

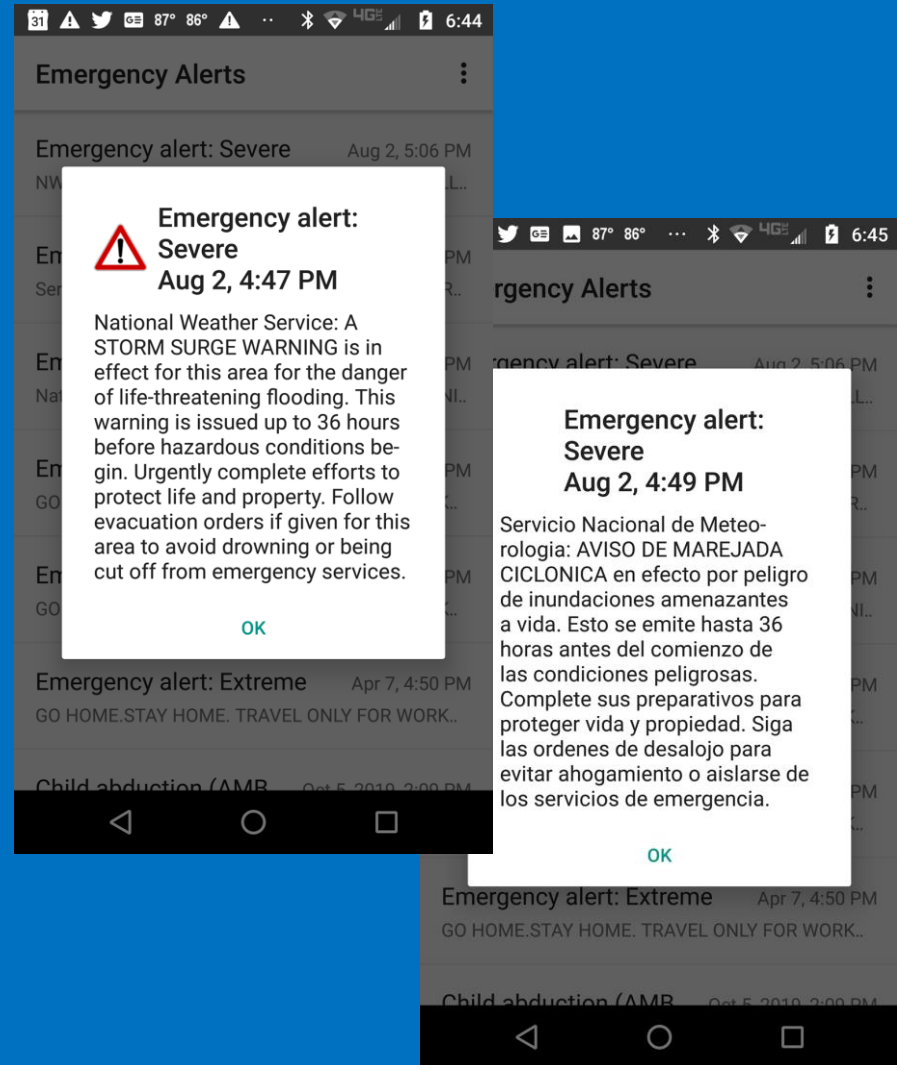


NATIONAL
WEATHER
SERVICE

Mobile Alerting in the United States

May 11, 2023

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Office of Dissemination
Silver Spring, MD



Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

WEA is a U.S. public safety system that allows authorized agencies to geographically target emergency messages to consumer cell phones

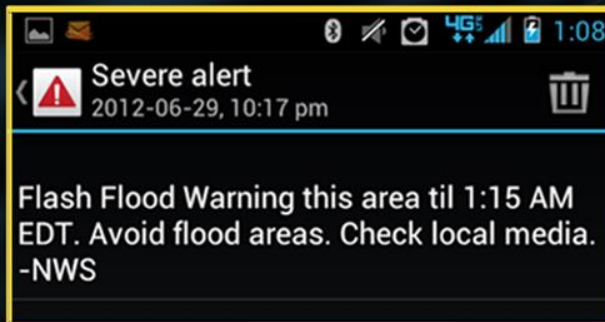


1,600 public safety agencies in U.S. authorized to use WEA



WEA 10th Anniversary

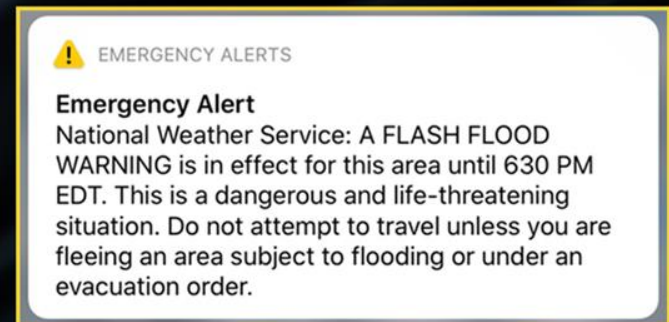
Celebrating 10 years of life-saving **Wireless Emergency Alerts**



2012

Improvements over the past 10 years:

- ▶ Alerts can be delivered within one-tenth mile of warning area. Previously entire county alerted.
- ▶ New impact-based warnings only trigger alerts for the worst flash floods & thunderstorms.



2022

- ▶ Character limit upgraded from 90 to 360. Provides more info and life-saving actions.
- ▶ Spanish language alerts added.



NWS WEA Activation

NWS WEA Activation Schedule	
Tornado Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- New warning- Threat is upgraded to catastrophic- Any additional updates with catastrophic
Flash Flood Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- New warning if threat tag is considerable or catastrophic- Threat is upgraded to considerable or catastrophic
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	Activate for first occurrence (i.e. new or updated warning) of a <u>destructive threat</u>
Hurricane/Typhoon Warning	Activate for new warning
Storm Surge Warning	Activate for new warning
Extreme Wind Warning	Activate for new warning
Tsunami Warning	Activate for new warning
Dust Storm Warning	Activate for new warning.
Snow Squall Warning	Activate for first occurrence (i.e. new or updated warning) where impact is "Significant"

See NWS 90 and 360 character WEA message templates at www.weather.gov/wrn/wea360



NWS WEA Message Templates Based on Social Science

SOURCE Say who the message is from	EXAMPLE <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> SOURCE GUIDANCE/TIME THREAT </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> LCPD Check and monitor local Explosion at Superior </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> media now dam Potential damage and flooding </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> in Sherman Heights Message expires 8:00 AM PDT </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-bottom: 5px;"> EXPIRATION TIME LOCATION </div>
THREAT Describe the flooding event and its impacts	
LOCATION State the impact area boundaries in a way that can be understood (for example use street names, landmarks, natural features, and political boundaries)	
GUIDANCE/TIME Tell people what protective action to take, the time when to do it, how to accomplish it, and how doing it reduces impacts	
EXPIRATION TIME Tell people when the alert/warning expires and/or new information will be received	
TEMPLATE [Insert title and organization of a local, familiar, <i>SOURCE</i> authoritative message source] Check and monitor <i>GUIDANCE/TIME</i> local media now [insert description of event, dam <i>THREAT</i> name, and threat here] in [insert location of threat <i>LOCATION</i> here] Message expires [insert time here] <i>EXPIRATION TIME</i>	

Example

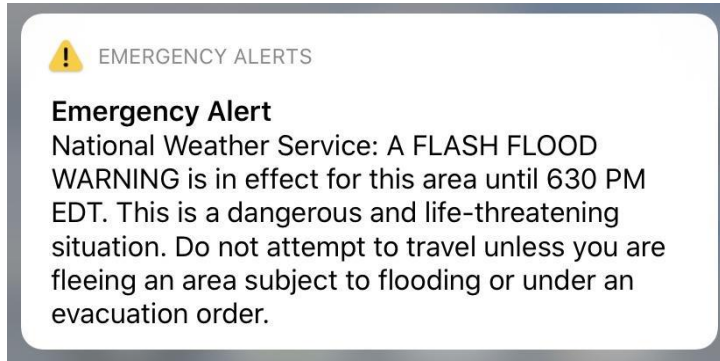
National Weather Service: TORNADO WARNING in this area until 12:15PM CST. Take shelter now in a basement or an interior room on the lowest floor of a sturdy building. If you are outdoors, in a mobile home, or in a vehicle, move to the closest substantial shelter and protect yourself from flying debris. Check media.

Source: PREPTalks Discussion Guide - Modernizing Public Warning Messaging, Dr. Dennis Mileti
www.fema.gov/blog/preptalks-dr-dennis-mileti-modernizing-public-warning-messaging

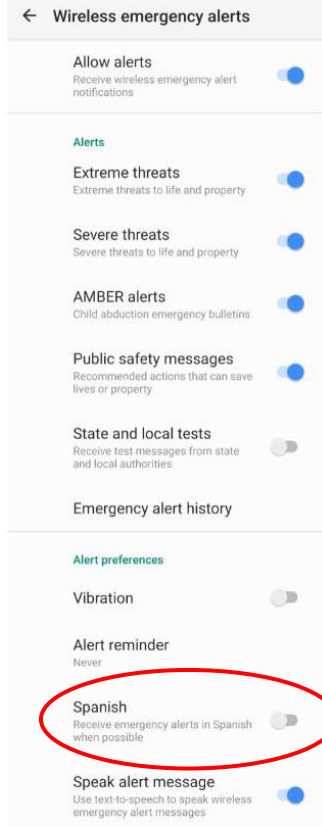
WEA 2.0: 360 Character and Spanish WEA

Message length improvement.

Alerting authority can create 360 character WEA for WEA 2.0 & newer phones on a 4G or newer network. Otherwise, the alerting authority's 90 Character WEA is displayed.



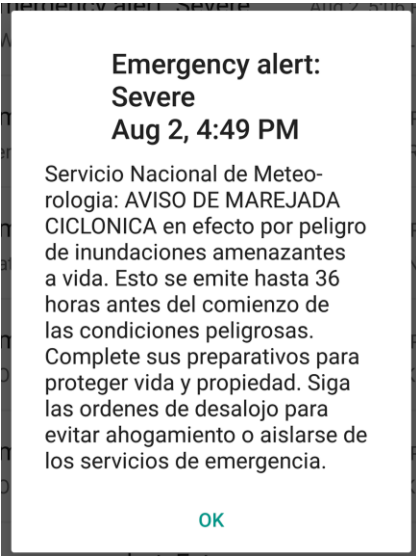
Android WEA Settings



Spanish WEA. Available on WEA 2.0 & newer phones when configured for Spanish WEA and if alerting authority creates Spanish version of the WEA.

See NWS 90 and 360 character WEA message templates at www.weather.gov/wrn/wea360

IOS WEA Settings

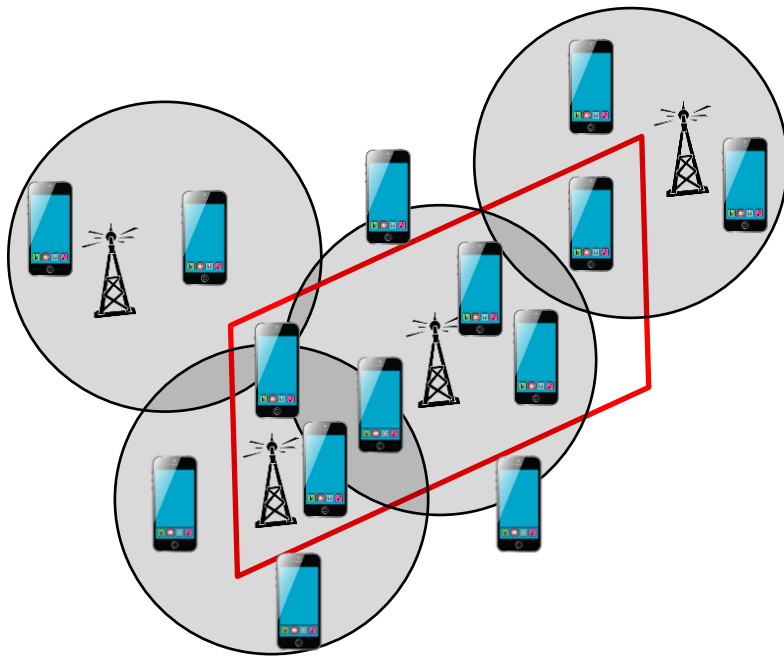


WEA Geotargeting

WEA is a cell broadcast from cell antennas in and around the alert area

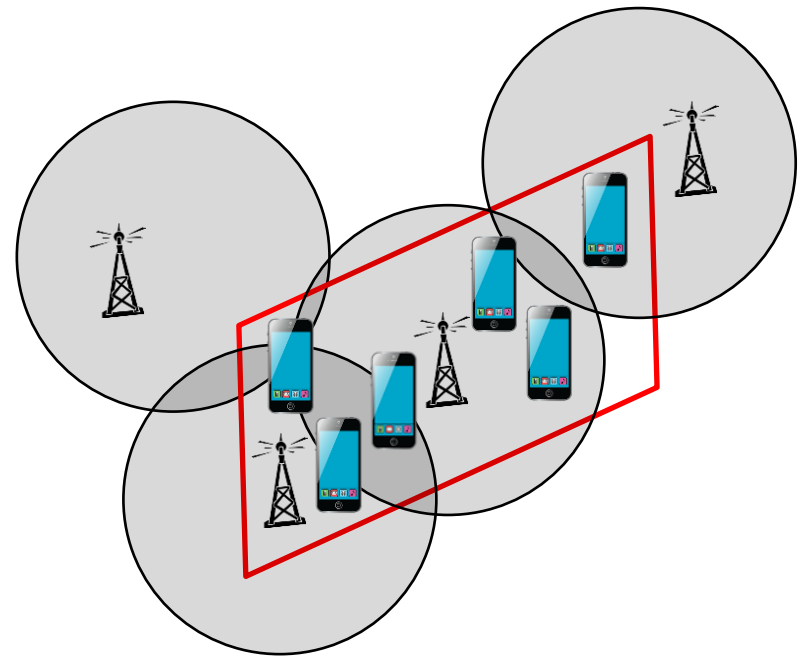
Geotargeting prior to WEA 3.0

- Overshoot where WEA presented even if cell phone is outside alert polygon



WEA 3.0 geotargeting

- WEA presented only if cell phone within .1 (one-tenth) mile of alert polygon

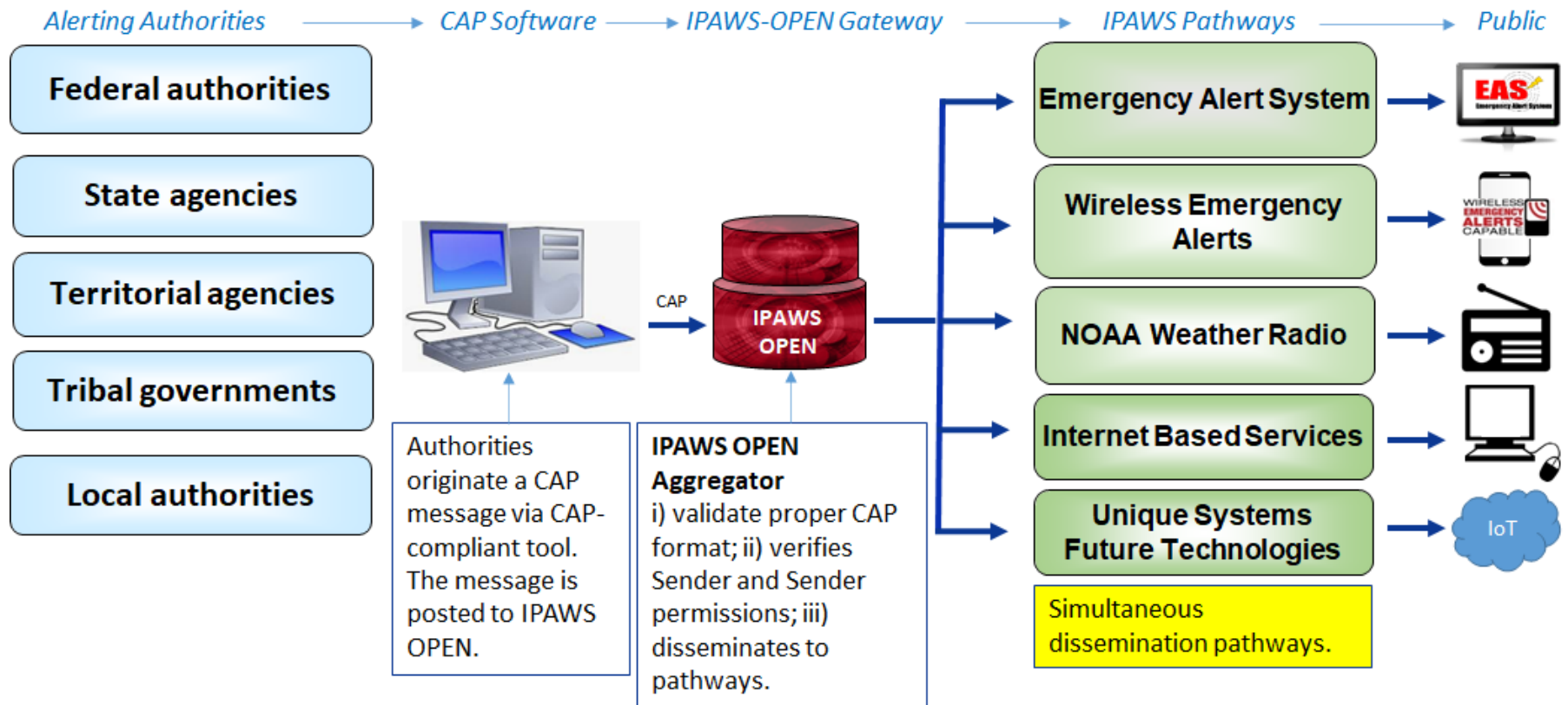


WEA is a Partnership Between Government and Industry

- Established by act of U.S. Congress in 2008. Became operational in 2012.
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) writes the rules for WEA based on input from public safety agencies, wireless industry, and other public input
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) authorizes public safety agencies to send alerts to their Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- Wireless industry writes the industry standards for WEA, receives alerts from IPAWS, and broadcasts WEA them based on rules set forth by the FCC



Flow of Alert from Public Safety Agency to Cell Phone



Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

XML-based industry standard means low cost of entry for commercial developers

<event>Flash Flood Warning</event>

<urgency>Immediate</urgency>

<severity>Severe</severity>

<certainty>Likely</certainty>

<effective>2010-06-03T14:00:00-05:00</effective> 2010-06-03T17:00:00-05:00</expires>

<senderName>NWS Memphis (Western Tennessee, Arkansas and Northern Mississippi)</senderName>

<headline>Flash Flood Warning issued June 03 at 2:00PM CDT valid until June 03 at 5:00PM CDT by NWS Memphis</headline>

<description>DOPPLER RADAR ESTIMATES 1 TO 3 INCHES OF RAINFALL HAS OCCURRED OVER THE PAST HOUR...</description>

<instruction>MOVING VEHICLES SHOULD BE ALERT FOR FLASH FLOODING. NEVER DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE INTO AREAS WHERE THERE IS STANDING WATER. IF YOU ARE TRAPPED IN YOUR VEHICLE...TURN AROUND...DONT DROWN</instruction>

<polygon>36.20,-88.95 36.18,-88.91 36.05,-88.84 35.99,-89.17 35.99,-89.19 35.98,-89.21 35.94,-89.30 36.17,-89.31 36.21,-89.04 36.20,-88.96 36.22,-88.95 36.20,-88.93</polygon>

Alert information
at its most
granular levels

GIS
Friendly

Obtaining Authorization to Use IPAWS/WEA

<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, [Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for Alert Originators](#). Complete this course and submit the training certificate to the IPAWS Program Management Office at ipaws@fema.dhs.gov.
- 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 IPAWS 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 alert 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, [IPAWS for Alerting Administrators](#). 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.dhs.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](https://www.fema.gov)

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Alert Origination Software Providers

The [IPAWS website](#) lists over two dozen alert origination software providers.

FEMA advises local EMAs to first contact their state, since some states may have specific requirements for or be able to assist with the cost of alert origination software.

Reach out to IPAWS Customer Support at IPAWS@fema.dhs.gov for further guidance.

FEMA Fact Sheet: Demonstrated IPAWS Capabilities – AOSP Vendor List

Demonstrated IPAWS Capabilities – Alert Origination Software Providers

The IPAWS Office does not certify or endorse any vendor product. This list includes Alert Origination Software Providers (AOSP) who voluntarily demonstrated their IPAWS capabilities. Demonstrated capabilities may or may not include WEA 2.0/3.0 capabilities. Please contact your vendor to inquire about your product's WEA capabilities.

- AlertSense
- Alertus
- Asher Group – Hyper Reach
- ATI Systems – MassAlert
- Blackberry – AtHoc IWS
- Blackboard – Blackboard Connect
- Buffalo Computer Graphics – DisasterLAN
- CivicReady
- Comlabs – EMNet
- Desktop Alert
- Everbridge
- Genasys
- GSS Alert Studio – ALERT FM
- HipLink
- HQE Systems – SiRcom SMART Alert
- Information Logistics – IRIS/HELP
- Inspiron Logistics – WENS
- Juvare – WebEOC
- KDEE Technology LLC – On-The-Go Alerting
- Monroe Electronics – DAS-EOC
- Motorola Solutions – VESTA
- Nixle
- OnSolve – CodeRED
- Rave Mobile Safety
- Regroup Mass Notifications
- Singlewire – InformaCast
- SwiftReach – Swift911
- Titan HST

See [IPAWS website](#) for latest list



FEMA

January 2022



Wireless Industry Information for Alert Originators

WEA Presentation Depends on Both the Mobile Device and Cell Network

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) presentation depends on the mobile device's capabilities and settings as well as the cell network technology to which the device is connected. Note that this document only applies to WEA behavior and does not apply to the Emergency Alert System (EAS), NOAA Weather Radio, and other alerting systems. Read on to learn more!

WEA Message Presentation

90- and 360-character WEA: Some devices will only present a 90-character WEA message. Therefore, the 90-character English version of the alert message is required. Most devices can present 360 characters; therefore, the inclusion of the 360-character version of the WEA message is encouraged.

English and Spanish WEA: All devices will present the English version. Most phones set for Spanish language (in the device settings) can also present the Spanish version of the WEA message, if it is available.

WEA Text is the Composed Text

FEMA recommends that WEA text include the following: the source of the alert, incident information, location, action that should be taken, and how long the alert will be in effect, if known. The WEA text presented on the mobile devices is that which is composed in the WEA text section of the alert authoring software.

Including a Link to More Information

Many devices can support WEA messages containing a clickable link to additional information, but the link should be considered supplemental to the key points in the alert text. **BE AWARE** that simultaneous attempts to access the link by thousands of consumers can cause congestion on the cellular network and the web server hosting the link, such that the information

becomes inaccessible by the public and valuable time may be lost in an emergency. Be sure to understand the potential consequences of including a link, and that any links refer to relevant information.

Drawing a Polygon or Circle

It is not necessary to include a cell tower in the polygon or circle. The wireless provider will automatically target the WEA to the alert area.

Geographic Targeting



Many mobile devices support enhanced geographic targeting where the WEA message is only presented on the device if it is inside the actual alert area. Devices outside the alert area may also present the WEA if the device is older, connected to older cell network technology, unable to determine its location, has Location Services disabled, or if the alert area is defined by geographic codes (i.e., by county or state) instead of by polygon or circle.

Reasons Why WEA May Not Be Received

There are numerous possible reasons why some devices present a WEA message and others do not, even when the devices are side by side. Some reasons include:



- Device is capable of comparing its location against the alert area and is outside that area
- Device is connected to a cell site that is not broadcasting the WEA
- Poor/no cell reception, or device on Wi-Fi only
- Consumer's device is off or in "airplane mode"
- Consumer has opted out of presentation for that WEA alert class

WEA messages are rebroadcast during the alert valid period at intervals chosen by each wireless operator. If certain conditions listed above change over time (e.g., quality of cell reception), the alert may be presented while it is still active. Cancelled or expired alerts will not be presented.

Traveling Into an Alert Area



Since each WEA is rebroadcast at intervals chosen by each wireless operator, a consumer may travel into the alert area and be presented with the WEA upon one of the rebroadcasts. In the case of an alert update, it is possible that a consumer did not receive the original WEA and the updated WEA is

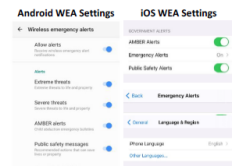
the first alert received by the consumer. Thus, WEA updates should contain enough context to ensure clarity for all who receive it.

Traveling Out of an Alert Area

Not all devices that received the original alert will receive the updated alert, as some devices may have moved outside the alert area.

Dependency on Consumer Device Settings

Consumer device settings determine the alert class and languages presented. For example, if AMBER alerts are turned off by the consumer, then the device will not present AMBER alerts.



For more details, please refer to ATIS-0700049, WEA 3.0 Practical Hints for Alert Originators.



ATIS-0700049

ATIS Standard on -

WEA 3.0 Practical Hints for Alert Originators

Two Page Fact Sheet

WEA 3.0 Practical Hints for Alert Originators (more advanced)

Get both documents at access.atis.org/apps/group_public/download.php/61040/ATIS-0700049.zip



WEA Resources

WEA Information	
NWS WEA FAQ	weather.gov/wrn/wea
NWS WEA Message Templates	weather.gov/wrn/wea360
FEMA WEA FAQ	fema.gov/frequently-asked-questions-wireless-emergency-alerts
FCC WEA FAQ	fcc.gov/consumers/guides/wireless-emergency-alerts-wea
Wireless Industry WEA Page	ctia.org/wireless-emergency-alerts
Wireless Industry Info for Alert Originators	access.atis.org/apps/group_public/download.php/61040/ATIS-0700049.zip

WEA Compatibility by Carrier and Device	
AT&T	att.com/support/article/wireless/KM1009041
T-Mobile	https://www.t-mobile.com/responsibility/consumer-info/safety/wireless-emergency-alerts
Verizon	verizonwireless.com/support/wireless-emergency-alerts-compatible-devices
U.S. Cellular	uscellular.com/support/wireless-emergency-alerts

Thank you!

