**The following describes the major changes and upgrades in the i3 architecture standard.**

In an effort to distinguish the underlying IP network from the services/functional elements that reside on it the new version clarifies the definition of the term ESInet and defines a new term NG9-1-1 Core Services (NGCS). Specifically, the term ESInet designates the network, not the services that ride on the network, while the Next Generation Core Services (NGCS) describe the base set of services need to process a 9-1-1 call on that network. These services include the ESRP, ECRF, LVF, BCF, Bridge, Policy Store, Logging Services.

STA-010.2 clarifies the use of the term Emergency Incident Data Document (EIDD) as the mechanism by which data generated by a PSAP while handling an emergency call is captured and passed to other agencies that are involved with the incident (essentially replacing the term "Additional Data Associated with a PSAP"). If the PSAP receives a call via a transfer from another agency, the location of the caller will be found in the EIDD included in the transfer and not in a Geolocation header.

Prior versions of this document differentiated between Additional Data about a call, caller or location. The repository for additional call data was the Call Information Database (CIDB). In this version, there is only "Additional Data" which is provided as a series of blocks regardless of the source of the data. To support providing Additional Data, NENA –STA-010.2 defines a new term, Additional Data Repository (ADR), which is a data storage facility for Additional Data. The ADR replaces the concept of Call Information Database (CIDB).

Refines the concept of a "service" as a collection of functional elements that provide a specific set of capabilities and are identified/addressed by a globally unique identifier. Services defined in this version include: ECRF (the call routing service), LVF (the location validation service), ESRP (the call processing service), PSAP, Logging Service, MSAG Conversion Service, Map Database Service, Conference Bridge, Agency Locator, Interactive Media Response Service, Additional Data Repository, Identity-Searchable Additional Data Repository, and the Policy Store.

The subsection dealing with Location to Service Translation (LoST) interfaces underwent a significant rewrite to remove non-normative text, reference RFC 5222 wherever possible, and focus on NG-specific behavior. In addition to describing the use of LoST for call routing and location validation, NENA-STA-010.2 expands the scope to include the use of LoST for retrieving reference URIs associated with information based on location, such as Additional Data and Agency Locator record, and for retrieving lists of services available at a location.

It is recognized that Geospatial data stored in a GIS must be provisioned into ECRFs, LVFs, the Map Database and other functions. Accordingly, STA-010.2 refines the concept of a Spatial Interface Function (SIF) into a Spatial Interface (SI), which provides a standardized interface from the GIS to the i3 functional elements that need GIS data.

Version 2 provides support for messaging services, specifying the use of MSRP (Message Session Relay Protocol) for presenting IMs to an ESInet or supporting IMs within an ESInet, and supports MSRP as the protocol for delivering SMS messages to an i3 ESInet, specifying that all call handling elements within the ESInet must support MSRP.

This document also provided technical changes to the Border Control Function, Legacy Gateway, Agency Locator and Logging Service sections.