EM Briefings: Content Matters

How to effectively communicate complex information in a few minutes

Or...

Andy Devanas NWS KEY WEST



Florida Keys

WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE

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EFFFFFF

UNDERSTANDING PERSPECTIVES a good place to start

Meteorologist <i>Focus on</i> Conditions	General Public <i>Focus on</i> Personal Protection	Decision Makers <i>Focus on</i> Impacts
What is expected storm surge, flooding, wind, etc?	Am I safe? What is going to happen to me?	What protective actions need be taken? (what's gonna break)
What is timing and duration of event?	Do I leave or Stay?	Where will we need to respond?
How to communicate weather hazards?	What do I do? (needs instruction)	What type of recovery will be needed?

(7 ft Storm Tide -> inundation of coast -> Evacuation of coastal communities)



Questions to Address

- What are Thresholds?
- How are thresholds determined/found?
- Use of Operational Significance?
- Use of Operational/planning Cycles?



What are Thresholds?

- Thresholds are critical values (time, space, impact-condition) which represent decision points where customers will take action.
- Threshold values represent coordinated information.
 - They do not come from us.
 - Local Mitigation Studies/Traffic Studies
- Some thresholds are hard wired/some not.
 - Examples:
 - Hard: Protective actions end with onset of TS winds
 - Soft: Rainfall amounts



Critical Thresholds Values *Timing*

- C130 to evacuate special needs 84hrs
- National Guard activation 54hrs
- Multiphase evacuation, tourists 48hrs
- Mobile home residents 30hrs
- All residents 24hrs
- Arrival of TS winds Evacuation terminates
 - Refuges of last resort open



Customer Thresholds Exceedence Conditions -> Impacts

- 35mph School buses cannot cross bridges
- 35mph Electrical bucket boom trucks
- 40mph Law enforcement, public works, Aqueduct authority cease operations
- 45mph All Electrical, Public Works, and Routine emergency/fire rescue response ceases
- Critical services may occur on case by case up to 60mph



Determining Thresholds

- Ask
- Participate
- Anticipate
- Coordinate

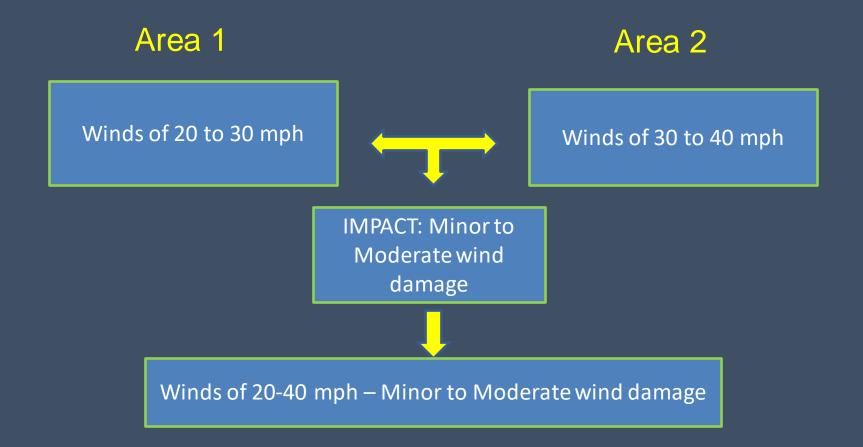


Operational Significance

Operational significance can be defined where similar protective and precautionary actions will be necessary based on the impact of meteorological events.



Operational Significance Example





Operational Significance

- Use to avoid thin slicing.
- Use to avoid broad brushing.
- Use to avoid over-briefing (operational cycles).
- Use to temper condition ranges.
- Use to focus on the what, not the why.



Operational Cycles Planning Cycles

- What are the customer planning cycles?
 - -When (how often) is IAP written/updated.
- What determines planning cycles?
- Stay in phase with planning cycles.
 - -Briefings, emails, conference calls.
- Flash updates (briefings) outside of PC should ONLY be for significant changes.
- Their planning cycles = their decision cycles.



Example:

- NHC operational cycle is every 6 hrs.
- EMs in your region are running Alpha/Bravo shifts, doing one IAP per day with mid-day update.
- You sent out an email to EMs stating you'll do a briefing every 4 hrs.



Decision Support It's all about decision points

- What is the customer role?
 - What is the difference between state, local, federal?
- What is the customers planning cycle?
 - What are temporal and spatial needs?
- What is operationally significant? (thresholds)
 - What matters, and what doesn't?



Takeaway Concepts

- Inherently, thresholds from outside sources
- Use thresholds to temper forecasts/briefings
- Avoid Thin Slicing (Operational Significance)
- Pay attention to customer planning (Operational Cycles)



Objectives

- Define Briefing
- Pre-season(storm) coordination
- Basic briefing structure
- Briefing content
- Briefing performance



Briefing Blueprint

Briefing Structure

Start and finish with important points
Briefing Content
Focus on the what, and not the why
Briefing Clarity (performance)

Speak customer's language



WHAT IS A BRIEFING?



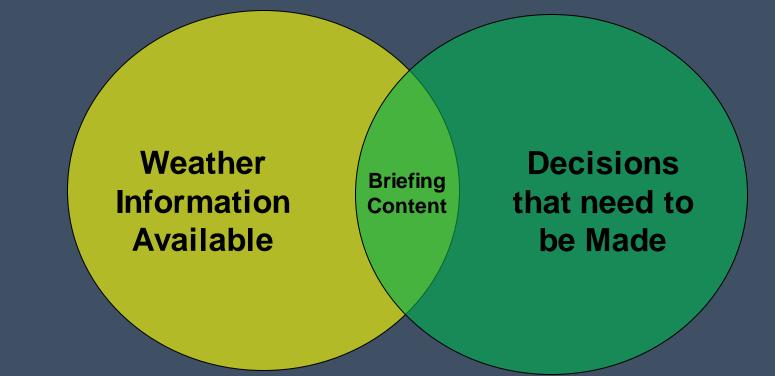


WHAT IS A BRIEFING?

- Type of meeting or presentation where information basically flows in one direction
- General purpose is to give information or instructions to someone (individual or group)
- Not a debate, discussion, or show, not an exchange of ideas



So Much Weather Information, So Little Time During a Briefing... So <u>what</u> do we talk about?







Survey Question: How long should a meteorology briefing take?

Meteorologists: 10-15 mins Decision Makers: 2-3 mins



BRIEFING PREPAREDNESS...





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Know your customer...

What are customer needs, and how do they differ?

Emergency manager

Increased level of spatial and temporal detail Increased level of uncertainty communicated Media (Radio vs. Television vs. Newspaper) Less spatial and temporal detail More protective action discussion/recommendation (general) Less uncertainty communicated Likely your briefing (interview) will be edited before release



Briefing Examples for Discussion Emergency Managers Storm 48 hours away

Do

- Storm location
- Storm size and intensity
- Storm motion
- Express confidence
- Forecast model performance (uncertainty)
- Anticipated watches and warnings
- Expected arrival
- Expected impacts
- Storm Duration
- Reasonable worst case scenario

Don't

- Latitude and Longitude
- Fluctuations in intensity
- Storm history
- Watches and Warnings outside of area of interest
- <u>A</u>forecast model performance
- Historical analogs
- Specific impacts (rainfall, surge)
- Don't regurgitate information in the NHC package



Florida Keys

Briefing Examples for Discussion Media Storm 48 hours away

Do

- Storm location
- Storm size and intensity igodol
- Storm motion lacksquare
- Forecast model performance (uncertainty)
- Anticipated watches and warnings (only in general terms)
- Expected arrival (general) igodot
- Expected impacts (general) igodol
- Storm Duration (general) ightarrow
- General preparedness and ightarrowprotective actions statements

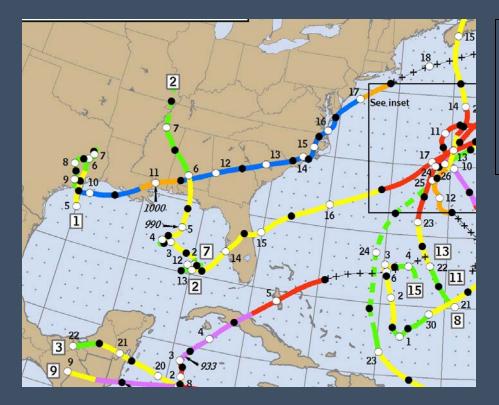
Don't

- Latitude and Longitude
- Fluctuations in intensity
- Storm history
- A forecast model performance
- **Historical analogs**
- Specific impacts (flooding)
- Deviate from official
- **NEVER** mention worst case
- NEVER speculate
- NEVER NEVER speak "off the record".



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Why not Analogs?



Allison – June 2001 Barry - August 2001

Both near 9-10" of rainfall



BRIEFING STRUCTURE...





Briefing Structure

All briefings should be designed to answer these questions:

- What is it...
- When is it going to get here...
- What is it going to do...
- When is it going to be over...
- What is your confidence this will occur...



Briefing Structure



Always begin and end with what you want remembered



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BRIEFING CONTENT...



Briefing Content

- You will have more information than you can, or should, brief.
- Prioritize information.
- State what they need to know, no more.
- Focus on the what, not the why.
- Tailored for targeted customer base.
 - Water managers vs. EM/civil defense



Briefing Content

- Careful with worst case scenario (reasonable).
- Respect operational significance.
- Respect operational cycles.
- If everything's a threat, nothing's a threat.
- Limit text (if you're using graphics)
- Use implicit terms of uncertainty, not explicit.



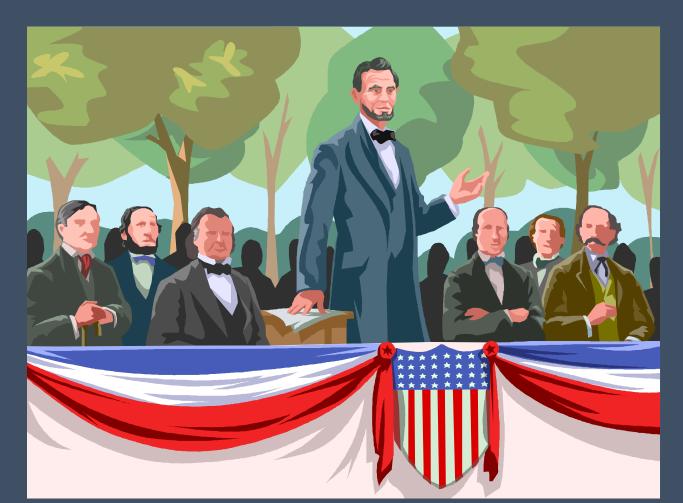
...Worst Case...

THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR 4 TO 8 FEET OF SURGE ACROSS WESTERN...

IN A WORST CASE SCENARIO...WATER LEVELS OF 10 TO 11 FT ABOVE MSL ARE POSSIBLE.



BRIEFING PERFORMANCE...





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Briefing Clarity

- Do not bury the lead
- Be nice and concise
- Sell what you have to say
- Be confident, calm, and assertive
- Speak like the audience is taking notes
- Anticipate questions and responses
- If you don't have anything to say, don't say it



Words Matter Speak their language, not ours

• Words we don't say...

- Vorticity, Helicity, Buoyancy, MEOW...

- Words we shouldn't say, but do...
 Dewpoint, Trough, Ridge, Low, High...
- Words we should never say, but do...
 Eyewall replacement, well developed center



Always be professional...

- Don't be folksy, funny, critical, condescending, or sarcastic... (especially with media)
 - None of these things translate well
 - Could lead to misunderstanding
 - Could distract from message
 - Be polite and try to stay on message

Be Patient...

- Your customer does not know what you know and can become frustrated easily.
- If the customer does not understand it is your challenge to explain in a manner the customer will understand.



Things to Remember

• You are the expert. You are the authority.

- The customer depends on what you say – and will take action.

Prepare for your briefing.

- Have bullet points or outline ready.
- Do not use prepared text for a briefing. It will sound like you are reading.
- Consider a one page executive summary you can handout/email
- Don't forget the four essentials (what, where, when, conf)
- Again be brief (thus the name).
 - Remember, they are likely receiving many briefings
 - The briefing will drive others actions.
- This is not about you you are but one piece of information



Things to Remember

- Become experts in coordinated information
 - Network and coordinate with customers
 - Find their needs and concerns brief accordingly
 - Understand and speak their language
- Stay within your expertise (The Arrogance of Intellect)
 - You are there to support decision, not make it
 - You are not Emergency Management Experts
 - You are not Social Science Experts
 - You are not Media Experts



"Tell me what I need to know, when I need to know it"

Skip Dugger, FDEM retired



...And



"Don't tell me what you don't know or unsure of. Tell me what you DO know and we'll start from there."

Gene Kranz Flight Director Apollo 13



Weather Briefings

"Not a lot of confidence in exact track of storm..."



"It is hard to say at this time..."



Uncertainty

- Uncertainty is a part of meteorology
 - But shouldn't dominate the message
- Can be expressed in several ways:
 - Verbal expressions
 - Not very precise (implicit, not explicit)
 - Confidence range
 - Or range of values; spread increases as uncertainty increases (start conservatively)
 - Probability forecasts
 - Interpretation much easier; allows user to set thresholds



Benefits to communicating uncertainty

- Assist people in making more effective decisions
- Helps manage user expectations
- Promotes user confidence
- Reflects the state of the science



WMO Suggested Terminology

Terminology	Likelihood of the occurrence/outcome
Extremely Likely	> 99%
Very Likely	90 – 99%
Likely	70 – 89%
Probable – more likely than not	55 – 69%
Equally likely as not	45 – 54%
Possible – less likely than not	30 – 44%
Unlikely	10 – 29%
Very unlikely	1 – 9%
Extremely unlikely	< 1%



How do you build trust?

- Not by outlining why you could be wrong
- But by giving a range of possibilities

 Here is our best estimate / what we do know
 Here is what you should be planning for- plausible (reasonable) worst case/alternate scenarios



Takeaway Points

- Briefings are to communicate information
- Briefings should be brief
- Keep within briefing structure
- Keep content simple to understand (graphics)
- Prioritize information
 - Be mindful of operational significance
 - Be mindful of planning cycles
- Be nice and concise

