Citizen Alerts and Warnings: No Rockets Please!

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Natural disasters and International tensions have renewed interest in citizen alerts and warnings.

Preparedness organizations have evolved; however, a basic function of government remains to provide for the safety of its citizens.



Early warning system examples include use of sentries, and ringing of church bells.

Some communities may use various siren blasts, taught to citizens, to alert a community of impending dangers.



Public safety officials in Northern Nevada devised a unique warning system in the mid-20th Century.

A volley of three rocket blasts!



The aerial rockets were tested several times in sparsely populated areas.

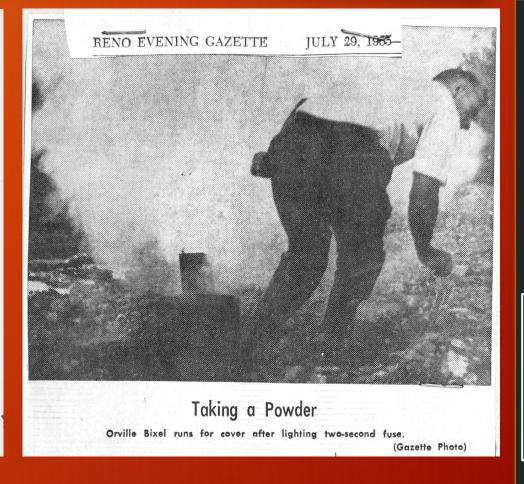
The tests were successful, although the switchboard at the Reno Police Department was overwhelmed with calls from concerned citizens after each test.





HOLD YOUR EARS: There'll be plenty of noise tonight, and these youngsters warn you to be ready for sirens and serial bombs which signal a Civil Defense practice alert in the western part of Reno, Kenny Wackerly, left, and his

brother Mike, cover their ears in anticipation of a siren biast. One of the "noise-makers" will be Orville Bixel, iright, CDA official for Washoe County. (Journal Photo)



51
Rockets

18 Locations



"RENO **BLAST MYSTERY:** WHY?"





FEMA and DHS declared citizen alerts

and warning a core capability

Core Capabilities List

PREVENT	PROTECT	MITIGATE	RESPOND	RECOVER
Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning
Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Community Resilience	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Cybersecurity	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	Environmental Response / Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Interdiction and Disruption	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing
Screening, Search and Detection	Interdiction and Disruption	Threats and Hazard Identification	Infrastructure Systems	Infrastructure Systems
	Physical Protective Measures		Mass Care Services	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Risk Management for Protection Programs		Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
	and Activities Screening, Search and		On-Scene Security and Protection	
	Detection		Operational Communications	
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Public and Private Services and Resources	
			Public Health and Medical Services	

and new digital technology was introduced.

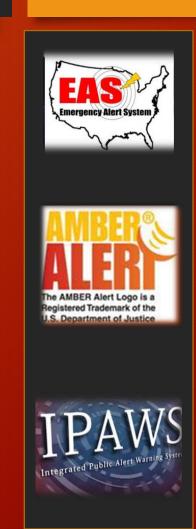


National Preparedness Goal- Core Capability

- Mission Areas: All
- **Description**: Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.



Nevada Commission on Homeland Security sponsored a Public Warning/Public Information (PW/PI) initiative to refine citizen alerting processes, acquire modern warning technology, improve skill sets of public safety officials, and educate the public on disaster readiness.



The public information awareness efforts focused on radio and television Public Service Announcements throughout the state.

This was accomplished with the assistance of the Nevada Broadcasters Association (NvBA).







Nevada public safety officials use a combination of

Responders door-to-door

Vehicle sirens

Reverse Dial systems

Social media

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Media releases



One of the first technology improvements adopted by Nevada jurisdictions were reverse dialing systems.

After experimenting with on-site computer dialing systems, it was determined that off-site, Internet subscription services were better suited for Nevada emergency managers.



While much safer than firing rockets over populated areas, the systems have drawbacks:

Call screening, Muting, or simply not hearing a ring tone.

The major issue with reverse dial systems is that citizens are disconnecting landlines and moving to cellular telephones at a rapid pace.



Because of all the extenuating factors, industry experts consider a community alert to be successful if 60% of landline owners receive the message.



Get the message?

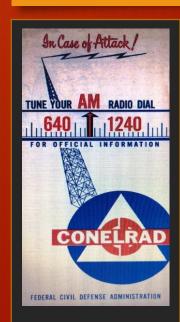
Sign up for regional emergency alerts!

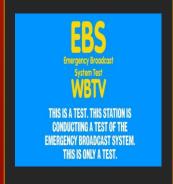
Experience in Nevada reveals that the percentage of citizens who register their cellular telephone for reverse dial alerts is much lower.



The system developed in the Civil Defense era to allow national authorities to send nationwide alerts of impending attack has evolved into today's EAS.

Broadcasting over television and radio, the system provides the ability to alert a much higher percentage of the population than reverse dial.





As part of Nevada's PW/PI Initiative, stakeholders met with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) representatives and visited FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Laboratory to learn best practice alerting and warning skills.



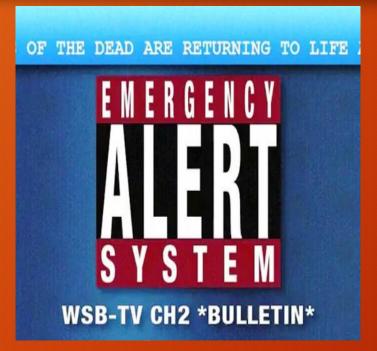




On the evening of October 30, 1938, radio listeners across the U.S. heard a startling report of mysterious creatures and terrifying war machines moving toward New York City.







"Civil authorities in your area have reported that the bodies of the dead are rising from their graves and attacking the living..." Notable Missteps

> Part One





"Bobby Bones broadcast an EAS tone from an earlier nationwide EAS test. This false alert was sent to more than 70 affiliated stations..."

Notable Missteps

> Part Two





"Attorney Michael Green said his client was a scapegoat." "No one was ready for this day"

Notable Missteps

Part Three





"AccuWeather, blamed the weather service, saying the government agency miscoded the test message."

Notable Missteps

> Part Four



With Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), residents or guests near selected cellular towers can receive a short, standardized digital alert message.

This technology is more reliable for alerting citizens of danger because it does not require citizens to sign-up.





Nevada emergency managers partnered with the University of Nevada Reno (UNR) Northern Nevada International Center (NNIC).

This partnership facilitated an outreach to other than English speaking citizens. The Task Force identified the top five languages, other than English, that are spoken in Nevada.







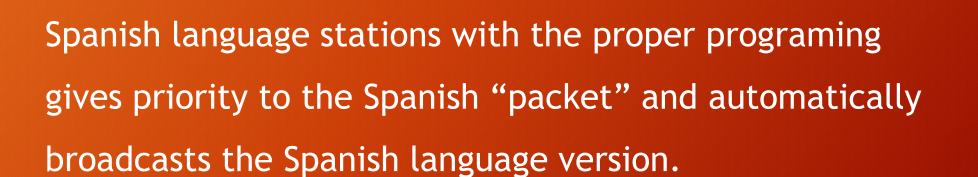








The EAS system was used to test the ability to launch simultaneous television and radio alerts in both English and Spanish.





Effective communications require a sender, a mode of communications, a receiver, and a feedback loop to ensure the message was understood.

When public safety officials do not provide a feedback mechanism, 9-1-1 lines are quickly overwhelmed with citizen requests for information.





Once an alert is issued, citizens may want to communicate with an authority figure to gather additional information. Two solutions are the use of social media and public call taking.

As technology evolves, more tools and techniques are emerging to allow officials to address rumors and engage with citizens after an initial emergency alert is issued.





Many communities have a 2-1-1 call center to provide access to social services, charitable organizations, and behavioral health services.

Local governments may also operate their own call taking services such as 3-1-1 so that citizens have a point of contact for government services.





Top-Ten "To-Do"

- 1- Educate the public create realistic expectations
- 2- Discuss the various alerting options door-to-door, sirens, social media, traditional media, reverse dial, and EAS/WEA
- 3- Meet with your Broadcasters Association





4- Reverse Dial- establish citizen cellular telephone sign-up site

5- Use dual authentication

6- Learn digital EAS equipment- take advantage of the IPAWS Laboratory



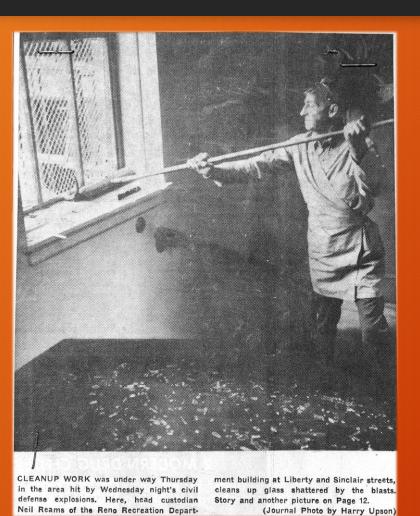


7- Consider multilingual outreach for whole community

- 8- Establish feedback system (2-1-1 and/or 3-1-1)
- 9- Integrate public warning into exercises
- 10- Practice, practice, practice!







The bottom line:

Emergency Managers benefit from a focused public alert and warning effort.

Innovation, technology advancements, and practice are necessary

Just

No More Rockets

Please!

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Questions?