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IANA Registering a SIP Resource Priority Header  
Namespace for Local Emergency Communications  
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## Abstract

This document creates and IANA registers the new Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Resource Priority header (RPH) namespace "esnet" for local emergency usage to a public safety answering point (PSAP),

between PSAPs, and between a PSAP and first responders and their organizations.

## Table of Contents

<a href="#">1.</a>	Introduction . . . . .	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">2.</a>	Rules of Usage of the Resource Priority Header . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">3.</a>	"esnet" Namespace Definition . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">3.1</a>	Namespace Definition Rules and Guidelines . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">3.2</a>	The "esnet" Namespace . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">4.</a>	IANA Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">4.1</a>	IANA Resource-Priority Namespace Registration . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">4.2</a>	IANA Priority-Value Registrations . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">5.</a>	Security Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">6.</a>	Acknowledgements . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">7.</a>	References . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">7.1</a>	Normative References . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">7.2</a>	Informative References . . . . .	<a href="#">8</a>
	Author's Address . . . . .	<a href="#">8</a>
	Intellectual Property and Copyright Statements . . . . .	<a href="#">8</a>

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

## [1.](#) Introduction

This document creates and IANA registers the new Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Resource Priority header (RPH) namespace "esnet" for local emergency usage. The SIP Resource-Priority header is defined in [RFC 4412](#) [[RFC4412](#)]. This new namespace within the public safety answering point (PSAP) network ("ESInet"). This new namespace can be used for inbound calls to PSAPs, between PSAPs, and between a PSAP and first responders and their organizations.

Within controlled environments, such as an IMS infrastructure or Emergency Services network (ESInet), where misuse can be reduced to a minimum where possible, this namespace is to be to provide an explicit priority indication facilitates treatment of emergency SIP messages according to local policy. This indication is used to differentiate SIP requests, or dialogs, from other requests or

dialogs that do not have the need for priority treatment.

It can also be imagined that Voice Service Providers (VSP) directly attached to an ESInet can have a trust relationship with the ESInet such that within these networks, SIP requests (thereby the session they establish) make use of this "esnet" namespace for appropriate treatment.

Usage of the "esnet" namespace is to be defined in a future document(s). This document merely creates the namespace, per the rules within [[RFC4412](#)] necessitating a Standards Track RFC for

Polk

Expires August 19, 2009

[Page 2]

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Internet-Draft

SIP RPH Namespace for Local Emergencies

Feb 2009

IANA registering new RPH namespaces and their relative priority-value order. [[RFC4412](#)] further states that modifying the order or the number of priority-values to a registered namespace SHOULD NOT occur, due to interoperability issues with dissimilar implementations.

From this fact about [RFC 4412](#), and the possibility that within emergency services networks, a Multilevel Precedence and Preemption (MLPP)-like behavior can be achieved - ensuring more important calls are established or retained, the "esnet" namespace is given 5 priority-levels. MLPP-like SIP signaling is not defined in this document for 911/112/999 style emergency calling, but it is not prevented either.

Within the ESInet, there will be emergency calls requiring different treatments, according to the type of call. Does a citizen's call to a PSAP require the same, a higher or a lower relative priority than a PSAP's call to a police department, or the police chief? What about either relative to a call from within the ESInet to a federal government's department of national security, such as the US Department of Homeland Security? For this reason, the "esnet" namespace is given multiple priority levels.

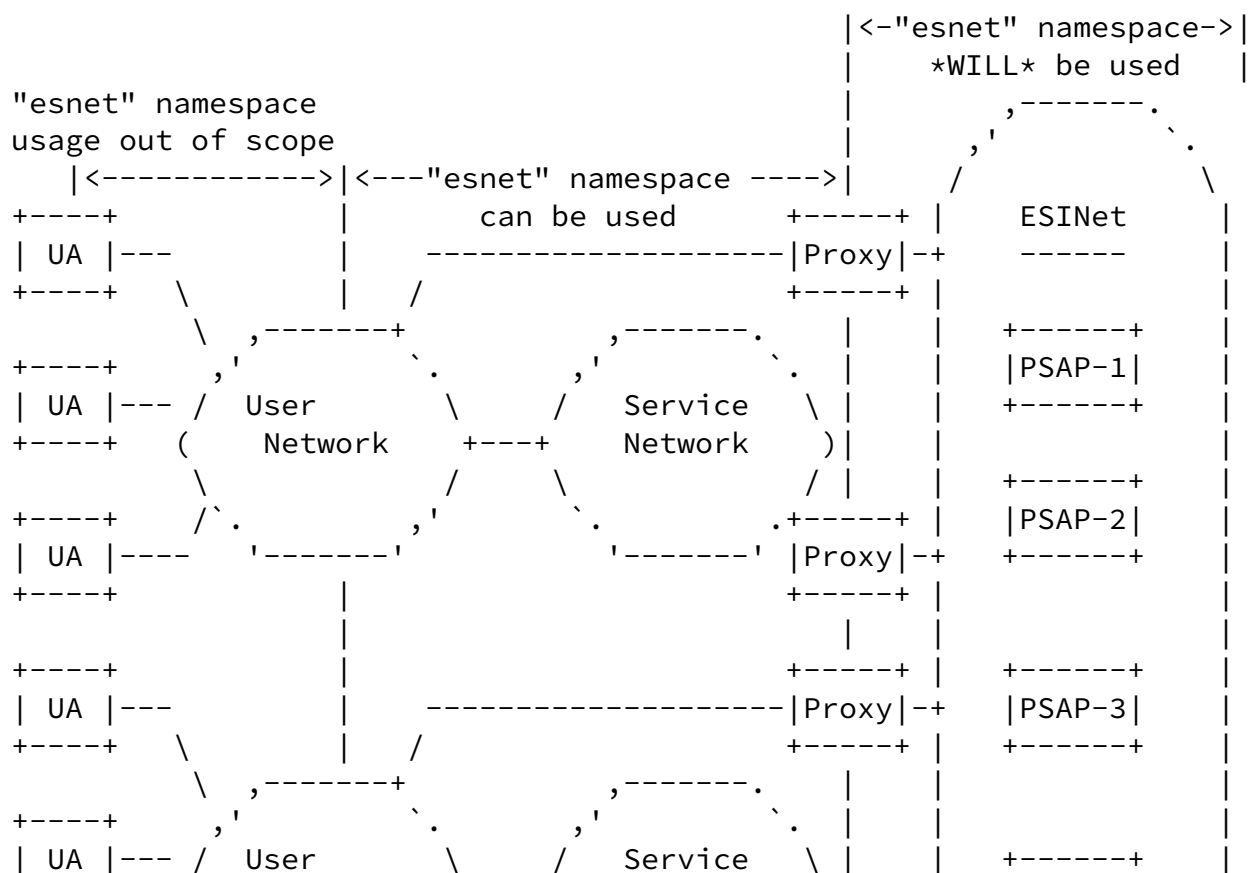
This document does not define any of these behaviors, outside of reminding readers that the rules of [RFC 4412](#) apply - though examples of usage are included for completeness. This document IANA registers the "esnet" RPH namespace for use within emergency services networks, not just of those from citizens to PSAPs.

## [2.](#) Rules of Usage of the Resource Priority Header

This document updates the behaviors of the SIP Resource Priority header, defined in [RFC4412], during the treatment options surrounding this new "esnet" namespace only. The usage of the "esnet" namespace does not have a normal, or routine call level. Every use of this namespace will be in times of an emergency, where at least one end of the signaling is with a local emergency organization.

The "esnet" namespace has 5 priority-values, in a specified relative priority order, and is a queue-based treatment namespace [RFC4412]. Individual jurisdictions MAY configure their SIP entities for preemption treatment, but this is optional, and a local policy decision.

Conceivably, this could be an example of a generic network diagram where the "esnet" namespace is used:



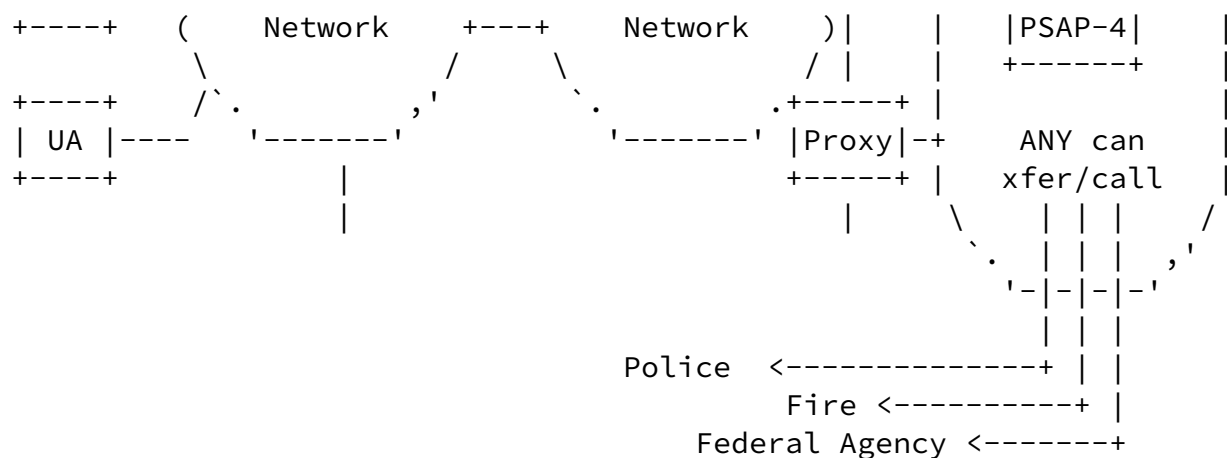


Figure 1: Where 'esnet' Namespace Can or Will be used

In Figure 1., the "esnet" namespace is intended for usage within the ESInet on the right side of the diagram. How it is utilized is out of scope for this document. Adjacent VSPs to the ESInet MAY have a trust relationship that includes allowing this neighboring VSP to use the "esnet" namespace to differentiate SIP requests and dialogs within the VSP network. How this namespace is utilized is out of scope for this document. Because the more important usage of the "esnet" namespace occurs within the ESInet, the edge proxy, called an Emergency Services Routing Proxy (ESRP) can modify or delete this namespace. This is a normative change to the allowed behavior within [\[RFC4412\]](#), but MUST only be considered valid in this usage at the ESInet boundary for this one RP namespace (and associated priority-value). The exact mapping between the sides of the ESRP at the ESInet boundary are out of scope of this document.

### 3. "esnet" Namespace Definition

One thing to keep in mind for now is the fact that this namespace is not to be considered just "EMERGENCY" because there are a lot of different kinds of emergencies, some on a military scale ([\[RFC4412\]](#) defines 3 of these), some on a national scale ([\[RFC4412\]](#) defines 2 of these), some on an international scale. These types of emergencies can also have their own namespaces, and although there are 5 defined for other uses, more are possible - so the 911/112/999 style of public user emergency calling for police or fire or ambulance (etc) does not have a monopoly on the word "emergency".

Therefore, the namespace "esnet" has been chosen, as it is most recognizable as that of citizen's call for help from a public

authority type of organization. This namespace will also be used for communications between emergency authorities, and MAY be used for emergency authorities calling public citizens. An example of the later is a PSAP operator calling back someone who previously called 9111/112/999 and the communication was terminated before it should have been (in the operator's judgment).

Here is an example of a Resource-Priority header using the esnet namespace:

Resource-Priority: esnet.0

### [3.1.](#) Namespace Definition Rules and Guidelines

This specification defines one unique namespace for emergency calling scenarios, "esnet", constituting its registration with IANA. This IANA registration contains the facets defined in [Section 9 of \[RFC4412\]](#).

### [3.2.](#) The "esnet" Namespace

Per the rules of [\[RFC4412\]](#), each namespace has a finite set of relative priority-value(s), listed (below) from lowest priority to highest priority. In an attempt to not limit this namespace's use in the future, more than one priority-value is assigned to the "esnet" namespace. This document does not RECOMMEND which priority-value is used where. That is for another document to specify. This document does RECOMMEND the choice within a national jurisdiction be coordinated by all sub-jurisdictions to maintain uniform SIP behavior throughout an emergency calling system.

The relative priority order for the "esnet" namespace is as follows:

(lowest)	esnet.0
	esnet.1
	esnet.2
	esnet.3
(highest)	esnet.4

The "esnet" namespace will be assigned into the priority queuing algorithm ([Section 4.5.2 of \[RFC4412\]](#)) from the public user to the PSAP. This does not limit its usage to only the priority queue algorithm; meaning the preemption algorithm can be used where the

local jurisdiction preferred to preempt normal calls in lieu of completing emergency calls. This document is not RECOMMENDING this usage, merely pointing out those behaviors are a matter of local policy.

NOTE: at this time, there has not been sufficient discussion about whether or not preemption will be used for communications between PSAPs or between PSAPs and First responders (and their organizations).

## [4.](#) IANA Considerations

### [4.1](#) IANA Resource-Priority Namespace Registration

Within the "Resource-Priority Namespaces" of the sip-parameters section of IANA (created by [[RFC4412](#)]), the following entries will be added to this table:

Namespace	Levels	Intended Algorithm	New warn-code	New resp. code	Reference
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
esnet	5	queue	no	no	[This doc]

### [4.2](#) IANA Priority-Value Registrations

Within the Resource-Priority Priority-values registry of the sip-parameters section of IANA, the following (below) is to be added to the table:

Namespace: esnet

Reference: (this document)

Priority-Values (least to greatest): "0", "1","2", "3", "4"

## [5.](#) Security Considerations

The Security considerations that apply to [RFC 4412](#) [[RFC4412](#)] apply here.

The implications of using this header-value incorrectly can cause a large impact on a network – given that this indication is to give preferential treatment of marked traffic great preference within the network than other traffic. This document does not indicate this marking is intended for use by endpoints, yet protections need to be taken to prevent granting preferential treatment to unauthorized

users not calling for emergency help.

A simple means of preventing this usage is to not allow marked traffic preferential treatment unless the destination is towards the local/regional ESInet. 911/112/999 type of calling is fairly local in nature, with a finite number of URIs that are considered valid.

## [6.](#) Acknowledgements

Thanks to Ken Carlberg, Janet Gunn, Fred Baker and Keith Drage for help and encouragement with this effort. Thanks to Henning Schulzrinne, Ted Hardie, Hannes Tschofenig, Brian Rosen and Marc Linsner for constructive comments.

## [7.](#) References

### [7.1](#) Normative References

[RFC2119] S. Bradner, "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), March 1997

[RFC4412] Schulzrinne, H., Polk, J., "Communications Resource Priority for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)", [RFC 4411](#), Feb 2006

### [7.2](#) Informative References

none

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[Page 7]