### **TEXAS DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

## Texas IPAWS Overview



# **Texas Alerting Approval Authority**

- Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) is the approver of PAA (Public Alerting Authority) Applications, for entities that request Alerting Authorization in Texas, to include Texarkana (TX/AR).
- There are approximately 100 Texas entities per FEMA IPAWS as being ONLINE to send IPAWS Alerts. We are using the FEMA Quarterly Report as a tool to help identify entities that are in the FEMA IPAWS system. Not all entities are "ONLINE".
- Not all systems listed as "ONLINE" are sending alerts. Many are still working on internal training and procedures, before they feel confident to send alerts.



# Monthly Proficiency Demonstration (MPD) with TSSF Scenario





# **Monthly Proficiency Demonstrations**

### Why?

### # 1: It's REQUIRED

- Practice
  - Practice alert text
- Lessen errant alerts
  - Evaluate software capabilities
- Improve processes and procedures
  - Build templates, Evaluate employee capabilities

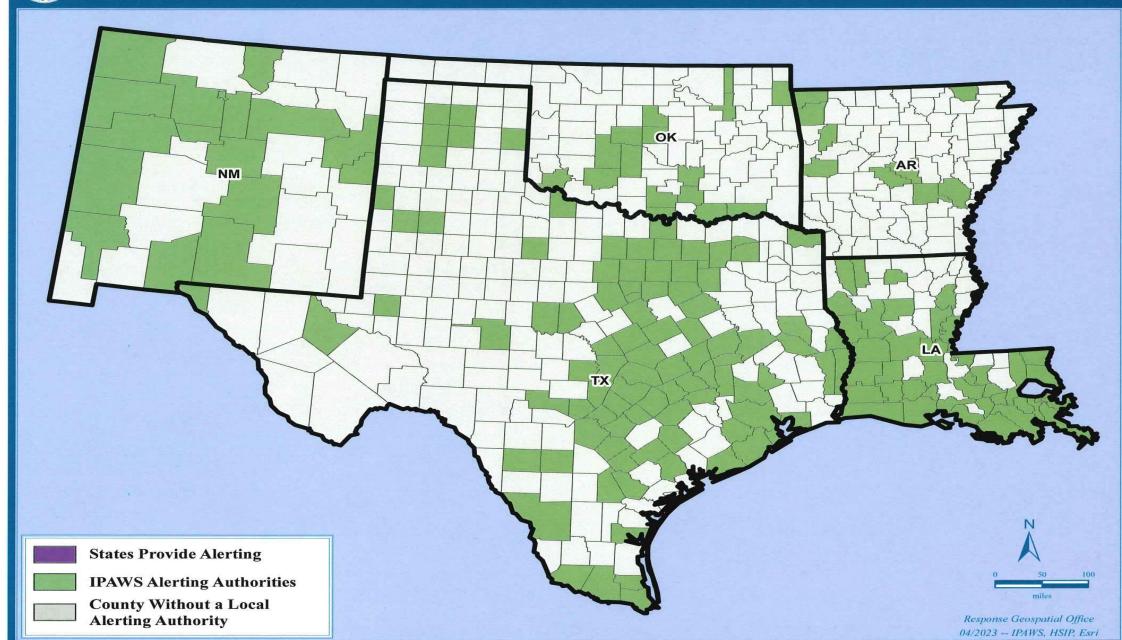
#### The Rules:

- Send a successful WEA and/or EAS message to the Test/Demo environment every month
- A LIVE alert does not fulfill your requirement
- Miss 1 month = kind reminder
- Miss 2 months = State authority notified
- Miss 3 months = lose access to the IPAWS Live environment





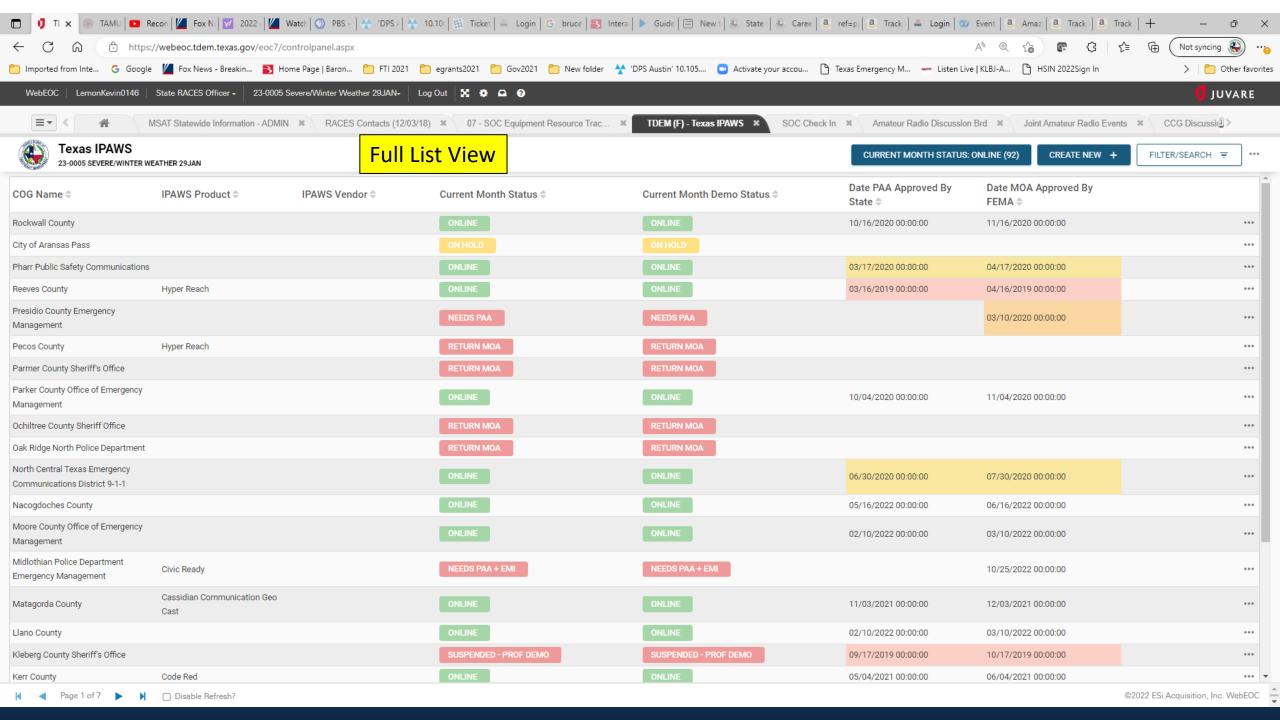
### IPAWS Region 6 Adoption by County (As of April, 2023)

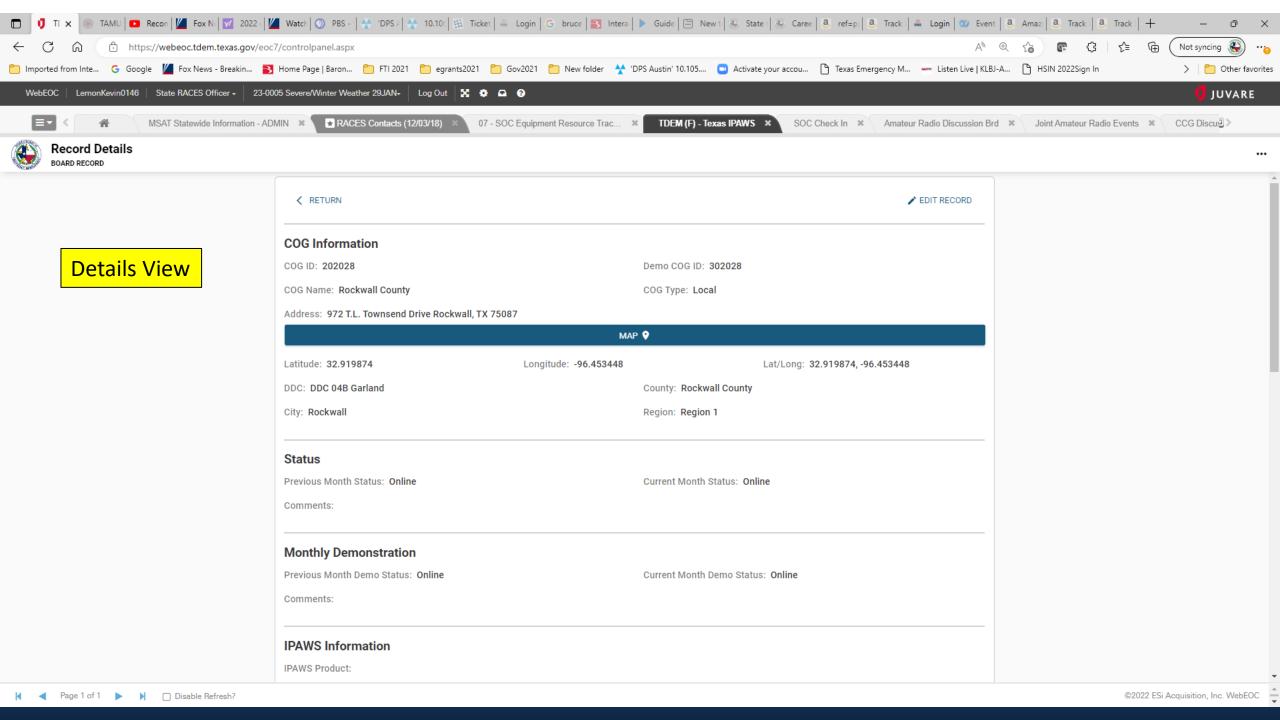




# TDEM WEBEOC IPAWS BOARD







### Cross Jurisdictional Support in Sending IPAWS Alerts

In an emergency, FEMA IPAWS can send alerts on behalf of an Authorized Alerting Entity / local jurisdiction. They have a 24/7 Tech Service Support Section that can send alerts if needed. However, it is not immediate, as the alert and the requesting entity must be verified. Prior to going directly to FEMA IPAWS, the locals should be aware of the alerting process in their area.

Simple Process Flow: Local > County > COG – Regional Plan > State > FEMA

FEMA should be the last resort in case the locals cannot contact other possible Alerting Entities within the state. Also, the local SHOULD NOT go to FEMA if the request was denied by authorized Alerting Authorities within the state.

### Annual Certification to be Required

There is a coming requirement for all IPAWS Alerting Authorities to receive an Annual Certification / Re-Certification. What that will entail is unknown at this time. There are questions such as if an Alerting Authority has more than one alerting product, will they be required to be certified on each product or just one, if an Alerting Authority is part of a group of jurisdictions under a shared plan, will each Alerter have to be certified annually or the primary owner of the product license. Also, is the certification for the agency or the individuals authorized to send alerts or if hosted, is it the hosting service that must recertify annually. Many questions to be answered.



## FCC Actions Affecting Wireless Emergency Alerts Nov 2023 Press Release

### Multilingual Alerting

- Mobile devices will be required to display alerts in 13 languages, in addition to English and American Sign Language. Translated message templates will be pre-installed on devices. The FCC will not require Alerting Authorities to use templates, but will require mobile service providers to support them should Alerting Authorities wish to use them at their discretion.
- ¹ The 13 languages include Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Arabic, French, Korean, Russian, Haitian Creole, German, Hindi, Portuguese and Italian.



### **FCC Actions Affecting Wireless Emergency Alerts**

Performance and Public Awareness Testing :

### DANGER WILL ROBINSON DANGER

- Alerting Authorities will be allowed to send two 'live' WEA tests (using imminent-threat event codes or public-safety event codes such as CEM or LAE) to the public per county (or county equivalent) per year without FCC approval.
- Before conducting such a live test, an Alerting Authority must conduct outreach and notify the public in advance of the planned WEA test and that no emergency is, in fact, occurring. The test message must say it is only a test. The test must be coordinated among participating mobile service providers that serve the area targeted by the test, as well as state, local, tribal and territorial emergency authorities, relevant State Emergency Communications Committees and first-responder organizations.
- Alerting Authorities must provide notification to the public in widely accessible formats that the test is only a test and is not a warning about an actual emergency. These are the same preconditions attendant to conducting an EAS live code test.



### TDEM IPAWS POC

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