

Crowdsourced Decision Support for Emergency Responders

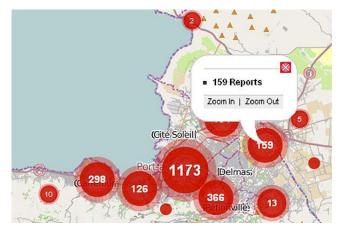
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> In collaboration with MITRE Corporation Research supported by DoD and NSF

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Background: Crowdsourcing and Emergency Response

- Real-time citizen interaction is transforming crisis response
 - Haitian citizens collaborated with volunteers worldwide to map damage during 2010 earthquake
 - Social media figured prominently in government response to Hurricane Irene
 - "Social media follow Hurricane Sandy's destructive path" – USA Today



- Command and control systems and processes must exploit new technologies for communicating directly with citizens
 - Research is needed to design and evaluate new systems and processes
 - Operators must be trained in the new systems and processes



Background: Policy Directives

- Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8) states: "Our national preparedness is the shared responsibility of all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and individual citizens. Everyone can contribute to safeguarding the Nation from harm.."
- National Strategic Narrative calls for diverse and deployable Inter Agency, and a well-informed and supportive citizenry. *
- National Capital Region Homeland Security Strategic Plan calls for sharing information needed to make informed and timely decisions; take appropriate actions; and communicate accurate, timely information with the public.
- Department of Defense Quadrennial Defense Review, dated February 2010, identified defending the homeland and support to civil authorities as one of 6 key missions in which the Department must further rebalance policy, doctrine and capabilities



Monograph from Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars authored by former members of the Joint

Hypothesis



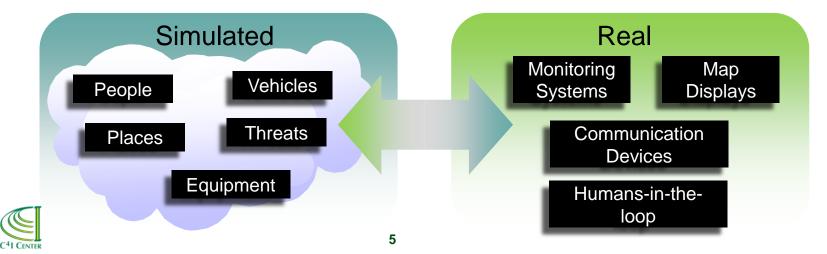
- American citizen real-time interaction in the planning and execution of a military/civilian contingency operation would improve its result.
- A viable method of including American citizens in the decision-making process would be the employment of a version of crowdsourcing technology.
- Testing the hypothesis:
 - Implement prototype DSS using crowdsourcing for citizen participation
 - Simulate crisis in which civilian/military emergency managers use DSS interact with a cross-section of the American public



Background: SIMEX



- MITRE Net-centric C4ISR Experimentation Laboratory (NCEL)
 - Conducts simulation 3-5 simulation experiments (SIMEXs) per year to examine C4ISR processes in support of ground, maritime, space and air operations
 - Use real operators, real C4ISR systems, simulated scenario and reports
 - 42 SIMEXs conducted since 2002
- SIMEXs support multiple sponsors to examine:
 - Tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs)
 - Concept of operations (CONOPS)
 - Interoperability requirements



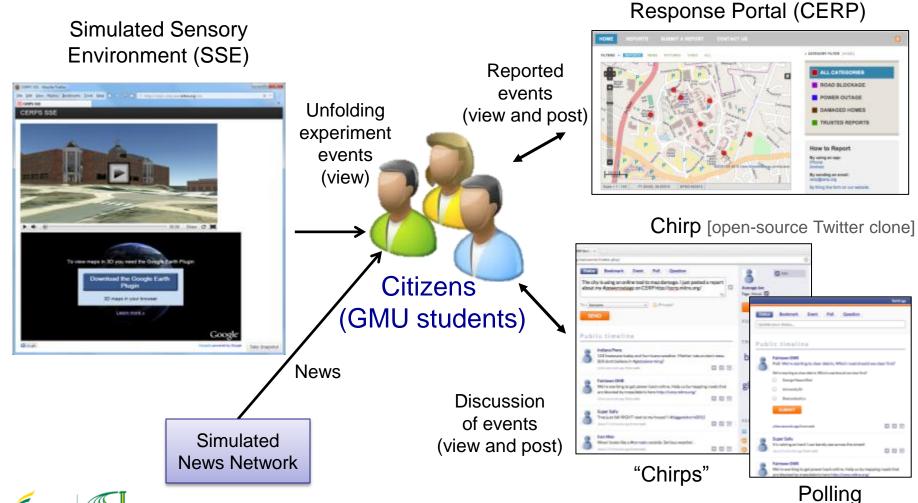
Testing the Hypothesis: A SIMEX examining Citizen Participation in Crisis Response

- Primary Goal: Examine impact of citizen involvement on tactical/operational decision-making and implementation.
- Objectives:
 - Refine and evolve CONOPS and TTPs for citizen participation in tactical/operational planning and implementation
 - Refine and evolve prototype DSS
 - Examine impact of DSS on tactical/operational decision-making & execution.
- Scenario: Defense Support of Civil Authorities
 - Radiological Dispersal Device detonates on George Mason University campus.
 - Notional NCR military/civilian emergency managers collaborate from Emergency Operations Center (emulated at the NCEL lab at MITRE McLean)
 - Student volunteers from George Mason University use DSS to collaborate in response decision making.



Citizens' Emergency Response Portal System (CERPS)

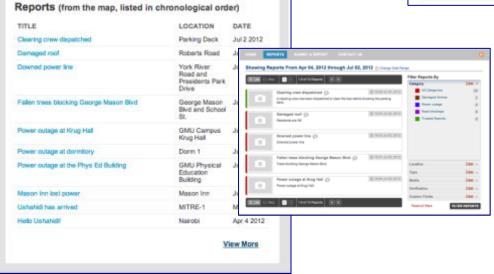
Citizens' Emergency

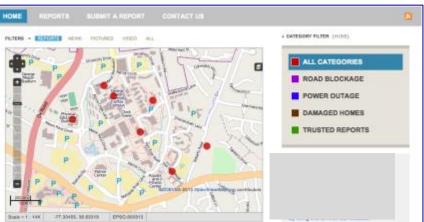




Citizens' Emergency Response Portal (CERP)

- Based upon Ushahidi platform
- Geographic display of incident reports and a means to review submitted reports
- Operators can post directly to CERP to provide official information
- Operators view reports posted by citizens









SSE: Participants view of





- A live video stream of the 3D virtual environment
- A 2D map with notable locations
- A virtual camera to take pictures and share with others

Simulation of other senses: Descriptions of auditory, tactile

and olfactory sensations





CERPS SIMEX

• Objective:

 Examine impact of CERPS and citizen involvement on tactical / operational decision-making and execution

Participants:

- Emergency management personnel: national (DoD, FBI, DHS, National Guard), state, county, city, and university
- GMU student volunteers to play role of citizens

• Experiment:

- Simulate crisis
- Execute crisis procedures
- Students interact with responders via CERPS

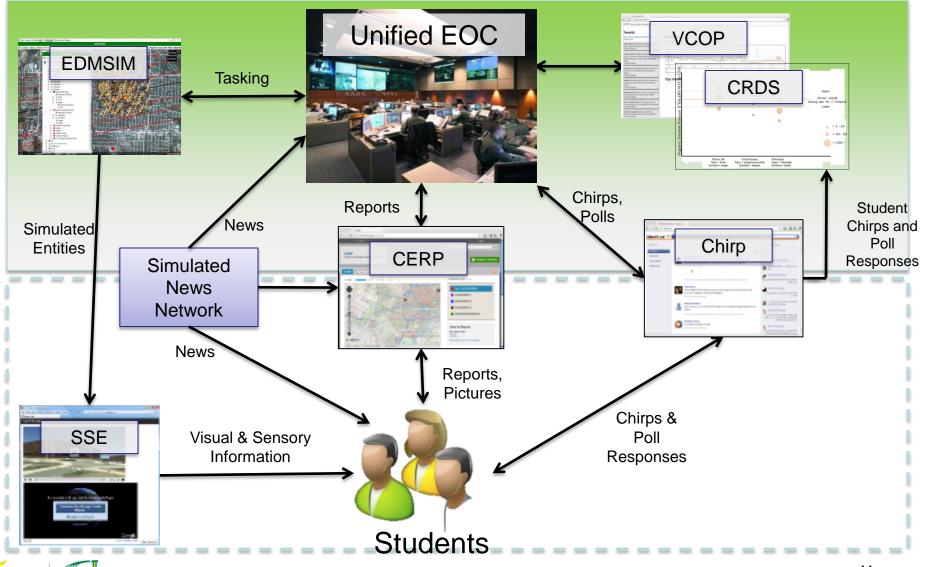
• Evaluation:

Examine results on metrics of interest





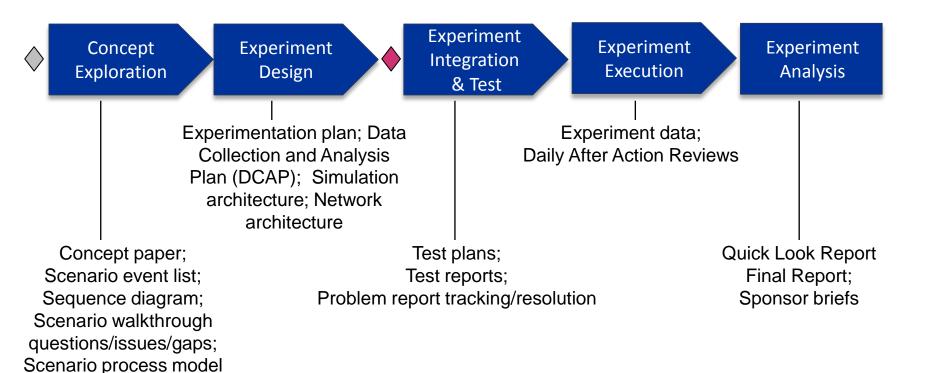
CERPS SIMEX Operational View



C⁴I CENTER

SIMEX Process







- Initial Planning Conference (IPC)
- Final Planning Conference (FPC)

GMU Tasks

- Advise on CONOPS
- Coordinate IRB approval
- Recruit student participants
- Support training



- Coordinate strategic communications plan with MITRE community relations (avoid "war of worlds effect")
- Participate in EOC



Student Participation

Participants

- Goal: 200 student participants
- Actual: 199 recruited, 125 trained, 114 participated
- Paid \$95 in Mason money plus iPad for top performer
- Activities:
 - Training session (2 hrs)
 - Test runs (2 hrs)
 - Experimental sessions (at least 5 hrs)
 - A different virtual emergency each day for 5 days
 - Respond to virtual environment through CERPS
 - Minimum of 5 hours
 - Feedback session (no more than 30 min)



Government Stakeholders

- NORTHCOM
- Joint Staff
- Fairfax County
- Virginia Commonwealth
- DHS/FEMA
- National Guard Bureau
- FBI
- Israeli Home Front Command*

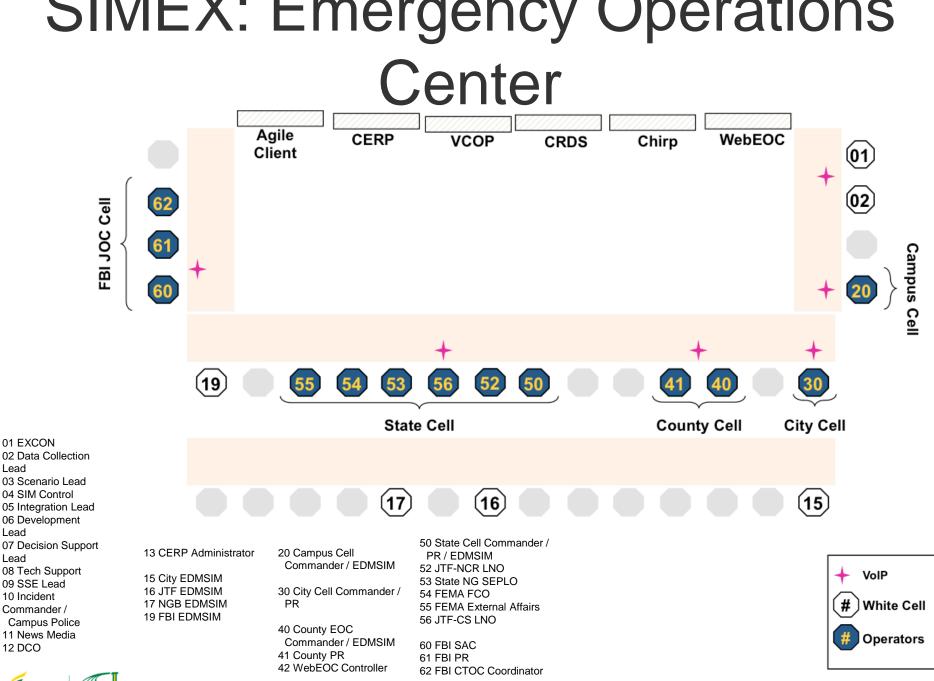


Timeline

- Summer 2012:
 - Develop concept of operations, scenario, data collection and analysis plans
 - Obtain IRB approval
 - Develop publicity plan
- September 2012:
 - Recruit and train participants
- October 2012:
 - Conduct SIMEX (Oct 1-5)
 - Produce quick-look briefing
- November 2012:
 - Release report to public









Results: Impact & Usage

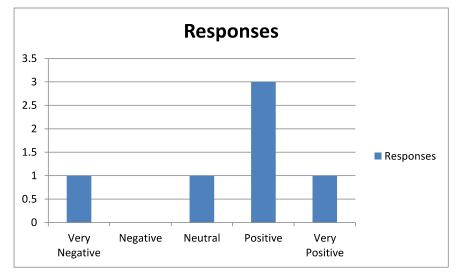


Figure 6. Responses from Operators: Impact of Social Media and Citizen Participation

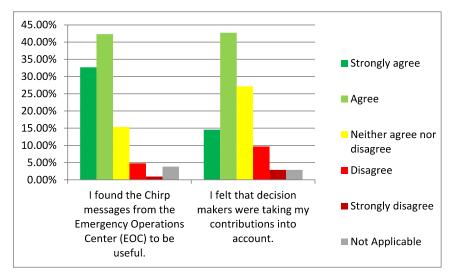


Figure 7. Responses from Students: Impact to Public from Interaction

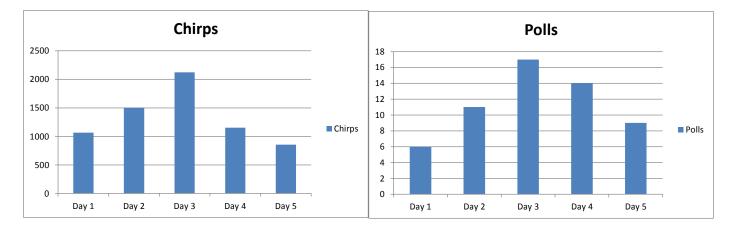




Figure 8. Chirp and Poll Usage

Results: Utility & Usability

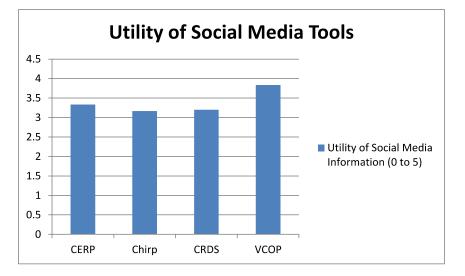


Figure 9. Emergency Managers' Self-Assessed Utility of Social Media Tools

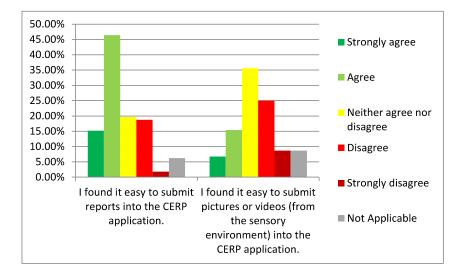
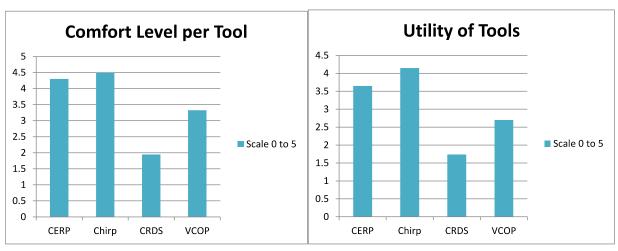


Figure 11. Student Ratings of Ease of Use of CERPS







Student Ratings: Usefulness and Quality

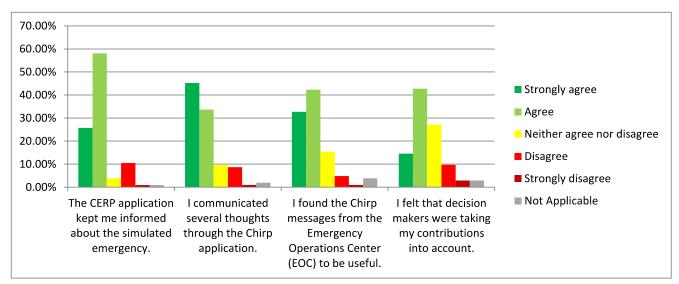


Figure 12. Student Ratings of Usefulness of CERPS

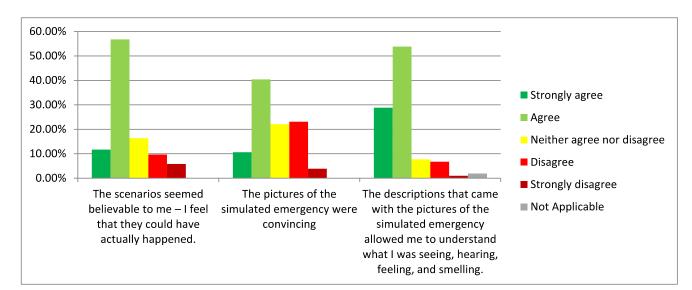




Figure 13. Quality of the Virtual Environment

Media Attention

- Experiment Crowdsources Public in Emergency Response Decision-Making
 - http://www.hstoday.us/industry-news/general/single-article/experimentcrowdsources-public-in-emergency-response-decisionmaking/9e632d951b75fa299ac746a4ce2d55df.html
- This is just a test: Emergency responders tap the Twitterverse
 - http://www.nextgov.com/emerging-tech/2012/10/just-test-emergencyresponders-tap-twitterverse/58622/?oref=ng-HPtopstory
- Mason Students Observe and Report During Mock Attack in Fairfax
 - http://about.gmu.edu/mason-students-observe-and-report-during-mockattack-in-fairfax/
- Safety Tweet: Northern Virginia Magazine by Jenna Makowski January 14, 2013
 - http://www.northernvirginiamag.com/buzz-bin/2013/01/15/safety-tweet/



Conclusions

- Demonstrated potential for positive impacts from citizen interaction with emergency managers
 - Augment 911-type information about incidents
 - Sentiment analysis of social media traffic
 - Helped emergency managers understand mood of public
 - Allowed managers to adjust communications strategies to better respond to needs of public
- Highlighted challenges of public interaction through social media
 - Vet information for accuracy
 - Account for possible influence of bad actors
 - Mitigate potential for emergency managers to be distracted by vocal social media users



Proposed SIMEX 14-1

- Maintain theme
- Include additional stakeholders
- Follow similar planning and execution schedule
- Incorporate alternative tools as appropriate from government and industry
- Expand to include GMU campus and surrounding region ("College Town USA")
 - Larger population sample
 - Students, staff and faculty
 - Other participants from community
- Expand / revise EOC staffing





Next Steps

- The cloud and social media bring major new opportunities for decision support
- CERPS SIMEX was an important first step
- Many open research issues
 - Effective integration of citizen input into C2 processes
 - Logistics
 - Human factors
 - Information security
- Additional simulation experiments are proposed





Thank You!

GMU

- Stu Wharton (participant coordinator)
- Dave Farris (emergency management)
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- George Ginkovsky (university police)

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- Jennifer Mathieu
- Alaina McCormack
- Tobin Bergen-Hill
- Karina Wright
- ... and many others

and all the SIMEX participants

