



Homeland Security

Office of Emergency Communications – Next Generation Network Priority Services

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“Next Generation Network Priority Services Testing and Evaluation”
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1:30 – 2:30 PM

NGN-PS Overview

Program Goal: Next Generation Network-Priority Service (NGN-PS) is a technology insertion for the Priority Telecommunications Services program (GETS, WPS, SRAS)

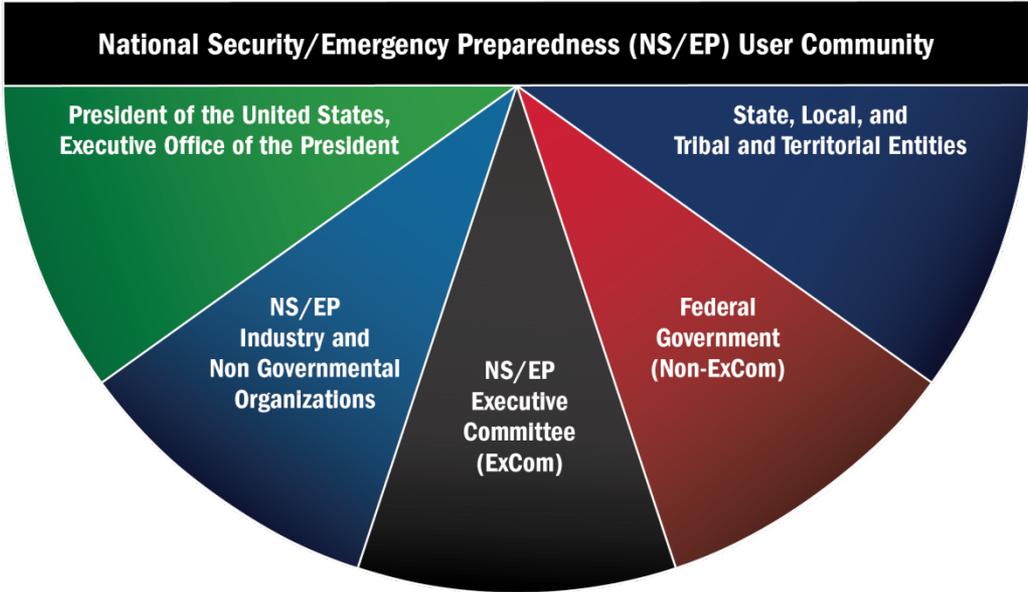
Contribution to National Security: The program addresses the need to provide National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) voice communications during crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution when conventional communications capabilities are rendered ineffective as a result of network congestion or damage.

Dependencies: NGN-PS priority services depend heavily on commercial service provider implementation schedules because priority features are an enhancement to industry service offerings.

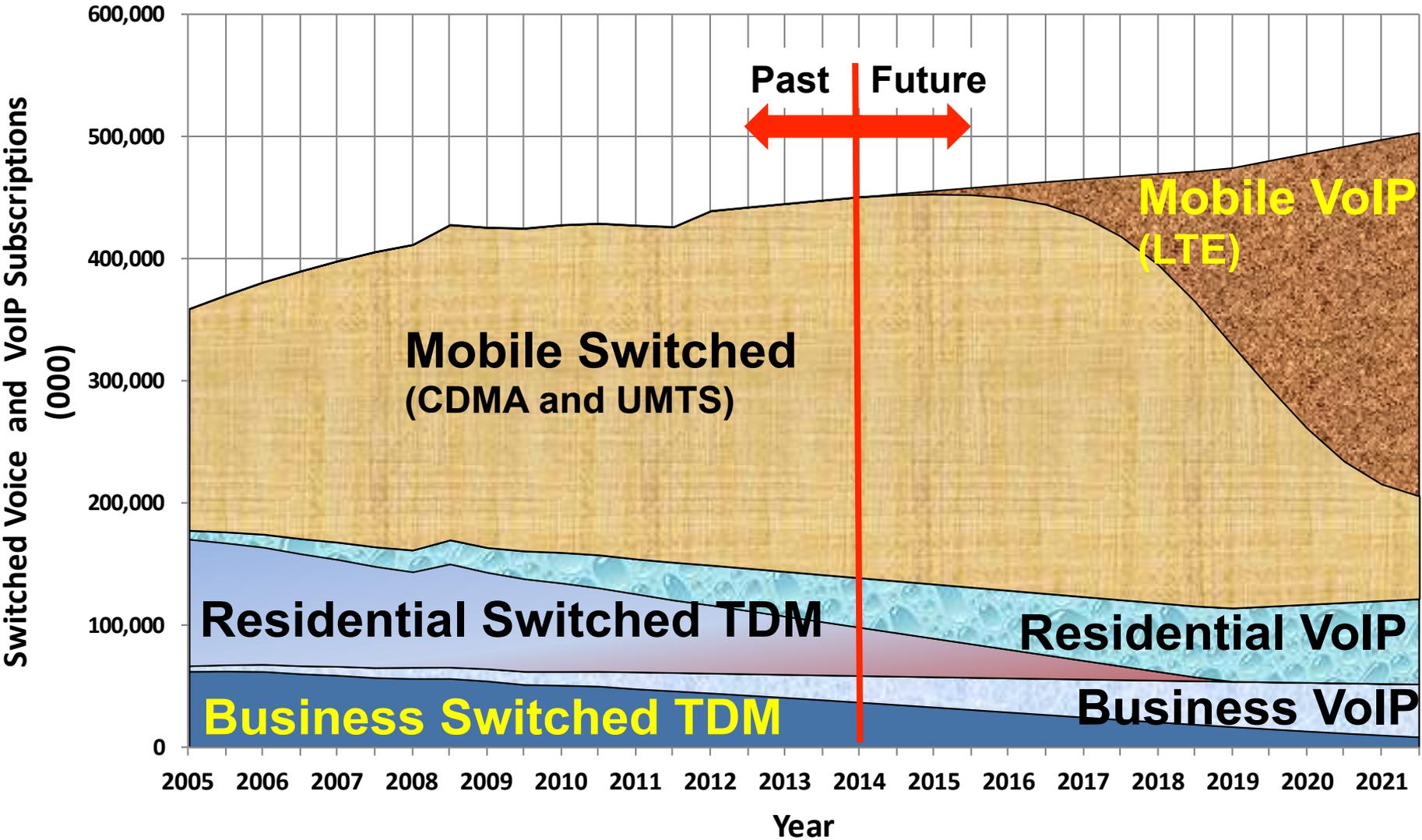


NGN-PS Overview

Users: Include the President, Executive Office of the President and key leadership, Federal Departments and Agencies, State, local, tribal, territorial leadership, critical industry personnel, and non-government organizations.



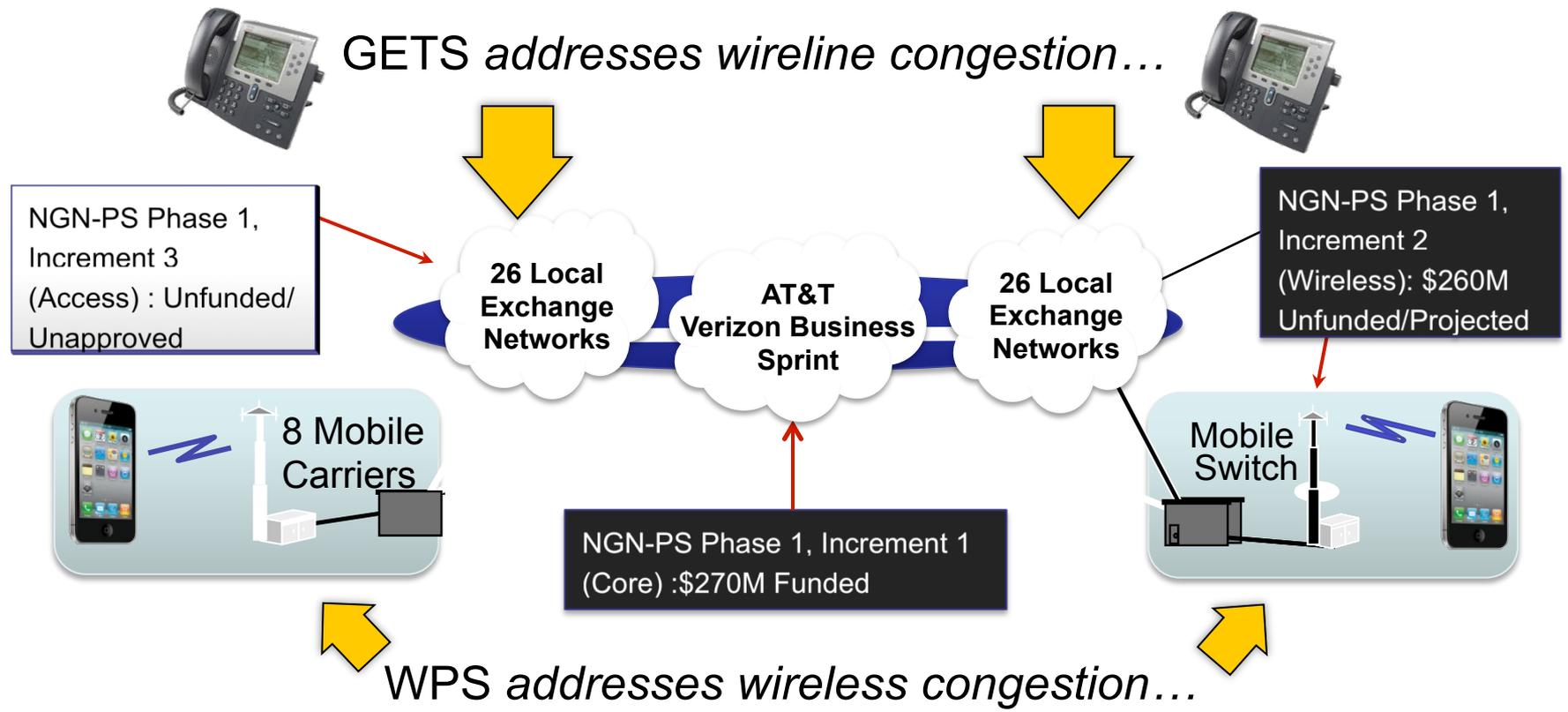
Mobile and Landline Voice Access: Switched and VoIP



- Business Switched
- Business VoIP
- Residential Switched
- Residential VoIP
- Mobile Switched Voice
- Mobile VoIP

NGN-PS Overview

NGN-PS uses the public telecommunications infrastructure to meet the critical operational requirements that Priority Telecommunications Services provides today for National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Communications. First phase of NGN-PS focuses on voice communications only.



NGN Program Structure

- Defines and deploys priority voice in packet-switched networks
- Continues PTS Program services during the transition
- Provides for capabilities in multiple acquisition projects

Phase	Capability	
1	Increment 1: Core	Implement priority VoIP capability in the major core networks (AT&T, Verizon, Sprint)
	Increment 2: Wireless	Implement priority <i>wireless</i> VoIP capability in the major cellular networks
	Increment 3: Access	Implement priority <i>wireline voice</i> (LEC, Cable, FiOS, etc) access VoIP communications capability (Not Funded)
2	Implement priority video service capability (Not Funded)	
3	Implement priority data service capability (Not Funded)	



NGN-PS Phase I, Increment 1 Core Network Accomplishments to Date

Projects are currently underway with the three GETS Interexchange carriers to implement NGN-PS

- GETS calls could traverse Carrier X core long-distance IP infrastructure with priority
- Carrier Y VoIP Service become operational September, 2013
- Carrier Z has completed the NS/EP NGN GETS Evolution Plan; contract recently awarded to start implementation; initial operation planned in 2014
- NGN-PS Core VoIP Initial Operating Capability 2013
- NGN-PS Core VoIP Full Operating Capability 2018



NGN-PS Phase I, Increment 2 Wireless Planned Activities

- As cellular service providers deploy packet-switched technology, the transition from circuit-switched service will accelerate between 2015-2017
- During the transition, PTS functionality will decline or not be available in substantial parts of the service provider networks.
- Additionally, Long-Term Evolution (LTE) subscribers will lose priority capabilities when service providers transition to “LTE only” service when circuit-switched backup ends
- Initial Operating Capability planned mid 2018
- Full Operating Capability planned 2019/2020

+ Source: Multiple public sources



About TSP



The TSP Program ensures *priority* treatment for the Nation's most important telecommunication services. Services which support national security or emergency preparedness (NS/EP) missions are used to:

- Maintain a state of readiness
- Respond to and manage an event or crisis which causes or could cause:
 - Injury or harm to the population
 - Damage or loss of property
 - Degradation or threat to the NS/EP posture of the US



Legal Background



- On November 17, 1988, the FCC issued a Report and Order (FCC 88-341) establishing the TSP Program as the regulatory, administrative, and operational framework for priority provisioning and restoration of qualified NS/EP telecommunications services.
- The TSP Program was created as an amendment to Part 64 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations (Title 47 CFR).
- The FCC designated the Executive Office of the President (EOP) as administrator of the TSP Program. The EOP delegated its responsibilities to the Manager of the National Communications System (NCS), which, in turn, assigned the administration and execution of the TSP Program to the Telecommunications Service Priority Program Office (TSPPO) located at the NCS.
- Executive Order 13616, *Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Communications.*, dated July 6, 2012, abolished the NCS and put priority telecommunications services (TSP, GETS, WPS, NGN) within the Office of Emergency Communications. (Part of NPPD/CS&C)



TSP Components

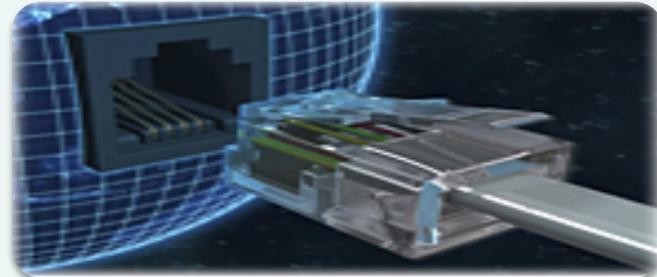
The TSP program contains two primary and distinctive components:



Restoration

- A restoration priority is applied to new or existing telecommunications services to ensure restoration before a non-TSP program user

Must be requested and assigned *before* a service outage occurs



Provisioning

- A provisioning priority is obtained to facilitate the priority installation of *new* telecommunications services in a shorter than normal interval, when necessary

Cannot be used to compensate for inadequate planning



TSP Statistics (as of 04 February 2014)

TSP Codes by Organization Type

Federal	64,659
Military	40,670
State	15,774
Local	12,502
PSAP/911	21,281
Foreign	111
Private (total)	124,203
Grand Total	279,204

Private Industry: TSP Codes Breakdown

Emergency Support	2,418
Energy	13,570
Finance	9,672
Health	21,193
Information and Communication	70,248
Law Enforcement	197
Transportation	6,661
Water Supply	244

