

The Critical Role of Broadcasting in Emergencies

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"There are some who seem to say 'broad' only if it is followed by "band." There are some who openly question the future of broadcasting, who seem to think that Americans who rely on broadcasting every day are stuck in the past. But I've said it before and I'll say it again: Broadcast and broadband are complements, not substitutes."

Ajit Pai, U.S. FCC Commissioner Sept. 20, 2013 public safety emergencies are manifold...

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Weather

tornadoes
hurricanes
snow/ice storms
floods

Geological

earthquakes tsunamis volcanoes meteorites

Accidents

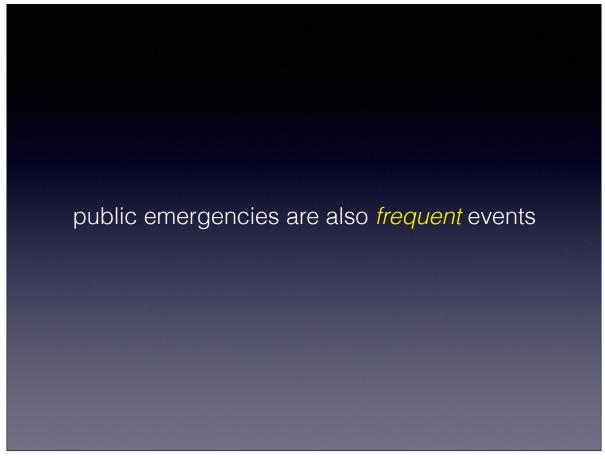
transportation industrial technological forest fires

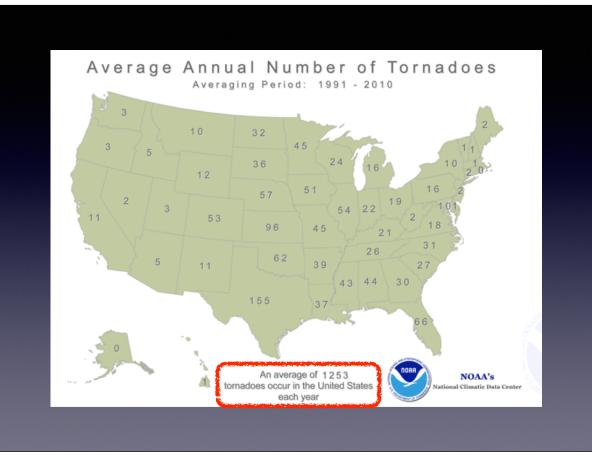
Health

pandemics water contamination air quality

Terrorist Attacks

chemical biological nuclear cyber-attacks







Average Worst Summary

Averaging the data from very active fire years (1996, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2006 and 2007) selected from the previous 17 years, average worst case fire year numbers were derived. Based on these data, NICC can expect as a worst case average the following (categories in **bold** are those where the average worst cases were equaled or exceeded in 2012):

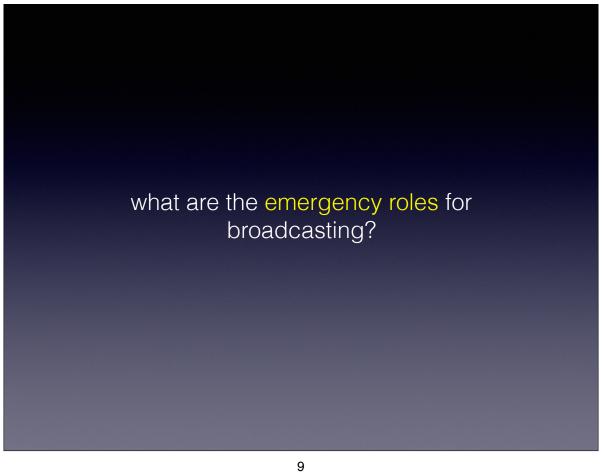
• 76,841 - Wildfires

7,583,783 - Acres burned (~ 3 million Hectares)

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Number of Earthquakes Worldwide for 2000 - 2012
Located by the US Geological Survey National Earthquake Information Center
(M4.5+ for most of the world; doesn't include US regional network contributions)

| Magnitude | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| 8.0 to 9.9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7.0 to 7.9 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 12 |
| 6.0 to 6.9 | 146 | 121 | 127 | 140 | 141 | 140 | 142 | 178 | 168 | 144 | 150 | 185 | 108 |
| 5.0 to 5.9 | 1344 | 1224 | 1201 | 1203 | 1515 | 1693 | 1712 | 2074 | 1768 | 1896 | 2209 | 2276 | 1401 |
| 4.0 to 4.9 | 8008 | 7991 | 8541 | 8462 | 10888 | 13917 | 12838 | 12078 | 12291 | 6805 | 10164 | 13315 | 9534 |
| 3.0 to 3.9 | 4827 | 6266 | 7068 | 7624 | 7932 | 9191 | 9990 | 9889 | 11735 | 2905 | 4341 | 2791 | 2453 |
| 2.0 to 2.9 | 3765 | 4164 | 6419 | 7727 | 6316 | 4636 | 4027 | 3597 | 3860 | 3014 | 4626 | 3643 | 3111 |
| 1.0 to 1.9 | 1026 | 944 | 1137 | 2506 | 1344 | 26 | 18 | 42 | 21 | 26 | 39 | 47 | 43 |
| 0.1 to 0.9 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 134 | 103 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| No Magnitude | 3120 | 2807 | 2938 | 3608 | 2939 | 864 | 828 | 1807 | 1922 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 3 |
| Total | 22256 | 23534 | 27454 | 31419 | 31194 | 30478 | 29568 | 29685 | 31777 | 14825 | 21577 | * 22289 | * 16667 |
| Estimated Deaths | 231 | 21357 | 1685 | 33819 | 228802 | 88003 | 6605 | 712 | 88011 | 1790 | 320120 | 21953 | 768 |



first, emergency *alerts* are broadcast

U.S. Public Alert Systems

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - via mass media television & radio



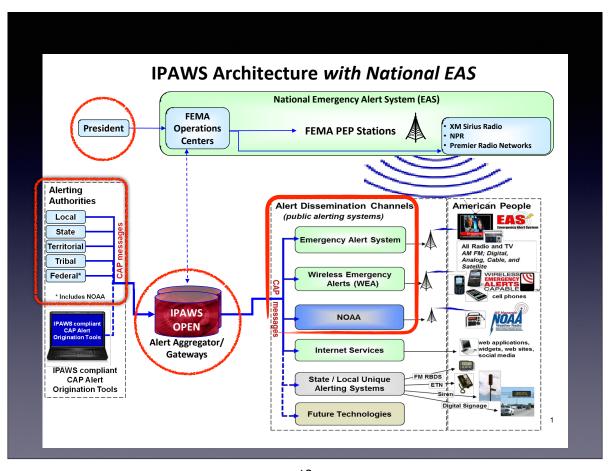
- · NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards
 - 1,021 VHF broadcast transmitters
 - VHF public service band at162 MHz











U.S. Public Alert Systems

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - via mass media television & radio



- **NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards**
 - 1,021 VHF broadcast transmitters
 - VHF public service band at 162 MHz
- Wireless Alert System (WEA)
 - to mobile phones









- NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards
- 1,021 transmitters in the VHF Public Service band on 7 frequencies at ~162 MHz (30-50 mile radius)
- Provides 24/7 weather & federal, state and local emergency information

U.S. Public Alert Systems

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
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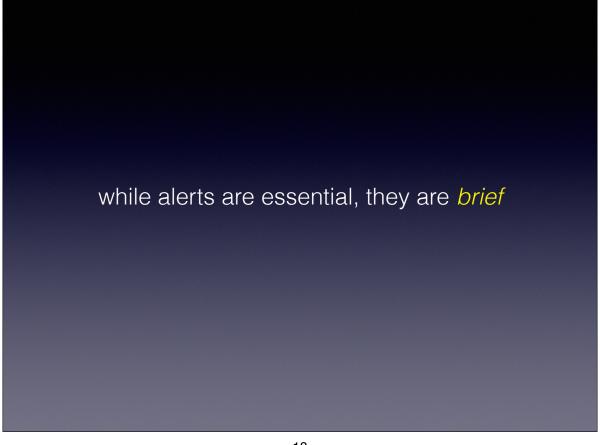


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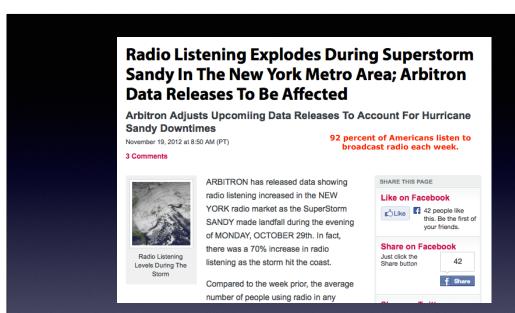


- alerts are summary in nature
 - audio announcements & text crawls
 - nature, location of the danger
 - brief shelter/safety advice
- alerts then urge tuning to local television & radio

Video: Tornado Disaster in Moore, Oklahoma May 20, 2013

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AP6vZRz6e54

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Superstorm Sandy - radio listenership in the New York City market increased 70 percent above the prior week.

In coastal areas, audiences skyrocketed by 367 percent along the Connecticut coast & 245 percent on Long Island.

Distinctive Attributes of Local Broadcast Television

- long-form, continuing coverage (hours, days)
- practical, actionable information for viewers/listeners
- professionals with credibility & local area knowledge
- meteorologists, anchors, field reporters, studio analysts, remote reporting, traffic expertise, helicopter coverage
- aggregation & reporting of information from many sources
- established relationships with police, fire, medical services, hospitals, government agencies, and independent experts

- Local broadcast TV coverage is uniquely local
 - national cable news networks will provide "news", not "public safety information"
 - without critical local details for those in danger
 - only local TV & radio seeks to aid its community

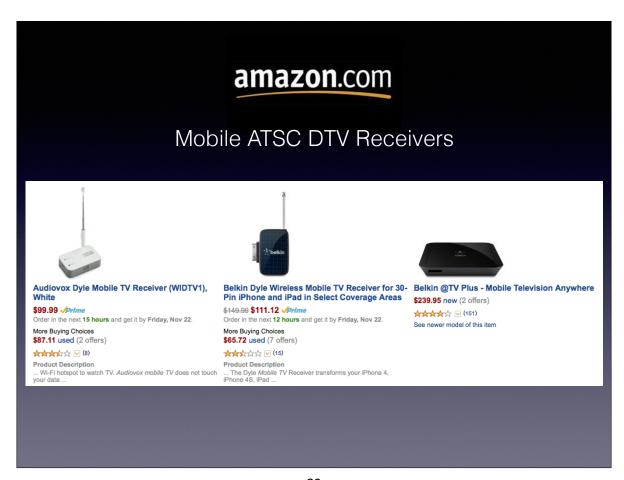
- emergency management professionals also benefit from broadcast emergency information
- broadcast receivers are commonly placed in:
 - police, fire and EMS stations
 - hospitals and public shelters
 - electric power & telecom utility offices
 - government emergency management offices

- Broadcast television news uniquely offers efficient visual assets:
 - maps communicating contextual messages to viewers in different locations
 - on-scene video to reinforce the messages on safety measures
 - a distillation of information presented graphically

- Broadcast TV and radio are highly reliable
 - · assets are centralized and well protected
 - architecture is simple: transmitter & receiver
 - congestion not an issue
 - broadcasts are secure from tampering
 - local power backup with large fuel supply
 - contingency plans for xmtrs, studio facilities

When you step out the door...

- Broadcast radio is mobile
 - vehicle & portable radios ubiquitous
- Mobile broadcast DTV has been launched
 - 120 stations covering 57% of the U.S.
 - two mobile content ventures (Dyle, Mobile500)
 - battery-powered Mobile DTV receivers
 - ATSC standard for Mobile EAS alerts





Broadcast Emergency Coverage: Cost to the Public?

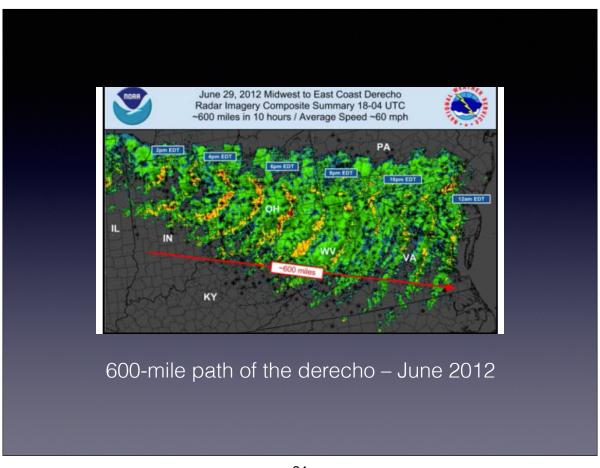
- Zero.
- broadcasters fund all emergency coverage
- free to the public, no cost to government/taxpayers
- a public service commitment of local broadcasters
- preserving local spectrum is essential to preserving this public service in times of crisis

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Some context regarding reliability...

On 29 June, 2012...

- ...a rare, fast-moving, destructive storm called a derecho swept 10 states in the northern U.S.A.
- this derecho traveled 600 miles in 10 hrs.
- · caused 22 deaths, and widespread damage
- >3.7 million people lost power (up to 2 wks)



They key role broadcasters played during and following the derecho should also be recognized. As in many times of crisis, broadcasters served as the "first informers," providing the public with information on the storm's path, the damage it caused, and its effects on other communications services."

 FCC Report: "Impact of the June 2012 Derecho on Communications Networks & Services"
 January, 2013

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Massive wireline telephone & 9-1-1 outages

- >1.2 million wireline customers in 12 states lost phone service
- 9-1-1 Emergency Service Outages
 - Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)
 - 77 PSAPs lost some degree of connectivity
 - 17 PSAPs in 3 states lost service completely, more than 2 million people could not reach 9-1-1
 - vital location info. for 9-1-1 calls disabled for PSAPs serving > 3.6 MM people in six states

Causes of Telecom Failures

FCC Report: Impact of the June 2012 Derecho on Communications Networks & Services

- network congestion & physical damage at telco central offices and transport links (DS3 circuits)
- Inter-switch communications made impossible in certain locations (SS7 isolation)
- Insufficient physical/logical diversity monitor & control links
- loss of public power and backup power failures
- alarm monitoring systems failed (only 30 mins. backup pwr.)
- central office equipment failed due to low voltages before battery back-ups were depleted

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Wireless Issues

- at the peak, 11% of cell sites were out of service.
- many other wireless customers could not complete calls due to landline backhaul failure & problems in the PSTN in general
- wireline facilities failures had a sweeping affect on mobile wireless services

Numerous interconnected telecom network assets, distributed geographically are inherently difficult to make reliable.

Local broadcast television and radio architectures stand in stark contrast!

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FCC Report: During the derecho, broadcasters reported 9-1-1 failures and gave viewers alternate access numbers

Broadcasters can mitigate the impact of telecom emergency difficulties!



31% of U.S. TV Households are equipped to receive over-the-air terrestrial TV

- GfK Home Technology Monitor 2013 Ownership Report

For lower income households, the figure is 41% with off-air reception

- GfK Home Technology Monitor 2013 Ownership Report

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Conclusion:

Local U.S. broadcast spectrum is essential for at least public safety reasons, and must be preserved.

Broadcast emergency information services cannot be replaced by mobile wireless.