

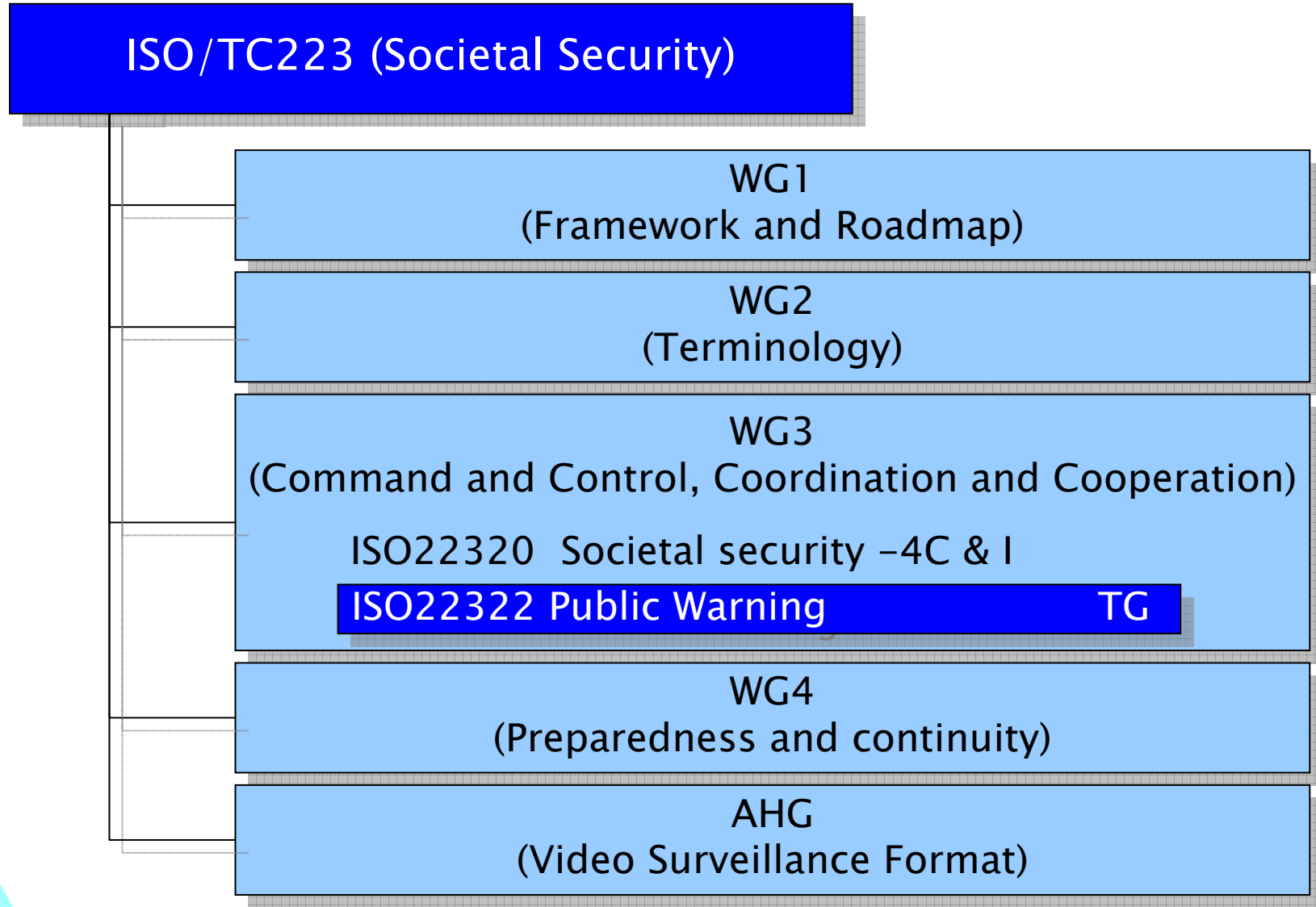
Workshop on Public Warning
hosted by
ISO/TC223 WG3 TG

at National Centre of Sciences
in Tokyo, Japan
on 8th and 9th September, 2009.

ISO TC 223 Societal Security

- International standardization in the area of societal security, aimed at increasing crisis management and business continuity capabilities, i.e. through improved technical, human, organizational, and functional interoperability as well as shared situational awareness, amongst all interested parties.
- The committee will use an all-hazards approach covering all necessary activities in the key phases of crisis management and business continuity.

Organizational Structure



Background

- During the discussion on “Public Warning” at the 8th WG 3 meeting of ISO/TC223 on “Societal Security in September 2008, there was an agreement that the use of “Public Warning” in the world should be investigated in order to develop effective standards in addition to the recognition that the organization of international workshop is a good opportunity for TC223 to elaborate this issue.
- At the 6th Plenary Meeting of ISO/TC223, which was held at Bali, Indonesia between 12th and 14th, November 2008, the Task Group on “Public Warning” was established under WG3 with the lead of JISC to organize this workshop.

Workshop Objectives

Three Main purposes of this Workshop are as follows:

- To clarify basic principles for effective public warning to alert and notify those people at risk to take appropriate protective actions
- To survey and summarize concrete expressions of emergency public warnings actually used in each country, such as sirens, alarms, signs, warning texts, and warning colors etc
- To learn and share current state-of -affairs of "Emergency Public Warning" used in the world

As a result, ISO/WD 22322 which relates to Public Warning will be revised using information gathered in this workshop.

Programme Outlines Seminar Session

September 8th , Tuesday

a.m.:

Opening Address by Professor Fumitake Gejo
Keynote Lectures by Professor. Dennis Mileti and
Mr. Ernst-Peter Döbbeling

p.m.

Reports of Japanese governmental activities
on “Public Warning”
Country Reports by UK and Sweden

September 9th, Wednesday

a.m.

Country Reports by Singapore, Indonesia,
USA, and Korea

Programme Outlines

Poster Session

Poster Session

Activities of relating ISO/TCs

Japanese governmental activities on “Public Warning”

Display Booth

Private organizations’ activities

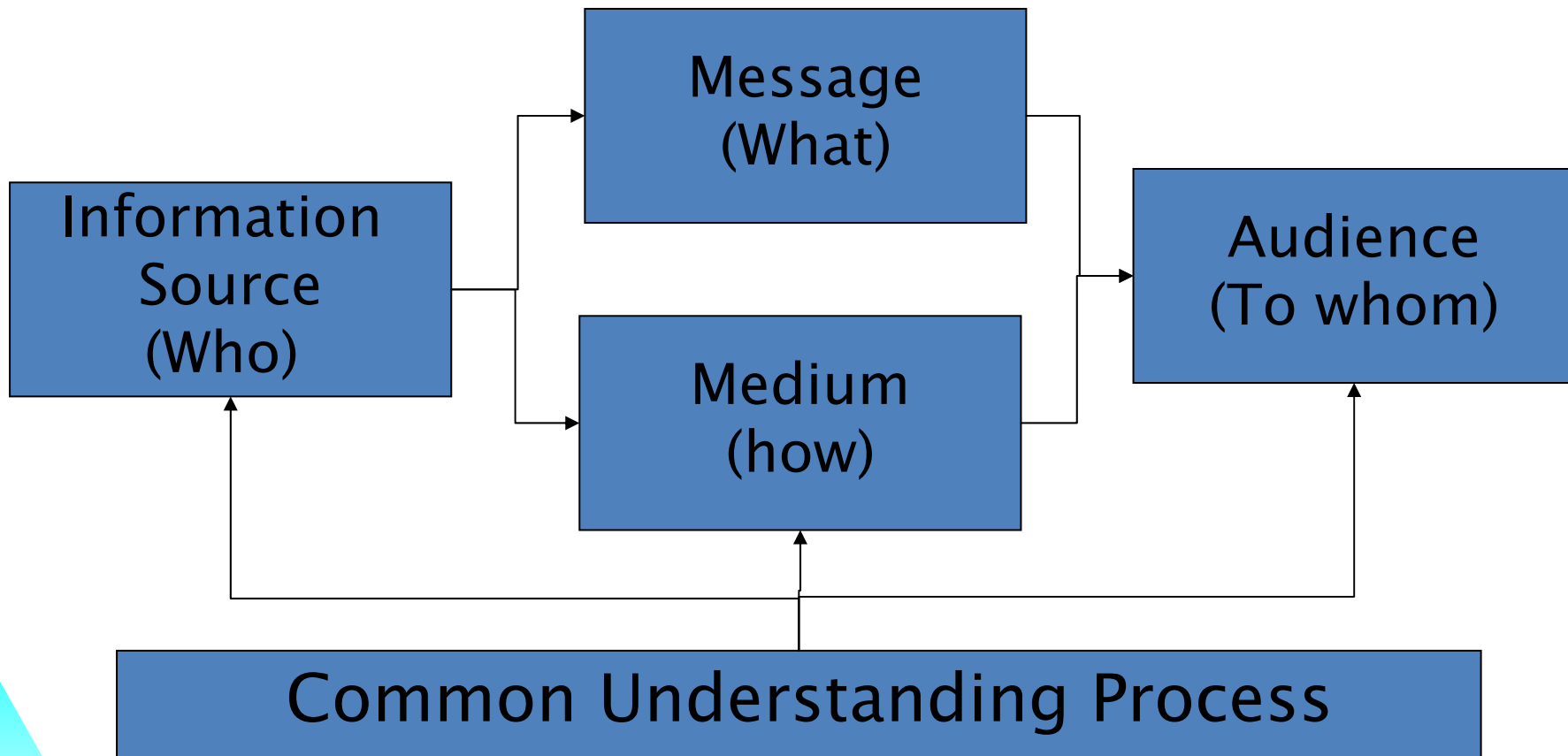
Expected Outcomes

- A) Proposal of a new International Standard on "Public Warning"
- B) A Collection of concrete expressions of "Public Warning" such as sirens, alarms, signs, warning texts, and warning colors used around the world
- C) Collection of research achievements on "Public Warning"
- D) Establishment of the website devoted to disseminating information including contents above

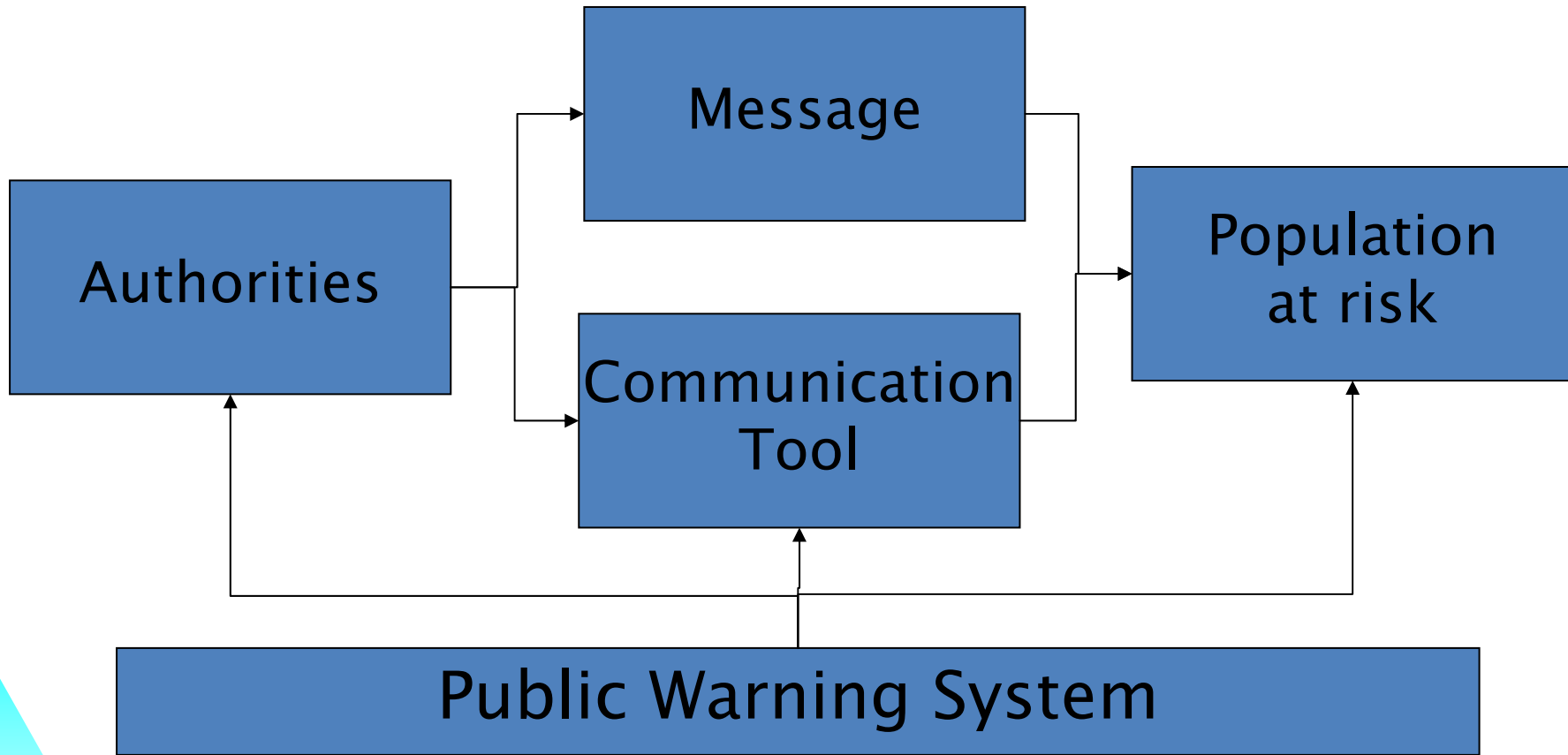
ISO/WD 22322 Societal security — Public warning system

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Requirements
 - 4.1 Warning system
 - 4.2 Warning organization
 - 4.3 Public awareness and education
 - 4.3.1 Awareness
 - 4.3.2 Follow-up
 - 4.3.3 Training and exercise
- Annex A (informative) Public awareness and education
- Annex B (informative)
 - Decision making process for issuing public warnings
- Annex C (informative)
 - Communication systems and devices

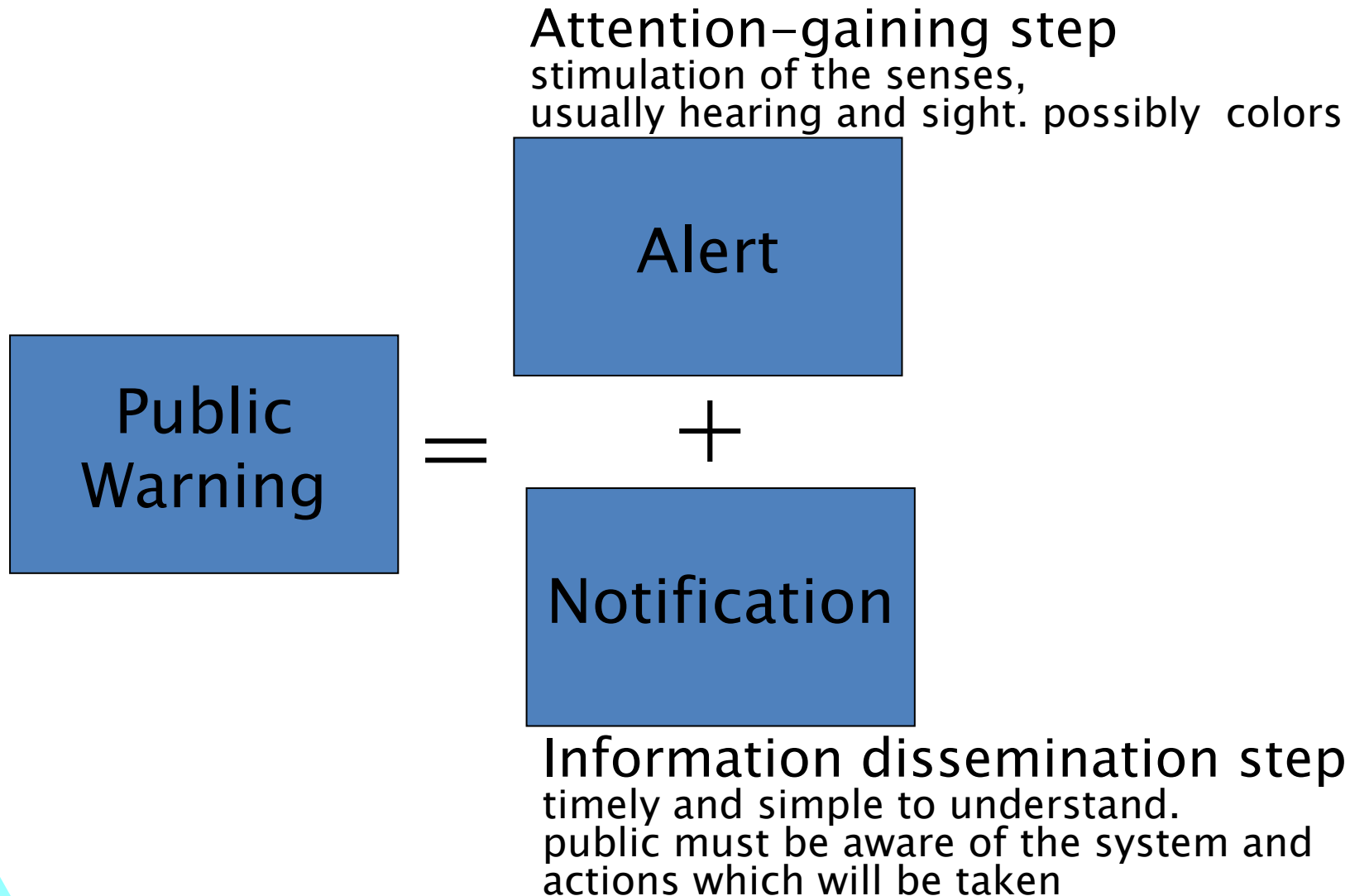
Communication Process



Public Warning



Public Warning Process



Issuing Organization	Target Audience
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NOTIFICATION				ALERT	
Hazard	Peril	Coping Behavior		Location	Timing
		Evacuation	Sheltering		
Specify the cause of emergency	Specify the type of threatening event or phenomenon	Specify the type of behavior to evacuate from the peril	Specify the type of place people will stay for their safety	Specify the way of notifying people the potential threat at site and appropriate safety actions to be taken in case	Specify the way of alerting people to seek additional information
e.g.	e.g.	e.g.	e.g.	e.g.	e.g.
Natural Disaster	Blast	Horizontal move	Public shelter	Pictograms	Sound
Accidents (Unintentional)	Fire	Vertical move	Shelter-in-place	Signs	Light
Terrorism (Intentional)	Hazardous Material spills	No move	Open place	Warning statement	Color
	Flooding		Meeting Point	Map	
	Tsunami			Electronic Text Message	
	Land slide				
	Avalanche				

Information Sources

Hazard detecting
Organizations.

Warning disseminating
Organizations

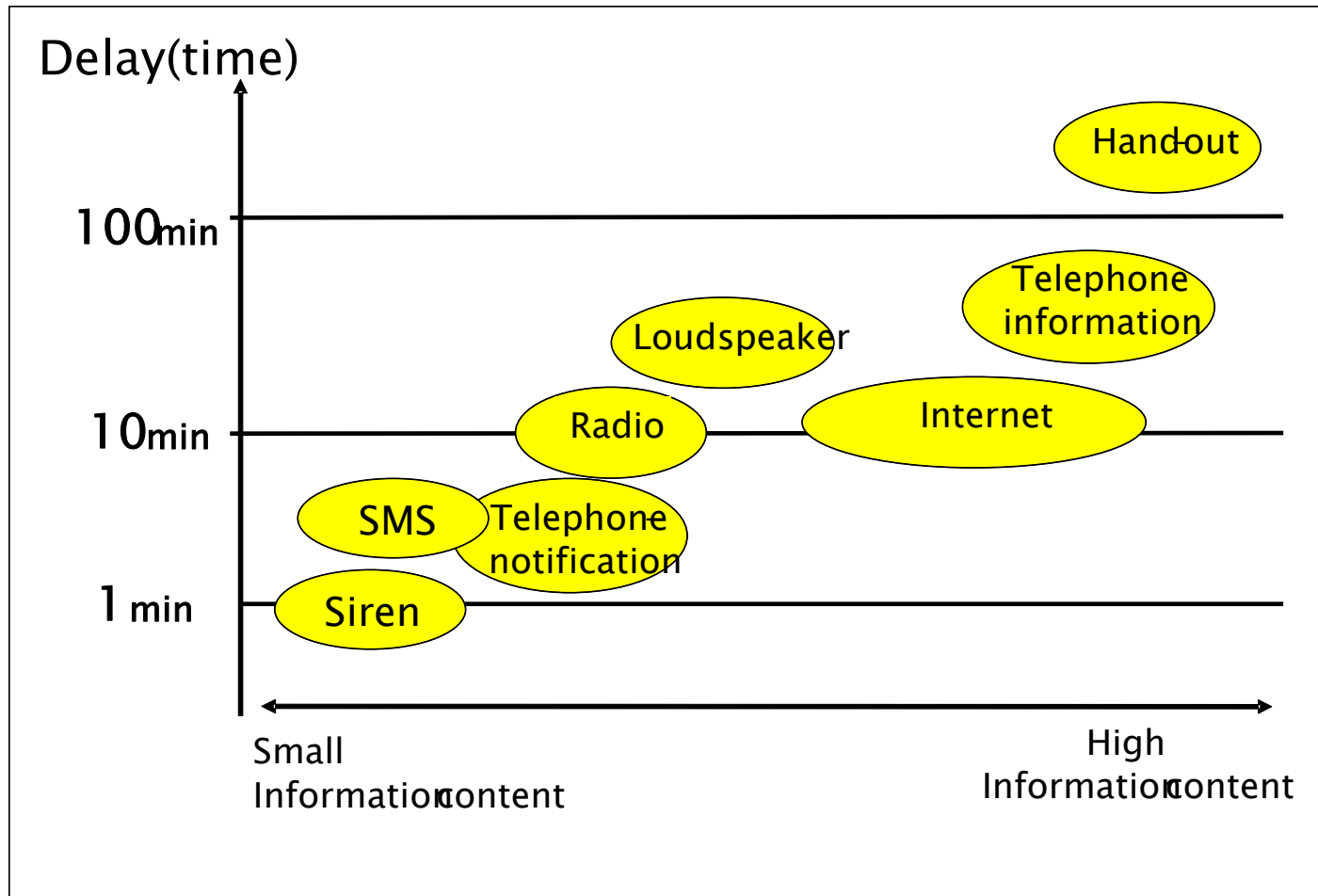
Population at Risk

Human Response Factors

Population Diversity

Public Awareness & Education

Public Warning Transmission Methods



Time delay and information content of different warnings systems

Elements to be specified by ISO22322

- Public Warning System
 - Terms and Definitions
 - Scope
 - Objectives
 - Emergency Communication Requirements
- Issuing Organizations
 - Decision Making Process
- Population at risk
 - Human Response Factors
 - Population Diversity
 - Public Awareness and Education
- Message
 - Effective Communication
 - Effective Message
- Communication Tools

ALERT & NOTIFICATION

FEMA SM305.5

- Scenarios, 1
- Overview of Training, 3
- Definitions; 4
- Conditions for Effective Warning, 5
- Notification and Reporting Requirements, 7
- Public Notification and Alert Systems, 12
- Related Issues, 20
- Appendices, 28

EM272 Warning Coordination

- I. Introduction and Course Overview
- II. The Social Dimensions of Warning Response
- III. Warning Messages
- IV. Developing an Effective Community Warning Process
- V. Warning Exercises
- VI. The Weather Warning Partnership
- Final Exercise And Summary

Effective Communication

IS242

- Course Overview
- Unit 1: Course Introduction
- Unit 2: Basic Communication Skills
- Unit 3: Communicating in an Emergency
- Unit 4: Identifying Community-Specific Communication Issues
- Unit 5: Using Technology as a Communication Tool
- Unit 6: Effective Oral Communication
- Unit 7: Preparing Oral Presentations
- Unit 8: Course Summary
- Appendix A: Job Aids

Warning - Watch - Advisory

- **Warning**

- A warning is issued when a hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, imminent or likely. A warning means weather conditions pose a threat to life or property. People in the path of the storm need to take protective action

- **Watch**

- A watch is used when the risk of a hazardous weather or hydrologic event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead time so those who need to set their plans in motion can do so. A watch means that hazardous weather is possible. People should have a plan of action in case a storm threatens and they should listen for later information and possible warnings especially when planning travel or outdoor activities.

- **Advisory**

- An advisory is issued when a hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, imminent or likely. Advisories are for less serious conditions than warnings, that cause significant inconvenience and if caution is not exercised, could lead to situations that may threaten life or property.

Thank You

