



CITY OF CANNON BEACH

Emergency Operating Guideline – Alerting and Notifications

Natural disasters and Human made emergencies

Federal Notification System used at the local level

IPAWS (Integrated Public Alert & Warning System)

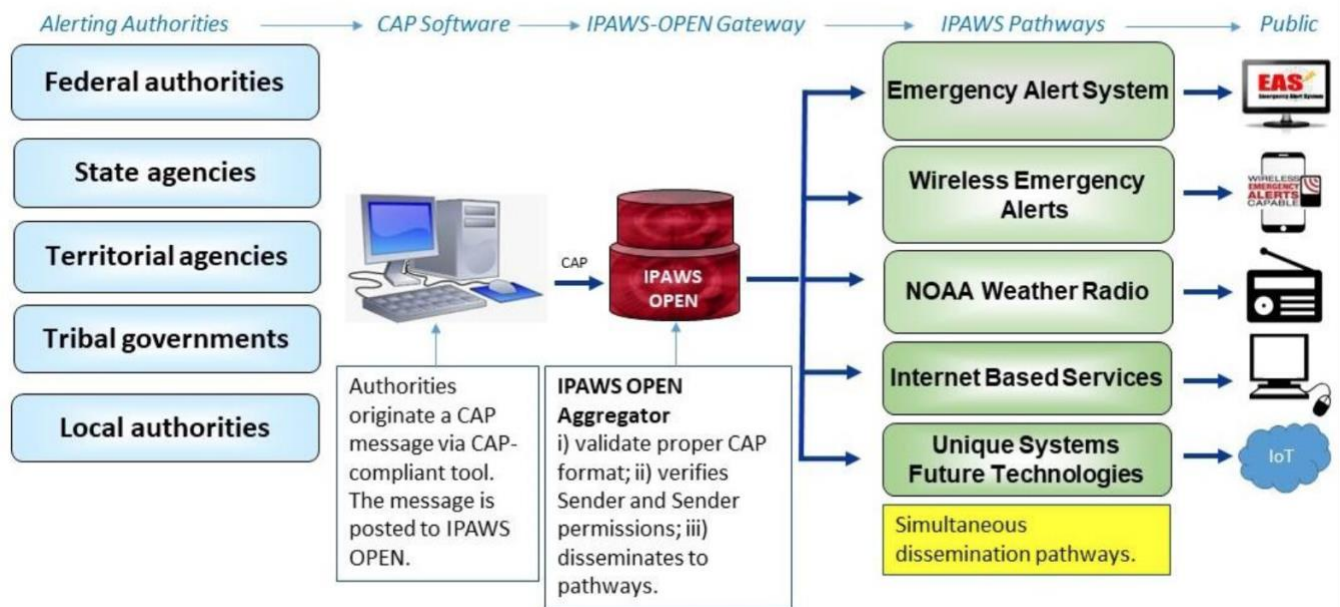
Capabilities

Alerting authorities can access IPAWS' various messaging systems.

How the Feed Works

- Every public alert sent to IPAWS is also posted to the IPAWS All-Hazards Information Feed.

State, Territorial, Tribal, Local - Level



- Alerts are pulled from the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).
- [Emergency Alert System \(EAS\)](#) is a national public warning system that requires radio and TV broadcasters, cable TV, wireless cable systems, satellite, and wireline operators to provide the President with capability to address the American people within 10 minutes during a national emergency.
- Broadcast, cable, and satellite operators are the stewards of this important public service in close partnership with state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities.

- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs) are short emergency messages from authorized federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial public alerting authorities that can be broadcast from cell towers to any WEA-enabled mobile device in a locally targeted area. Wireless providers primarily use cell broadcast technology for WEA message delivery. WEA is a partnership among FEMA, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and wireless providers to enhance public safety.
- WEAs can be sent to your mobile device when you may be in harm's way, without the need to download an app or subscribe to a service. WEAs are messages that warn the public of an impending natural or human-made disaster. The messages are short and can provide immediate, life-saving information.

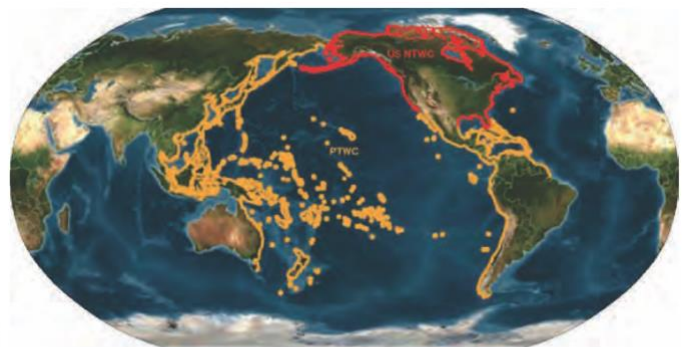
IPAWS All-Hazards Information Feed

- The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) All-Hazards Information Feed offers a simple-to-implement interface that provides official safety messages for public consumption via internet-connected devices and services.
- Types of Wireless Emergency Alerts

IPAWS Type of Wireless Emergency Alerts

- **Presidential Alerts** are a special class of alerts only sent during a national emergency.
- **Imminent Threat Alerts** include natural or human-made disasters, extreme weather, active shooters, and other threatening emergencies that are current or emerging.
- **Public Safety Alerts** contain information about a threat that may not be imminent or after an imminent threat has occurred. Public safety alerts are less severe than imminent threat alerts.
- **America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alerts** are urgent bulletins issued in child-abduction cases. Rapid and effective public alerts often play a crucial role in returning a missing child

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service Office. NWR All Hazards (NWR) NWR broadcast official Weather Service – Warnings, Watches, Forecasts, and other hazard in the Common Alerting Protocol ([CAP](#)) and Atom Syndication Format ([ATOM](#)). <https://www.weather.gov/nwr/>



Coverage areas for NOAA's two tsunami warning centers: National Tsunami Warning Center (red) and Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (yellow)

CAP Overview

The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) allows emergency messages to be simultaneously disseminated over a wide variety of existing and emerging public alerting systems. CAP is an international technical data specification developed by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS).

In addition to the basic CAP standard, a supplemental IPAWS Profile technical specification was developed to ensure compatibility with existing warning systems used in the United States. FEMA has formally adopted CAP and the IPAWS Profile to implement the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

Use of ATOM and CAP with Traditional and Emerging Technologies

NWS CAP and ATOM feeds can be used to launch Internet messages, trigger alerting systems, feed mobile device (e.g., cell phone/smart phone and tablet) applications, news feeds, television text captions, highway sign messages, and synthesized voice over automated telephone calls or radio broadcasts.

Emerging Technologies and traditional systems

Local authority usage: State-County-Local need to stay within the EAS and WAS systems using the CAP.

Mass Notifications from state and local agencies -Currently use Everbridge

- State of Oregon- Office of Emergency Management (OEM) alerting system following the 2020 fire season - Everbridge
- Clatsop County -Emergency Management alerting is on Everbridge titled **Clatsop Alerts**
- NIXEL – Reverse 911 - Part of the Everbridge family

Traditional Systems – manual operation local

- Coastal Ocean Warning System (COWS) manual system located at Cannon Beach Fire Protection District main station – (Total of 7 Coastal Sirens – 5 in Cannon Beach and 2 in Arch Cape)