

Media Access Group at 



Access to Emergency Alerts for People with Disabilities

Marcia Brooks

The Carl and Ruth Shapiro Family

National Center for Accessible Media at WGBH

FEMA Urban Hazards Forum V: Conference on Emergency
Preparedness for Special Needs Populations

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In this presentation...

- The Media Access Group and National Center for Accessible Media at WGBH
- Access to Emergency Alerts for People with Disabilities
- Related grant projects: Access to Locally Televised On-Screen Info, Accessible Digital Radio, Captioning Solutions for Mobile Media, Accessible In-Flight Entertainment
- FCC Commercial Mobile Alert Service (CMAS)
- List of related web sites



The Media Access Group at WGBH

The Caption Center (est. 1972)

- Developed the world's first television captioning system
- Captioned first local/national news and children's programs
- Now captions 10,000+ hours/year of broadcast & cable TV, feature films, music videos, DVDs & CD-ROMs, streaming video and teleconferences



The Media Access Group at WGBH

Descriptive Video Service[®] - DVS (est.1990)

- Inserts audio description of key visual elements during pauses in dialogue that a viewer who is visually impaired would ordinarily miss
- WGBH creates DVS for public, commercial and cable television, and Web-based multimedia



The Media Access Group at WGBH

MoPix[®] (Motion Picture Access)

- Makes movie theaters fully accessible to audiences with vision or hearing disabilities
- 100 films accessible annually via closed captions, 60% are also described
- 350 MoPix theatres in the U.S. -- including many first-run theatres, the Smithsonian, American Museum of Natural History, and Colonial Williamsburg



The WGBH National Center for Accessible Media

NCAM (est. 1993)

- Research and development facility
- Supports national policy decisions
- Develops technical solutions
- Advances standards development
- Conducts research
- Promotes advocacy via outreach



NCAM efforts, to name a few

- CC for Flash for developers to easily add captions to Web Flash video content
- MAGpie (Media Access Generator), free student and teacher-friendly captioning software
- Published “Accessible Digital Media Guidelines for Electronic Publications, Multimedia and the Web”
- Strategic Partners Program, Internet Captioning Forum



Access to Emergency Alerts for People with Disabilities

- Four year grant, funded by U.S. Department of Commerce's Technology Opportunities Fund - concludes September 30, 2008
- Awarded to NCAM for its legacy in uniting consumer and industry to influence policy, standards, and technology on behalf of people with sensory disabilities
- NCAM's commitment to accessible emergency information began with the first captioned news broadcasts



Access Alerts main deliverables

- In emergency management arena, no other focus on accessible *notification*
- Not charged with implementation
- Information requirements
- Online information repository
- Recommendations to industry and government
- Significant outreach to federal, state and municipal government agencies, industry, and consumers



Access Alerts participation

- *National advisory board* includes national and state consumer advocacy organizations, NOAA/NWS, state and municipal government officials
- *National working group* includes state and municipal emergency management personnel, providers of notification services and equipment, and others



Access Alerts online materials

- Concept map to define the notification landscape (distribution platforms, devices, standards, etc.)
- Consumer and social science research
- Information repository (re-launch Sept. 2008)
- Information requirements, drawn from existing authoritative works and working group:
 - National Science and Technology Council “Red Book” report on “Effective Disaster Warnings”
 - OASIS Emergency Management Technical Committee warning format requirements
 - World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Accessibility Guidelines



Access Alerts draft information requirements

- Be compatible with various transmission systems
- Provide warning message details in:
 - Audio and text form
 - Image or other visual form
 - Multiple languages
- Use multiple forms of presentation appropriate to needs of individual recipients
- Make appropriate use of font size, foreground/background color and other visual attributes in image and text
- Use appropriate language for comprehension by the at-risk audience
- Allow extension of info format to meet future needs
- Facilitate delivery of message to all recipients thru multiple channels



Access Alerts local EAS accessibility concept demo

- DTV datacasting transmission of sample EAS RMT accessible message (QuickTime movie of bilingual audio/text, video ASL)
- Used free and low cost authoring tools
- Triggered variety of alerting devices
- Used Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) to facilitate interoperability across disparate systems

LANGUAGE

ENGLISH

SPANISH

CAPTIONS

ON | OFF

DVS

ON | OFF

**Had this been an actual emergency,
the attention signal you just [received]**

00:00:16





Access Alerts consumer focus groups

Round 1, January 2006:

- How emergency messages are received
- The content and usefulness of messages
- Satisfaction and/or frustration with above
- Ideal delivery mechanisms and message content
- Participants self identified as tech savvy or not



Access Alerts consumer focus groups

Round 2, February 2007:

- Tested five emergency messages representing varied scenarios (sudden/predicted disasters) and contexts (home, work, transit)
- Weighed aspects of credibility and utility for each
- Successful messages will have both



Access Alerts usability testing

(Final) Round 3, April-May 2008:

- Informed by focus groups and FCC Commercial Mobile Alert Advisory Committee (CMAS) recommendations
- One-on-one testing:
 - With broadcast media, participants' own devices and donated BlackBerries
 - Similar scenarios from focus groups (sudden/predicted natural disasters, etc.)
 - Text messages with varied character lengths
 - Order of information, unique audio attention signal and vibrating cadence per CMAS



Access Alerts usability testing

- Report to be published August 2008
- Preliminary findings:
 - Mobile devices are nexus of where most people want emergency notification, *even with frustrations about the level of device accessibility*
 - People approve need for unique attention signals they cannot change for severe, urgent alerts
 - CMAS straw-man attention signal (EAS) is good
 - Vibration cadence: temporal pattern OK, strength needs work (device dependent)



Access Alerts social science research

- First published late 2006, to be updated September 2008
- Disabled individuals do not understand, believe, personalize, or respond to warnings differently from non-disabled individuals
- Social networks relay warning messages, confirm disasters, convey information on risk, etc.
- In general, the impacts of warning source, message, context and of recipient demographics and experience should be the same or very similar regardless of disability



Access Alerts social science research

- While disability may complicate the receipt of warning messages and make it more difficult to pick up important cues concerning the hazard and the responses of others...
- ...most of the variables affecting the understanding, belief, personalization, and response to warnings is the same for all.

Source: "Access To Warnings by the Sensory Disabled Community", William L. Waugh, Jr., Professor, Georgia State University



Access Alerts survey

- June-July 2008 national survey of emergency management and those who have responsibility for accessibility initiatives for emergency notification
- Respondents: 267 people started, 159 finished (60%)
- Who:
 - 53% from 911 centers
 - 20% from EOCs
 - 20% from local OEMs
 - Others: state OEM's, local health departments, governor/mayor's offices, state DHS, consumer agencies and more



Access Alerts survey

Preliminary findings:

- Systems used for notification:
 - by far, TV and radio most used
 - NOAA systems, EAS follow
 - More people listed sirens than either web/e-mail, landline phone and mobile devices
- 36% *don't know* how people who are deaf/HOH are notified of emergencies in their jurisdiction
 - Those who know rank captioned TV highest
- 40% *don't know* how people who are blind or have low vision are notified of emergencies
 - Those who know rank radio highest



Access Alerts survey

Preliminary findings:

- 77% *don't know* if content for people with sensory disabilities (PWSD) is added to emergency alerts in their jurisdiction
- 40% *don't know* what programs/initiatives are offered to provide information access to PWSD,
 - but 34% are educating first responders to needs of PWSD
 - 30% coordinate with local media
- 41% *don't know* if their EOPs/SOPs make specific provisions for PWSD



Access Alerts survey

Preliminary findings:

- 55% *don't know* if their agency/organization requires vendors of notification equipment/services to provide accessibility features
- By far, insufficient staff resources and funding are biggest challenges to creating or maintaining a program to provide accessible emergency information to PWSD
- Good news:
 - Survey response indicates awareness of importance of issue!
 - 63 people provided more info about initiatives in their jurisdiction to reach PWSD
 - 42 people provided more info about initiatives in other states or jurisdictions they'd like to replicate



Access Alerts - what can be done now

- Answer the many “don’t knows” revealed in the survey and share what you find
- Get more notifications to consumers’ mobile devices
- Make subscription sign-ups for alerts accessible
- Include accessibility as a requirement in bids and contracts with providers of notification equipment and services
- Explore creation of a library of accessible “standard” emergency messages
- Involve PWSD in drills and training sessions



Access Alerts - what's ahead

- Publish usability testing
- Publish national emergency management survey results
- Update social science research
- Finalize information requirements and online repository
- Convene final advisory board meeting
- Coordinate with related NCAM projects
- Publish recommendations to Federal government, industry, emergency management and media



Captioning Solutions for Handheld Media and Mobile Devices

- Three year grant from U.S. Dept of Education's National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) - began October 2007
- To research and develop technical solutions for delivering captioned content to hand-held media players, cell phones, PDAs and other mobile devices
- At ncam.wgbh.org/mm :
 - Samples of captioned media for hand-held devices
 - Comparison chart of devices and demos



Access to Locally Televised On-Screen Information

- Exploring solutions to enable local TV stations to convey both emergency and non-emergency information to meet the needs of people with sensory disabilities
- Develop prototype software utilities that import information from various sources, then transform and prepare it for text display or for speech output
- Demos online at ncam.wgbh.org/onscreen



Access to Locally Televised On-Screen Information

- Demos show how multiple streams of visible information (sports score, stock, weather) can be prioritized
- Text-to-speech audio of visual elements is coordinated
 - Program audio is faded down
 - Other audio streams fade up - differentiated by multiple voices
 - Prioritization is currently manual, but can also be handled by metadata
- Now working on way to automatically move captions to accommodate when something more important comes on screen



On-Screen example of current practice





On-Screen solution: captions and DVS





OnScreen captions placement





OnScreen captions placement with text crawl





Accessible Digital Radio Broadcast Services

- Grant awarded to National Public Radio (NPR) and NCAM by the U.S. Department of Education's National Institute of Disability Rehabilitation and Research
- Three-year research and development project to prototype, field test and assess cutting-edge radio technologies to serve the needs of people with sensory disabilities



Accessible Digital Radio Broadcast Services

- Overall goal: guide the design of prototype digital radios for evaluation by consumers with special needs
- Design criteria -- to be developed with input from a representative cross section of consumers with disabilities -- will be turned over to receiver manufacturers as best operating practice

Media Access Group at 



NABncamnpr.mov



**NEWS 88.9
knpr**
NEVADA PUBLIC RADIO

NPR's Morning Edition
Hosts: Steve Inskeep and Renee Montagne

**From NPR News in Washington,
I'm Carl Kasell.**

00:00:01



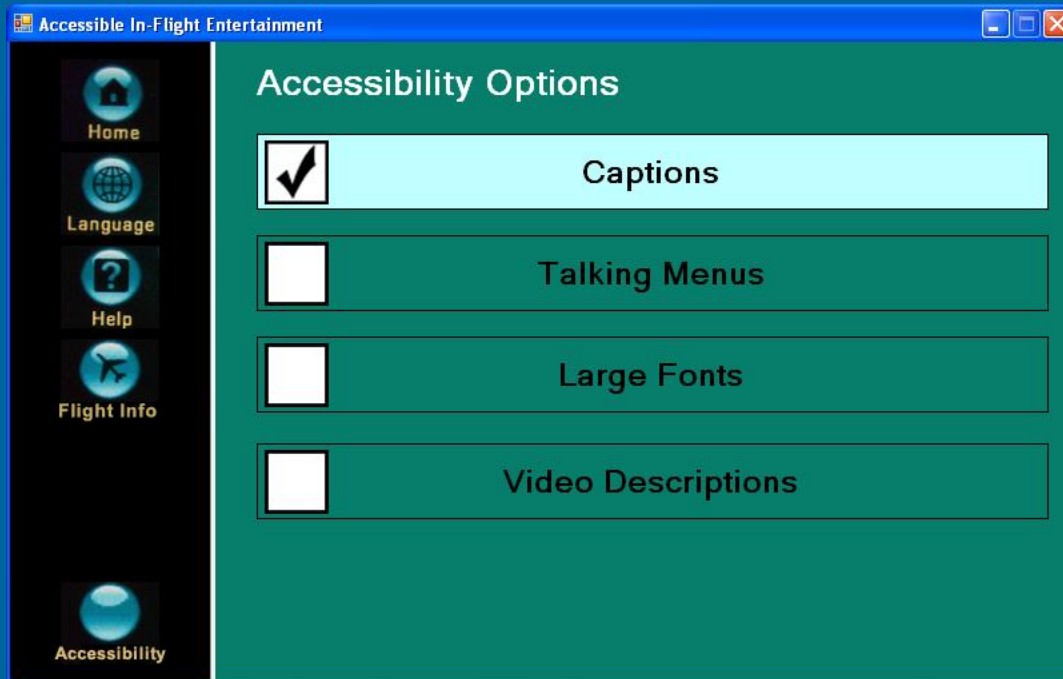
Making In-Flight Communications and Entertainment Accessible

- Three-year grant from U.S. Department of Education to make airline entertainment, communications and information accessible to flyers with sensory disabilities
- Solutions and resulting recommendations will include integration of captioning for video and audio, descriptive narration for visual images and audio navigation for system menus and interface design



Making In-Flight Communications and Entertainment Accessible

Accessible menu





Making In-Flight Communications and Entertainment Accessible

Captioned movie





Making In-Flight Communications and Entertainment Accessible

Captioned TV





FCC - WARN Act/CMSAAC

- Warning, Alert, and Response Network Act federal law enacted on October 13, 2006
- Commercial Mobile Service Alert Advisory Committee (CMSAAC) established within 60 days of enactment
- Purpose: develop a nationwide system for cell phone and pager alerting
- Establish standards, protocols, procedures, other technical requirements and associated FCC rules to enable CMS providers that voluntarily elect to transmit emergency alerts to subscribers



CMAS: What types of emergencies?

- Must be imminent threat to life or property
- Amber Alerts (child abduction emergencies)
- Urgent, severe situations only
- Observed or certain
- Messages will come from government (Federal, state, county) -- just carried by the wireless companies



FCC - CMSAAC participation

- Experts WARN Act called for included “national organizations representing individuals with special needs, including individuals with disabilities and the elderly”
- Judy Harkins, Gallaudet University and I represented these citizens’ needs to the User Needs Group (UNG) & other working groups



FCC - CMSAAC User Needs Group

- Defined emergency message format, addressing non-English speaking users and special needs groups
- Made recommendations for
 - consumer subscription management
 - consumer notifications re: full, partial and non-participating service providers
 - consumer education



FCC - CMSAAC User Needs Group

- Developed accessibility considerations for CMAS text service for consumer profiles including:
 - deaf/hard of hearing
 - blind/low vision
 - cognitive
 - manual dexterity
 - elderly
- Recommended use of unique attention audio signals and vibration patterns for CMAS messages



FCC - CMSAAC User Needs Group

- Use of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) supports audio, video, text, images and Web URL's, but CMAS will initially be text-based to the county level
- Text-only especially raises concern for ways to accommodate people who are blind/visually impaired
- Based on user's location when message is sent
- Recommended:
 - FCC consider how CMAS infrastructure accommodate alternate distribution of text for ASL and text-to-speech
 - Carriers offer fully accessible phones



CMAS messages

- Required message elements in this order:
 - Event Type or Category
 - Area Affected
 - Recommended Action
 - Expiration Time (with time zone)
 - Sending agency
- 90 Character limit
- Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) value field mapping to defined text



More about CMAS

- System would “broadcast” a brief text message to subscribers in an area (e.g., county)
- Not interactive; user is passive recipient
- Not email, not SMS - a very short alerting message
 - For example: Tornado warning, Take Shelter, San Mateo County til 5:30 pm NWS
- Secure system -- avoiding spam
- If phone is turned off, would not receive message
- Next: Fall of 2008, CMS providers must inform FCC of intention to participate in CMAS

Media Access Group at 



Web sites

Access to Emergency Alerts Project
ncam.wgbh.org/alerts

The Media Access Group at WGBH
access.wgbh.org

The WGBH National Center for Accessible Media
ncam.wgbh.org

Accessible Digital Media Design Guidelines
ncam.wgbh.org/publications/adm/

Other NCAM projects
ncam.wgbh.org/projects

FCC Commercial Mobile Alert System
www.fcc.gov/pshs/services/emas.html

Media Access Group at 



Thank you!

Marcia Brooks

Project Director

The Carl and Ruth Shapiro Family
National Center for Accessible Media at
WGBH

617.300.3431

marcia_brooks@wgbh.org