching**” message indicates a location request has been sent to an MLO and EISEC is waiting for a response. The EA system should then wait for a period of time and re-query EISEC. A suggested wait period is also included in this message.

An “**Unsupported MLO**” message indicates that a 999 call has been made for this CLI but there is no location service available from this MLO.

A “**Data Available**” message gives the location data in a GIS based format.

These three QP messages will be differentiated by the values of their status attribute, which is discussed later.

All messages except the default “No Match” message will have an associated timeout after which a query on a CLI will return a “No Match” (QN) response. The “Searching and “Unsupported MLO” will have the same timeout, which will be in the order of a few

minutes. The “Data Available” message timeout will be the same as for current fixed line data, approximately 30 minutes.

Some MLO networks will have the ability to provide improved location information but only after a delay. It is also possible to receive Telematics data with improved location data following an initial mobile data message or in some cases only Telematics data may be received. To accommodate the fast and the improved location data there may be more than one “Data Available” message posted to EISEC per emergency call. The first message will provide the Emergency Authorities with the fast, less precise location information. Subsequent “Data Available” messages will provide the slower more precise location information. If improved location data is expected the initial “Data Available” message will contain a suggested wait period. Improved “Data Available” messages will overwrite the previous message for that particular CLI.

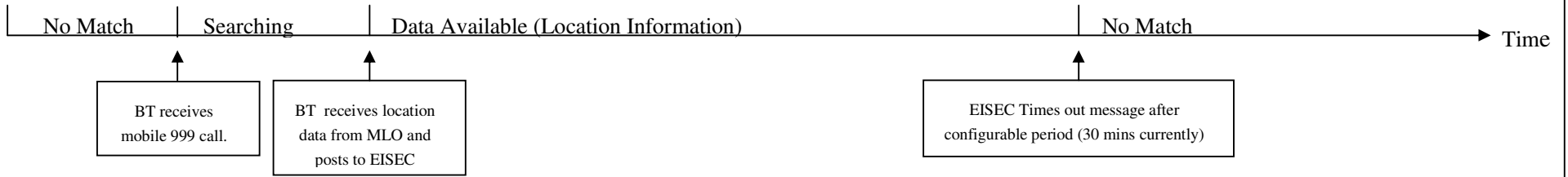
The location search process for mobile/Telematics devices starts as soon as BT receives the emergency call as opposed to when the call is connected to the EA. It is therefore possible that the location information will be available when the EA places their first search query to EISEC, in which case no “Searching” message will be seen and the system will respond with a “Data Available”.

Improved precision data will not be available at the launch of the service; this change will be introduced on a network by network basis in due course. There will be no prior notification via SIN 278 and this facility should be assumed from day one.

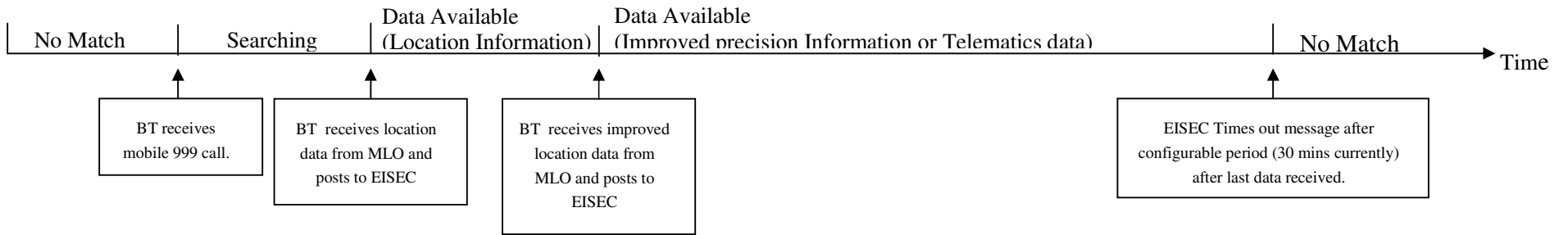
As with fixed line, it is possible to send a Location Query Request PDU before receiving the response to a previously sent location request. Query responses will be returned in the order they are received. The request number field, set when the Emergency Authority sends the request, may be used to match responses to requests.

The following diagram shows how these timeouts will work in various scenarios.

Successful Search.



Successful Search with additional accurate update.



Unsuccessful Search.



Unsupported MLO



4.7.1 Message content.

The “Searching”, “Unsupported MLO” and “Data Available” QP messages will contain some common attributes. These common attributes are described in Table 7 below.

The Mobile and Telematics interfaces on EISEC were introduced some time after the fixed line interface. In order to minimise re-development costs for the Emergency Authorities the fixed line name and address fields have been re-used for Mobile and Telematics data. For Mobile/Telematics data the name and address fields have been further divided into attribute fields. These attribute fields are will always start in the same position within the name or address line.

As a general convention any information that does not fill the entire Mobile/Telematics attribute field will be left justified and padded with spaces unless otherwise stated in the attribute description.

Any variable length Name or Address Data Fields (i.e. NA and AA to AF) will be sized to hold the available attribute fields only. The final attribute field in the name or address line will be truncated if the whole field is not used. This is consistent with the field length description in Section 3.2.2 and developers should continue to extract the Name and Address fields from the PDU using the field length value.

If the MLO sends incomplete data (missing mandatory data) then a best effort approach will be taken and all data received will be posted onto EISEC. Missing data will be padded with spaces. Attributes within the QP PDU will be delimited with commas.

Attribute Name	Attribute Length (in bytes)	Attribute Description
Mobile CLI	20	The Calling Line Identifier (phone number) of the mobile that the location information related to.

Attribute Name	Attribute Length (in bytes)	Attribute Description
MLO Name	15	<p>Consists of a prefix indicator and the MLO the emergency call originated from.</p> <p>The prefix will be **MOB** or **TMS**.</p> <p>**MOB** indicates the data was received from the MLO's Gateway Mobile Location centre (GMLC) and will be formatted as mobile data.</p> <p>**TMS** indicates the data was received from a Telematics system.</p> <p>The MLO Name will follow the prefix and will take one of the following values.</p> <p>"Vodafone" "Orange" "O2", formerly BT Cellnet "3G UK Ltd", formerly 3UK / Hutchison 3G (3) "Mapesbury" "T-Mobile", Telematics calls only</p> <p>There will be a single space between the identifier and the MLO Name, e.g. **MOB* Vodafone".</p> <p>It is possible for an emergency call to be data only; this is where an emergency data message is received without an accompanying voice call. In this case no MLO Name will be posted as this data is only pertinent to voice calls.</p>
SL digit	2	<p>The SL digits provide signalling data about the call, SL (Service and Language) have special values for an emergency call, these are 99 for a 999 call and 98 for a telematics based call. Note that 998 calls will be sent to the MLO's GMLC for location data. It is therefore possible for data to be presented with SL = "98" but the MLO Name attribute will start with a **MOB**. This means the MLO Name prefix should be used to interpret the formatting of the message and not the SL digits.</p> <p>It is possible for an emergency call to be data only; this is where an emergency data message is received without an accompanying voice call. In this case no SL information will be posted as this data is only pertinent to voice calls.</p>
Time/Date	14	<p>The Time and date attribute has a different meaning depending on the message type as explained in the individual message descriptions. This all numeric attribute has the format "YYYYMMDDHHmmss" and represents a local (daylight saving) date / time where</p> <p>YYYY is year, MM is Month (01-12), DD is date (01 – 31), HH is hours (00 – 23), mm is minutes (00 - 59), ss is seconds (00 – 59).</p>

Attribute Name	Attribute Length (in bytes)	Attribute Description
Status Code	2	The status code is a numeric code (represented in ASCII) to indicate the type of message being communicated. It can take the following possible values. "0" – Data Available "1" – Searching "2" – Unsupported MLO This attribute is 2 digits in length to allow for future enhancements.
Status Text	15	Status Text is a textual representation of Status Code for use by EA systems that just display the data without interpretation. Possible values for status text are: "Searching", "Data Available" and "Unsupported MLO" these values will always match their associated status code.
Re-query Delay	3	This attribute gives a time delay in seconds. The time delay is the recommended period of time the EA system should wait before attempting to re-query EISEC. This attribute is not present in the "Unsupported MLO" message.

Table 7 QP Attributes for mobile data.

4.7.1.1 "Searching" Message

The "Searching" message will contain the following attributes in the QP PDU. We have placed all the non-location information in a single line for convenience.

QP PDU Field Name	QP PDU Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas).	Number of spare characters
TN	20	Mobile CLI (20). The format of the CLI will be the same as the fixed line query.	20	0
NA	56	Mobile Licensed Operator Name (15), SL digits (2), Date/Time message posted(14), Status Code (2), = "1" Status text (15), = "Searching" Re-query Delay (3)	16 3 15 3 16 3 ----- Tot: 56	0
AA	35		0	35
AB	35		0	35
AC	35		0	35
AD	35		0	35
AE	35		0	35
AF	35		0	35

Table 8 “Searching” QP PDU field descriptions.

An example of the QP PDU attributes in a “Searching” message is shown below in Figure 2. Fields AA to AF will be empty (PDU Data field length of zero).

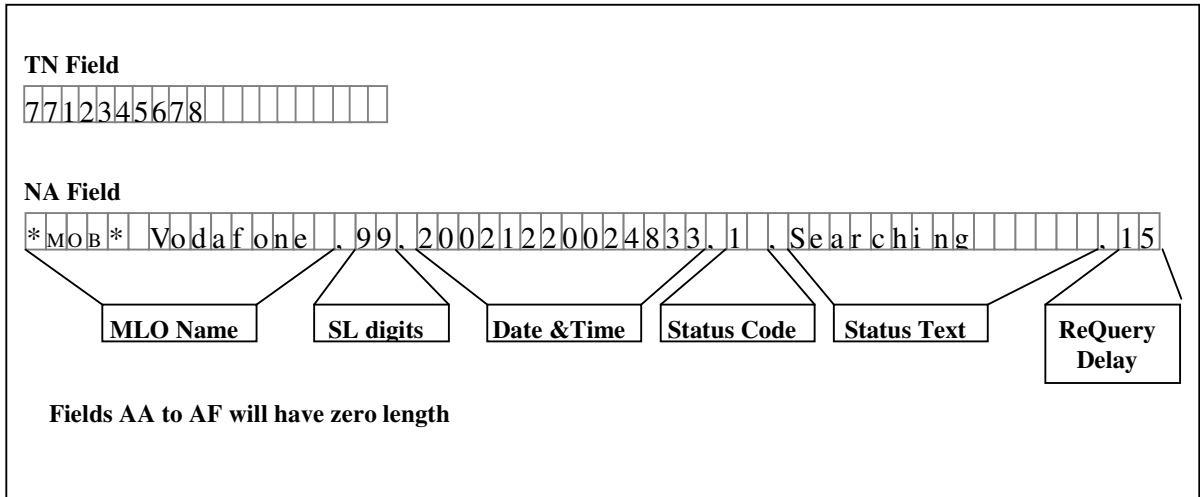


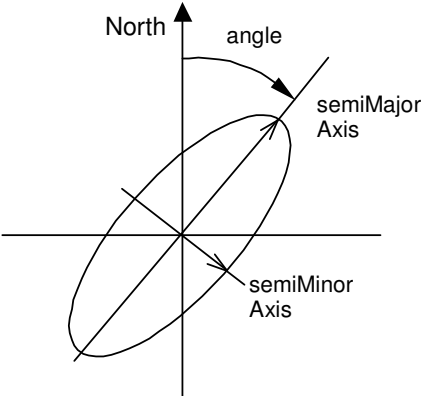
Figure 2 QP PDU Format for “Searching” Message.

4.7.1.2 “Unsupported MLO” Message

The “Unsupported MLO” messages will contain the following attributes in the QP PDU. The format of this message is identical to the “Searching” message except the Re-query delay attribute is not present.

NAA Field Name	Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas)	Number of spare characters
TN	20	Mobile CLI (20)	20	0
NA	56	Mobile Licensed Operator Name (15), SL digits (2), Date/Time message posted(14), Status Code (2), = “2” Status text (15) = “Unsupported MLO”	16 3 15 3 15 ----- 52	4
AA	35		0	35
AB	35		0	35
AC	35		0	35
AD	35		0	35
AE	35		0	35
AF	35		0	35

Table 9 “Unsupported MLO” QP PDU field descriptions.

Attribute Name	Attribute Length	Message Type	Mandatory/Optional	Attribute Description	Notes
X co-ordinate	10	MOB TMS	M M	<p>The X and Y attributes describe the centre of an ellipse. The X&Y co-ordinates will be OSGB36, Irish Grid or WGS84 co-ordinates depending on where the X and Y actually lie. The "Co-ord system" parameter dictates which co-ordinate system is being used.</p> <p>OSGB36 All areas within the UK, or extending 10 Km into the sea off the UK coastline will be passed as OSGB 36. OSGB36 specifies X and Y as Cartesian co-ordinates measured in metres.</p> <p>Irish Grid All areas within Northern Ireland, or extending up to 10 Km into the sea off the NI coastline or 2 km into the republic of Ireland will be passed as Irish Grid. Irish Grid specifies X and Y as Cartesian co-ordinates measured in metres.</p> <p>WGS84 All X,Y points not falling within the OSGB36 or Irish Grid regions will be passed as WGS84. The "X" value will represent the latitude and the "Y" value represents longitude. Latitude and longitude will be presented in the form IDMMSS.HH where I is N, S, E or W DD is degrees MM is Minutes SS is seconds HH is hundredths of seconds</p>	<p>The diagram below shows the ellipse describing attributes returned for a mobile response..</p>  <p>The diagram shows a 2D Cartesian coordinate system with a vertical axis labeled 'North' and a horizontal axis. An ellipse is centered at the origin. The 'semiMajor Axis' is the longer axis, and the 'semiMinor Axis' is the shorter axis. An 'angle' is indicated between the North axis and the semiMajor Axis.</p>
Y co-ordinate	10	MOB TMS	M M		

Attribute Name	Attribute Length	Message Type	Mandatory/Optional	Attribute Description	Notes
Semi Major	6	MOB TMS	M M	These attributes describe length of the two axis of the ellipse in metres from the origin (X & Y) to the edge of the ellipse.	
Semi Minor	6	MOB TMS	M M		
Angle	6	MOB TMS	M M	This is the angle in degrees of rotation of the ellipse measured clockwise from north to the semi Major axis. This is a floating point number in the range 0 to 179.99 degrees, eg "102.56"	
Co-ord system	7	MOB TMS	M M	This attribute indicates the co-ordinate system the X and Y co-ordinates are encoded in. Two values are currently possible, "OSGB36" will be used for mainland Britain and "IRG" will be used to indicate Irish Grid for Northern Ireland. Any co-ordinates that cannot be translated to either OSGB36 or IRG will be passed as "WGS84".	
Level of Confidence	3	MOB TMS	M O	This attribute indicates the probability as a percentage that the 999 call is being made from within the defined area.	Co-ordinates are provided by the MLOs GMLC in WGS84, they are then converted prior to being posted on EISEC. If the co-ordinates cannot be converted for any reason then the data will be posted on EISEC exactly as it was received from the MLO GMLC.
Altitude	5	MOB	O	Altitude of phone in metres. Altitude is relative to sea level and will have a prefix of either "+" or "-", giving a range of between -9999 metres and +9999 metres.	
Speed	3	MOB	O	Speed in metres per second	It is doubtful this service will be provided by any of the MLOs.
Direction	3	MOB	O	Direction phone is moving. This attribute will be	

		TMS	O	formatted as an angle in the range 0 to 359 and is measured in degrees. In the case of Telematics this data is approximate to the nearest 45 degrees and will be limited to the following values. 0, 45, 90, 135, 180, 225, 270 or 315	
Address	Variable	MOB	O	Some Mobile operators operate "Pico cells" whose coverage is limited to a building, or even a floor of a building. Limited Address information will be available from these operators. Note that the address given will be the address where the pico cell antenna is installed.	No MLO has specified any detailed information about address format. We will however endeavour to place any postcode provided in field AF to be consistent with the fixed line name and address data.
EDSP	5	TMS	O	This field identifies the Emergency Data Service Provider as a numeric identifier. The field can have the following values 00000 BT Operator 00001 Traffic Master 00002 AA 00003 ATX Europe 00004 Wireless Car 00008 Mondial If unknown this field will be blank (5 space characters)	
Vehicle Make	20	TMS	O	This represents the vehicle make. Where not available this field will contain the space padded value of "Unknown".	
Vehicle Model	25	TMS	O	This represents the vehicle model. Where not available this parameter should contain the space padded value of "Unknown".	
Vehicle Colour	20	TMS	O	This represents the colour of the vehicle. Where possible this will be the base colour description rather than manufacturer colour descriptions i.e. Blue rather	

				than Parisian Blue. Additional description is possible where this makes it easier to identify the vehicle such as metallic or colour/colour (e.g. Red/Blue) where dual colours or two-tone colour schemes are readily visible. Where not available this parameter should contain the space padded value of "Unknown".	
Vehicle Registration	12	TMS	O	The vehicle registration mark as displayed on the vehicle. This will be presented without contained spaces. Where not available this parameter should contain the space padded value of "Unknown".	
Call Trigger Information	20	TMS	O	This parameter will clearly indicate the method by which the emergency call was triggered. Some examples are: Emergency Button or Auto Airbag triggered or Auto Crash Sensor or Manual Dial Where not available this parameter should contain the space padded value of "Unknown".	
Telephone Area Code	10	TMS	O	The telephone area code is that of the approximate location of the mobile.	
Miscellaneous Information	560	TMS	O	This field may contain any characters from the ASCII set in the range of 0x20 to 0x7E (decimal 32 to 126 or characters 'space' to '~'). The language should be in UK English as operators can currently only utilise English texts.	

Table 10 Location Data Attributes for Mobile and Telematics Calls

In the “Data Available” message the TN and NA fields are formatted in the same way as the “Searching” message, except that the re-query delay (including the comma delimiter) in the NA field is optional. The presence of a re-query delay parameter indicates that improved location information is likely to be received and EISEC should be re-queried after the suggested delay period has passed.

In the event that no re-query delay is specified then this field will not be passed in the NA field and its PDU length field value will be reduced from 56 to 52.

The date attribute will also be in the same format as the “Searching” message but will contain the date/time provided by the MLO or EDSP with the location data. There is no guarantee that this time will be synchronised with the BT generated time in the “Searching” message.

4.7.1.3.1 Mobile Location Information (Call Type Indicator = “*MOB*”)

The mobile location information messages will contain the information in the tables below. The table shows both mandatory and optional attributes.

QP PDU Field	Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (Attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas).	Number of spare characters
TN	20	Mobile CLI (20)	20	0
NA	56	Mobile Licensed Operator Name (15), SL digits (2), = “99” or “98” Date/Time supplied by MLO(14), Status Code (2), = “0” Status text (15) = “Data Available” Re-query Delay (3) [Optional]	16 3 15 3 16 3 ----- 56	0
AA	35	X(10), Y(10), semiMajor(6), semiMinor(6),	11 11 7 6 ----- 35	0
AB	35	Level of Confidence(3) Angle(6), Co-ord System(7), altitude [Optional] (5), direction [Optional] (3), Speed [Optional] (3),	4 7 8 6 4 3 ----- 32	3
AC	35	Mobile Antenna address line 1 [Optional]	Size of Address Data	N/A
AD	35	Mobile Antenna address line 2 [Optional]	Size of Address Data	N/A

QP PDU Field	Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (Attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas).	Number of spare characters
AE	35	Mobile Antenna address line 3 [Optional]	Size of Address Data	N/A
AF	35	Mobile Antenna address line 4 + postcode [Optional]	Size of Address Data	N/A

Table 11 Mobile QP PDU Location Attributes

Note that mobile address lines 1 to 4 in fields AC to AF may contain commas as part of the address structure. An example of the attributes in a “Data Available” message is shown. The characters in **blue** (ReQuery Delay, altitude, direction and speed) are optional attributes

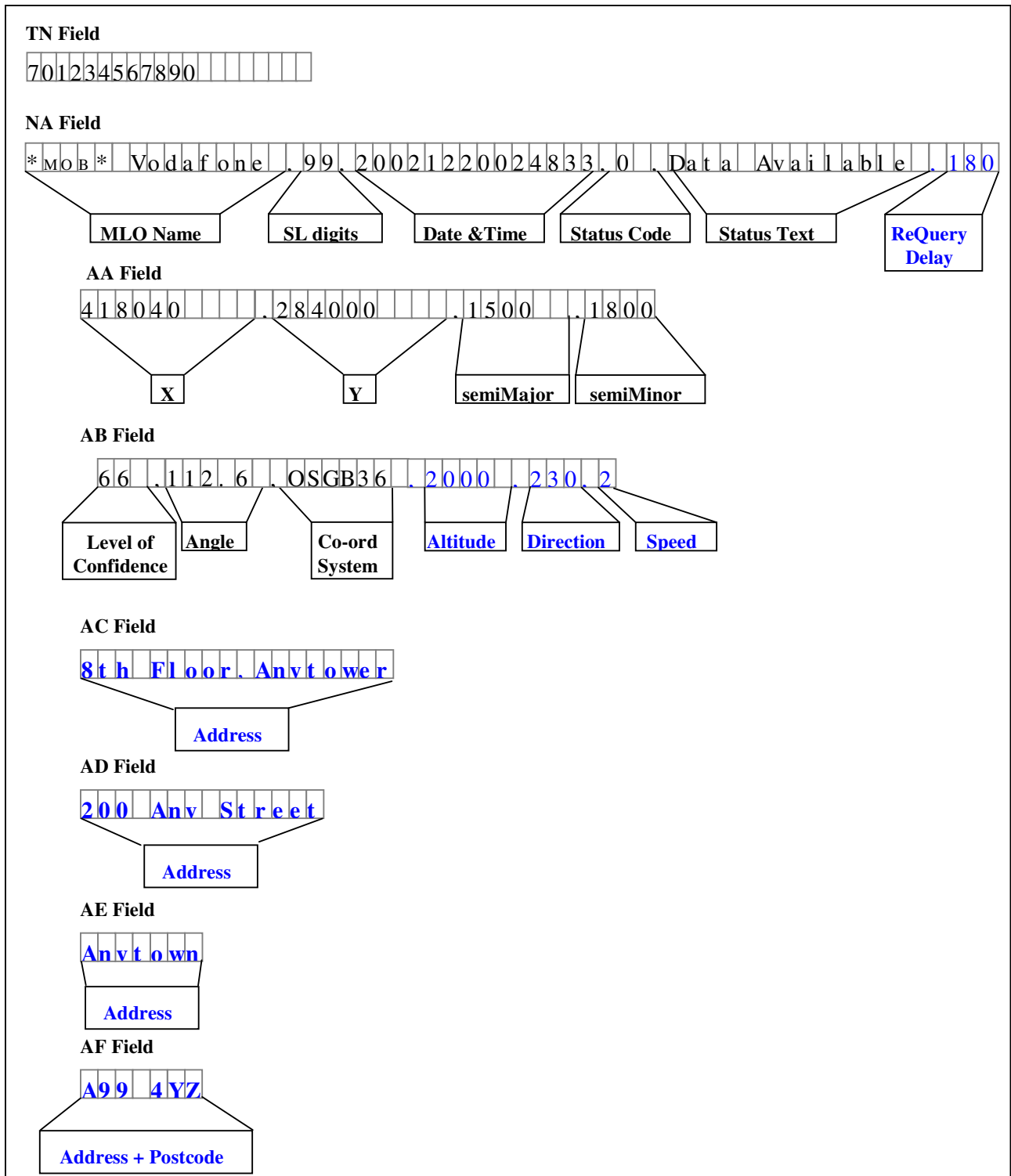


Figure 4 QP PDU Field format for mobile “Data Available” Message

4.7.1.3.2 Telematics Location Information (Call Type Indicator = “*TMS*”)

The telematics information messages will contain the information in the tables below. The table shows both mandatory and optional attributes.

As with the mobile version of the Data Available message the TN and NA fields are formatted in the same way as the “Searching” message, except that the re-query delay (including the comma delimiter) in the NA field is optional.

The date attribute will be in the same format as the “Searching” message but will contain the date/time provided by the EDSP with the location data. There is no guarantee that this time will be synchronised with the BT generated time in the “Searching” message.

QP PDU Field	Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (Attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas).	Number of spare characters
TN	20	Mobile CLI (20)	20	0
NA	56	Mobile Licensed Operator Name ¹ (15), SL digits ¹ (2), = “99” or “98” Date/Time supplied by MLO(14), Status Code (2), = “0” Status text (15) = “Data Available”	16 3 15 3 15 ----- 52	4
AA	35	X(10), Y(10), semiMajor(6), semiMinor(6),	11 11 7 6 ----- 35	0
AB	35	Level of Confidence(3) Angle(6), Co-ord System(7), EDSP(5), Direction(3)	4 7 8 6 3 ----- 28	7
AC	35	Call Trigger (20), Telephone Area Code (10)	21 10 ----- 31	4
AD	35	Vehicle Registration (12), Vehicle Make (20)	13 20 ----- 33	2
AE	35	Vehicle Model (25)	25 -----	10

QP PDU Field	Field Length	Proposed Mobile Attributes (Attribute lengths).	Total Number of characters used (inc commas).	Number of spare characters
			25	
AF	35	Vehicle Colour(20), Additional Notes(15)	21 14	0

1 In some cases we may get emergency data from a telematics system with no accompanying voice call. In this case the MLO name field and SL field be left blank. If a voice call is subsequently received the MLO field will be updated with the MLO name and SL digits.

Table 11 Telematics QP PDU Location Attributes

At the request of the emergency authorities BT has maintained the fixed length field format originally used for name and address, however there is insufficient room in this structure to fully accommodate longer miscellaneous information data (PDU AF Field). In the event that a message is longer than the space available this field will contain the message "Call Operator" indicating to the EA that a callback should be made to the BT operator who will be able to verbally pass this data.

An example of the attributes in a "Data Available" message is shown below. The characters in **blue** are optional attributes.

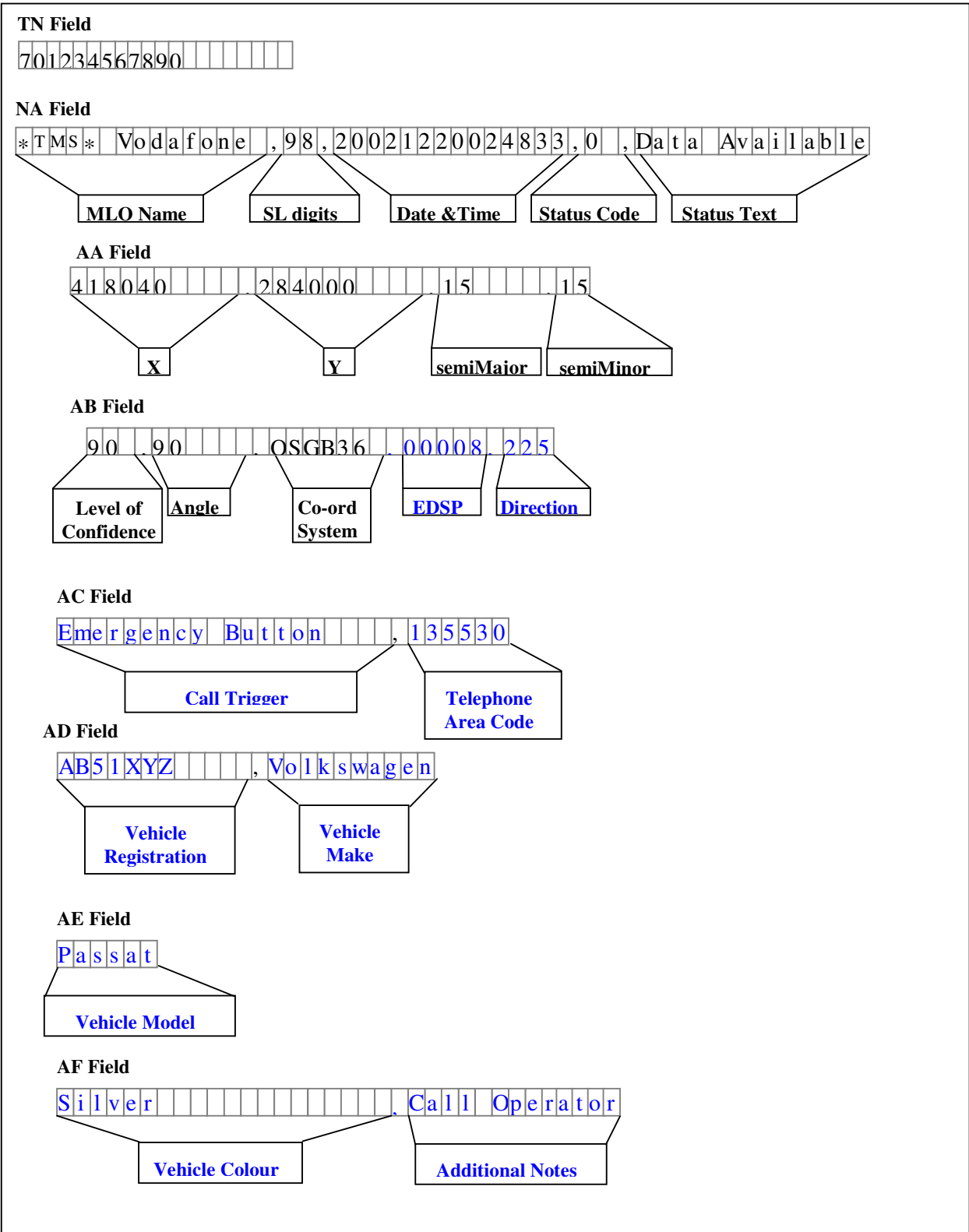


Figure 5 QP PDU Field Format for Telematics “Data Available” Message

Glossary

ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
BT	British Telecommunications plc.
EA	Emergency Authorities.
EDSP	Emergency Data Service Provider.
EISEC	Enhanced Information Service for Emergency Calls.
ETX	End Transmission.
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMLC	Gateway Mobile Location Centre.
IPS	Interface Protocol Specification.
IRG	Irish Grid, GIS co-ordinate system preferred by Northern Irish EAs.
LA	Logon Accept Response.
LES	Location Enabled Server.
LJ	Logon Reject Response.
LO	Logoff Request / Response.
LG	Grace Logon Accept.
LR	Logon Request.
MLO	Mobile Licensed Operators.
NAA	Name and Address.
NQ	Location Query Request.
OSGB36	Ordnance Survey Great Britain 1936. The co-ordinate system preferred by Mainland UK EAs.
PA	Password Change Accept.
PC	Password Change Request.
PJ	Password Change Reject.
PO	Poll Request / Response.
QN	Negative Query Response.
QP	Positive Query Response.
SIN	Supplier Information Note.

SL	Service and Language.
STX	Start Transmission.
TA	Timeout Set Accept.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.
TJ	Timeout Set Reject.
TS	Timeout Set Request.
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984.

End of Document