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IPAWS Alert Origination Service Provider Webinar Series

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September 25, 2013



Agenda

- **Concept and Purpose**
- Technical Requirements Demonstrated
- The Scenario Flow and Observations
- Alerting Tool Company Introductions



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IPAWS Vision

“Timely Alert And Warning To American Citizens In The Preservation of Life And Property”

- Facilitate single emergency alert message delivery to all available public dissemination channels
- Easier to use by public safety/alerting authorities

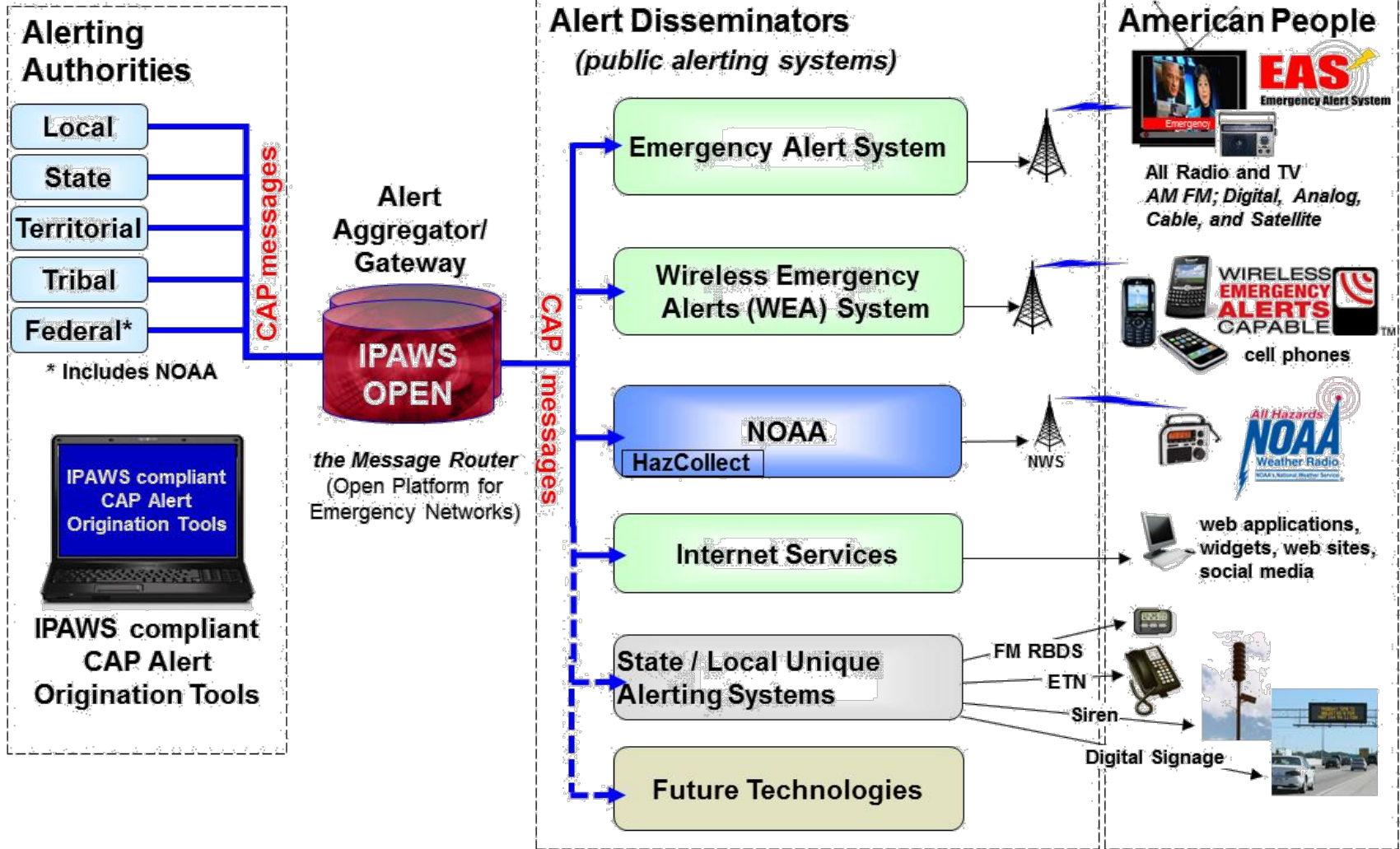


- Improves and Enhances emergency alerting capability in two critical ways:
 - Reliability that citizens receive alert via at least one path
 - likelihood that citizens react to emergency alerts



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IPAWS Architecture



Concept and Purpose

- State and local EMA must use an alerting tool to access IPAWS
 - Q: “What alerting tools work with IPAWS?”
 - A: “The U.S. government neither endorses nor guarantees in any way the external organizations, services, advice, or products”
- 150 tools to choose from
 - 150 companies have developer MOAs with IPAWS
 - 75 claim to have public alerting capability
 - #? actually work
- We need to give them a better answer than this!



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Concept and Purpose

- Demonstrate the alerting tool has successfully integrated with IPAWS for public alerting
- Alerting tool will have **20 minutes** to demonstrate
- Utilize the IPAWS demo environment at JITC
 - Observe EAS and WEA devices trigger via web cam
 - Verify valid/invalid in the IPAWS admin console
- All alerting tools will follow the same scenario



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Technical Requirements

- 4 requirements based on most essential IPAWS functions
 1. *Demonstrate successful posting of an IPAWS-conforming Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) alert*
 - *Send a valid Emergency Alert System (EAS) message*
 - *Send a valid Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) message*
 - *Send a valid Non-Weather Emergency Message (NWEM) aka NOAA HazCollect and NOAA Weather Radio*
 2. *Retrieve message status to verify alert was successfully transmitted to the intended audience*
 3. *Demonstrate interoperable CAP exchange with other IPAWS users aka COG-to-COG messaging*
 4. *Verify connectivity with IPAWS (using the getAck function)*



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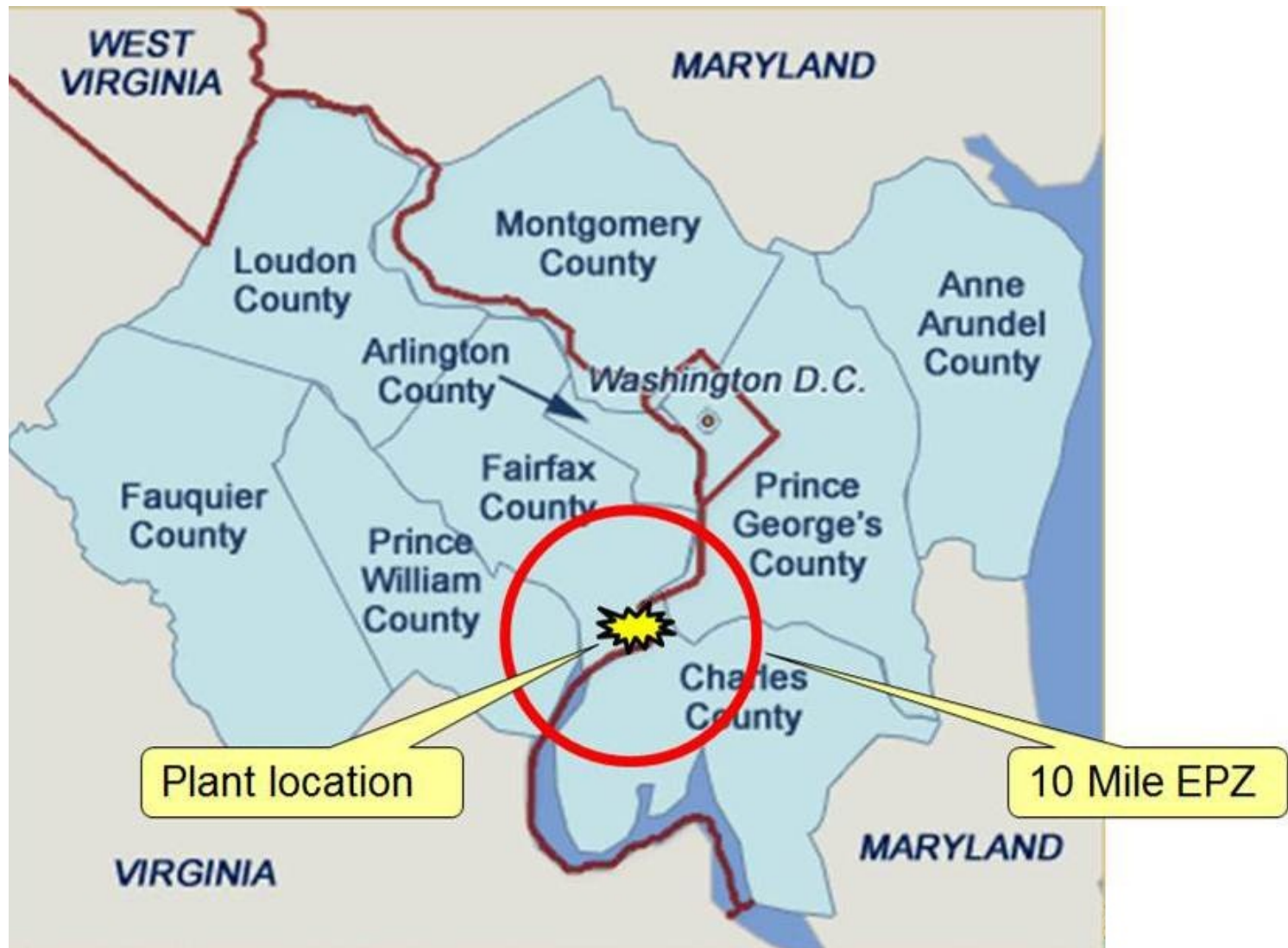
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Scenario Flow and Observations



Scenario Flow and Observations

Brief Plume EPZ Description

The Indian Head Nuclear Plant is located in the State of Maryland in west Charles County on the east bank of the Potomac River. The topography of the 10-mile plume Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is gently rolling terrain and low hills.

The 10-mile EPZ contains a population of 62,000 within three counties in two states: Charles County, Maryland - 19,400; Prince William County, Virginia - 27,300; and Stafford County, Virginia - 15,300. The land use is a mixture of residential, light industry, retail, and agricultural production.

The area is served by limited highway access, including MD Route 210, MD Route 301 in Maryland, and Interstate 95 in Virginia, all of which run mainly north-south. Two-lane access roads connect to and from these main highways. There is light commercial and recreational boat traffic on the Potomac River.

There are 17 schools, 6 senior centers/homes, and 12 pre-school/day-care centers; 4 state recreation parks and 1 National Park are located within the EPZ.

Temperature at the time of the accident is 65 degrees Fahrenheit, with 75% relative-humidity. Winds are WSW at 10mph.



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Scenario Flow and Observations

Accident Brief

At 1003 EDT, a magnitude 6.2 earthquake, with epicenter six miles below the city of Richmond, Virginia, rattles the entire Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia area, as well as other states along the Eastern Seaboard from North Carolina to New York. The earthquake and subsequent aftershocks cause widespread power outages .

Standby power at the Indian Head Nuclear Plant comes on-line as expected; however, an earthquake related fire causes the power switching equipment to suffer a catastrophic failure at 1005 EDT causing one of the three reactors to shut down. Additionally, a fire takes place in the main fuel storage facility. An unshielded fuel element catches fire rapidly, leading to a large explosion. A large quantity of radioactive material is released into the atmosphere and on-site and off-site emergency plans have been activated.

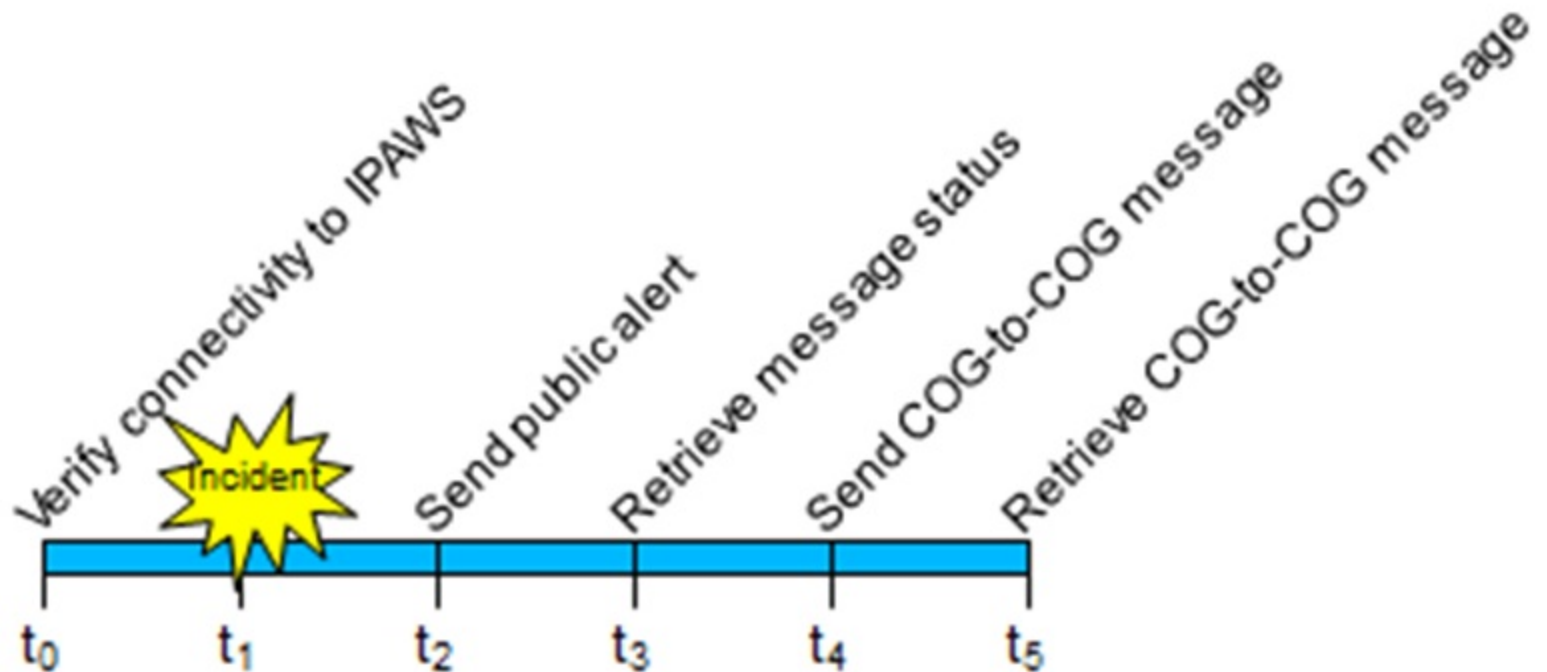
A Public Warning Message is drafted and sent



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Scenario Flow and Observations

- Scenario: Fictitious nuclear plan accident



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Scenario Flow and Observations

1. AOSP shows connectivity (Req #4)
2. AOSP sends alert (Req #1)
3. JITC Lab verify EAS and WEA alerts
4. AOSP shows message status (Req #2)
5. IPAWS admin verify valid/invalid EAS, WEA, NWEM alert
6. AOSP sends/receives COG-to-COG message to Neighboring County (Req #3)
7. Neighboring County verifies receipt
8. Q&A if time allows



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Alerting Tool introductions

1. Nixle

Presented by Jay Burchfield

Jay.Burchfield@nixle.com

www.nixle.com

1-877-649-5362 ext 301

2. Emergency Communications Network

Presented by Don Hall

dhall@ecnetwork.com

www.ecnetwork.com

1-386-676-0924



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