ES Presentation to 802.21
(La Jolla, Thurs PM) (Slide 1)

- Handover presents potentially challenging issues.
- An ES call is just like any other VoIP call EXCEPT:
  - A different “path” may be used through the 802 infrastructure (dedicated VLAN).
  - 802 packets are expected to have a unique EtherType.
  - Open air encryption is required, encryption is per-hop. End-to-end encryption breaks the ability to do trace-route.

ES Presentation to 802.21
(La Jolla, Thurs PM) (Slide 2)

- An ES call is just like any other VoIP call EXCEPT (2nd slide):
  - Access points will offer unique SSIDs for ES.
  - APs will offer uniquely typed SSIDs for ES.
  - ES calls will have “high priority”
  - An 802 ES call can originate on an 802.3, 802.11, 802.15... network & then require handover service.
  - A VoIP terminal may appear on an 802 network and require acquisition of an ES call in progress.
  - All of this has to work for unauthenticated users.

ES Presentation to 802.21
(La Jolla, Thurs PM) (Slide 3)

- These requirements come from regulatory bodies and are already in place.
- All of our work is being done to provide complimentary work to IETF ECRIT.
- We do recognize that VoIP does not cover the complete universe of ES calls that may involve 802 networks.
- We believe that text messaging and video emergency services calls can be pretty well covered by the system we set up for VoIP.

ES Presentation to 802.21
(La Jolla, Thurs PM) (Slide 4)

- We think that for our purposes there are 2 kinds of handovers:
  - “Local” i.e. subtending the same logical router and within a single bridged 802 domain.
  - “IP” i.e. requires the IP network to establish a new path, presumably to a new 802 (or other) network
  - (or the same operation in the other direction).
  - All of this has to work for unauthenticated users.