## Communications Intelligent Notification: Using Emergency Communications Systems to Alert, Notify and Inform Occupants and Emergency Forces Robert P. Schifiliti, P.E., FSFPE President, R.P. Schifiliti Associates, Inc. Chair, NFPA Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property TCC (NFPA 72 and NFPA 720) (NFPA 72 and NFPA 720)

### Agenda

- Overview of some problems and challenges
- Approaches for addressing some of the problems and challenges
- Strategies for effective communications



27/9/3

### The Problem

- Emerging technologies
- Back-loaded designs
- Rapid system deployment
- We are still in the "learning & training" feedback phase.
- A failure to effectively communicate.



## Intelligent Communications: It's the message, stupid!

Beep, beep, beep. Attention please. The signal tone you have just heard indicates a report of an emergency in this building. If your floor

evacuation signal sounds after this message, walk to the nearest stairway exit and leave the floor. All handicap occupants shall follow the building evacuation plan. While the report is being verified, occupants on other floors should await further instructions.





## Intelligent Communications: It's the stupid message!







### **Lessons Learned**

- 25 March 2010 stabbing on a college campus at about 9:03 PM.
- Reported immediately, suspect flees
- Text message and phone audio message:
   "WE HAD A FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY THE RECREATION
   CENTER SUSPECT AT LARGE TUNE INTO LOCAL MEDIA FOR MORE."
- Sent 1.5 hours after incident
- 4600 of 21,000 messages not delivered, others delayed



## The Solution (one small part) • Effective Communications - Convey relevant information - When needed (time) - In a manner that triggers desired response

### The APP Model

- Anticipate
- Plan
- Practice





### **Strategies for Effective Emergency Communications**

- Identify and organize stakeholders
- Hazard identification and risk assessments
- Profile hazard events scenarios
- Inventory existing assets
- Begin to develop plans



r	psa
FPE	PROTECTION ENGINEERS

## Strategies for Effective Emergency Communications

- Identify communications needs
- Identify assets needed to meet communications needs
- Rework plans, integrating new & existing assets
- Pre-plan messages and templates for each
  - Hazard
  - Audience
  - Event stage
  - Type of communication channel/asset



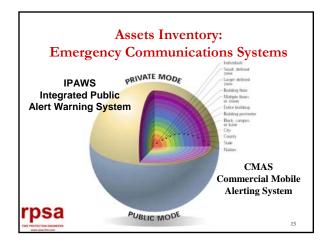
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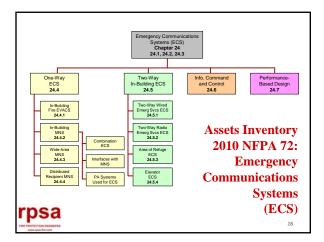
# Intelligent Communications: Identify the stakeholders.

•	gent Commur d that the syst	
	Planning	
	Design	
	Review	
	Approval	
	Configuration	
	Installation	
	Inspection	
	Testing	
12070 DN 72071237	Maintenance	
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FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERS		12

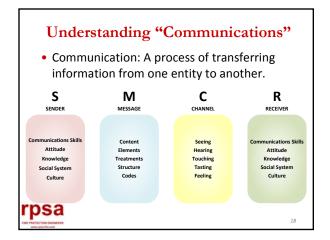


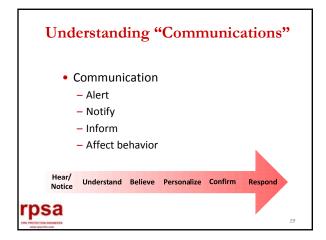
#### What are the hazards and risks? Tsunami Chemical Earthquake Tornado Biological • Severe Storm Mud/Landslide Coastal Storm • Extreme Temps Technological Flooding Typhoon Terrorism • Winter Storm Virus Threat • Fire Industry Drought Hardship • Dam/Levee Volcano • Hurricane Break Nuclear Tropical Storm Wildfire psa





#### **ECS Assets Inventory** Building voice • E-mail Posters · Giant voice Text (SMS) Radio • Bullhorns • IRC • Television Call Boxes IM • Cable capture Digital displays Intercoms • Web pages • Pop-up Telephone Blogs messages (push) Social • 800 numbers Talking lights networks: (pull) Twitter, F.B., • RFID etc. • Near field comm. psa Directional voice





### Understanding "Communications" · Communications noise 27/9/3 - Environmental •27 WORDS System Physiological impairment •9 SECONDS - Cognitive impairment •3 MESSAGES - Semantics Syntactical - Psychological - Organizational rpsa Cultural

# Effective Emergency Communications • Message content - A description of the event or hazard: What is happening. 27/9/3 - Location - What to do - What to do - When to do it - Why you should do it - Source of information / authority

## **Effective Emergency Communications**

- Message design (style)
  - Simple language
  - Accurate information
  - Precise instructions
  - Authoritative
- 27/9/3
- •27 WORDS
  •9 SECONDS
- •3 MESSAGES



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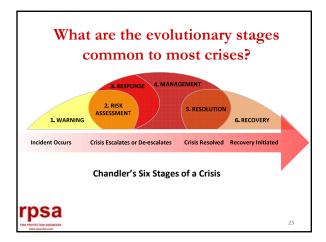
## **Effective Emergency Communications**

- Message Format: Use layered message channels
  - Text
    - □Voice
    - □Visual
  - Graphics
    - ■Pictures
    - ■Drawings
    - □GIS
- ■Models



☐Real time video

S SENDER	MESSAGE	C CHANNEL	R
Communications Skills Attitude Knowledge Social System Culture	Content Elements Treatments Structure Codes	Seeing Hearing Touching Tasting Feeling	Communications Skills Attitude Knowledge Social System Culture
Training Authorization Authority Language Accent	Relevance Size/length/time Templates Resources Pre-crafted messages Checklists Reviewers	Immediacy Availability Redundancy Communications Noise Capacity Capability Security	Training Language Cognition Communications Noise
rpsa			24



## Intelligent Communications: ECSs can not be fully automated.

- There are too many possible threats/hazards.
- Information and instructions change with time.
- Pre-recorded messages can become "noise" and lose credibility.
- Information gathering is as important as information/instruction dissemination.



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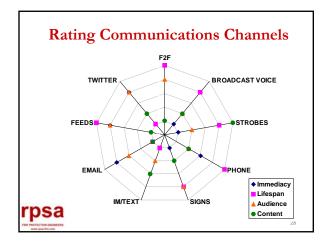
## Intelligent Communications: It's not just voice.

"Emergency notification systems should be both layered and redundant no single means of communication should be solely relied upon to reach the entire campus community."



The Report of the University of California Campus Security Task Force

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## Create Preplanned Messages and Message Templates

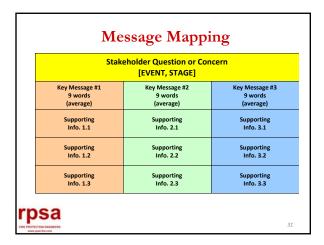
For each stage,
 of each event,
 for each communications channel,
 for each target audience,
 for each desired action.

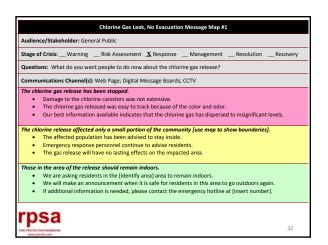
Example:
6 x5 x3 = 90 possible messages

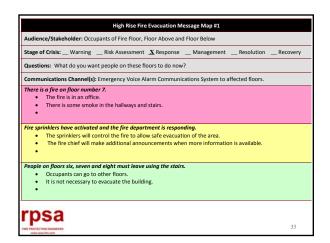
## Create Preplanned Messages and Message Templates

- Avoid over- and under-loaded messages
- Start with the 27/9/3 rule
- CCO: Compassion, conviction, optimism
- AGL-4: Write for < 6<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
- Primacy / Recency
- Use graphics









### Fine Tune Messages

- · Adjust for communication channel
- Use Message Maps as a guide for specific templates
- Coordinate communications channels



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### Plan a Test and Test the Plan

- Use scenario testing.
- Include all stakeholders.
- Introduce random failures and dynamic changes.
- Reassess and redefine the systems and the plans.
- Test again.



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### **Summary**

- Hardware by itself is not a complete system
- Messages and people are a part of the system
- Messages must be crafted and delivered to affect behavior

27/9/3

- •27 WORDS
- •9 SECONDS
- •3 MESSAGES



## Messaging Strategies FPRF Research Project

- BEST PRACTICE GUIDANCE FOR EMERGENCY MESSAGING.
- Come to session W34, Research Planning in Support of the National Fire Alarm Code
- Wednesday, 6/9 at 9:30 AM 1:30 PM in Lagoon AB.



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### **Communications**

Intelligent Notification:
Using Emergency Communications Systems
to Alert, Notify and Inform
Occupants and Emergency Forces



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