

NWS Support and Best Practices for Non-Weather Emergency Messages over NWR

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Purpose

Show how NWS supports Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM) dissemination



Identify best practices alerting authorities can use to ensure a timely & accurate broadcast of NWEMs over NOAA Weather Radio (NWR)



Assumptions

Types of NWEMs

ADR Administrative Message

AVA Avalanche Watch
AVW Avalanche Warning

BLU Blue Alert

CAE Child Abduction Emergency

CDW Civil Danger Warning

CEM Civil Emergency Message

EQW Earthquake Warning

EVI Evacuation Immediate

FRW Fire Warning

HMW Hazardous Materials Warning

LAE Local Area Emergency

LEW Law Enforcement Warning

NUW Nuclear Power Plant Warning

RHW Radiological Hazard Warning

SPW Shelter In Place Warning

TOE Telephone Outage Emergency

VOW Volcano Warning

DMO Practice/Demo Warning

NOTE: Some state/local EAS plans do not authorize all NWEM types and may have special rules on CAE and other alert types. Reach out to your EAS or SECC chair for more information.

See event code descriptions at

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema event-codes-glossary 02-01-2021.pdf

FEMA Fact Sheet

Event Code Descriptions for Use with IPAWS

These Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM) event codes are available to state, local, tribal and territorial Alerting Authorities for use with the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS). The weather-related event codes, not listed here, are reserved for the National Weather Service. Use of these event codes by Alerting Authorities depends on established IPAWS permissions. The codes may be used with EAS, WEA, and/or NWEM except where indicated.

ADR - Administrative Message

A non-emergency message that provides updated information about an event in progress, an event that has expired or concluded early, pre-event preparation or mitigation activities, post-event recovery operations, or other administrative matters pertaining to the Emergency Alert System. (EAS & NAPEM only)

AVA - Avalanche Watch

Conditions are favorable or expected but not imminent or occurring. The purpose of an Avalanche Watch is to warn the public that Avalanche Warning criteria are likely to be met in 24-48 hours. (EAS & NWEM only)

AVW - Avalanche Warning

Conditions are imminent or occurring.

BLU - Blue Alert

A message issued by state and local authorities to warn the public when there is actionable information, related to a law enforcement officer who is missing, seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, or when there is an imminent, credible threat to an officer. A Blue Alert could quickly warn the public if a violent suspect may be in your community, along with providing instructions on what to do if the suspect is spotted and how to stay safe.

CAE - Child Abduction Emergency

An emergency message, based on established criteria, about a missing child believed to be abducted. A local or state law enforcement agency investigating the abduction will describe the missing child, provide a description of the suspect or vehicle, and ask the public to notify the requesting agency if they have any information on the whereabouts of the child or suspect.



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Assumption - Your agency has NWEM authorization from IPAWS

https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/integrated-public-alert-warning-system/public-safety-officials/sign-up

FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Fact Sheet

Sign Up to Use IPAWS to Send Public Alerts and Warnings

A federal, state, local, tribal or territorial Alerting Authority that applies for authorization to use the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) is designated as a Collaborative Operating Group (COG). Follow these steps to obtain access to IPAWS for COG-to-COG messaging and permission to disseminate your alerts to the public.

Before beginning the below process, consult with your State IPAWS representative, typically found in the State Emergency Management Agency, for your ability to become an IPAWS alerting authority.

Step 1: Complete IPAWS Web-Based Training

- FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers the independent study course IS-247, <u>Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for Alert Originators</u>. Complete this course and submit the training certificate to the IPAWS Program Management Office at <u>Ingres@fema.dhs.gov</u>.
- EMI also offers course IS-251, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for Alerting Administrators. This
 course is required to obtain public alerting authority.

Step 2: Select IPAWS-Compatible Software

- Confirm with your potential or current software provider that they can meet your public alerting needs. Find a list
 of Alert Origination Software Providers (AOSP) who have demonstrated their IPAWS compatibility on this page.
- Our AOSP Webinar Series includes demonstrations by some software providers. Webinars are at this link.
- Acquire your IPAWS-compatible alert origination software and AOSP training before proceeding to the next step.

Step 3: Apply for a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with FEMA

- . Request the MOA application from the IPAWS office. Complete the application and return via email.
- You will receive an email from the IPAWS office containing your MOA for signature, public alerting application,
 COG Identification, COG name and additional instructions. Sign and return the MOA to the IPAWS office.
- Your MOA will be reviewed and signed by FEMA authorizing officials and returned to you. You will receive your digital certificate, and a separate email with the password. Contact your AOSP to load your digital certificate and credentials into your alert origination software.



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Sign Up to Use IPWIVS to Send Public Alerts & Warnings

By completing the above steps, your organization will be able to exchange messages between COGs but is not yet able to aiert the public via IPAWS. Continue with Step 4 for public alerting. These steps can be completed concurrently with the COG application.

Step 4: Apply for Public Alerting Permission

- Complete and submit the public alerting application to your designated state official (the IPAWS office will
 provide contact information).
- Once your state contact returns the signed public alerting application, please send it to the IPAWS office (some states' officials will send the application directly to IPAWS. Check with your state Point of Contact for guidance).
- Complete course IS-251, <u>IPAWS for Alerting Administrators</u>. Submit your certificate of completion to the IPAWS office.

Once all these steps are completed, the IPAWS PMO will confirm you are an IPAWS Alerting Authority and enable you to send alerts to the public.

For more information visit https://www.fema.gov/ipaws, Contact the IPAWS Program Management Office at ipaws@fema.ghs.gov.

The Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) is FEMA's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, and on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio.

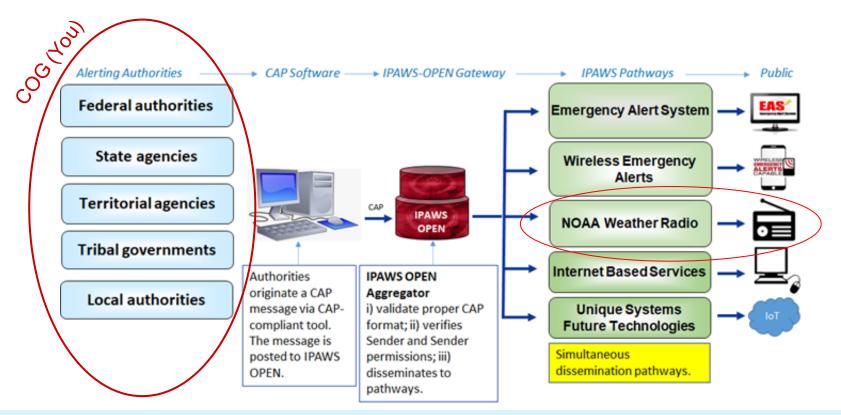
Learn more at fema.gov

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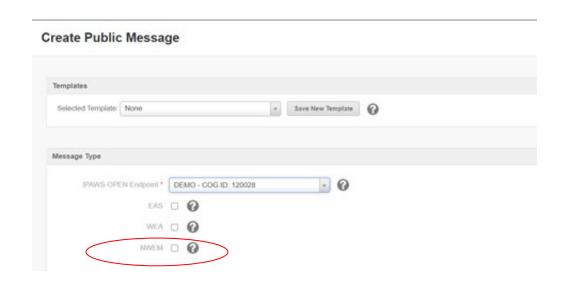


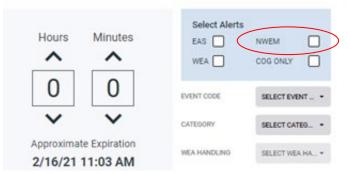
We can't do it without you and you can't do it without us

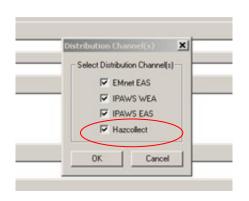
- Once authorized by FEMA to send alerts to IPAWS, you are known as a Collaborative Operating Group (COG)
- As a COG, you have authority to send pre-approved alert types through IPAWS to NWS, EAS, WEA, and a Public Channel for all other IPAWS alert users
- Check your MOA with FEMA or <u>sign up to use IPAWS</u>

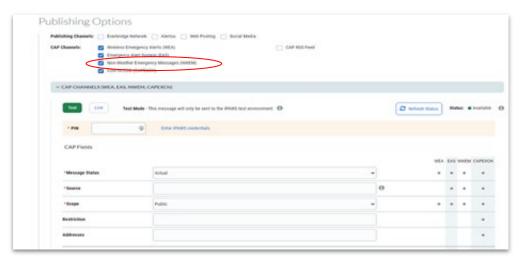


Assumption - The alert author selects NWEM (may instead say "HazCollect", "NWS", or similar) when issuing an alert









NWS Amplification of NWEM Dissemination

How NWS Amplifies NWEM Dissemination

BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED BLUE ALERT AL ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BIRMINGHAM AL 1157 AM CST SAT NOV 20 2021

...BLUE ALERT - LIVINGSTON... AL...

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA HAS ISSUED AN EMERGENCY BLUE ALERT. THE ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS ASKING FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING RANDY LEE WADE. WADE IS BEING SOUGHT IN CONNECTION TO THE INJURY OF AN ALABAMA STATE TROOPER AND IS BELIEVED TO BE A SERIOUS RISK TO THE PUBLIC. WADE WAS LAST SEEN ON NOVEMBER 19TH 2021 AT APPROXIMATELY 11 45 PM AT ALABAMA HIGHWAY 28 AND I 20 59 IN LIVINGSTON ALABAMA. IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCATION OF RANDY LEE WADE PLEASE CONTACT THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AT 3 3 4 6 7 6 7 2 5 0 OR CALL 9 1 1

>>

NWS software automatically:

 Converts your CAP formatted alert from IPAWS to a human readable text product and relays it to hundreds of downstream redistributors and users



Local Weather Forecast Office (WFO) staff ensures alert ready for NWR broadcast and relays over NWR

- Over 1,000 NWR transmitters covering 95% of U.S.
- Time-tested reliable radio technology
- Coverage in some areas where no cell/internet service
- May be only dissemination capability available during a catastrophe (e.g. Sonoma County wildfires)

Four Things You Must Know About NWS NWEM Dissemination

- 1. Quality of the NWS text product and NWR broadcast content depends on your entries in the Description & Instruction blocks AND your software's compliance with IPAWS.
- 2. WFO staff may edit the NWR version of the alert to ensure it is ready for NWR. NWS does not edit the text product that goes out over other NWS dissemination systems.
- 3. <u>Potential for duplicate EAS activation when alert is for more than one geocode.</u> Single county alerts or single entire state alerts using 000 location code don't cause duplicate EAS.
- 4. Coordinate with your local NWS Warning Coordination Meteorologist BEFORE an emergency occurs (see https://www.weather.gov/media/nws/wcm-soo.pdf) to best ensure a positive outcome and avoid any potential confusion when an emergency occurs.

NWS Actions Prior to NWR Broadcast



Your Alert May Be Edited Prior to NWR Broadcast

Your alert may be edited by the WFO prior to NWR text to speech dissemination.

 WFO may reach back to your agency to clarify the alert prior to NWR broadcast. Note that delay in NWR broadcast may occur if your agency's response is delayed or if a high level of effort is needed to make the alert broadcast-ready. Must be suitable for NWR automated conversion from text to speech.



 According to <u>NWS Instruction 10-518</u>, any crisis could have facets different from policy, such that policies involving the handling your NWEM may be superseded by the WFO's need to use good judgment, common sense, and need to preserve life and prevent injury.

NWS Handling of Your Alert Outlines in policies

Policies in NWS Instruction 10-518, 10-1708, and 10-1710

- WFO expected to relay your NWEM providing timely life or property-saving information.
- Any crisis could have facets different from policy, such that policy may be superseded by good judgment, common sense, and need to preserve life and prevent injury.
- NWEM updates will be disseminated by NWS as an Administrative Message (ADR) so as not to re-alert NWR & EAS unless state plans/agreements say otherwise.
- WFO staff maintain situational awareness of non-weather events from EMAs by phone,
 National Warning System (NAWAS), and other traditional methods
- Alert from IPAWS automatically sent as text product over some NWS systems without NWS review. However, **WFO staff may edit the alert prior to NWR broadcast**. See next slide.
- WFO maintains agreed upon backup procedures (e.g. fax, telephone or radio conversation, email, etc.) for relaying your alert in case of Internet, vendor, or IPAWS related problem

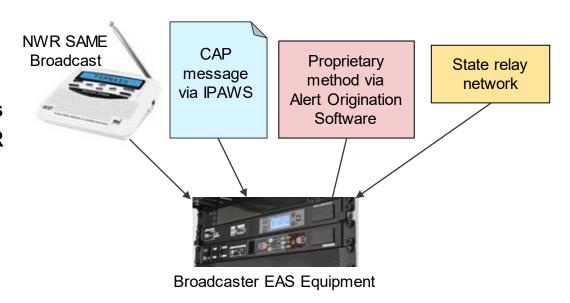
NWS Policies on NWR Broadcast of Your Alert

NWSI 10-1708

- WFO staff expeditiously review and may adjust your alert prior to NWR broadcast
 - o Grammar, format and pronunciation corrections/adjustments necessary for broadcast
 - Adjustments to ensure intelligible NWR broadcast for relay to EAS
 - If issues with pronunciation or other aspects of automated broadcast compatibility, staff should manually record NWEM for broadcast on NWR
- Insertion of your alert (and any updates) in the appropriate NWR broadcast suite

Be Aware that Duplicate EAS Activation Could Occur

Prior to CAP, broadcasters voluntarily monitored NWR SAME which only includes location codes for the listening audience in a NWR broadcast footprint. Broadcasters also monitored NWS products via NOAA Weather Wire, news wire services, and state relay networks.



Broadcasters may still rely on NWR SAME for EAS. However, broadcasters now monitor CAP which includes all location codes in an alert. Thus, the NWR SAME and CAP location code lists for a given alert may not be identical in entirety <u>or</u> order. If broadcaster equipment doesn't find an identical match, then duplicate EAS activation may occur.

Recognize the Potential for Duplicate EAS

While you may not mind duplicate EAS activation, it may not be welcome by local broadcasters.

Alerting authorities should discuss with the local NWS WFO and address in State or Local EAS Plans.

Emergency Alert Details
A CIVIL AUTHORITY HAS ISSUED
A CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY
FOR THE FOLLOWING
COUNTIES/AREAS:
New Jersey;
AT 10:46 PM
ON OCT 14, 2014
Emergency Alert Details
A CIVIL AUTHORITY HAS ISSUED
A CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY
FOR THE FOLLOWING
COUNTIES/AREAS:
New Jersey;
AT 10:46 PM
ON OCT 14, 2014
EFFECTIVE UNTIL 11:46 PM.

Resolving the Duplicate EAS Issue

In March 2021 Report to the FCC, a cross government/industry group recommended parallel solutions be explored to resolve the potential duplicate EAS issue

- Longer term: FCC should consider adopting EAS rules supporting an additional unique data tag in CAP and SAME that allows EAS equipment to match alerts
- Nearer term: A full analysis should be conducted on an NWS capability to perform complete and consistent ordering of SAME Location Codes in the NWR broadcast



March 10, 2021

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY, RELIABILITY, AND INTEROPERABILITY
COUNCIL VII

REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS TO RESOLVE DUPLICATE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE ALERTS

Working Group 1: Alert Originator Standard Operating Procedures-Duplicate
National Weather Service Alerts

Be Proficient and Follow Best Practices

Study of NWEMs NWS received by from IPAWS (March thru August 2021)

- 6 Cases where alert origination software vendor didn't properly populate CAP senderName with requesting agency name. Resulted in incorrect attribution.
- 8 Cases where improper vendor use of senderName caught & corrected by NWS software
- 2 Cases where NWEM not suitable for NWS dissemination because COG provided incomplete/truncated narrative in the CAP description block
- 2 Cases when COG didn't mean to send to NWEM, was "just hitting buttons"

Configuration of Alert Origination Software

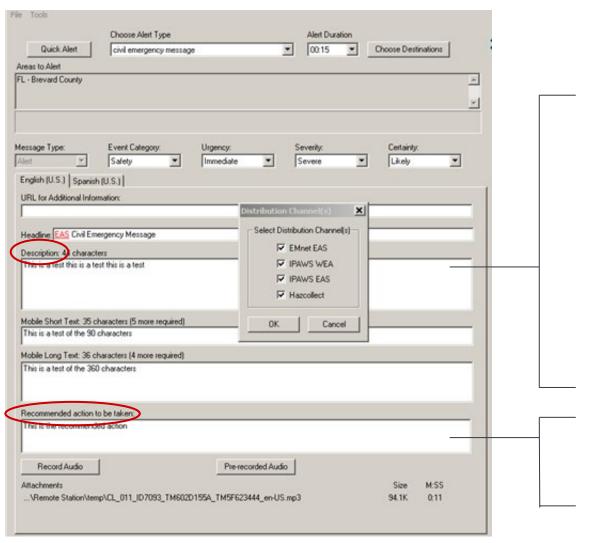
Ask your alert software vendor if they properly populate .
the CAP <senderName> with the Requesting_Agency as recommended in the latest IPAWS Design guidance.

If not, this will cause confusion. Your agency name may not be properly cited in the alert message broadcast by NWR and transmitted over other NWS systems.

 NWS will try to catch/correct this on your behalf before NWR broadcast, but cannot correct it in the NWS text product automatically sent over other NWS systems.

WOUS44 KMRX 032016 LEWIRX TNC011-032116-BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED LAW ENFORCEMENT WARNING TN CLEVELAND/BRADLEY COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MORRISTOWN TN 316 PM EST WED FEB 3 2021 ... MISSING ENDANGERED CHILD... THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF TN NAME: HAWKINS... RACE: WHITE HEIGHT: 5'00" EYE COLOR: BROWN WEIGHT: 130 LBS HAIR COLOR: BROWN DATE OF BIRTH: 09/22/1992 SUSPECT VEHICLE DESCRIPTION: 2005 GOLD CADILLAC STS DISPLAYING TN REGISTRATION CSY-948 CHILD DESCRIPTION: BELLA LENA HAWKINS 3 YEARS OLD WHITE FEMALE 25 POUNDS GREEN EYES LIGHT BROWN HAIR BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL WHO IS A PERSON OF INTEREST IN AN ONGOING CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE INVESTIGATION. IF YOU KNOW THE LOCATION OF OR HAVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDIVIDUALS OF THIS MESSAGE CONTACT THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT AT (423)728-7311 EXT. 0 FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS SEE THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES. HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/CLEVELANDPOLICETN/ A68EF99E-BECB-A34B-DF0A-B9F45F967C8B/BRADLEYCO

Enter a good Description and Instruction because they become the narrative broadcast by NWR and narrative in the NWS text product used by others.



WOUS44 KMRX 032016 LEWIRX TNC011-032116-BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED LAW ENFORCEMENT WARNING TN CLEVELAND/BRADLEY COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MORRISTOWN TN 316 PM EST WED FEB 3 2021 ...MISSING ENDANGERED CHILD... THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF TN. NAME: HANKINS... AMANDA M SEX: FEMALE RACE: WHITE HEIGHT: 5'00" EYE COLOR: BROWN WEIGHT: 130 LBS HAIR COLOR: BROWN DATE OF BIRTH: 09/22/1992 SUSPECT VEHICLE DESCRIPTION: 2005 GOLD CADILLAC STS DISPLAYING TN REGISTRATION CSY-948 CHILD DESCRIPTION: BELLA LENA HAWKINS 3 YEARS OLD WHITE FEMALE 2FT 25 **POUNDS** GREEN EYES LIGHT BROWN HAIR BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL WHO IS A PERSON OF INTEREST IN AN ONGOING CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE INVESTIGATION. IF YOU KNOW THE LOCATION OF OR HAVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE INDIVIDUALS OF THIS MESSAGE CONTACT THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT AT (423)728-7311 EXT. 0 FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS SEE THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES. HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/CLEVELANDPOLICETN/ 55

A68EF99E-BECB-A34B-DF0A-B9F45F967C8B/BRADLEYCO

Check punctuation and avoid use of special characters

Be careful if you paste content in your alert origination software. Check for unexpected characters. In this case, question marks were somehow entered into the alert Description or produced by the alert origination software and carried over into the NWS alert.

Place a space between each digit in phone numbers. Without the spaces, NWR's text to speech engine (and perhaps those of other systems) would have read these as long numbers (i.e. "two billion five hundred fourteen thousand..." and "nine hundred eleven").

BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY AW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE 342 AM CST SAT JAN 30 2021 ...AMBER ALERT -THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF W ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. HAS ISSUED A CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY AMBER ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AS FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING KAMEL BELIEVED TO BE IN EXTREME DANGER. THE ABDUCTED BY JAKOBIE RASHID ANTONE, ANTONE WAS DAST SEEN WEARING AN ALL BLACK HOODIE BLACK JEANS AND BLACK SHOES. HE 2 2 2 1 1 OR CALL 9 1 1.

NWS NWEM Dissemination Only as Good as What You Send Us

Alert software vendor did not properly populate CAP <senderName> with <u>requestingAgency</u> as recommended in the latest IPAWS Design guidance

Incomplete Description makes this **alert unsuitable for NWS dissemination**. CAP message received by NWS suggests EM entered incomplete Description or a software issue.

<description>THIS IS A NORTH CAROLINA AMBER ALERT
FOR A CHILD ABDUCTION....THE...

WOUS42 KRAH 261651
CAENC
NCC000-261951
BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED
CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY
NC NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RALEIGH NC
1151 AM EST TUE SAN 26 2021
...EAS CHILD ABDUCTION EMERGENCY...

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF FD.

THIS (S A NORTH CAROLINA AMBER ALERT FOR A CHILD ABDUCTION....THE...

\$\$

NC.001_580_2021-01-26T11:51:30-05:00/NC.001_580_2021-01-26T11:51:30-05:00

Summary of Best Practices

Preparation:

- Ask your software vendor if they properly populate Requesting_Agency in CAP
 <senderName> as recommended in the IPAWS Design Guidance
- Practice so you are proficient. Know the knobs. Don't wait for an emergency to happen.
- Know your State EAS Plan
- Leverage IPAWS resources

Operations:

- Select NWEM (or "HazCollect", "NWS", or similar) to achieve NWS (e.g. NWR) dissemination
- Enter good Description & Instruction because they make up the NWS alert narrative
- Check punctuation & avoid use of special characters
- Check for unexpected characters, particularly if pasting content in the alert software interface

If You Wish to Demo Your Alerting Capability with NWS



First, be proficient using your alert origination software. Your software vendor and IPAWS Lab can help.

Second, coordinate with your SECC and local NWS WFO about doing an end-to-end demo using DMO. DMO reduces risk of demo getting into the wild because most broadcasters only log receipt of a DMO.

Third, conduct any necessary public outreach regarding the demo.

Fourth, conduct the demo using the following procedures.

- 1. Populate alert origination software using values in next two slides. Software vendor can assist.
- 2. Selects NWEM channel and send.
- 3. WFO receives AWIPS red banner notification of NWEM received and awaiting action in the NWRWAVES
- 4. WFO reviews and adjusts DMO in NWRWAVES as necessary
- WFO sends DMO from NWRWAVES to BMH
- 6. WFO transmits NWEM over NWR with SAME tones
- 7. Validate receipt of the alert on broadcaster EAS encoder/decoder equipment

Populate CAP Values As Follows When Testing with NWS

Your alert origination software interface should have user friendly way for you to enter these values. Consult your software provider for assistance and include them during testing if possible.

CAP Elements and Values	Comments
<msgtype><i>message_type</i></msgtype>	Required. CAP Handler allowed values are Alert, Error, Update, and Cancel. For the end to end test, value should be Alert for the initial message, Update for the follow up message, and Cancel for cancellation.
<pre><parameter> <valuename>BLOCKCHANNEL</valuename> <value>CMAS</value> </parameter></pre>	Blocks WEA broadcast (to ensure test doesn't inadvertently activate WEA)
<pre><parameter> <valuename>BLOCKCHANNEL</valuename> <value>EAS</value> </parameter></pre>	Blocks EAS broadcast (to ensure test doesn't inadvertently activate EAS)
<event>Practice/Demo</event>	Required by CAP v1.2 Standard. Not used by CAP Handler, but use of "Practice/Demo" may help reinforce this is only a test.
<urgency>Past</urgency>	Required but not used by CAP Handler. This value used to ensure no WEA broadcast during testing.
<severity>Minor</severity>	Required but not used by CAP Handler. This value used to ensure no WEA broadcast during testing.
<certainty>Unlikely</certainty>	Required but not used by CAP Handler. This value used to ensure no WEA broadcast during testing.
<pre><eventcode> <valuename>SAME</valuename> <value>DMO</value> </eventcode></pre>	Required

Populate CAP Values As Follows When Testing with NWS continued...

Required by IPAWS Profile, EAS and CAP Handler.
<expires> value must be greater than < sent> but not exceed</expires>
<sent> by more than 99.5 hours.</sent>
For the purpose of this test, use one hour.
Required by IPAWS. Text is used to identify the agency or
authority issuing the alert. "Requesting Agency" is used when
the message is sent on behalf of another entity (e.g., State
Agency sending on behalf of a county agency).
Used by CAP Handler to populate "THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE
IS TRANSMITTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE
<requesting_agency>" or "<cog_name>" if <requesting< td=""></requesting<></cog_name></requesting_agency>
Agency> not present.
Required for the purpose of this test otherwise an optional
field but its use is encouraged.
Required
Required for the purpose of this test.
Typically vendor software retrieves and populates here the
FIPS code(s) you choose and your FEMA IPAWS MOA grants
you permission to alert.

Communicate, Communicate, Communicate

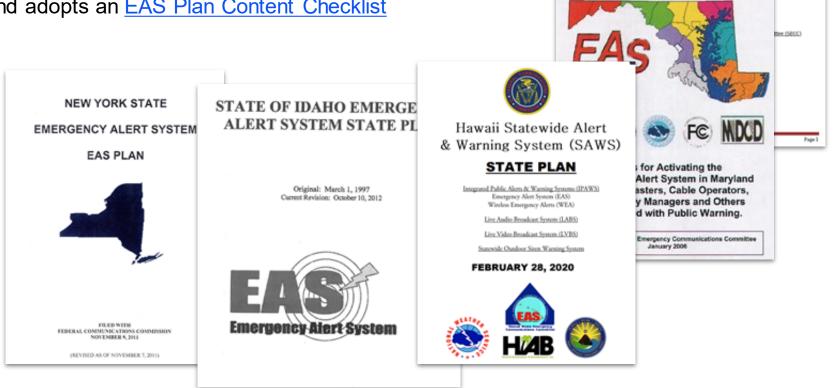
Reminders about the importance of communication and coordination

- Issues involving alert failure have often been related to miscommunication between people, misunderstanding of roles, or misunderstanding of how the various tools work
- Importance of up to date state plans/agreements. Copies of these agreements and procedures to carry out the agreements are kept in the WFO operations area.
- Coordinate with the WFO before and during an emergency to the extent possible
- NWEMs for events affecting all or a significant portion of a state should be coordinated through a single state authority such as the public health department, State EMA, tribal government, or other similar jurisdictional authority

Follow Your State EAS Plan

Be sure your practices are consistent with your State EAS Plan & Emergency Communications Committee

June 17, 2021 - <u>FCC Report and Order</u> encourages states to form/review existing SECCs, requires annual certification of EAS Plan, and adopts an <u>EAS Plan Content Checklist</u>



ALABAMA EAS PLAN

. I. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

MARYLAND STATE

STATE OF ALABAMA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) PLAN Date: April 9th, 2016

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Questions?