

Solutions for Unified Critical Communications



Critical Comms & Crisis Management Exercise

#EMTECHSUMMIT

October 17, 2017

Why are we here?

Alert the right people, the right way, with the right message







Agenda

+ Crisis Communications Overview 30 min

- Program Administration
- Strengthening Core Capabilities
- Master the Message
- + Exercise 50 min
- + Discussion 10 min





Objectives

- + Learn best practices in administering an alert program
- + Learn and apply best practices in constructing alert messages
- + Compare best practices to existing practices to identify areas for improvement







Program Administration

Administrator Priorities

Program Administrators ultimately want one thing:

+ To ensure their organization is prepared

How does an organization become better prepared?

- + Strengthening capabilities
 - Operational Communications
 - Operational Coordination
 - Public Information and Warning
 - Situational Assessment



Risk-Based Approach to Preparedness



2. Estimate Capability Requirements

Protect

- 3. Build and Sustain Capabilities
- 4. Plan
- 5. Validate Capabilities
- 6. Review and Update



What threats are you most concerned about?

Assess, Locate, Act, Analyze

Mitigate



Prevent

Build and Sustain Capabilities

- + Plan
- + Organize
- + Equip
- + Train and Exercise
- + Evaluate and Improve

Preparedness Cycle





Plan

What plans and procedures do you have?

- + Crisis Communication Plan
 - States who is responsible for sending alerts
 - States the incidents and thresholds for sending alerts
- + SOPs and User Guides
- + Message templates
- + Create Boards





Organize

- + Key leaders and stakeholders should be involved in the development of the program
- + Leaders should implement policies and governance structure
- + The right people should be assigned and have authorities to administer the system, manage contacts and users, and send messages
- + Senders must not have conflicting responsibilities that interfere with their ability to quickly send messages
- + Regular meetings and monitoring staff performance can help prepared the organization



Equip

- + Test, evaluate and acquire the right tools
- + Implement tools and demonstrate utility and value
- + Continue building upon capabilities





Train

- + Senders and administrators should understand policies and procedures and be proficient using the system
- + Complete EBU Training
- + Conduct Quarterly in-person training and/or drills



Evaluate & Improve

- + Managers should review their program activities and identify areas for improvement
- + Exercises are excellent for identifying gaps



Strengthening Capabilities

iteverbridge

Ways to Strengthen Core Capabilities





Assess

Staff reports via video





Assess

Text a Tip



nixle TIP WATCH

Receive anonymous tips and communicate with tipsters via text message and web form

Building upon *Nixle's* award-winning messaging platform, *Nixle's* **Tip Watch** allows residents to proactively connect with your agency by submitting anonymous tips via web form and text message.

Additionally, *Nixle's* **Tip Watch** provides law enforcement with a two way, anonymous connection with tipsters to help gather more information.

66 Nixle Tip Watch has the potential to increase our police force by thousands through the enlistment of the community's eyes and ears...

- Oakland Police Chief Howard A. Jordan



Poll staff and solicit geotagged text and image responses



Assess

Monitor traveler reports via social media





Locate







Act





Act

- + Initiate conference call
- + Send notifications







Analyze

+ Analyze active and historic threats and operations to provide situational intelligence and support improvement processes







Master the Message



Ok, Alert Pros... Let's start with a pre-test!

What are the 8 components of an alert message? (in order)



Components of an Alert Message

- A Action (5)
- L Location (4)
- E Expiration (8)
- R Repercussion (7)
- T Threat (2)
- I Impact (3)
- N Name of Source (1)
- G Guidance (6)

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According to research by Dennis Mileti, Ph.D., public alert and warning messages should include the following:

- 1) The source
- 2) Description of the threat and its consequences
- 3) Location—so that people will know if they're in the area at risk or not,
- 4) Guidance about what actions to take, how to take them, and how taking those actions reduce the consequences, and
- 5) Message expiration time.

Source: Mileti, Denis S., Sorensen, John H., A Guide to Public Alerts and Warnings for Dam and Levee Emergencies, 2015



Which alert is more likely to influence action?

Buckeye Alert: Active Shooter on campus. Run Hide Fight. Watts Hall. 19th and College.

OR

Buckeye Police: Active shooter in progress. Male, white shirt. He is trying to harm anyone in site. Last seen at Watts Hall 19th and College. Run away if safe or hide in secure place immediately. Silence your devices if hiding. Do not negotiate with attacker. Be prepared to fight if confronted or you'll likely be a victim. Call 9-1-1 or reply with info. Incident is ongoing. More info to follow.





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Example #1

+ Consider the ALERTING component. What is missing?

Alert Message:

There is a road closure on Route 66 due to construction.

Areas for improvement:

- Location: Add more detailed location information. For example, add the mile marker or cross street.
- Action & Guidance: Add what actions should be taken and how. E.g.,, "Avoid the area if possible. Follow the signs for alternate route."
- Impact: Explain how this affects people. E.g., delays.
- Others?

12345678Name of source, threat, impact, location, action, guidance, repercussions, expiration time



Example #2

+ Consider the ALERTING component. What is missing?

Alert Message:

All residents are asked to shelter in place due to an active threat. Stay tuned for updates. Areas for improvement:

- Name of Source: Source isn't listed
- Threat & Impact: Details about the threat and impact are not included. People are less likely to take action.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Name of source, threat, impact, location, action, guidance, repercussions, expiration time



Example #3

+ Consider the ALERTING component. What is missing?

Alert Message:

DES reports a city-wide maroon alert due to high levels of groundlevel ozone and particular matter until 9 pm. Areas for improvement:

- Action: State what actions people should take.
- Impact: Describe who this alerts affect most.
- **Repercussion:** What happens if they don't take action.

12345678Name of source, threat, impact, location, action, guidance, repercussions, expiration time



IC Template Example for Active Shooter Incident

* 1 Name of Source 🕧	
Campus Police	83
* 2 Threat 👔	
Active shooting in progress. One attacker, male, wearing white shirt. Mot	tivated to kill everyone in
* 3 Impact 🕧	
Many harmed or killed.	
* 4 Location 🕧	
123 Pine St.	
* 5 Action 🕧	
Run away if safe or hide in secure place immediately.	
* 6 Guidance 🕧	
Silence your devices if hiding. Don't negotiate with attacker. Be prepared	d to fight if confronted.
* 7 Repercussion 🕧	
Your life is at greatest risk if you do nothing.	

Incident is ongoing. More to follow.



IC Template Example for Active Shooter Incident



* 7 Repercussion 🕦

Your life is at greatest risk if you do nothing.

Name of source, threat, impact, location, action, guidance, repercussions, expiration time

6

Incident is ongoing. More to follow.



8

Summary of Alert Messaging Best Practices

- Alert messages should include Name of source, threat, impact, location, action, guidance, repercussions, expiration time
- + Detailed information increases credibility and reduces milling—messages don't need to be short!
- + Multi-modal delivery is key—people trust messages more when they see it in two or more places
- + Panic myth—The public does not panic in response to warnings of impending community disasters of any type. Don't withhold info out of concern of panic
- + False alarm myth—getting threats and hazards wrong will not lose faith of followers. Don't withhold alert info due to lack of uncertainty
- + Consider the device—not all delivery methods are appropriate all the time
- + When in doubt, send it out. Understanding the panic myth and false alarm myth should reduce hesitation in sending alerts. Follow-up alerts should be sent to provide more details as available
- + Terms should be well-understood and sentences should be simple, not compound or run-on
- + Location matters—people only care if they're affected
- + Sequence matters—shorter messages should give guidance & time sooner than longer messages





Exercise

Instructions

- + Go to http://bit.ly/EMTECHexercise
- + Listen to scenario and instructions
- + Complete exercises as directed by the facilitator



Overview

+ Purpose

 Learn and apply new best practices for sending alerts, managing an alert program and using crisis management tools.

+ Objectives

- Apply policies and procedures pertaining to operational communication, alerts and warnings, and situational assessment
- Write alert messages according to best practices
- Identify areas for improvements

+ Instructions

 Put yourself in the shoes of an Everbridge Alert Sender, Administrator, and WebEOC user. Review the following scenarios and complete the form to indicate how you and your organization would likely respond to each situation, and what your alert message will be if one is sent.



Discussion

Evaluate and Improve

+ Identify any areas for improvement

- Plan
- Organize
- Equip
- Train
- Evaluate



THIRA Capability Ratings





THANK YOU