

Avaya Solution & Interoperability Test Lab

Application Notes for Configuring 911 Enable Emergency Gateway and Emergency Routing Service with Avaya Aura® Session Manager R6.2, Avaya one-X® Desk Phones and Avaya one-X® Communicator – Issue 1.2

Abstract

These Application Notes describe the procedures for configuring the 911 Enable Emergency Gateway and Emergency Routing Service with Avaya Aura® Session Manager R6.2 and Avaya one-X® Desk Phones.

The 911 Enable Emergency Gateway offer E911 call routing automatic and IP phone discovery. Avaya Aura® Session Manager connects to the Emergency Gateway via a SIP trunk and the Emergency Gateway connects to the public Internet to access the Emergency Routing Service. The compliance testing focused on placing 911 calls from Avaya one-X® Desk Phones connected to different network equipment to verify that their location and callback number could be properly determined.

Information in these Application Notes has been obtained through DevConnect compliance testing and additional technical discussions. Testing was conducted via the DevConnect Program at the Avaya Solution and Interoperability Test Lab.

1. Introduction

These Application Notes describe the procedures for configuring the 911 Enable Emergency Gateway (EGW) with Avaya Aura® Session Manager.

The 911 Enable Emergency Gateway offers E911 call routing and location provisioning solution for enterprises using both legacy and IP phone deployments. Avaya Aura® Session Manager connects to the Emergency Gateway via a SIP trunk. The compliance testing focused on placing 911 calls from various endpoint types connected to different network equipment to verify that their location and callback number could be properly determined.

2. General Test Approach and Test Results

This section describes the compliance testing used to verify the interoperability of the EGW and ERS with Session Manager. This section covers the general test approach and the test results.

DevConnect Compliance Testing is conducted jointly by Avaya and DevConnect members. The jointly-defined test plan focuses on exercising APIs and/or standards-based interfaces pertinent to the interoperability of the tested products and their functionalities. DevConnect Compliance Testing is not intended to substitute full product performance or feature testing performed by DevConnect members, nor is it to be construed as an endorsement by Avaya of the suitability or completeness of a DevConnect member's solution.

2.1. Interoperability Compliance Testing

The following features and functionality of the EGW were tested.

- Layer 2 discovery from supported layer 2 switches.
- Layer 3 discovery of Avaya one-X® Desk Phones that support the PUSH API.
- Layer 3 discovery of Avaya one-X® Communicator when used with 911 Enable E911 Softphone Locator (ESL) Software.
- Emergency calls from all endpoint types were routed to the ERS via the EGW.
- Proper location information provided for all "known" locations.
- Calls from "unknown" locations were routed to the 911 Enable Emergency Call Response Center (ECRC).
- Callback numbers were assigned using the EGW Extension-Bind feature.
- Calls placed using the provided callback number were routed to the proper extension.
- Failover to the secondary EGW, if the primary EGW was not available.
- If neither EGW was available, Session Manager routed emergency calls to the ECRC via the PSTN.
- If the ERS was not available, the EGW routed emergency calls to the ECRC via Session Manager.

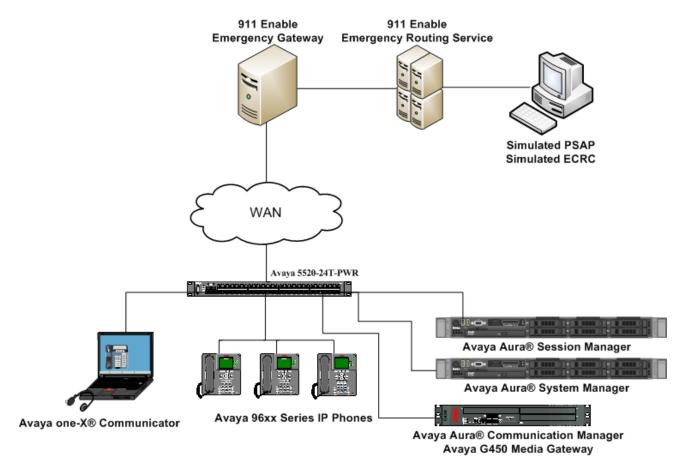
2.2. Test Results

The features described in **Section 2.1** were tested. All test cases passed successfully

2.3. Support

For technical support on the EGW, contact 911 Enable at www.911enable.com.

3. Reference Configuration



3.1. Auto-Discovery of Endpoints

The EGW attempts to auto discover the presence and location of Avaya one-X® Desk Phones by correlating data obtained through two mechanisms.

- 1. The first mechanism is known as layer 2 discovery. To support layer 2 discovery, each layer 2 switch where the above telephones types are connected must support certain MIB objects required by the EGW. In the test configuration, Avaya 5520-24T-PWR was used. The data obtained from layer 2 discovery includes the MAC address of the device connected to each port of the switch.
- 2. The second mechanism required for auto-discovery is known as layer 3 discovery. To support layer 3 discovery, each listed telephone type uses an application downloaded to it during initialization to report information to the EGW. Thus, the Avaya one-X® Desk Phones must support the PUSH API. The information collected includes the MAC address, IP address and extension of the phone. Correlating the information from layer 2 and 3, the EGW learns what extensions are physically connected to which layer 2 switch.

The location of Avaya one-X® Communicator is gathered in a similar manner. Layer 2 discovery is dependent upon which layer 2 switch the Windows PC running Avaya one-X® Communicator is connected. Layer 3 discovery is done by installing the 911 Enable ESL software on the same PC, to report the necessary information for these endpoints.

All digital and analog endpoints also must be manually provisioned.

3.2. Callback Numbers

A callback number (CBN) is assigned to each extension for use by the 911 operator to reach the caller if the emergency call is dropped. The callback number for each extension would be its Direct Inward Dial (DID) number if it has one assigned. However, all internal extensions may not have a DID assigned. In this case, where an extension does not have a DID assigned, the EGW will temporarily map a DID number to that extension for the duration of the emergency call. This is known as the EGW Extension-Bind feature. The pool of DIDs used by the EGW is assigned to the EGW from the DIDs owned by the enterprise. In the case of the compliance test, none of the extensions were assigned an individual DID number, instead all extensions were assigned a temporary DID from the EGW during an emergency call. In addition, a single DID number was allocated to the EGW for this purpose.

3.3. Emergency Call Flows

Emergency calls are routed differently depending on whether all components are operational and what information is available about the caller.

- 1. **Typical "Sunny Day" Scenario**: If all components and user information are available then the call flow is as follows: User Extension → Session Manager → EGW → ERS → PSAP. If a callback call is needed and a temporary DID number is used from the EGW Extension-Bind pool, then the callback call flow is PSAP → PSTN → Session Manager → EGW → Session Manager → User Extension. If the user extension has its own DID number, then the callback call would not need to be routed through the EGW but would flow from PSAP → PSTN → Session Manager → User Extension.
- 2. **Missing User Information**: If all components are operational, but the emergency call does not have the proper location or callback information, then the call is routed to the ECRC where a trained 911 operator collects the correct information before forwarding the call to the PSAP. This call can reach the ECRC in two different ways based on the provisioning of the EGW. The EGW can be provisioned to reject the call if all necessary information is not present, so that Session Manager reroutes the call out the PSTN. This was done for the compliance test. The call flows from User Extension → Session Manager → EGW (rejects the call), then the call is rerouted as Session Manager → PSTN → ECRC → PSAP. Alternatively, the EGW can be provisioned to accept the call and send it to the ERS. The ERS will determine that all information is not present and send the call to the ECRC. The call flow would be User Extension → Session Manager → EGW → ERS → ECRC → PSAP. Either the ECRC or the PSAP can initiate a callback if necessary. If the callback is made from the PSAP, the callback call flow would be the same as described in scenario 1 above. If the ECRC places the callback, the call flow is the same as described in scenario 1 with the exception that the ECRC replaces the PSAP in the call flow.
- 3. **ERS Unavailable**: If the EGW is operational but the ERS is unavailable, then when the EGW receives an emergency call, it will respond with a "503 Service Unavailable" response.

- This will result in Session Manager, redirecting the call to an alternate destination. The call flows from User Extension \rightarrow Session Manager \rightarrow EGW. After EGW responds with a negative response the same call will flow as Session Manager \rightarrow PSTN \rightarrow ECRC \rightarrow PSAP. The callback call flows would be the same as the callback call flows described in scenario 2 above.
- 4. **EGW Failover**: If the primary EGW fails, Session Manager will reroute the call to the secondary EGW. The call flow would be the same as scenario 1 above.
- 5. **Both EGWs Fail**: If both EGWs are unreachable (do not respond to SIP INVITEs), Session Manager will timeout on its call requests to EGWs and reroute the call to the ECRC. The call flow is User Extension → Session Manager → EGW (no response), then the call is rerouted as Session Manager → PSTN → ECRC → PSAP. The callback call flows would be the same as the callback call flows described in scenario 2 above.

4. Equipment and Software Validated

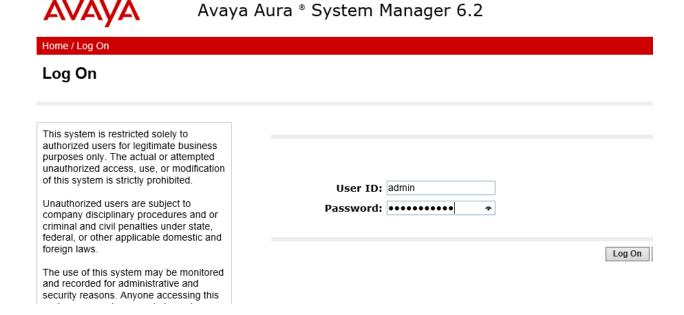
The following equipment and software/firmware were used for the sample configuration provided:

Equipment	Software/Firmware
Avaya Aura® Session Manager	6.2 SP3
Avaya G450 Media Gateway	31.20.1
Avaya Aura® Communication Manager	6.2 SP3
Avaya 9630 IP Phone	SIP 2.6.7
Avaya 9608 IP Phone	H.323 3.1.5
Avaya 9641 IP Phone	
Avaya one-X® Communicator	6.1
Avaya 6408D Digital Telephone	-
Avaya 6210 Analog Telephone	-
911 Enable Emergency Gateway	4.1
911 Enable E911 Softphone Locator	1.5
Software	
911 Enable Emergency Routing Service	2.12

5. Configure Avaya Aura® Session Manager

This section describes the Session Manager configuration to support connectivity to the EGWs and related functionality. It assumes all other components of **Figure 1** have already been configured. For more detailed information on any other Session Manager configuration shown in **Figure 1**, see [2].

The configuration of Session Manager was performed via Avaya Aura® System Manager. Enter the URL of System Manager such as https://exystem-manager-ip-address/network-login/ of the System Manager. Log in using appropriate credentials.



5.1. Add a SIP Entity

Navigate to **Routing** → **SIP** Entities. Click **New** to add a new SIP entity for 911 Enable EGW.

- Type in a descriptive name in Name, EGW1-911-Enable.
- Type in IP address of 911 Enable EGW in **FQDN or IP Address.**
- Set Type to SIP Trunk.
- Set **Location** to a configured Location.

Click **Commit** to save changes.

SIP Entity Details			Commit Cancel
General			
* Name:	EGW1-911-Enable		
* FQDN or IP Address:	192.168.91.234		
Туре:	SIP Trunk		
Notes:			
Adaptation:	V		
Location:	Public 🗸		
Time Zone:	America/Fortaleza	V	
Override Port & Transport with DNS SRV:	· 🗆		
* SIP Timer B/F (in seconds):	4		
Credential name:			
Call Detail Recording:	both v		
SIP Link Monitoring			
SIP Link Monitoring:	Link Monitoring Disabled	<u>~</u>	
* Proactive Monitoring Interval (in seconds):	900		
* Reactive Monitoring Interval (in seconds):	120		
* Number of Retries:	1		
Supports Call Admission Control:			
Shared Bandwidth Manager:			
Primary Session Manager Bandwidth Association:	<u> </u>		
Backup Session Manager Bandwidth Association:	V		

Add another SIP Entity, Navigate to **Routing** → **SIP Entities.**

- Type in a descriptive name in Name, EGW2-911-Enable.
- Type in IP address of 911 Enable EGW in **FQDN or IP Address.**
- Set **Type** to **SIP Trunk**.
- Set **Location** to a configured Location.

Click **Commit** to save changes.

SIP Entity Details		Commit Cancel
General		
* Name:	EGW2-911-Enable	
* FQDN or IP Address:	192.168.91.235	
Туре:	SIP Trunk	
Notes:		
Adaptation:	V	
Location:	Public 🗸	
Time Zone:	America/Fortaleza 🔻	
Override Port & Transport with DNS SRV:	5 🗆	
* SIP Timer B/F (in seconds):	4	
Credential name:]
Call Detail Recording:	both v	
SIP Link Monitoring		
_	Link Monitoring Disabled	
 Proactive Monitoring Interval (in seconds): 	900	
Reactive Monitoring Interval (in seconds):	120	
* Number of Retries:	1	
Supports Call Admission Control:		
Shared Bandwidth Manager:		
Primary Session Manager Bandwidtl Association:		
Backup Session Manager Bandwidtl Association:		

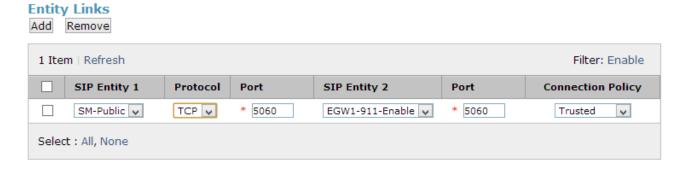
Entity Links

5.2. Add an Entity Link

Once the SIP Entities are added, edit EGW1-911-Enable SIP Entity. At the bottom of the page click **Add** under **Entity Links**.

- Set **SIP Entity 1** to Session Manager's SIP Entity
- Set **Protocol** to **TCP**
- Set **Port** to **5060**
- Set **SIP Entity 2** to the EGW1 SIP Entity added in previous step
- Set **Port** to **5060**

Click **Commit** to save changes.



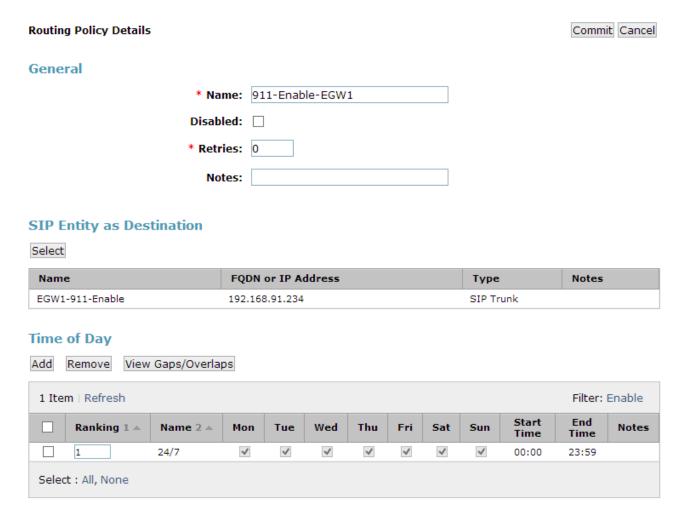
Note: Repeat this step for EGW2-911-Enable SIP Entity.

5.3. Add a Routing Policy

Routing Policies will need to be added for both SIP Entities for EGW. Navigate to **Routing → Routing Policies.** Click **New** to add a new Routing Policy for 911 Enable EGW.

- Type in the **Name** for Routing Policy.
- Select SIP Entity as a destination.
 - o Select SIP Entity, EGW1-911-Enable.
- Under **Time of Day**, set **Ranking** to **1**.

Click **Commit** to save changes.



Note: Add another Routing Policy for EGW2-911-Enable. For **Time of Day**, set **Ranking** to **2**.

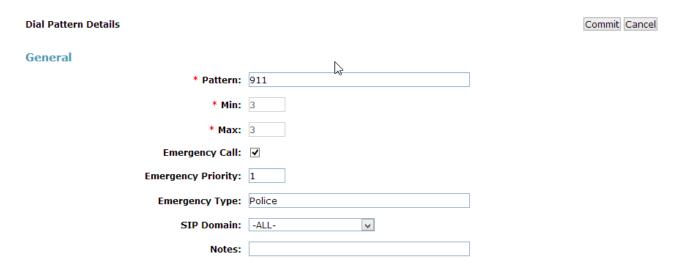
5.4. Add a Dial Pattern

Navigate to **Routing** → **Dial Patterns.** Click **New** to add a new Dial Pattern for 911 Enable EGW. On **Dial Patterns** page, click on **New**

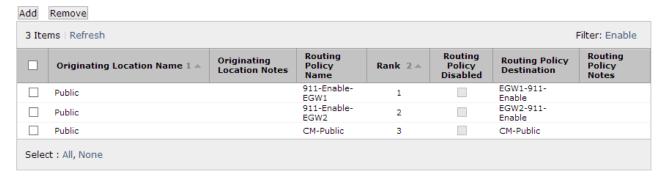
- Set Pattern to 911
- Set **Min** and **Max to** 3
- Check box for Emergency Call
- Type in **Emergency Priority**
- Type in **Emergency Type**
- Add Originating Locations and Routing Policies (Screen capture not shown)
 - Select location configured
 - Select Routing Policies configured for 911 Enable EGWs and Communication Manager

Note: It is assumed that Routing Policy for Communication Manager is pre-configured with **Ranking** of **3**.

Click Commit to save changes.



Originating Locations and Routing Policies



6. Configure the Avaya Endpoints

This section describes the configuration required of Avaya endpoints to support the EGW functionality. Avaya H.323 and SIP telephones require additions to the 46xxsettings.txt file to support layer 3 discovery. The Avaya one-X® Communicator requires installation of the ESL software on the same PC running the Avaya one-X® Communicator. No special configuration is required of analog or digital telephones.

6.1. Avaya H.323 and SIP Telephone Configuration File

In order to support layer 3 discovery, the following lines need to be added to the 46xxsettings.txt configuration file for Avaya H.323 and SIP telephones. The two highlighted parameters in the **SUBSCRIBELIST** and **WMLHOME** URLs must be modified for a specific installation. The first parameter (192.168.0.118) represents the IP address of the private side of the primary EGW. The second parameter (19) is the **IP-PBX ID** number that is created when configuring EGW.

```
## 911 Enable Settings
SET TPSLIST /
SET SUBSCRIBELIST http://192.168.0.118/19/r
SET PUSHPORT 80
SET PUSHCAP 2
SET WMLHOME http://192.168.0.118/wml/19/service.html
```

6.2. Avaya one-X® Communicator— ESL software installation

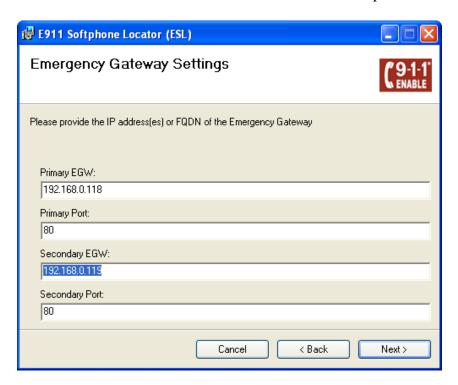
On the PC running the Avaya one-X® Communicator, launch the ESL setup application. A welcome screen will appear. Click **Next** to proceed.



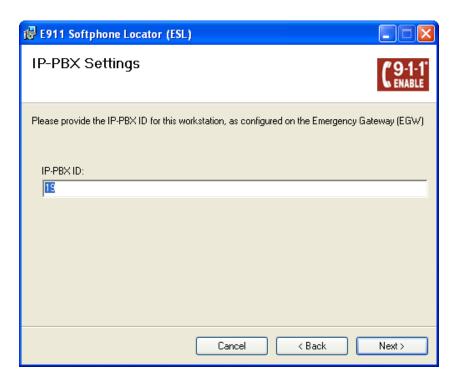
Select the desired protocol. HTTP was used for the compliance test. Click Next.



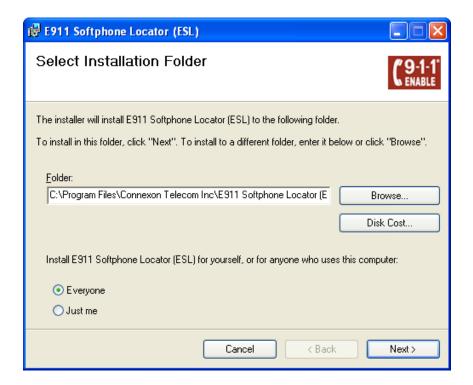
Enter the IP addresses for both EGWs. Use the default port 80 for HTTP. Click Next.



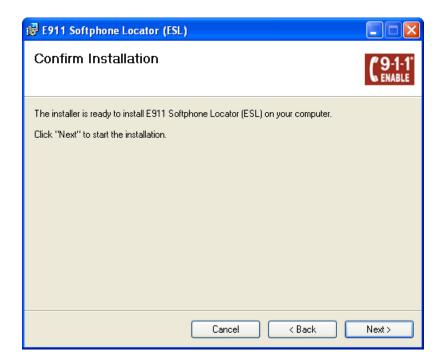
Enter an IP-PBX ID that is created while configuring EGW, Click Next.



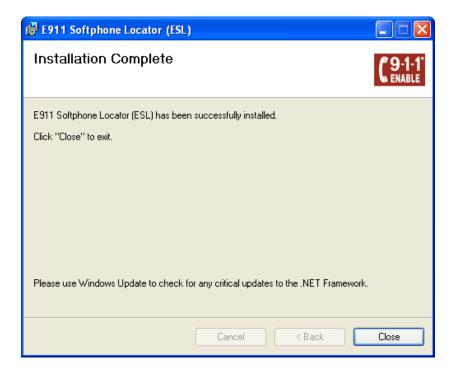
Enter the installation folder and who should have access to the software. Click Next.



Confirm the installation by clicking Next.

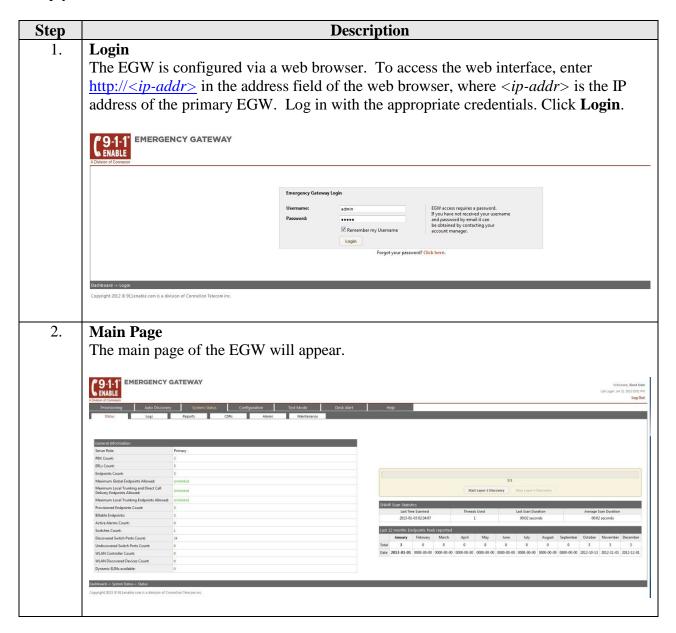


The following screen appears when installation is complete. Click **Close** to exit the set-up application.



7. Configure 911 Enable Emergency Gateway (EGW)

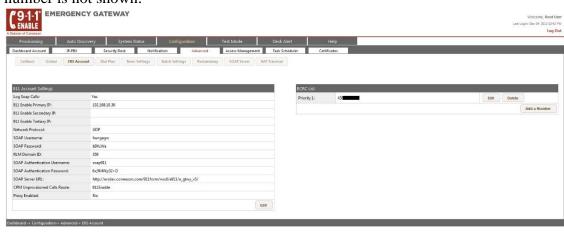
The configuration of the EGW is performed by 911 Enable for the customer when the customer subscribes to 911 Enable's Emergency Routing Service. The information in this section is included simply as a reference.



Step **Description**

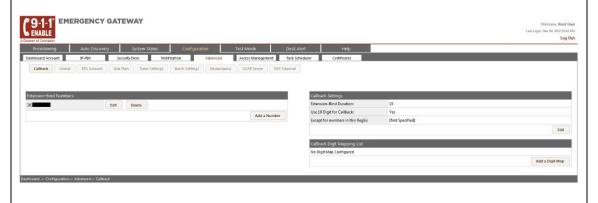
3. **ERS** Account

The ERS account defines the parameters used to connect to the Emergency Routing Service. Navigate to the Configuration → Advanced → ERS Account tab to configure these settings. The example below shows the settings used for the compliance test. The necessary values for each field shown for the 911 Account **Settings** and the **ECRC List** are provided by 911 Enable for connection to the ERS. For security reasons, the public IP addresses of the ERS are not shown but some digits are replaced by an x. The ECRC list shows the phone number of the ECRC. This number is dialed through Session Manager so it contains the preceding 9 (ARS feature access code) followed by the 11-digit number. For security reasons, the full PSTN number is not shown.



4. **Extension-Bind Numbers**

The Extension-Bind numbers are the pool of DID numbers owned by the enterprise that the EGW can use as callback numbers for active 911 calls. Navigate to the Configuration → Advanced → Callback tab to configure these Extension-Bind numbers. For the compliance test, a single number was used in the Extension-Bind Numbers list. To add a number to the list, click the **Add a number** button. Enter the number in the subsequent window (not shown). Each number is represented by 10digits. For security reasons, the PSTN number is not shown.



Description Step **IP-PBX** 5. Steps 5 – 7 define the parameters needed to connect to Session Manager via an SIP trunk on the private side of the EGW. Navigate to Configuration \rightarrow IP-PBX to configure these settings. First, an IP-PBX is defined by clicking the Add a new IP-**PBX** button. The example below shows the IP-PBX created for the compliance test. Click the IP-PBX name to view the details. EMERGENCY GATEWAY 6. **IP-PBX** – Continued The IP-PBX was created with the following parameters. Use default values for all other fields. Set the **IP-PBX Name** to a descriptive name. Set the **PBX-Type** to *Avaya*. Set the **Protocol** to *SIP/TCP*. The EGW automatically assigned the IP-PBX ID number shown below. This value is needed for the configuration of the Avaya H.323 and SIP Telephone 46xxsettings file (Section 5, Step 1) and the ESL installation (Section 5, Step 5). Dashboard Account 19-PEX Advanced Access Management Task Scheduler Certificates

Step **Description** 7. **IP-PBX** – Continued The IP-PBX created in the previous step can be comprised of multiple servers. To view the list of servers, click the + icon next to the IP-PBX name. The example below shows the server list for the IP-PBX named Avava created for the compliance test. The list contains a single server named *Server1*. Click the server name to see the details. A server can be added by clicking the **Add a server** button. Enter a descriptive name for the Server Name. Set the Signaling IP Address/FQDN to the IP address of the Avaya Server terminating the SIP trunk at the far-end. Use default values for all other fields. Callback Port 8. **Emergency Response Locations (ERLs)** The ERL is a location identifier that is associated with a physical address. This association is contained in a batch file uploaded to the EGW. To perform this upload, navigate to the **Provisioning \rightarrow ERLs** tab. Enter the file name in the **Batch File** field and click the Upload button. At the bottom of the screen, Status and Actions columns will appear associated with the batch file. The following actions are necessary to complete the upload but are not all shown in the screen below. Next, click Validate under **Actions**. Once the file is validated, click **Batch Process** which will appear under **Actions**. Once this completes, the **Status** will change to **Finished**. An example of an ERL batch file is shown in **Step 9**.

Step **Description** 9. **Locations Batch File** The following is an example of the ERL batch file used for the compliance test. It shows that ERL LOC1 is associated with address 1300 W 120th Avenue, D4-H31. Westminster, CO 80234. Similarly, ERL LOC2, LOC3, LOC4 and LOC5 are also associated with the same address. 1;LOC1;1300;W 120th Avenue;D4-H31;Westminster;C0;USA;80234;0;0;;;;; 1;LOC2;1300;W 120th Avenue;D4-H32;Westminster;C0;USA;80234;0;0;;;;; 1;LOC3;1300;W 120th Avenue;D4-H33;Westminster;CO;USA;80234;0;0;;;; 1;LOC4;1300;W 120th Avenue;D4-H34;Westminster;CO;USA;80234;0;0;;;;; 1;LOC5;1300;W 120th Avenue;D4-H35;Westminster;CO;USA;80234;0;0;;;;; 10. **Provisioned Endpoints** All endpoints that cannot be auto-discovered, should be manually provisioned so that each extension that is not auto-discovered is associated with an ERL. This association is contained in a batch file uploaded to the EGW. To perform this upload, navigate to the **Provisioning** \rightarrow **Endpoints** tab. Enter the file name in the **Batch File** field and click the Upload button. At the bottom of the screen, Status and Actions columns will appear associated with the batch file. The following actions are necessary to complete the upload but are not all shown in the screen below. Next, click Validate under **Actions**. Once the file is validated, click **Batch Process** which will appear under Actions. Once this completes, the Status will change to Finished. An example of a provisioned endpoints batch file is shown in **Step 11**. EMERGENCY GATEWAY

Step Description

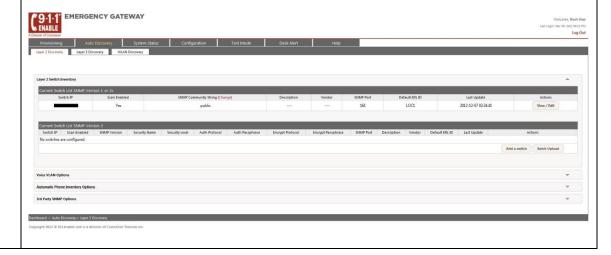
11. **Provisioned Endpoints Batch File**

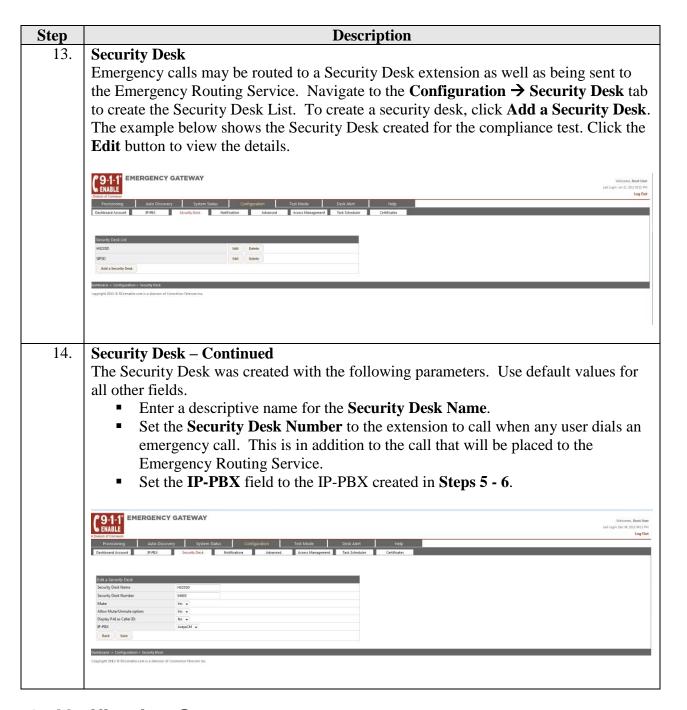
The following is an example of the provisioned endpoints batch file used for the compliance test. It contains the extensions associated with the digital and analog endpoints since these endpoints cannot be auto-discovered. In the case of the compliance test, the Avaya IP Telephone with extension 50023 also could not be auto-discovered due to the type of layer 2 switch to which it was connected. Thus, this extension should also be manually provisioned. However, for the purposes of the compliance test, this extension was not provisioned in order to test the EGW operation when the location of an extension is unknown. In this case, emergency calls from extension 50023 would get routed to an ECRC operator to collect location and callback information. The batch file shows that all the provisioned endpoints (extensions 52000, and 52003) are associated with the same ERL – LOC3.

1; AvayaSM; 54102; CC52AF3D7C75; LOC3; 205.168.62.98;;; 2 1; AvayaCM; 55500; CC52AF3D7C75; LOC2; 205.168.62.97;;; 3 1; AvayaSM; 54101; 00040DEC05B7; LOC1; 205.168.62.98;;;

12. Layer 2 Discovery

Each enterprise layer 2 switch that has Avaya H.323 or SIP telephones connected to it must be configured on the EGW so that it can be queried as part of layer 2 discovery. Navigate to the **Auto Discovery** \rightarrow **Layer 2 Discovery** tab to display the list of layer 2 switches. The example below shows the list used for the compliance test. All three switches in **Figure 1** were entered, even though the switch with IP address 192.50.10.253 was known to not support layer 2 discovery. Click the **Add a switch** button to enter the switch parameters. Enter the management IP address of the switch in the **Switch IP** field and enter the appropriate string in the **SNMP Community String** field. Enter the ERL where the switch resides in the **Default ERL ID** field. Default values may be used for all other fields.



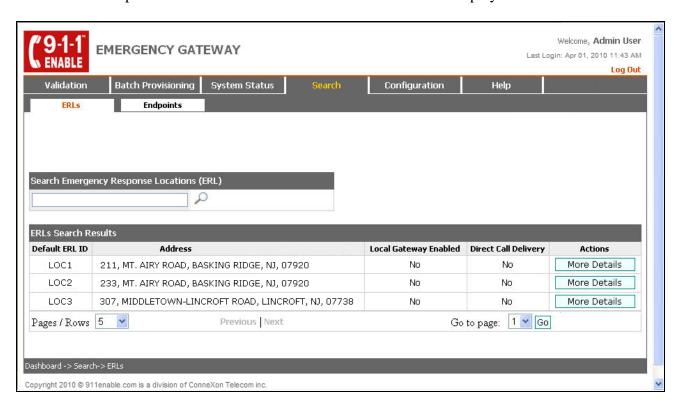


8. Verification Steps

The following steps may be used to verify the configuration:

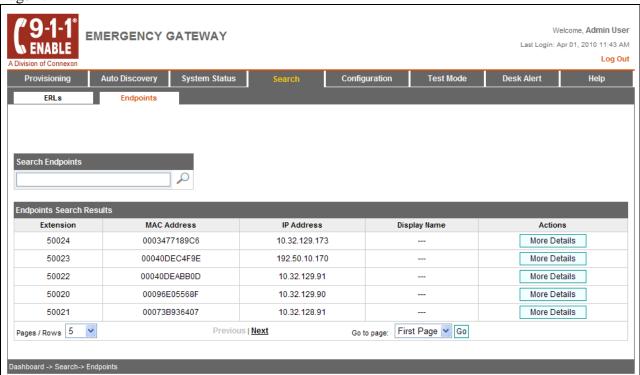
- On Avaya Aura® System Manager, navigate to Home → Session Manager → System Status → SIP Entity Monitoring.
 - Value in the Conn. Status column, should be Up. This verifies that the SIP connectivity between Avaya Aura® Session Manager and 911 Enable EGW is established successfully.

• On the EGW, verify the ERL information. Navigate to the **Search** → **ERLs** tab, verify that the locations provided in the batch file earlier in this section are displayed.



• On the EGW, verify the endpoints. Navigate to the **Search → Endpoints** tab, verify that all endpoints are displayed.

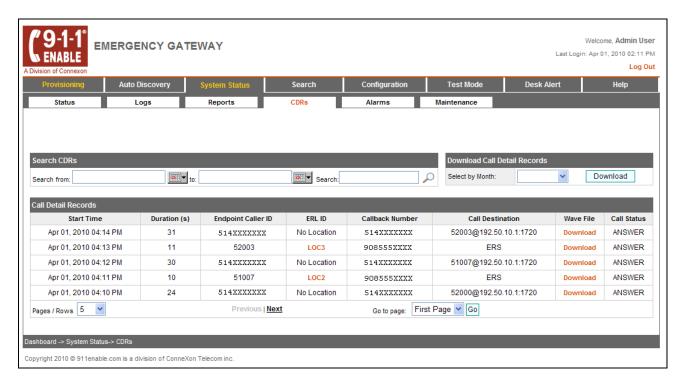
Page 1:



Page 2:



• Verify that 911 calls can be placed from different endpoints types from different locations. Verify from the EGW Call Detail Records (CDR), that the correct location and callback number is being passed to 911 Enable. Navigate to the **System Status** → **CDRs** tab to display this information. The example below shows two emergency 911 calls as represented by the value *ERS* in the **Call Destination** field. The example also shows three callback calls which show the local extension being called back in the **Call Destination** field. Each of the 911 calls shows the correct location and callback information for that endpoint.



9. Conclusion

911 Enable Emergency Gateway and Emergency Routing Service passed compliance testing. These Application Notes describe the procedures required to configure the connectivity between Avaya Aura® Session Manager and the 911 Enable equipment and service as shown in **Figure 1**.

10. Additional References

This section references the documentation relevant to these Application Notes. Avaya product documentation is available at http://support.avaya.com. Product documentation for the EGW can be obtained from 911 Enable.

- [1] Administering Avaya Aura® Communication Manager, Release 6.2, Document 03-3005089, Issue 7.0, December 2012
- [2] Administering Avaya Aura® Session Manager, Release 6.2, Document 03-603324, July 2012
- [3] 911Enable Emergency Gateway System Guide 2.6.
- [4] ESL Configuration Guide Rev. A, February 15, 2010.

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