North Carolina Emergency Alert System State Plan

October 2019

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Overview

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) provides immediate communication and information to the public at the national, state or local levels in an emergency. The purpose of the North Carolina Emergency Alert System Plan is to provide procedures and guidelines for federal, state and private organizations for working together to disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public during threatened or actual emergencies.

Originally, the EAS was created to give the President of the United States the capability to relay emergency information to the public. Now, under the model adopted by North Carolina and pursuant to the FCC's rules, the EAS may be used to provide certain authorized state and local government and emergency management officials, or their designated representatives, with a means of emergency communication with the public in their respective area. Additionally, the EAS works with the National Weather Service's (NWS) weather radio emergency notification system.

This North Carolina State EAS Plan has been prepared by the North Carolina State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) to fulfill its charge by the FCC to develop an EAS message delivery plan that provides a minimum of two sources for all levels of EAS alerts to each broadcast station, cable system, and other EAS participants (collectively, "EAS Participants"). The North Carolina EAS uses multiple methods to disseminate emergency notification messages to the public including methods using Communications Laboratory (Com Labs) equipment and their Emergency Managers Network (EMnet) satellite- and internet-based technology, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)/Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) via IP, and the traditional daisy-chain of over-the-air broadcast stations method with stations monitoring local primary one (LP-1) and local primary two (LP-2) stations. NWS, using its National Weather Radio (NWR) transmitters, is both the primary originator of weather-related events and a backup disseminator to the above methods for emergency alerts. As a full participant in the North Carolina EAS Plan, each EAS Participant should monitor the assigned LP-1, LP-2 and NWR stations assigned to their area in Appendix G.

Participation in the North Carolina State EAS Plan (State Plan) is voluntary for EAS Participants. The decision to participate in this State Plan shall not abrogate the right of an EAS Participant to exercise its own independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation; provided, however, that FCC rules require EAS Participants to carry all Presidential alerts.

This State Plan is North Carolina's FCC-mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the EAS for North Carolina. It provides guidance to EAS Participants and to authorized state and local entities and government officials that are authorized to use the EAS. Included are details that describe the operational procedures of the EAS for analog AM, FM and TV broadcast stations, digital broadcast stations, analog cable systems, digital cable systems, wireline video systems, wireless cable systems, direct broadcast satellite services, satellite digital audio radio services and other participating entities. This plan will be reviewed by the SECC yearly and revised as major updates in technology, or process, arise.

Authority

The authority for this plan lies within Title 47 of the United States Code, including 47 U.S.C. §§ 151, 154(i) and (o), 303(r), 544(g) and 606; and Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including 47 C.F.R. Part 11. This State Plan is intended to be, and shall be interpreted in a manner to cause it to be, consistent with the applicable provisions of the rules and regulations of the FCC. As such, it shall be considered to supplement the National Emergency Alert System.

This State Plan is an adjunct to the FCC's EAS Rules, and is not meant to be a summary, in whole or in part, of those rules. EAS Participants shall consult Part 11 of the FCC's Rules (47 C.F.R. Part 11, which are available in electronic format at the following URL address: https://tinyurl.com/y4bc938q) for complete rules regarding EAS. All references to FCC rules sections (as designated with the nomenclature §11.__) refer to the aforementioned FCC Rules set forth in Part 11 of Title 47 of U.S. Code of Federal Regulations.

Participation in and Priorities of the Emergency Alert System

North Carolina's EAS is comprised of broadcast stations, cable operators, and other EAS Participants, as well as several government agencies including the N.C. Division of Emergency Management, N.C. State Highway Patrol, N.C. Center for Missing Persons and NWS. Pursuant to this State Plan, all entities cooperate, collaborate, and work together to disseminate critical information to the public during crises and emergencies.

Participation in the National System

All EAS Participants are required to participate in the national-level EAS and must carry any Presidential alert. The FCC has eliminated the "non-participating national (NN)" designation for broadcast stations and cable operators; accordingly, this State Plan no longer recognizes the NN designation for any broadcast station or cable system.

Entities and services that comprise the Emergency Alert System include: broadcast networks, cable networks, program suppliers, AM and FM broadcast stations, National Weather Radio stations (NWR), satellite radio providers, low power FM (LPFM) stations, full power television broadcast stations, Class A television broadcast stations, low power television (LPTV) broadcast stations, cable systems, wireless cable systems which may consist of multipoint distribution service, multichannel multipoint distribution service, or instructional television fixed service stations, and other entities and industries operating on an organized basis during emergencies at the national, state and local levels. It requires that at a minimum all participants use a common EAS protocol, as defined in Rule § 11.31, to send and/or receive emergency alerts.

Under the FCC's rules, EAS Participants are required to have a functioning encoder/decoder (endec) with the following exceptions as set forth in Rule § 11.11: (a) analog cable systems serving fewer than 5,000 subscribers are required to install an FCC-certified *decoder* only; (b) analog and digital FM Class D stations, analog and digital LPFM stations, and analog and digital LPTV broadcast stations are required to install an FCC-certified *decoder* only, and; (c) broadcast "satellite" and repeater stations that rebroadcast 100% of the programming of their "parent" or "hub" station are permitted to rely on the EAS equipment of their parent or hub station so long as

the stations are co-owned and co-located. Pursuant to Rule §11.61, broadcast stations and cable systems must transmit a required weekly test (RWT). In addition, broadcast stations and cable systems must retransmit a required monthly test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receipt of the RMT.

These recitations of requirements are not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the FCC's requirements and restrictions set forth in Part 11 of Title 47 of the C.F.R. All EAS Participants are expected and required to be familiar with applicable rules of the FCC.

Participation in the State and Local EAS

Participation in the North Carolina state and/or local EAS is voluntary for all EAS Participants. However, EAS Participants that elect to participate in the state and/or local EAS must follow the procedures found in this State Plan.

Conditions of Participation

By participating in the North Carolina EAS program, EAS Participants agree to adhere to the following conditions and requirements:

- Follow the procedures and policies found in this State Plan (as periodically updated and amended).
- Have fully functional encoder/decoder (endec) equipment. EAS Participants are urged to place their endecs in "Automatic Relay" mode for incoming messages containing the local event codes listed in Appendix C. For clarity, with the exception of a Presidential alert, EAS Participants retain the right to program EAS codes for manual relay. Pursuant to Rule § 11.51, automatic transmission must include a permanent record that contains at a minimum the following information: originator, event, location and valid time period of the message.
- LP-1 and LP-2 stations shall notify the SECC Radio co-chair when they are silent or otherwise operate at variance from their licensed technical parameters.
- Pursuant to Part 11 of the FCC's Rules, EAS Participants must transmit and document all required tests (including a failure to receive or successfully transmit any test). EAS Participants must also document all alerts and notifications that they transmit (including but not limited to Presidential alerts).
- EAS Participants must immediately, without delay, transmit Presidential alerts, in their entirety, with no changes.
- Protect against EAS "fatigue" by using EAS only in short duration during emergency circumstances (e.g., life-or-death events, situations posing a threat to health and safety and/or property) and repeat alerts only when warranted to communicate material new or revised information to the public.
- Each North Carolina EAS Participant shall monitor the sources specified in Appendix G (Appendix G contains monitoring assignments by operational area). ***EAS Participants that experience difficulty with their LP-1 and/or LP-2 monitoring assignments shall coordinate changes and exceptions with the SECC.***

- Television stations shall fulfill the video portion of EAS activation in compliance with Rule § 11.51(d), and cable systems with 10,000 or more subscribers shall fulfill the video portion of an EAS activation in compliance with Rule § 11.51(g)(3).

The SECC recognizes that local Cable Television Franchise Authorities may have existing agreements with EAS Participants that authorize or require audio over-rides or similar emergency alerting capabilities in addition to those required by the FCC. This State Plan is not intended, and shall not be interpreted, to abrogate, modify, or prohibit any such agreements.

Participation in this State Plan shall not prevent EAS Participants from exercising their independent discretion and responsibility to the full extent provided by law in any given situation. EAS Participants transmitting EAS tests and/or alerts shall be deemed to have conferred retransmission authority for such tests and/or alerts. EAS Participants may exercise, to the full extent of the law, discretion regarding the distribution of emergency information and instructions to the public as provided by Rule § 11.55. For clarity, transmission of EAS alerts originated by state and local agencies is voluntary under this State Plan for EAS Participants. To reiterate, FCC Rules require EAS Participants to carry Presidential alerts.

Emergency Alert System Priorities

The priorities for EAS messages are listed below. (Note: Messages from the National Information Center are follow-up messages sent after a national EAS activation.)

Emergency Alert System Priorities

Priority Level	Priority
First	National Level EAS Messages
Second	State EAS Messages
Third	Local Area EAS Messages
Fourth	National Information Center (NIC) Messages

Multilingual Alerting

In accordance with the guidance provided in Public Notice, 33 FCC Rcd 3568, DA 18-358, EB Docket 04-296 (Apr. 11, 2018) ("FCC 2018 PN") issued by the FCC, *Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau Informs State Emergency Communications Committees How to Prepare and File Summaries of Multilingual EAS Activity Received from EAS Participants*, the North Carolina SECC compiled information submitted by EAS broadcast and cable participants regarding their current and future actions to provide emergency alert content to the non-English speaking public in languages other than English "to ensure that the Commission has sufficient and accurate information on any existing and planned activities by EAS Participants to provide EAS alert content in languages other than English to their non-English speaking audiences."

Pursuant to Section 11.21(e), the North Carolina SECC submitted the following information to the FCC on May 4, 2018:

- The North Carolina SECC received responses from approximately 350 EAS Participants.

- Less than 2% of North Carolina EAS Participant respondents are currently providing EAS alerts in a language other than English. In all cases, that language was Spanish.

- Less than 1% of North Carolina EAS Participant respondents have indicated that that they are planning, in the future, to provide EAS alerts in a language other than English. In addition, more than 16% indicated that they were uncertain whether they were planning, in the future, to provide EAS alerts in a language other than English.

- More than 97% of EAS Participant respondents neither currently provide nor plan to provide in the near future EAS alerts in a language other than English.

The North Carolina SECC also received feedback from EAS participants that any effort to establish expectations for multilingual alerting must address criteria and guidelines for the generation and transmission of non-English alerts.

Activation Procedures for the Emergency Alert System

National Activation Procedures

The President of the United States (or the President's designee) may issue an EAS message in a national emergency. A national EAS alert comes as an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) from the White House and is distributed to the nation via the network of Primary Entry Point (PEP) broadcast stations and via CAP/IPAWS from FEMA to all broadcasters and other EAS Participants. The North Carolina PEP stations are 94.7 MHz (WQDR (FM)) in Raleigh, 1110 KHz (WBT(AM)) in Charlotte and 106.5 MHz (WSFL(FM)) in New Bern, which feed the North Carolina EAS network. EAS messages with the EAN event code must be transmitted immediately pursuant to Rule § 11.52(e). Automatic interruption of programming is required when facilities are unattended, Rule § 11.52(e)(1).

State Activation Procedures

The primary statewide EAS activation point is the North Carolina Emergency Operations Center (NCEOC) of the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) in Raleigh. Backup is provided, variously, by NCSHP, NCCMP and NWS.

Authorized Originators

NCEOC will originate alerts for these entities in primary or backup role as needed:

- N.C. Division of Emergency Management (NCEM)
- N.C. State Highway Patrol (NCSHP)
- N.C. Center for Missing Persons (NCCMP)

- National Weather Service (NWS)

Distribution

Once authorized to issue an EAS message, the Emergency Management officer will develop the appropriate message and format it into the EAS encoder for distribution. All LP-1, LP-2 and SR-3 stations will be alerted simultaneously through the EMnet System for relay via the North Carolina EAS network to affected or covered areas. Additionally, EAS Participants are expected to simultaneously receive the message via CAP/IPAWS from FEMA.

Local Activation Procedures

In the event a local (e.g., county or municipality) emergency management official believes it to be necessary to alert the public for a localized emergency, such official shall directly contact NCEM in Raleigh. This communication may be initially transmitted to NCEM by telephone (or other audio communications service) or video conferencing or in writing, provided, however, that if such information is provided by telephone (or other audio communications service) or video conferencing, it shall be followed by written communication via email, fax, or other writing as soon as practicable after the telephonic or video conferencing. In response to such communications, NCEM will follow the above State Activation Distribution Procedure set forth above, and identify only EAS Participants that are capable of distributing the alert in the affected area.

North Carolina Child Abduction and Silver Alert Activation Procedures

The EAS is used to transmit Child Abduction Emergency (CAE) and missing person alerts. Commonly known as AMBER or SILVER Alerts, these messages come from the N.C. Center for Missing Persons (NCCMP). The NC State Highway Patrol (NCSHP) is the primary origination point for CAE alerts with backup provided first by NCEM and secondarily by NWS. The CAE dissemination process will follow the State Activation Procedures for Distribution described above.

The message may request statewide distribution and a three-hour duration unless the NCCMP designates a more specific broadcast area or different duration. Follow-up CAE messages may be issued via EAS when material or significant additional information becomes available. No termination-of-event notice will be issued via the EAS, but the NCCMP will post a message on the EMnet Message Manager when the alert's relevancy lapses.

Weather-Related Activation Procedures

Many weather-related EAS alerts are originated by NWS via the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio (NWR) network. An EAS weather alert received by an EAS Participant via NWR shall serve as authorization for an EAS Participant to retransmit the alerts.

Local stations are encouraged to broadcast geographically relevant information provided by NWS concerning weather events listed in Appendix C. Each EAS Participant shall exercise its discretion whether to activate for other weather warnings or watches.

Seven NWS offices operate a network of weather radio transmitters that broadcast weather information impacting North Carolina counties. This information includes weather warnings and watches for adverse weather conditions, as well as other emergencies considered in an all-hazards approach. For more information about the NWS network of weather radios, please visit http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/Maps/PHP/NC.php

Each NWS office performs weekly tests of EAS equipment to ensure continuity of operations. Typically, the tests air in the 11 am hour on Wednesdays, but that time and day are subject to change.

Required Testing of the Emergency Alert System

Required Weekly Tests

Transmission

As set forth in Rule § 11.61(a)(2), non-exempt EAS Participants must conduct RWTs. (Each EAS Participant shall consult Rule § 11.61 to ascertain the scope and applicability of any relevant exemptions.) The NCEOC and NCSHP will alternately transmit an RWT to the LP-1s and LP-2s on a staggered schedule each Wednesday (or on such other day as NCEOC or NCSHP shall select) using EMnet.

Reception

EAS Participants receiving an RWT from one of their monitored sources must log receipt of this test. Daytime-only stations receiving an overnight RWT must log the test received in the appropriate manner the following morning.

Scripts and Formats

RWTs are initiated individually by EAS Participants without any specific trigger from or oversight by any government agency. There is no script used for the standard RWT. It is recommended that stations use an opening and/or closing announcement stating that the RWT is/was a test.

RWTs initiated by the National Weather Service follow an NWS script and last approximately 15 seconds.

Required Monthly Tests

Transmission and Reception

RMTs will be initiated by the NCEM, NWS, the NCSHP, or NCCMP according to the schedule distributed by the State EAS Coordinator. RMTs are required to be forwarded within 60 minutes of receipt pursuant to Rule § 11.61 (a)(1)(i). Daytime-only stations must transmit an RMT received overnight within 60 minutes of sign-on. Times should be logged for both the receipt

and retransmission of the RMT.

After considering the programming needs of broadcasters and cable operators, the SECC, through the State EAS Coordinator, will publish the RMT schedule in the fourth quarter of the preceding year. Pursuant to Rule § 11.61, RMTs in odd-numbered months will run between 8:30 a.m. and local sunset and in even-numbered months will run between local sunset and 8:30 a.m. Exceptions may be made for RMTs conducted in conjunction with nuclear plant exercises or Severe Weather Awareness Week. In early March during Severe Weather Awareness Week, NWS may conduct an annual statewide tornado drill. An RMT may be issued with the audio referring to the statewide tornado drill. In months when a nuclear exercise is being conducted, the State EOC may conduct the RMT in conjunction with the nuclear plant exercise.

Script

Originators of the RMTs shall use the script below.

> *"This is a test of the North Carolina Emergency Alert System. This is only a test. Broadcasters in cooperation with local, state and national authorities have developed this system to provide the public with important emergency information, should the need arise. This concludes the monthly test of the North Carolina Emergency Alert System."*

Nationwide Tests

EAS Participants are required to participate in nationwide tests. The FCC and FEMA will cooperatively schedule a nationwide test annually with notification at least two months prior to the test. Times should be logged for both the receipt and retransmission of the test. Additionally, all stations are required to report the outcome of this test to the FCC via the EAS Test Reporting System (ETRS) pursuant to the schedule in Rule § 11.61(a)(3)(iv). Nationwide tests may take the place of the RWT and the RMT the week and month in which it occurs.

Test Exceptions

Pursuant to Rule § 11.61(a)(4), the airing of an alert or RMT by an EAS Participant may replace the RWT and/or RMT during the week in which it occurs.

North Carolina State Emergency Communications Committee

The responsibility for administering this State Plan rests with the North Carolina State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC). The SECC is comprised of one chair and one or more co-chairs with one representative each from radio, television, cable and other designated industries, as well as a representative from NWS and NCEM. The SECC chair selects the co-chairs for radio, television, cable and any other sectors. The NWS and NCEM co-chairs are selected by their respective agencies with notice given to the SECC chair. Committee seats are selected by broadcasters in North Carolina with notice given to the Federal Communications Commission for appointment of chairperson and the co-chairpersons. See below.

North Carolina State Emergency Communications Committee Chairpersons		
Chairperson	Radio Co-Chairperson	Cable Co-Chairperson
Mr. Dick Harlow NC Assoc. of Broadcasters 804 E. Edenton St. Raleigh, NC 27601 (919) 821-7300 info@ncbroadcast.com	Mr. Ben Brinitzer IHeartMedia & Entertainment Inc. 801 Woodridge Center Dr. Charlotte NC 28217 (704) 714-9444 Bbrinitzer@SBE.ORG	Mr. Mark Eagle Charter Communications 4200 Paramount Parkway Morrisville, NC 27560 (919) 573-7083 mark.eagle@Charter.com
Television Co-Chairperson	Member at-large	Member at-large
Mr. Peter Sockett Capitol Broadcasting Company WRAL / WRAZ / WILM 2619 Western Blvd. Raleigh, NC 27606 (919) 821-8573 Office psockett@wral.com	Mr. Nick Petro NOAA National Weather Service-Raleigh 105 Capability Drive Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27606 (919) 326-1042 ext. 223 Nicholas.Petro@noaa.gov	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (EAS Coordinator) 1636 Gold Star Dr. Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 825-2256 nceoc@ncem.org

Appendix A: National Level Emergency Alert System Overview

This appendix provides an overview of the national level of the EAS. Participants in the state and local EAS plan should be aware of this information to understand how their organization contributes to the nationwide system, and how their operations could be impacted by a nationwide activation.

System Requirements

The President requires a reliable means for communicating with the American public on short notice during periods of national crisis or emergency in order to provide reassurance and direction regarding response and recovery. While the President is typically able to promptly address the nation over broadcast stations and via other media outlets, the national EAS is a critical component of distribution of emergency information even if media outlets are already covering the crisis or emergency situation.

System Description

When activated, the national-level EAS consists of a nationwide network of communications entities. The system is designed to maintain communications with the public in the event of an attack, a threat of war, a state of public peril, disaster or other national emergency or crisis. Once activated, the national level EAS remains available for the dissemination of high priority national programming.

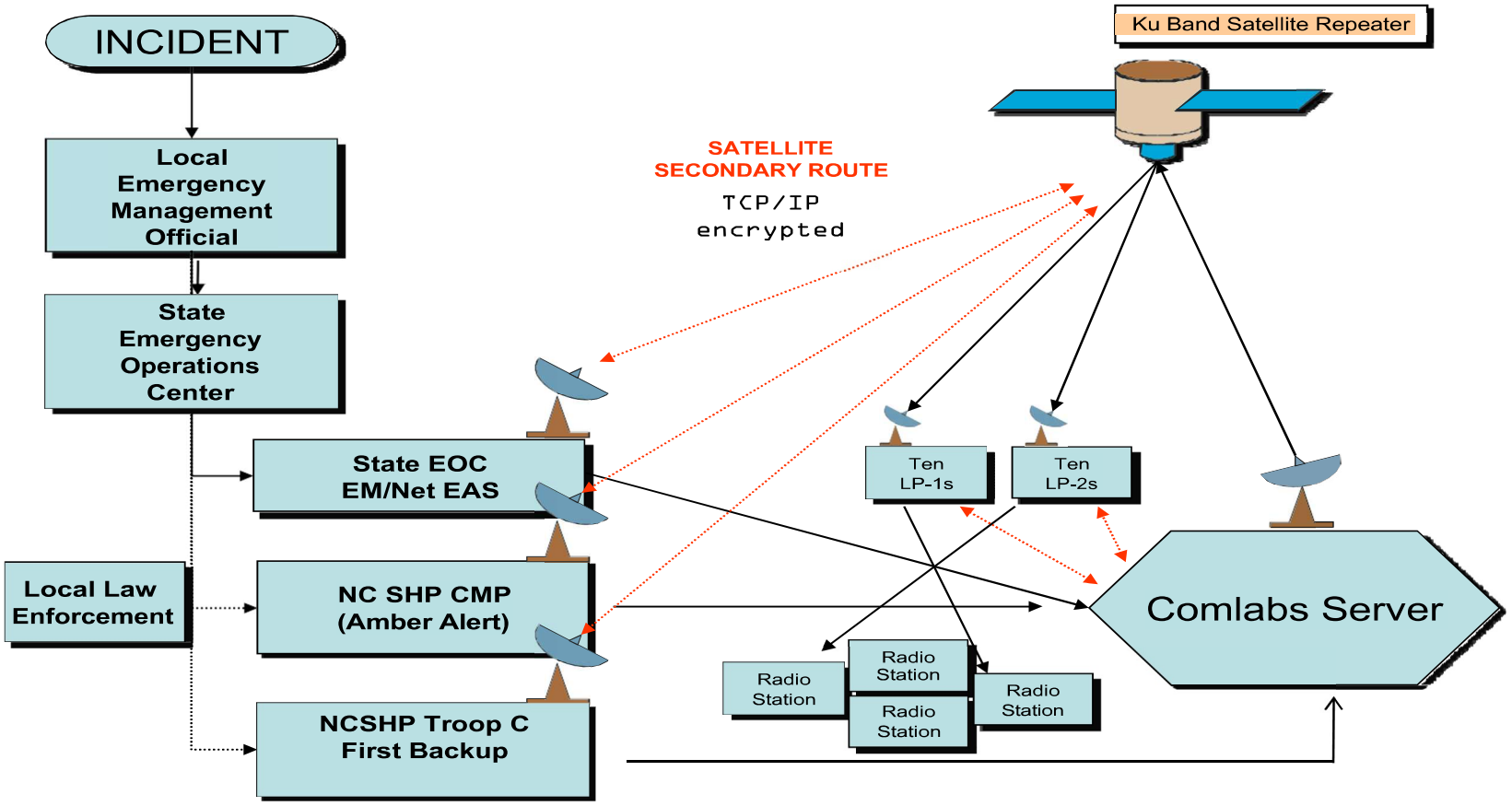
Each EAS source assumes the responsibility for serving a specifically designated area known as a local area. In addition to distributing a Presidential message, serving the local area may involve disseminating local area instructions, news and information, messages from state and local officials, state information, national programming and news.

System Activation

The President of the United States has the sole authority to activate the national level EAS message. The following sequence activates the national level EAS:

- **Presidential Decision** - A Presidential decision is made to activate the EAS; it is then passed to the White House Communications Agency for implementation.
- **White House Contacts FEMA** - The White House Communication Agency contacts the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with EAS implementation instructions.
- **FEMA Relays the Message Via EAS** – FEMA uses wired voice circuits to PEP stations around the country and via CAP/IPAWS to all EAS Participants. The NC PEP stations are 94.7 MHz (WQDR (FM)) in Raleigh, 1110 KHz (WBT(AM)) in Charlotte, and 106.5 MHz (WSFL(FM)) in New Bern. The EAN is then distributed via the NC EAS.
- **Message Terminated** – When the national level EAS is no longer needed, a termination order is issued by the White House Communication Agency. FEMA then transmits an Emergency Action Termination message, which is relayed along the EAS network to all EAS Participants.

Appendix B: Emergency Alert System EMnet Message Distribution



1) State EOC, NC State Highway Patrol & NC Center for Missing Persons can originate an EAS message.
2) Comlabs server verifies valid originator and then uplinks to Ku Band Satellite.
3) Satellite transmits message to all 20 LP-1 and LP-2 stations and SR-3 stations simultaneously. The message will be distributed and retransmitted according to relevant FIPS codes.
4) If the State EOC requests a receipt for a transmitted alert or test, the EMnet unit for the LP-1 and LP-2 stations will automatically report receipt of the message.
5) Every radio, TV station and cable system in the state must monitor an area LP-1 and LP-2 station.
6) In AMBER Alert situations, a local law enforcement official will report the incident to NCCMP who can originate an amber alert message.
7) Comlabs server receives message via TCP/IP. If Internet connection is unavailable, message will be directed to satellite for relay to Comlabs Server.

Appendix C: Emergency Alert System Event Codes

National Event Codes	
Nature of Activation	**Event Code**
***Emergency Action Notification**	**EAN**
***Emergency Action Termination**	**EAT**
***National Information Center**	**NIC**
***National Periodic Test**	**NPT**
Local Event Codes	
Administrative Message	ADR
Blue code	BLU
Blizzard Warning	BZW
***Child Abduction Emergency**	**CAE**
***Civil Emergency Message**	**CEM**
Coastal Flood Warning	CFW
***Evacuation Immediate**	**EVI**
***Flash Flood Warning**	**FFW**
Flash Flood Watch	FFA
Flood Warning	FLW
Flood Watch	FLA
***Hazardous Material Warning**	**HMW**
***High Wind Warning**	**HWW**
Hurricane Statement	HLS
Hurricane Warning	HUW
Hurricane Watch	HUA
***Nuclear Power Plant Warning**	**NUW**
***Practice/Demo Warning**	**DMO**
***Required Monthly Test**	**RMT**
***Required Weekly Test**	**RWT**
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA
***Shelter in Place Warning**	**SPW**
***Tornado Warning**	**TOR**
***Tornado Watch**	**TOA**
Tsunami Warning	TSW
Winter Storm Warning	WSW
***911 Telephone Outage Emergency**	**TOE**
NOTE: ***By NWS definition, CFW, HUW & TSW codes apply to coastal and sound counties and are recommended to be distributed and forwarded by EAS Participants serving coastal areas.***	**NOTE:** ***All codes are required to be programmed into your decoder. National Event Codes must be forwarded. Local Event Codes in BOLD and with an * are recommended to be forwarded.***

Appendix D: Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) Codes

Statewide Code	
North Carolina	37000

County Specific Codes		
Regionalized Area	**County**	**Code**
Asheville	Buncombe	37021
	Burke	37023
	Cherokee	37039
	Clay	37043
	Graham	37075
	Haywood	37087
	Henderson	37089
	Jackson	37099
	McDowell	37111
	Macon	37113
	Madison	37115
	Mitchell	37121
	Polk	37149
	Rutherford	37161
	Swain	37173
	Transylvania	37175
	Yancey	37199
Charlotte	Anson	37007
	Cabarrus	37025
	Catawba	37035
	Cleveland	37045
	Gaston	37071
	Lincoln	37109
	Mecklenburg	37119
	Montgomery	37123
	Richmond	37153
	Stanly	37167
	Union	37179
Columbia	Bertie	37015
	Camden	37029
	Chowan	37041
	Currituck	37053
	Dare	37055
	Gates	37073
	Hertford	37091
	Pasquotank	37139
	Perquimans	37143

Regionalized Area	County	Code
	Tyrrell	37177
	Washington	37187
Fayetteville	Bladen	37017
	Cumberland	37051
	Duplin	37061
	Hoke	37093
	Robeson	37155
	Sampson	37163
	Scotland	37165
Goldsboro	Edgecombe	37065
	Halifax	37083
	Nash	37127
	Northampton	37131
	Wayne	37191
	Wilson	37195
Raleigh	Chatman	37037
	Durham	37063
	Franklin	37069
	Granville	37077
	Harnett	37085
	Johnston	37101
	Lee	37105
	Moore	37125
	Orange	37135
	Person	37145
	Vance	37181
	Wake	37183
	Warren	37185
	Durham	37063
Statesville	Alexander	37003
	Alleghany	37005
	Ashe	37009
	Avery	37011
	Caldwell	37027
	Iredell	37097
	Rowan	37159
	Watauga	37189
	Wilkes	37193
Triad	Alamance	37001

Regionalized Area	County	Code
	Caswell	37033
	Davidson	37057
	Forsyth	37067
	Guilford	37081
	Randolph	37151
	Rockingham	37157
	Stokes	37169
	Surry	37171
	Yadkin	37197
Washington	Beaufort	37013
	Carteret	37031
	Craven	37049
	Greene	37079
	Hyde	37095
	Jones	37103
	Lenoir	37107
	Martin	37117
	Pamlico	37137
	Pitt	37147
Wilmington	Brunswick	37019
	Columbus	37047
	New Hanover	37129
	Onslow	37133
	Pender	37141

Appendix E: Map of LP-1 & LP-2 Radio Stations by Area

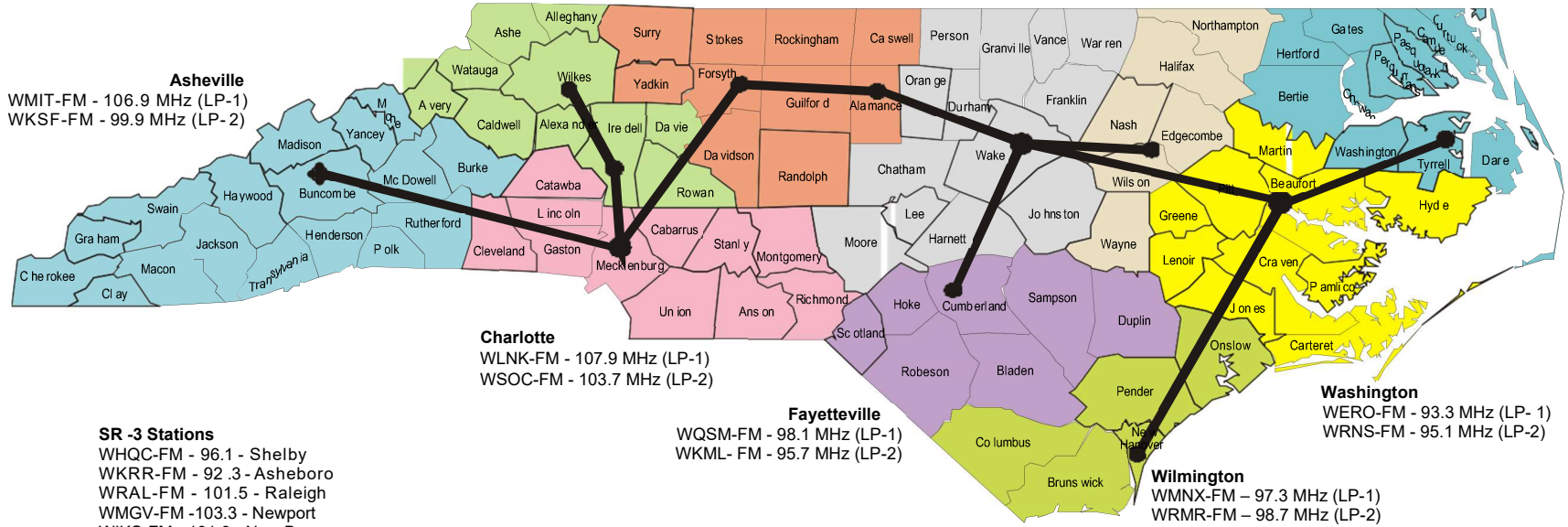
Triad
WYMY-FM – 101.1 MHz (LP-1)
WTQR-FM – 104.1 MHz (LP-2)

Raleigh
WQDR-FM – 94.7 MHz (LP-1)
WDCG-FM – 105.1 MHz (LP-2)

Columbia
WRSF-FM - 105.7 MHz (L P-1)
WERX-FM - 102.5 MHz (LP-2)

Statesville
WEND-FM - 106.5 MHz (L P-1)
WKBC-FM - 102.5 MHz (LP-2)

Goldsboro
WRDU-FM - 100.7 MHz (LP-1)
WWPL-FM - 96.9 MHz (LP-2)



Asheville
WMIT-FM - 106.9 MHz (LP-1)
WKSF-FM - 99.9 MHz (LP- 2)

Charlotte
WLNK-FM - 107.9 MHz (LP-1)
WSOC-FM - 103.7 MHz (LP-2)

Fayetteville
WQSM-FM - 98.1 MHz (LP-1)
WKML- FM - 95.7 MHz (LP-2)

Washington
WERO-FM - 93.3 MHz (LP- 1)
WRNS-FM - 95.1 MHz (LP-2)

Wilmington
WMNX-FM – 97.3 MHz (LP-1)
WRMR-FM – 98.7 MHz (LP-2)

SR -3 Stations
WHQC-FM - 96.1 - Shelby
WKRR-FM - 92 .3 - Asheboro
WRAL-FM - 101.5 - Raleigh
WMGV-FM -103.3 - Newport
WIKS-FM - 101.9 - New Bern

PEP stations
WBT-AM - 1110KHz - Charlotte
WQDR-FM - 94.7 MHz - Raleigh
WSFL-FM - 106.5 MHz - New Bern

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Appendix F: EAS Daisy Chain Network

WQDR-FM (Raleigh) is the EAS State Primary-1 (SP-1) and a PEP station. WDCG(FM) (Durham) is the EAS State Primary-2 (SP-2). WQDR-FM (94.7) and WDCG(FM) (105.1) serve as the LP-1 and LP-2 respectively for the Raleigh Local Area. State relay stations are FCC Class C-1 or better licensees. SR-3 stations were established to offer redundant relay points within the EAS distribution network.

In the over the air, "daisy chain" network, when WQDR-FM originates a statewide EAS message, the outbound pattern for the LP-1-Network is:

WQDR-FM alerts:	WERO-FM (93.3)	Washington Local Area
	WRDU FM (100.7)	Goldsboro Local Area
	WQSM-FM (98.1)	Fayetteville Local Area
	WYMY FM (101.1)	Triad Local Area
In turn:		
WERO-FM alerts	WRSF-FM (105.7)	Columbia Local Area
WERO-FM alerts	WMNX-FM (97.3)	Wilmington Local Area
WYMY-FM alerts	WTQR-FM (104.1)	Triad Local Area
WTQR-FM alerts	WLNK-FM (107.9)	Charlotte Local Area
WLNK-FM alerts	WMIT-FM (106.9)	Asheville Local Area
WLNK-FM alerts	WEND-FM (106.5)	Statesville Local Area

When WDCG(FM) originates a statewide EAS message, the outbound pattern for the LP-2 Network is:

WDCG(FM) alerts:	WWPL -FM (96.9)	Goldsboro Local Area
	WKML-FM (95.7)	Fayetteville Local Area
	WTQR-FM (104.1)	Triad Local Area
In turn:		
WWPL-FM alerts:	WRNS-FM (95.1)	Washington Local Area
WRNS-FM alerts	WERX-FM (102.5)	Columbia Local Area
WRNS-FM alerts	WRMR-FM (98.7)	Wilmington Local Area
WTQR-FM alerts	WSOC-FM (103.7)	Charlotte Local Area
WTQR-FM alerts	WKBC-FM (97.3)	Statesville Local Area
WSOC-FM alerts	WKSF-FM (99.9)	Asheville Local Area

Appendix G: EAS Monitoring Assignments by Area

This section specifies the required LP1 and LP2 monitor assignments for stations in each local area and the counties in those areas. The National Weather Service monitor assignments are listed with preferred and optional choices. Note, reception of optional NWS frequencies may result in double alerting under some conditions.

The SR-3 stations provide a network of additional monitor options for the LP-1s and LP-2s. The PEP stations provide another entry method by FEMA to the NC EAS network. The LP-1s and LP-2s are requested to add a monitor to their system of an SR-3 and/or a PEP station. Choice of these monitors is at the LP's discretion.

SR-3 stations in the network:

96.1 WHQC(FM), Shelby	103.3 WMGV(FM), Newport	101.9 WIKS(FM), New Bern
92.3 WKRR(FM), Asheboro	101.5 WRAL(FM), Raleigh	

PEP stations in the network:

94.7 WQDR-FM, Raleigh	1110 WBT(AM), Charlotte	106.5 WSFL-FM, New Bern

ASHEVILLE AREA

106.9 WMIT(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 107.9 WLNK(FM), 99.9 WKSF(FM), EMnet, WXL-56 162.400 (Asheville)
99.9 WKSF(FM) (LP-2) monitors: 106.9 WMIT(FM), 103.7 WSOC-FM, EMnet, WWG-82 162.525 (Joanne Bald Mt.)
National Weather Service: WXL-56 162.400, WWG-82 162.525, (WNG-52 162.550)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Buncombe, Burke, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey, which compose the Asheville Local Area, will monitor 106.9 WMIT(FM), 99.9 WKSF(FM) and NOAA weather radio for this area.

CHARLOTTE AREA

107.9 WLNK(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 104.1 WTQR(FM), 103.7 WSOC-FM, EMnet, WXL-70 162.475 (Charlotte)
103.7 WSOC-FM (LP-2) monitors: 107.9 WLNK(FM), 104.1 WTQR(FM), EMnet, WXL-70 162.475 (Charlotte)
National Weather Service: WXL-70 162.475, (WWF-60 162.500, and WNG-597 162.400)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Richmond, Stanly and Union, which compose the Charlotte Local Area, will monitor 107.9 WLNK(FM), 103.7 WSOC-FM and NOAA weather radio for this area.

COLUMBIA AREA

105.7 WRSF(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 93.3 WERO(FM), 102.5 WERX-FM, EMnet, WWH-26 162.425 (Mamie)
102.5 WERX-FM (LP-2) monitors: 105.7 WRSF(FM), 95.1 WRNS-FM, EMnet, WNG-537 162.525 (Windsor)
National Weather Service: WWH-26 162.425, WNG-537 162.525

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington, which compose the Columbia Local Area, will monitor 105.7 WRSF(FM), 102.5 WERX-FM and NOAA weather radio for this area.

FAYETTEVILLE AREA

98.1 WQSM(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 94.7 WQDR-FM, 95.7 WKML(FM), EMnet, WXL-50 162.475 (Fayetteville)
95.7 WKML(FM) (LP-2) monitors: 98.1 WQSM(FM), 105.1 WDCG(FM), EMnet, WXL-50 162.475 (Fayetteville)
National Weather Service: WXL-50 162.475, (WWF-89 162.525, KXI-95 162.425)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Duplin, Hoke, Robeson, Sampson and Scotland which compose the Fayetteville Local Area, will monitor 98.1 WQSM(FM), 95.7 WKML(FM) and NOAA weather radio for this area.

GOLDSBORO AREA

100.7 WRDU(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 94.7 WQDR-FM, 96.9 WWPL(FM), EMnet, WXL-59 162.475 (Rocky Mount)
96.9 WWPL(FM) (LP-2) monitors: 100.7 WRDU(FM), 105.1 WDCG(FM), EMnet, WXI-72 162.450 (Garner)
National Weather Service: WXI-72 162.450, (WXL-59 162.475)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Wayne and Wilson, which compose the Goldsboro Local Area, will monitor 100.7 WRDU(FM), 96.9 WWPL(FM) and NOAA weather radio for this area.

RALEIGH AREA

94.7 WQDR-FM (LP-1) monitors: 105.1 WDCG(FM), 101.1 WYMY(FM), EMnet, WXL-58 162.550 (Chapel Hill)
105.1 WDCG(FM) (LP-2) monitors: 94.7 WQDR-FM, 104.1 WTQR(FM), EMnet, WXL-58 162.550 (Chapel Hill)
National Weather Service: WXL-58 162.550, (WNG-586 162.500, WXI-72 162.450)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Moore, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake and Warren, which compose the Raleigh Local Area, will monitor 94.7 WQDR-FM, 105.1 WDCG(FM), and NOAA weather radio for this area.

STATESVILLE AREA

106.5 WEND-FM (LP-1) monitors: 107.9 WLNK(FM), 97.3 WKBC-FM, EMnet, WXL-42 162.400 (Winston-Salem), 1110 WBT(AM) (PEP)
97.3 WKBC-FM (LP-2) monitors: 106.5 WEND(FM), 104.1 WTQR(FM), EMnet, WNG-588 162.500 (Mt. Jefferson)
National Weather Service: WXL-42 162.400, WNG-588 162.500

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Caldwell, Davie, Iredell, Rowan, Watauga and Wilkes, which compose the Statesville Local Area, will monitor 106.5 WEND-FM, 97.3 WKBC-FM and NOAA weather radio for this area.

TRIAD AREA

101.1 WYMY(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 94.7 WQDR-FM, 104.1 WTQR(FM), EMnet, WXL-42 162.400 (Winston-Salem)
104.1 WTQR(FM) (LP-2) monitors: 101.1 WYMY(FM), 106.5 WEND(FM), EMnet, WXL-42 162.400 (Winston-Salem); asked to monitor WKRR Asheboro and WKRR monitor WDCG
National Weather Service: WXL-42 162.400

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Yadkin, which compose the Triad Local Area, will monitor 101.1 WYMY(FM), 104.1 WTQR(FM), and NOAA weather radio for this area.

WASHINGTON AREA

93.3 WERO(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 94.7 WQDR-FM, 95.1 WRNS-FM, EMnet, KEC-84 162.400 (New Bern)

95.1 WRNS-FM (LP-2) monitors: 93.3 WERO(FM), 96.9 WWPL(FM), EMnet, KEC-84 162.400 (New Bern)
National Weather Service: KEC-84 162.400, (KEG-77 162.475)

All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Greene, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico and Pitt which compose the Washington Local Area, will monitor 93.3 WERO(FM), 95.1 WRNS-FM, and NOAA weather radio for this area.

WILMINGTON AREA

97.3 WMNX(FM) (LP-1) monitors: 93.3 WERO(FM), 98.7 WRMR(FM), EMnet, KHB-31 162.550 (Wilming**(**ton)
98.7 WRMRFM) (LP-2) monitors: 97.3 WMNX(FM), 95.1 WRNS-FM, EMnet, KHB-31 162.550 (Wilmington)
National Weather Service: KHB-31 162.550

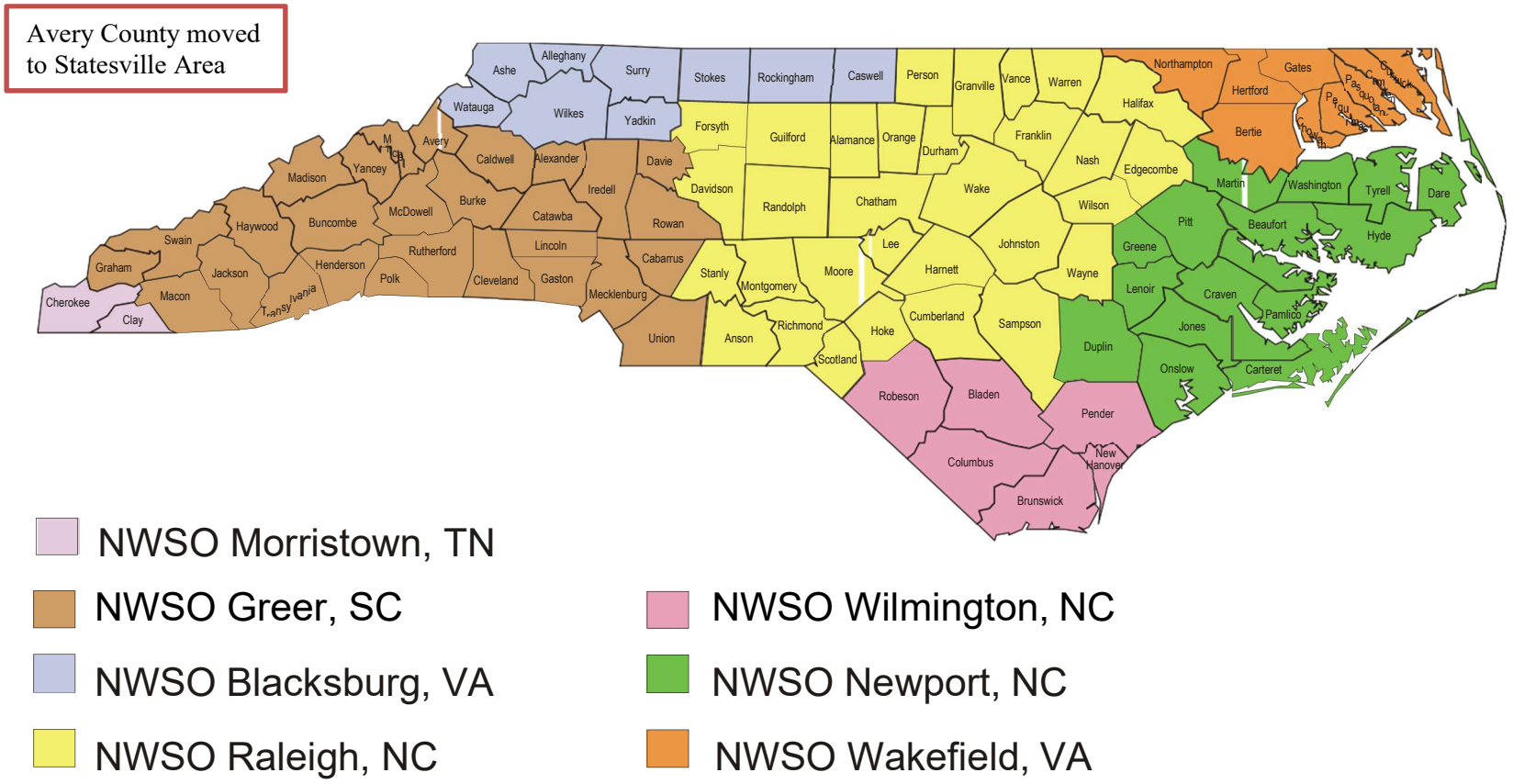
All radio and television stations with city of license and cable operators with their franchise agreements in the counties of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender and which compose the Wilmington Local Area, will monitor 97.3 WMNX(FM), 98.7 WRMR(FM) and NOAA weather radio for this area.

For Monitor Problems

The plan's monitor assignments are based on a station's City of License and attendant transmitter location within an Operational Area. When a station relocates its studios, the monitor assignments remain the same and the station is expected to continue to monitor these assignments. If the studios are moved into an Operational Area different than the Area of its City of License, the station may, additionally, monitor LPs for the new Operational Area. Similarly, cable companies must monitor the assigned stations for the respective counties of the viewers they serve.

Stations experiencing problems monitoring their assignments should contact the SECC to coordinate alternate monitoring solutions.

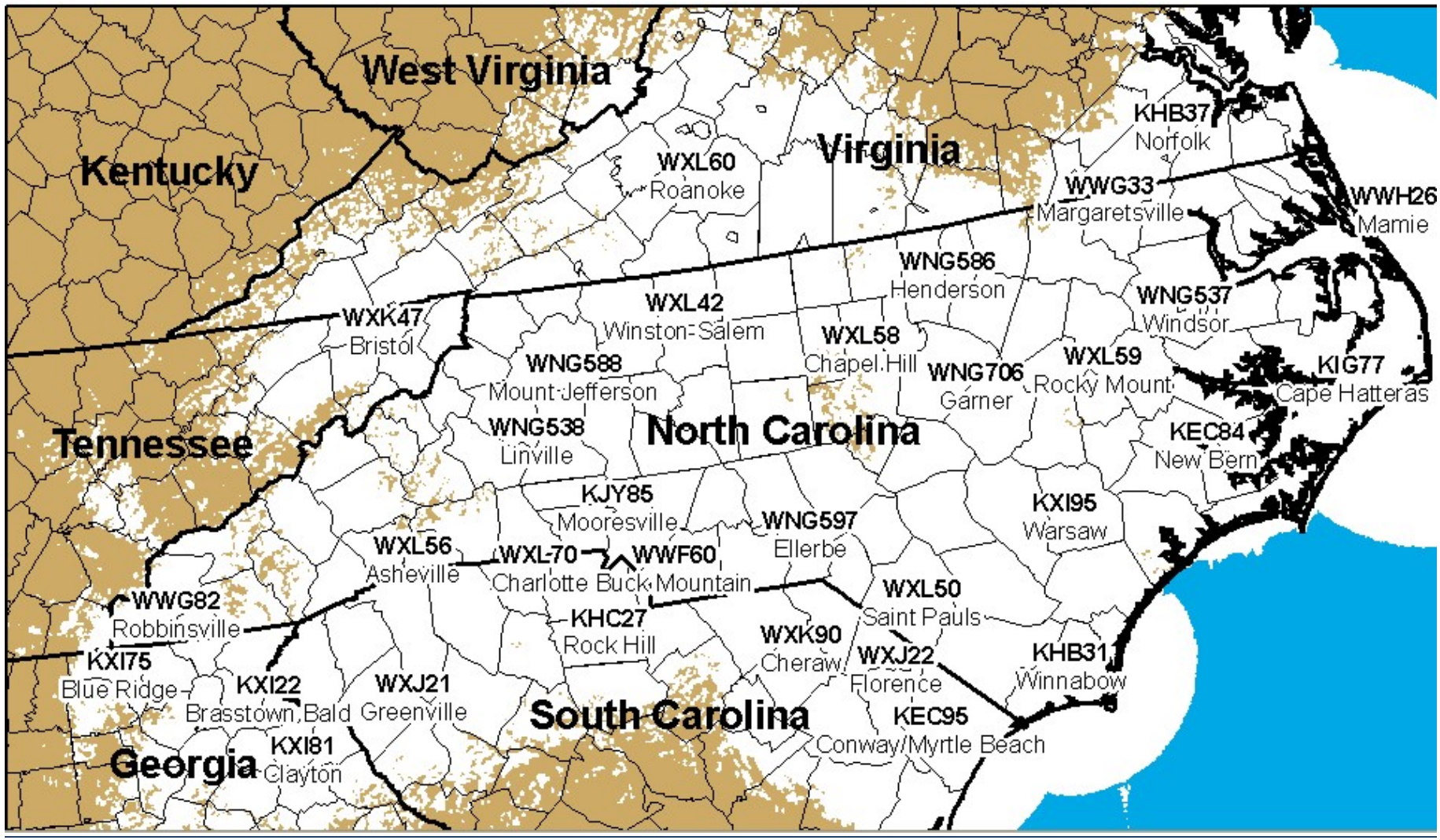
Appendix H: National Weather Service Forecast Territories



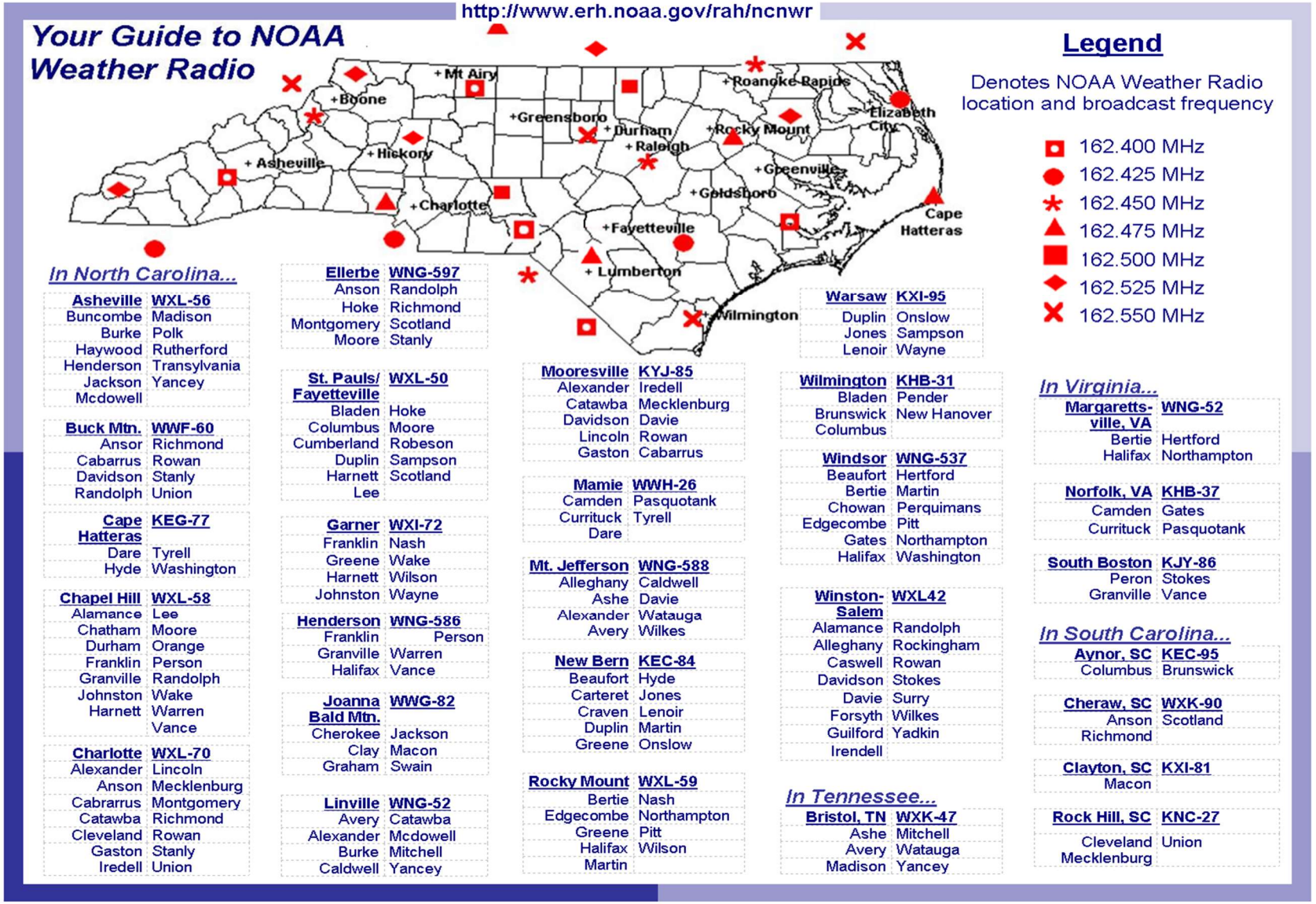
Appendix I: NOAA Weather Radio Frequency Assignments by Weather Forecast Office

Site Name	Transmitter Name	Call Sign	Frequency	Power	Weather Forecast Office
Asheville	Mt. Pisgah	WXJ56	162.400	250	Greer, SC
Buck Mountain	Badin	WWF60	162.500	1000	Raleigh, NC
Cape Hatteras	Middletown	WIG77	162.475	1000	Newport, NC
Chapel Hill	Durham	WXL58	162.550	1000	Raleigh, NC
Charlotte	Spencer Mtn.	WXL70	162.475	1000	Greer, SC
Ellerbe	Richmond County	WNG597	162.400	300	Raleigh, NC
Garner	Garner	WNG706	162.450	110	Raleigh, NC
Henderson	Macon	WNG586	162.500	300	Raleigh, NC
Linville	Grandmother Mtn.	WNG538	162.450	300	Greer, SC
Mamie	Mamie	WWH26	162.425	300	Newport, NC
Margarettsville	Margarettsville	WWG33	162.450	300	Wakefield, VA
Mooresville	South Iredell County	KJY85	162.525	1000	Greer, SC
Mount Jefferson	Ashe County	WNG588	162.500	300	Blacksburg, VA
New Bern	Glenburnie Garden	KEC84	162.400	1000	Newport, NC
Robbinsville	Teyahalee Bald Mtn.	WWG82	162.525	300	Greer, SC
Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount	WXL59	162.475	1000	Raleigh, NC
Saint Pauls	Saint Pauls	WXL50	162.475	1000	Wilmington, NC
Warsaw	Duplin County	KXI95	162.425	300	Newport, NC
Windsor	Windsor	WNG537	162.525	300	Wakefield, VA
Winnabow	Winnabow	KHB31	162.550	1000	Wilmington, NC
Winston-Salem	Sauratown Mtn.	WXL42	162.400	1000	Raleigh, NC

Appendix J: NOAA Weather Radio Coverage Map



Appendix K: NOAA Weather Radio Locations



Appendix L: Glossary

ACTIVATION - The initiation of the Emergency Alert System by transmission of Emergency Alert System codes.

ASCII - A standard set of text characters with numerical equivalents.

AMBER ALERT - Common term for a Child Abduction Emergency.

ATTENTION SIGNAL - Eight seconds of two tones (853 and 960 Hz) used as an audio alert.

AUTOMATIC INTERRUPTION - The automatic encoding and transmission of Emergency Alert System codes for pre-selected events.

CERTIFICATION - An equipment authorization issued by the FCC based on representations and test data submitted by the applicant for equipment designated to be operated without individual license under Parts 15 and 18 of the rules.

DECODER (Emergency Alert System) - An electronic device used by Emergency Alert System participants to receive alerts and to translate the Emergency Alert System codes into aural and visual messages.

EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION (EAN) - The message for national Emergency Alert System activation.

EMERGENCY ACTION TERMINATION (EAT) - The message for national Emergency Alert System termination.

EMNET - Communication system that serves as primary purveyor of NC EAS tests and alerts.

ENCODER (Emergency Alert System) - An electronic device used by Emergency Alert System participants to originate Emergency Alert System alerts by creating the Emergency Alert System codes for transmission to other participants and the public.

ENCODER (Two-Tone) - A electronic device that produces the two-tone signal.

ENDEC - An electronic device capable of originating and receiving EAS alerts and translating EAS codes into a visual or audible message.

EOM (end-of-message) Code- In ASCII form 'NNNN', this burst of data, sent three times, signifies the end of an EAS message and EAS activation.

EVENT CODES - A three-character ASCII code in the Emergency Alert System headers that denotes the type or cause of emergency event.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) - One of the three federal agencies that administer the emergency alert system.

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM NUMBER (FIPS)- A five-character ascii code in the emergency alert system headers that represent those counties affected by an emergency alert system activation, as defined by the federal information processing system that assigns each state and territory with their respective counties a five-digit

number.

HEADER SIGNAL - A single string of intelligent digital emergency alert system ascii data that includes the originator, event, location, time period, and other basic information concerning an emergency.

KEY SOURCE - A source which is central to the dissemination of emergency alerts and information, such as national primary, state primary, state relay or local primary broadcast stations or cable systems.

LOCAL PRIMARY (LP) - A source within an emergency alert system local area that is the primary source of emergency alert system programming for that area.

LOCATION CODE - an ascii code in an emergency alert system header that specifies the location of an emergency utilizing the five-character federal information processing system (fips) code of a state and county, and a sixth character to designate nine divisions of a county.

MONITORING ASSIGNMENT - the off-air broadcast or cable sources of emergency alert system activations and programming as given in the State Plan.

NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER (NIC) - A source of official federal government information.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA) – a federal agency that participates in EAS.

NATIONAL ORIGINATOR CODES - Originator codes required by the FCC.

NATIONAL PERIODIC TEST (NPT) - A test of national primary emergency alert system sources.

NATIONAL PRIMARY (NP) - A primary source of presidential or other national emergency alert system activations and programming, including broadcast stations involved with the PEP system and EAN networks.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS) - an operation of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration directly responsible for issuing local weather-related emergency alerts and warnings in addition to day-to-day forecasts and other weather activities. Upon request by a local authority, the NWS may disseminate civil emergency messages.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO (NWR) - A service of the National Weather Service that provides to a local area continuous broadcasts of the latest weather information, weather-related emergency warnings and civil emergency EAS messages using one of seven vhf radio channels.

OPERATING HANDBOOK - A document issued by the FCC that instructs broadcast station and cable personnel of the actions they must take during an activation of Emergency Alert System.

OPERATIONAL AREA – A geographic area of the state with a unique EAS monitoring assignment and primary and back-up path for receiving and disseminating a Presidential alert.

PRIMARY ENTRY POINT (PEP) - Key broadcast stations throughout the U.S. that together can provide national emergency information.

PROTOCOL - A standard set of guidelines by which digital information encoded and decoded, including the common code structure, character set used, the sequence and timing of codes, and modulation technique used for radio transmission.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES - The precedence of the information that must be transmitted during an Emergency Alert System activation, namely national, state, and local activations in that order.

REQUIRED MONTHLY TEST (RMT) - A coordinated monthly test of Emergency Alert System operations involving the full receiving and transmission of Emergency Alert System codes, Attention Signal, Emergency Alert System test programming, and Emergency Alert System end-of-message (EOM) codes.

REQUIRED WEEKLY TEST (RWT) - An independent weekly test of Emergency Alert System equipment only involving the decoding and encoding of Emergency Alert System header codes and end-of-message (EOM) codes.

STATE/LOCAL PLAN - A document that details monitoring assignments and actions to be taken in emergency activations, and other guidance for broadcasters and cable personnel in use of the Emergency Alert System. Each locality is responsible for maintaining a current local plan.

STATE PRIMARY (SP) - A primary source of Emergency Alert System state programming which can originate with a Governor or other designated representatived, such as a state's emergency operations officer.

STATE RELAY (SR) - An entity which receives and retransmits Emergency Alert System activations in a State Relay Network to assist in bringing a state activation to all Emergency Alert System Local Areas of a state.

SR-3 STATION - Additional FM radio stations added to LP-1 and LP-2 distribution system to offer redundant relay points in daisy-chain.

WEATHER RADIO SPECIFIC AREA MESSAGE ENCODER (WRSAME) - A device used by National Weather Service to broadcast WRSAME data on the National Weather Radio for day-to- day forecasts and weather-related emergency announcements.

Appendix M: Acronyms

		C
CEMC	--	County Emergency Management Coordinator
CFR	--	Code of Federal Regulations
CIV	--	Civil Authorities
CPG	--	Civil Preparedness Guides
		D
DIRS	--	Disaster Information Reporting System
DMA	--	Designated Market Area
DMIS	--	Disaster Management Interoperability Service
		E
EAN	--	Emergency Action Notification.
EAS	--	Emergency Alert System
EAS-AP	--	EAS Activation Point
EAT	--	Emergency Action Termination.
EMnet	--	Emergency Management Network
ENDEC	--	Encoder/decoder
EOC	--	Emergency Operations Center
EOM	--	End-of-message
ETRS	--	EAS Test Reporting System
		F
FCC	--	Federal Communication Commission
FEMA	--	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIPS	--	Federal Information Processing System Codes
FNF	--	Fixed Nuclear Facility
		L
LAECC	--	Local Area Emergency Communications Committees
LPFM	--	Low power FM
LPTV	--	Low power TV
LP-1	--	Local Primary 1
LP-2	--	Local Primary 2
		N
NCCMP	--	North Carolina Center for Missing Persons
NCEM	--	North Carolina Emergency Management
NCEOC	--	North Carolina Emergency Operations Center
NC SECC	--	North Carolina State Emergency Communications Committee
NCSHP	--	North Carolina State Highway Patrol
NIC	--	National Information Center
NOAA	--	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

NP	--	National Primary
NPT	--	National periodic test
NWR	--	NOAA Weather Radio
NWS	--	National Weather Service

P

PEP	--	Primary Entry Point stations.

R

RMT	--	Required Monthly Test
RWT	--	Required Weekly Test

S

SAME	--	Specific Area Message Encoder
SECC	--	State Emergency Communications Committee
SP-1	--	State Primary 1
SP-2	--	State Primary 2. Backup to SP1.
SR	--	State Relay Station
SWP	--	State Warning Point

W

WHCA	--	White House Communication Agency
WRSAME	--	Weather Radio Specific Area Message Encoder

Signature Page: NC Emergency Alert System State Plan

_____/_____

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