



STATE OF FLORIDA

**EMERGENCY
ALERT SYSTEM
PLAN**

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, INC

&

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

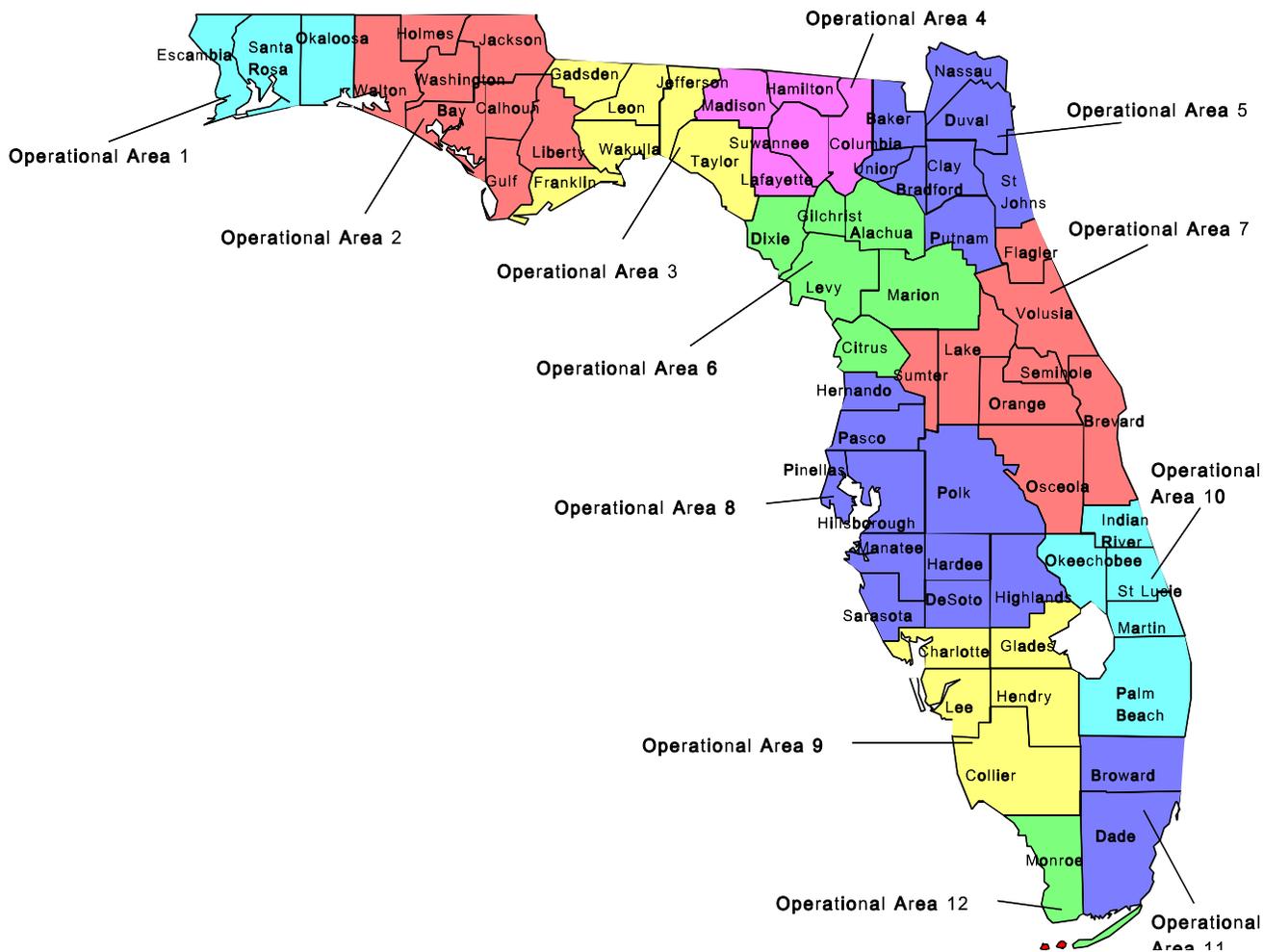
APPROVED: _____

REVISED: August 18, 2018



FLORIDA'S EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

OPERATIONAL AREAS MAP



STATE OF FLORIDA

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN

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Approvals and Concurrences

Signature

Date

Title

C. Patrick Roberts, President
Florida Association of Broadcasters

Brad Swanson, President
Florida Cable Telecommunication Association

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Florida Division of Emergency Management

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State Warning Meteorologist
National Weather Service
(Representing all Florida NWS Offices)

I. INTRODUCTION

When the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) was first introduced in the 1960s its scope was limited: warn the population of the threat of nuclear attack. Through the years, the EBS became a conduit of passing on life-saving weather information, but the technology became antiquated. Because digital technology was becoming more reliable, the FCC changed the EBS into the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The EAS would mirror the EBS, but provide a more dependable, bottom-up approach in providing emergency messages. National activations, the only time government can override programming, remains the same. However, state and local emergency management officials, broadcasters, and cable operators may decide what messages should be aired to the public. The EAS brings in technology that was uncommon in the 60s - satellite communications, cable television, paging systems, and cellular telephones. It is envisioned the public will quickly grow accustomed to hearing the shortened emergency message, and then tune to their regular news source for the protective action information.

Each year Florida is impacted by many devastating emergency and disaster events requiring the immediate alerting of citizens and visitors providing them with an opportunity to protect themselves and, time permitting, their property. The Emergency Alert System is an invaluable tool that will help prevent the loss of Florida's most precious resources - its people.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Florida EAS Plan is to put in place a system for emergency officials to use to announce or transmit an emergency alert to the potentially impacted population.

III. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Title 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i) and (o), 303(r), 524(g) and 606; and 47 CFR, Part 11, Federal Communications Commission Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System (EAS) as it pertains to day-to-day emergency operations. Note: 47 CFR, Part 11, was amended November 2, 2007. Portions of this state plan have been updated to incorporate the changes.

All operations of the Emergency Alert System are in accordance with Subpart G of Part 73, FCC Regulations (Title 47, Code of Federal Regulations; The Federal Communications Commission's "EAS Checklist"). This plan is consistent with the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and is considered to be a supplement to the National Emergency Alert System Plan. NUREG 0654, Federal Emergency Management Agency, establishes emergency notification requirements for Nuclear Power Plants.

IV. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Florida Emergency Alert System Operational Plan is prepared by the State Emergency Communications Committee in conjunction with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and is based on recommendations from state and county emergency management officials, National Weather Service (NWS), and the broadcast industry and cable operators. The responsibility of administering this Plan rests with the members of the Florida State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC).

This plan supersedes the previous plans for the State of Florida Emergency Broadcast System effective June 1, 2002.

This Plan should be reviewed on an annual basis, after each activation of the EAS, or as otherwise needed. The Plan may be amended or modified by a majority vote of the State Emergency Communications Committee.

Acceptance of, or participation in the Plan, shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control or to prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in an emergency situation. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating EAS emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority. The concept of management of each broadcast station and cable system to exercise discretion regarding the broadcast of emergency information and instructions to the public is provided by the FCC Rules and Regulations.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Planning Assumptions and Situation

1. Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities will use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.
2. Coordination of the Emergency Alert System is the joint responsibility of the State Emergency Communications Committee, Operational Area Committees, National Weather Service, and Florida's Emergency Management community.
3. This Plan shall be used as a guide for the activation of the Emergency Alert System; the specific event situation may require modification of the system.
4. The success of the EAS depends solely upon the cooperation among the broadcast industry, cable television industry, National Weather Service, and emergency management officials to receive, broadcast, and re-broadcast emergency messages.

5. This Plan must reflect the philosophy and content of the State's Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan.
6. This Plan must be consistent with the EAS process outlined in the State's Nuclear Power Plant Plans.
7. This Plan shall be utilized regardless of emergency/disaster event type.
8. Each Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan must be consistent with the philosophy of this Plan.
9. This Plan assumes all participants have been trained in the activation of the EAS.
10. The State Emergency Communications Committee recognizes that broadcasters rely on "air time" use to maintain business continuity.

B. Operational Objectives

The EAS program is formulated around two distinct time frames: Preparedness and Response. Preparedness: activities that should be implemented prior to the initiation of the EAS. Response: the real time activation of EAS. The following Operational Objectives must be accomplished to comply with the FCC EAS regulations and to put in place an EAS program to successfully alert Florida's citizens and visitors.

Preparedness Objectives

- Objective 1:** Broadcasters, Cable Operators, and State and Local Emergency Managers must become familiar with the Emergency Alert System.
- Objective 2:** Local Primary 1 and 2 Station Broadcasters, and State and Local Emergency Managers must conduct or participate in the Required Weekly Test (RWT) of the Emergency Alert System as established by the Operational Area Committee Plan.
- Objective 3:** Local Primary 1 and 2 Station Broadcasters, and State and Local Emergency Managers must conduct or participate in Required Monthly Test (RMT) of the Emergency Alert System as established by the Division of Emergency Management.
- Objective 4:** Operational Area Committee shall coordinate activities of the Emergency Alert System with broadcasters, cable operators, National Weather Service, and local and state emergency management agencies.
- Objective 5:** Local Primary 1 and 2 Station Broadcasters participate in exercises with local and state emergency management agencies.

Objective 6: Local Primary 1 and 2 Station Broadcasters, Operational Area Committees, and Local and State Emergency Managers must orient the public in the use of the Emergency Alert System.

Response Objectives

Objective 1: National Weather Service or Local or State Emergency Management shall activate the system as quickly as possible upon becoming aware of an emergency/disaster event.

Objective 2: Local Primary 1(LP 1) stations and Local Primary 2 (LP 2) stations must continuously monitor a minimum of two EAS sources.

Objective 3: Broadcasters, Cable Operators, and State and Local Emergency Managers should participate in and support the use of the Emergency Alert System during real events.

Objective 4: Broadcasters, Cable Operators, and State and Local Emergency Managers should critique the use of the Emergency Alert System after real events.

Objective 5: State Emergency Communications Committee and Operation Area Committees shall modify State and Operational Area EAS Plans based on the results of real-time EAS activations.

C. EAS Priorities

The following are EAS priorities as set forth in the FCC Rules and Regulations:

A national activation of the EAS for a Presidential message with the Event code EAN as specified in §11.31 must take priority over any other message and preempt it if it is in progress.

1. EAS participants should transmit other EAS messages in the following order: (1) Local Area Messages; (2) State Messages; (3) National Information Center (NIC) Messages.
2. Key EAS sources (NP, LP, SP and SR) and Participating National (PN) that remain on the air during a National emergency must carry Presidential Messages "live" at the time of transmission or immediately upon receipt. Activation of the National level EAS must preempt State and Local Area EAS operation.
3. During a national emergency, the radio and television broadcast network program distribution facilities must be reserved exclusively for distribution of Presidential Messages. NIC messages received from national networks that are not broadcast at the time of original transmission must be recorded locally by LP sources for transmission at the earliest opportunity consistent with the message priorities in paragraph (1) of this section.

Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The State of Florida Emergency Communications Committee

The FCC appoints the SECC Chair and Vice-chair. SECC members include the Chairs and Vice-chairs of the operational area emergency communications committees and other voluntary members appointed by the SECC Chair. The State Emergency Communications Committee is responsible for:

- a. Overseeing the functionality Florida Emergency Alert System.
- b. Reviewing operational area plans.
- c. Promoting the EAS with Florida Broadcasters and Florida Cable Operators.

2. Local Area Emergency Communications Committees

The State of Florida is divided into 12 major EAS Operational Areas based on the broadcast industry's Audience of Dominant Influence (ADI). The ADIs are recognized by the Federal Communications Commission. The operational area committee and vice-chair are appointed by the FCC. Committee members are appointed on a voluntary basis by the Operational Area committee chair. The Operational Area Committees serve as sub-committees of the State Emergency Communications Committee.

However, geographic or demographic influences have created “sub” areas that are recognized by the Operational Area and State Emergency Communications Committees. The Palm Beach Area is subdivided into 10-A and 10-B where “10-A” serves the northern 2/3 area that includes St. Lucie, Indian River and Okeechobee counties. “10-B” serves the southern 1/3 area that includes Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie counties. The Miami-Dade Area is subdivided into 11-A and 11-B where “11-A” serves the English speaking population and “11-B” serves the Hispanic population. The Key West Area is divided into 12-A (Upper Keys) and 12-B (Lower Keys).

The Operational Area Committees are responsible for:

- a. Overseeing the Operational Area Emergency Alert System.
- b. Developing and maintaining operational area plans.
- c. Promoting the EAS with local Emergency Management Programs, Florida Broadcasters and Florida Cable Operators.
- d. Participating with the State Emergency Communications Committee.
- e. Orientating the public to the EAS program.

3. Division of Emergency Management

The Florida Division of Emergency Management is the State Primary (SP) station broadcasting emergency alert messages and is a source of EAS State messages.

The SP is responsible for monitoring the National Weather Service Warning and Forecast Offices (WFO) and county emergency management programs for emergency messages. The SP may assist with either a single or multiple county EAS message activation. Additionally, SP messages may originate from the Governor or a designated representative in the State Emergency Operating Center

(EOC). Messages are sent via the EMnet System. The Division has developed and installed a statewide satellite system EMnet that will serve as the basis of the EAS communication network. An EMnet system is placed at each LP1 and some LP2 stations, each NWS WFO, county EM, and State EM locations. The EMnet is a secure system that requires no authentication code. If the EMnet is unavailable, contact will be made via commercial telephone lines and the authentication process must be implemented. As the State Primary (SP) for Florida, the Division of Emergency Management responsibilities are to:

- a. Assist the State Communications Committee with EAS program activities.
- b. Conduct the required monthly testing of the EAS.
- c. Maintain operational capability to provide immediate response to emergency / disaster events.
- d. Maintain the EMnet system for immediate broadcast of EAS messages.
- e. Immediately activate the EAS upon becoming aware of an emergency/disaster event.
- f. Educate the public to the EAS program.

4. Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)

FDLE is solely responsible for issuing Amber Alerts, Missing Child Alerts/State Silver Alerts for the State of Florida. Local agencies can activate a local Silver Alert by issuing a statewide BOLO and alerting their local media. Only the AMBER Alert involves the EAS.

a. The AMBER alert EAS activation request MUST be routed by the appropriate law enforcement agencies to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). FDLE will evaluate the request using the specific criteria and flowchart from the state AMBER plan.

b. FDLE will initiate any Amber/Silver EAS activation. Initially, such activations will be made with a statewide location code and will be broadcast statewide by all means available IPAWS, EMNet, NOAA weather radio to the LP stations for rebroadcast.

c. Receipt of an AMBER alert via EAS is a cue to individual stations to monitor their fax machines OR GO TO THE STATE AMBER website <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MCICSearch/Index.asp> for supplemental information. The fax broadcasts will come from FDLE. Local agencies may, as always, issue press information to broadcast outlets, and are encouraged to do so.

d. Stations are encouraged to broadcast once the EAS activation (LP stations will broadcast these alerts). Additional information may be broadcast by stations just as they would any late-breaking news story. Participation in AMBER program is completely voluntary; stations operating unattended will likely be able to only broadcast the original EAS activation (automatic relay).

The purpose of the EAS activation is to notify stations that there is such an event occurring in a rapid manner, and to serve as authentication for the fax messages to follow. Stations are not expected to transcribe or record the original AMBER message from the EAS broadcast.

e. Supplemental information via facsimile will be targeted only at the region of concern, even though the EAS alert will be distributed statewide. Therefore, if you do not receive any information via fax, or cannot find any information on the Florida [AMBER website](#) you may in fact not have anything to broadcast. Disregard the event.

f. Stations monitoring the EAS activation may delete the event if it does not seem applicable. For Example, an abduction in Miami is of no concern to Pensacola stations until such time as law enforcement may believe the victim has been transported to that area.

5. Local Primary Station 1

Primary 1(LP1) radio station (AM or FM) is the source of EAS Operational Area messages. An LP1 source is responsible for coordinating the broadcast of emergency messages from sources such as the NWS or local emergency management offices or SP as specified in its EAS Operational Area Plan. If the LP1 is unable to carry out this function, other sources in the Operational Area may be assigned the responsibility as indicated in State and Local Area Plans. The Local Primary Station 1 or LP1 responsibilities are to:

- a. Continuously monitor a minimum of two sources (SP and local emergency management) of emergency information.
- b. Maintain an operational readiness state.
- c. Participate with the Operational Area Committee to maintain and enhance the EAS Plan.
- d. Conduct the Required Weekly and Monthly tests as outlined in CFR 47 Part 11.
- e. Educate the public to the EAS program.

6. Local Primary Station 2

Local Primary Station 2 or LP2 is the Operational Area's second source of the EAS message with the responsibility for monitoring the LP1 station and immediately re-broadcasting the emergency messages. Just as the LP1, LP2 stations monitor the National Weather Service, local emergency management programs and, when available, the State Primary station. The Local Primary Station 2 responsibilities are to:

- a. Continuously monitor the LP1 and, at least, one additional source of emergency information.
- b. Maintain an operational readiness state.
- c. Participate with the Operational Area Committee to maintain and enhance the EAS Plan.
- d. Conduct the Required Weekly and Month tests as outlined in CFR 47 Part 11.

- e. Educate the public to the EAS program.

7. Local Emergency Management

It is the inherent responsibility of a local emergency management program to alert citizens to hazardous or disaster events. The EAS is the primary mechanism for immediate notification.

The Local Emergency Management Program responsibilities are to:

- a. Assist the Operational Area Committee with EAS program activities.
- b. Maintain operational capability to provide immediate response to emergency/disaster events.
- c. Upon becoming aware of an emergency/disaster event, immediately activate the EAS.
- d. Maintain an operational communications link with the Operational Area LP1 and LP2 and SP stations.
- e. Educate the public to the EAS program.

8. National Weather Service

The National Weather Service is responsible for continuously monitoring and analyzing weather systems and issuing severe weather warnings and watches. The National Weather Service coordinates with state and local emergency management offices to ensure a smooth flow of information during operational events.

The National Weather Service responsibilities are to:

- a. Assist the Operational Area Committee with EAS program activities.
- b. Maintain operational capability to provide immediate response to emergency/disaster events.
- c. Maintain an operational communications link with the Operational Area LP1 and LP2 and SP stations.
- d. Disseminate all warnings and weather emergency messages through the link for EAS activation.
- e. Educate the public to the EAS program.

9. State Relay Network

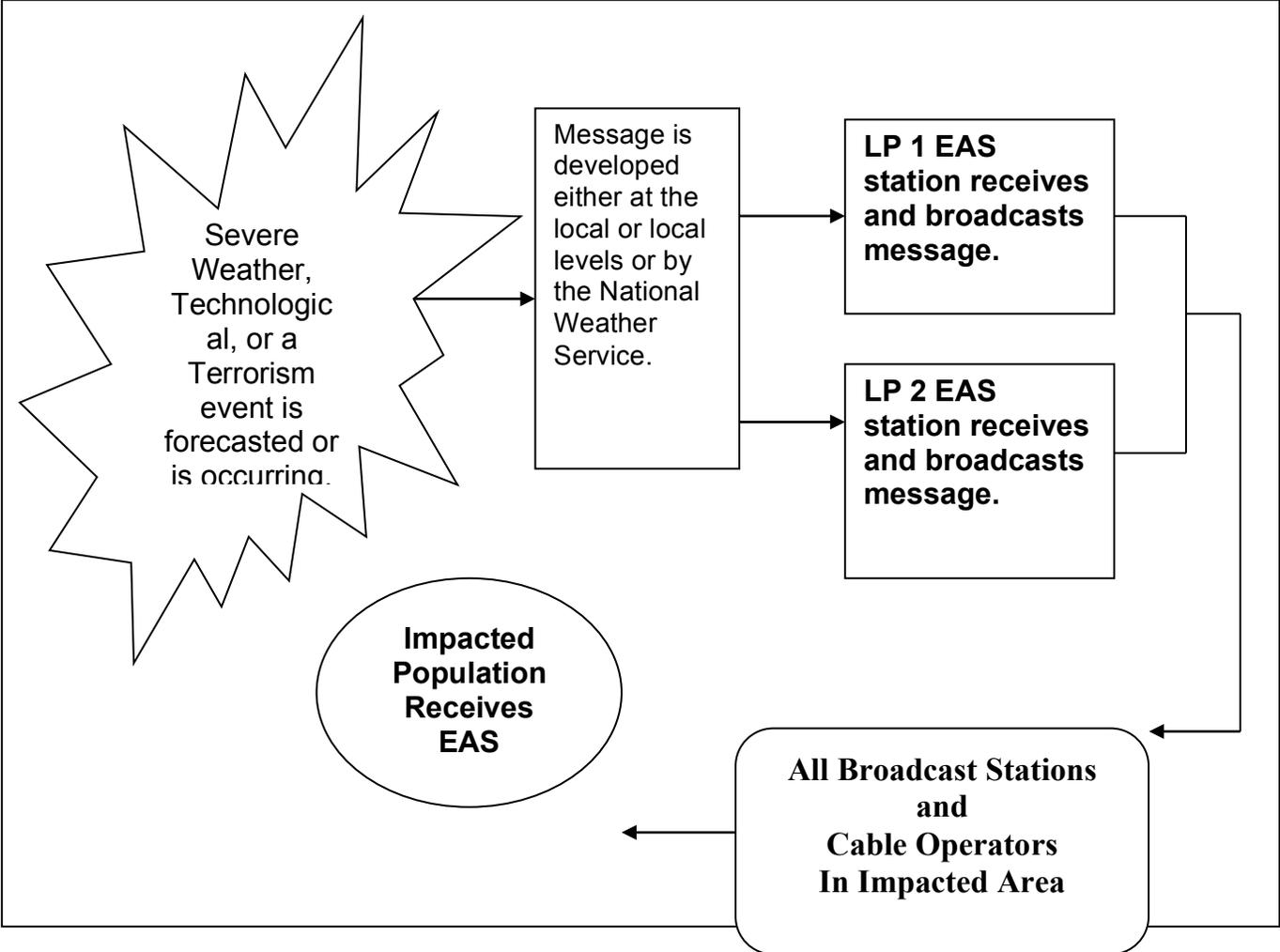
The State Relay Network is composed of State Relay sources, leased common carriers communications facilities or any other available communications facilities. The Network distributes the State EAS message originated by the Governor or designated official.

10. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

The FCC is the Federal Agency responsible for the oversight and coordination of all radio, television, and cable television broadcast within the United States. This includes the assessment and maintenance of rules and regulations governing the Emergency Alert System. The FCC, also, provides support (technical assistance)

to the State Emergency Communications Committee and operational area committees.

Figure 1: Emergency Alert System Process



11. Emergency Alert System Process

The EAS is activated to warn a potentially impacted populace of an impending or occurring emergency/disaster event regardless of type (weather or other natural hazard, technological hazard, or terrorism). One or more of three agencies may

activate EAS, as seen in Figure 1. Conceptually, the flow chart and steps depict the EAS process.

- a. An emergency or disaster event occurs or is impending which requires the immediate alerting of people in the potentially impacted area.
- b. EAS activation is initiated by the County Emergency Management Coordinator (or National Weather Service or State Division of Emergency Management). DEM may be required in some cases to assist a particular county in their activation of the EAS process.

In the event of emergencies or disasters (hazardous materials, terrorist event, tornadoes, etc.) local emergency managers have the authority and must immediately advise the population of the dangerous situation by communicating directly with the Local Primary 1 (LP1) station(s).

When a significant weather system covers a large portion of the state, more than one NWS Forecast Office may be required to activate EAS. This situation necessitates close coordination among all affected NWS Offices from the perspective of forecast continuity and EAS activation. Once determined that severe weather will impact the State, the NWS issues appropriate watches or warnings. However, it is important to note that the NWS is limited to the broadcast of only Civil Emergency EAS messages via the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio System.

In the instance that an emergency or disaster event (technological or terrorism) impacts Florida on a regional or statewide basis, the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) must activate EAS to warn citizens.

- c. The EAS message is transmitted to IPAWS and Local Primary 1 Station by local emergency management (or NWS or SP) for immediate broadcast.
- d. The EAS message is received by FEMA IPAWS and the LP 1 and is recorded or developed (by completing pre-scripted formats) prior to broadcast.
- D. Recorded messages are re-broadcast within seconds. The manually received EAS message must be recorded then re-broadcast or announced directly to the broadcast audience. Staffed stations have the option of first receiving the message, and activating EAS at the next break (depending of the severity of the event).
- E. Relay Stations receive and re-broadcast the EAS message.
- F. The general public receives the EAS message.

G. The public reacts by tuning-in for additional information, as promised.

H. Follow-up emergency public information is broadcast.

I. The public takes protective action during the emergency/disaster event.

12. Summary

In summary, the success of the State EAS is contingent upon:

- a. The ability of all EAS partners (radio, television broadcasters, cable operators, Florida’s Emergency Management community, and National Weather Service) to understand and carry-out their responsibilities
- b. The State Division of Emergency Management EMnet system to function optimally
- c. The SECC to aggressively coordinate EAS activities
- d. The Area Emergency Committee orienting the public and participating in exercises
- e. The public to understand and heed emergency alerting and instructions.

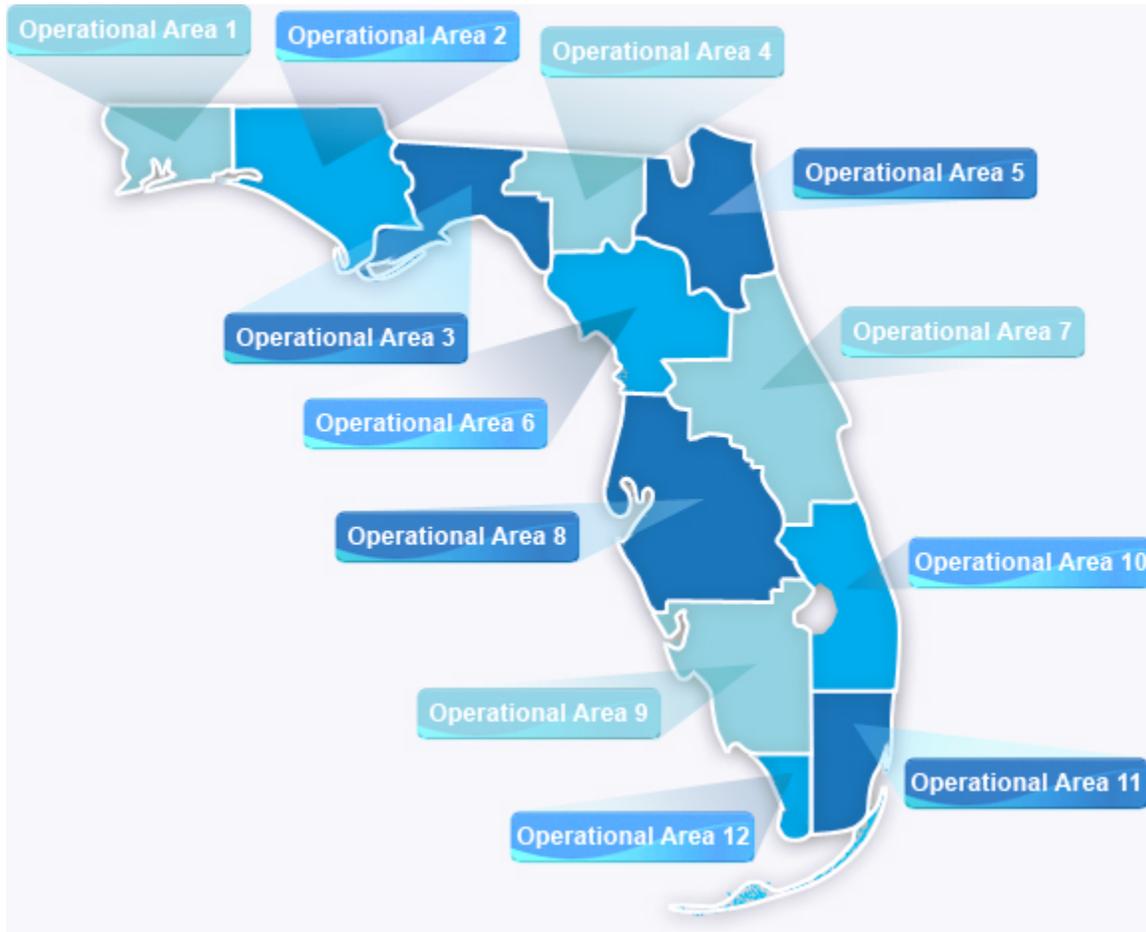
APPENDIX A

Florida State Emergency Communications Committee Membership

Chairperson	Patrick Roberts Florida Association of Broadcasters
Co-Chairperson	Brad Swanson Florida Cable Telecommunications Association
Co-Chairperson	Bryan W. Koon, Director Florida Division of Emergency Management
Operational Area 1 Representatives	Dale Holden, WXBM Bruce Campbell, Engineer, WKSM John Dosh, Escambia County Emergency Management
Operational Area 2 Representatives	Charlie Wooten, Engineer, WFSY - WPAP Mark Bowen, Bay County Emergency Management
Operational Area 3 Representatives	Randy Moore, Engineer, WTNT Kevin Peters, Leon County Emergency Management
Operational Area 4 Representatives	Mark Schumucker, Engineer, WQHL Kimberly Thomas, Suwannee County Emergency Management

Operational Area 5 Representatives	Nick Sparrow, WWJK Steven Woodward, Duval County Emergency Management
Operational Area 6 Representatives	Don Rice, Engineer, WRUF John Shaw, Alachua County Emergency Management
Operational Area 7 Representatives	Mike Sprysenski, Chairman, iHeartMedia Brian Williston, Cox Media Group Frank Torbert, WKMG TV6 Ron Plummer, Orange County Emergency Management Scott Spratt, NOAA Weather
Operational Area 8 Representatives	Ben Umberger, Engineer, WMTX Preston Cook, Hillsborough County Emergency Management
Operational Area 9 Representatives	Kevin Trueblood, Engineer, WGCU Dan Summers, Collier County Emergency Management
Operational Area 10 Representatives	Randy Murdock, Engineer, WQCS Bill Johnson, Palm Beach County Emergency Management
Operational Area 11 Representatives	David Waggener, Engineer, WIOD Jorge Duarte, Engineer, WAMR Curt Sommerhoff, Miami-Dade County Emergency Management
Operational Area 12 Representatives	Randy Perry, Engineer, WWUS Martin Senterfitt, Monroe County Emergency Management

Florida Emergency Alert System



NOTE: Please submit all changes to:
Pat Roberts
Florida Association of Broadcasters
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Fax: 850/222-3957
Or

E-Mail: cproberts@fab.org

NOTE: This Annex and the State Plan may be viewed at <http://www.fab.org>

FLORIDA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM DATABASE

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NOTE: Current information for Florida County Emergency Management Officials
Is located at www.floridadisaster.org/county_em/county_list.htm#

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #1
 West Florida Panhandle
 Escambia, Okaloosa, & Santa Rosa counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WXBM-FM (102.7) Pete DeSimone, Market Manager Email: pete.desimone@cumulus.com</p> <p>Dale Holden, Chief Engineer Email: dale.holden@cumulus.com Office: 850-478-6011 Fax: 850-478-3971 6565 North W Street Pensacola, Florida 32505 EMnet Location - FLAEB01</p>	<p>WUWF-FM (88.1) Pat Crawford, Executive Director Email: pat@wuwf.org</p> <p>Dale Riegle, Technical Director Email: dale@wuwf.org Main Phone: 850-474-2787 Office Phone: 850-473-7452 Cell Phone: 850-221-8819 11000 University Pkwy, Bldg 88 Pensacola, Florida 32514</p>
<p>WKSM-FM (99.5) Shane Reeve, General Manager Email: shane.reeve@cumulus.com</p> <p>Bruce Campbell, Chief Engineer Email: bruce.campbell@cumulus.com Office: 850-243-7679 Cell: 850-374-1772 Fax: 850-243-6806 225 North Hollywood Ft. Walton Beach, Florida 32548 EMnet Location - FLA0WKSM</p>	<p>WRGV-FM (107.3) Ronnie Bloodworth, Regional Market President Email: ronniebloodworth@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Geoff Peacock, Chief Engineer Email: geoffpeacock@iheartmedia.com Office: 251-450-0100 555 Broadcast Dr, 3rd floor Mobile, Alabama 36606</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #1 REPRESENTATIVE	
<p>Dale Holden, Chief Engineer WXBM Bruce Campbell, Chief Engineer WKSM</p>	<p>John Dosh, Emergency Manager Escambia County Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #1 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Escambia	Pensacola	WASG	AM	550
		WVTJ	AM	610
		WSWL	AM	790
		WRNE	AM	980
		WNVY	AM	1090
		WZNO	AM	1230
		WBSR	AM	1450
		WTKE	FM	98.1
		WPCS	FM	89.5
		WPSM	FM	91.1
		WEGS	FM	91.7
		WTKX	FM	101.5
		WNCV	FM	102.3
		WPFL	FM	105.1
		WYCT	FM	98.7
Okaloosa	Baker	WTJT	FM	90.1
	Crestview	WJSB	AM	1050
		WAAZ	FM	104.7
	Destin	WWAV	FM	102.1
		WMXZ	FM	103.1
	Ft. Walton	WMMK	FM	92.1
		WFTW	AM	1260
		WFAV	AM	1400
		WZNS	FM	96.5
		WYZB	FM	105.4
	Niceville	WFSH	AM	1340
		WNCV	FM	100.3
Santa Rosa	Gulf Breeze	WMEZ	FM	94.1
		WNRP	AM	1620
	Milton	WEBY	AM	1330
		WECM	AM	1490
	Pace	WTGF	FM	90.5
		WWSF	FM	98.1
		WXBM	FM	102.7

OPERATIONAL AREA #1 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Escambia County Emergency Management John Dosh, Emergency Manager 6575 North W Street Pensacola, Florida 32505 Email: JSDOSH@co.escambia.fl.us Office: 850-471-6409 Fax: 850-476-3839 Warning Point Number: 850-471-6300</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12033</p>	<p>Okaloosa County Emergency Management Alvin Henderson, Division Chief 90 College Boulevard East Niceville, Florida 32578 Email: ahenderson@co.okaloosa.fl.us Office: 850-651-7150 Fax: 850-651-8082 Warning Point Number: 850-689-5757</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12091</p>
<p>Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Brad Baker, Director 4499 Pine Forest Road Milton, Florida 32583 Email: bradb@santarosa.fl.gov Office: 850-983-4610 Fax: 850-983-5352 Warning Point Number: 850-983-5372</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12113</p>	

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #2

Panama City

Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Liberty, Walton & Washington counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WFSY (98.5 FM)/WPAP (92.5 FM) Paul Rogers, Market President Email: paulrogers@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Charlie Wooten, Chief Engineer Email: charliewooten@iheartmedia.com Office: 850-392-1174 Cell: 850-896-8076 1834 Lisenby Avenue Panama City, Florida 32405 EMnet Location - FLAEB02</p>	<p>WFLF-FM (94.5 MHz) Paul Rogers, Market President Email: paulrogers@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Charlie Wooten, Chief Engineer Email: charliewooten@iheartmedia.com Office: 850-392-1174 Cell: 850-896-8076 1834 Lisenby Avenue Panama City, Florida 32405 EMnet Location - FLAEB02</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 REPRESENTATIVE	
<p>Charlie Wooten, Chief Engineer iHeart Media/FAB Tech Assistance (WFSY, WPAP, WEBZ, WDIZ, WFLF)</p>	<p>Mark Bowen, Director Bay County Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	
Bay	Callaway	WMXP	FM	103.5	
		Panama City	WDIZ	AM	590
			WLTG	AM	1430
			WFSW	FM	89.1
			WJTF	FM	89.9
			WPAP	FM	92.5
			WPPT	FM	94.5
			WFSY	FM	98.5
			WPBH	FM	99.3
			WPCF	FM	100.1
			WILN	FM	105.9
			WLHR	FM	107.9
		Panama City Beach	WDLP	AM	1290
			WKGC	AM	1480
			WAKT	FM	105.1
	Springfield	WRBA	FM	95.9	
		WYOO	FM	101.1	
Calhoun	Blountstown	WYBT	AM	1000	
		WPHK	FM	102.3	
Gulf	Port St. Joe	WEBZ	FM	93.5	
Holmes	Bonifay	WJED	FM	91.1	
		WYYX	FM	97.7	
Jackson	Marianna	WTOT	AM	980	
		WTYS	AM	1340	
		WJNF	FM	91.1	
		WTYS	FM	94.1	
		WJAQ	FM	100.9	
	Graceville	WYDA	FM	101.7	
Walton	De Funiak Springs	WZEP	AM	1460	
		WGTX	AM	1280	
	Miramar Beach	WSBZ	FM	106.3	
Washington	Chipley	WBGC	AM	1240	

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
<p>Bay County Emergency Management Mark Bowen, Director 700 Highway 2300 Southport, Florida 32409 Email: mbowen@co.bay.fl.us Office: 850- 248-6040 Fax: 850- 248-6059 Warning Point Number: 850-784-4000</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12005</p>	<p>Calhoun County Emergency Management Angie Smith, Director 20859 Central Ave E Rm. G40 Blountstown, Florida 32321-0877 Email: asmith@gtcom.net Office: (850) 674-8075 Fax: 850-674-4667 Warning Point Number: 850-674-5049</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12013</p>
<p>Gulf County Emergency Management Marshall Nelson, Director 1000 Cecil G. Costin Sr. Blvd. Building 500 Port St. Joe, Florida 32456 Email: mnelson@gulfcounty-fl.gov Office: 850-229-9110 Fax: 850-229-9115 Warning Point Number: 850-227-1115</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12045</p>	<p>Holmes County Emergency Management Wendy Mayo, Director 1001 East Highway 90 Bonifay, Florida 32425 Email: wmayo@holmescountyem.org Office: 850-547-1112 Fax: 850-547-7002 Warning Point Number: 850-547-3681 ext 0</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12059</p>
<p>Jackson County Emergency Management Rodney E. Andreasen, Director 2819 Panhandle Road Marianna, Florida 32446 Email: randreasen@jacksoncountyfl.com Office: 850-718-0007 / 850-482-9678 Fax: 850-482-9683 Warning Point Number: 850-482-9648</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12063</p>	<p>Liberty County Emergency Management Rhonda Lewis, Director 11109 Northwest SR 20 Bristol, Florida 32321-0877 Email: lcm@gtcom.net Office: 850-643-2339 Fax: 850-643-3449 Warning Point Number: 850-643-2235</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12077</p>
<p>Walton County Emergency Management Jeff Goldberg, Director 63 Bo Pete Manor Road DeFuniak Springs, Florida 32435 Email: jeff@waltoncountyem.org Office: 850-892-8065 Fax: 850-254-9638 Warning Point Number: 850-892-8111</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12131</p>	<p>Washington County Emergency Management Lynne Abel, Director 2300 Pioneer Road Chipley, Florida 32428 Email: ldorch@washingtonfl.com Office: 850-638-6203 Fax: 850-638-6316 Warning Point Number: 850-638-6111</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12133</p>

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #3

Tallahassee

Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Taylor & Wakulla counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WTNT (94.9 FM) Paul Rogers, General Manager Email: paulrogers@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Randy Moore, Director of Engineering & IT Email: randymoore@iheartmedia.com Office: 850-558-1430 Cell: 850-556-9030 Fax: 850-385-8789 325 John Knox Road, Building G Tallahassee, Florida 32303 EMnet Location - FLAEB303</p>	<p>WFSU (88.9 FM) David Mullins, General Manager Email: dmullins@fsu.edu</p> <p>Doug Crall, Director of Engineering & Operations Email: dcrall@fsu.edu Office: 850-487-3170 Cell: 850-694-0458 Fax: 850-487-3293</p> <p>Bill Hicks Chief Engineer of TV & FM Email: bdhicks@fsu.edu Cell: 850-294-7502 Florida State University 1600 Red Barber Plaza Tallahassee, Florida 32310</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #3 REPRESENTATIVE	
<p>Randy Moore, Director of Engineering & IT WTNT-FM</p>	<p>Kevin Peters, Director Leon County Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #3 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Franklin	East Point	WOYS	FM	100.5
	Apalachicola	WFCT	FM	105.5
Gadsden	Quincy	WWSD	AM	1230
		WGWD	FM	93.3
Leon	Tallahassee	WFRF	AM	1070
		WNLS	AM	1270
		WCVC	AM	1330
		WHBT	AM	1410
		WTAL	AM	1450
		WVFS	FM	89.7
		WANM	FM	90.5
		WHIF	FM	91.3
		WFSQ	FM	91.5
		WHBX	FM	96.1
		WBZE	FM	98.9
		WWFO	FM	99.9
		WXSX	FM	101.5
		WAIB	FM	103.1
		WGLF	FM	104.1
		WWLD	FM	106.1
WOKL	FM	107.1		
Taylor	Perry	WPRY	AM	1400
Wakulla	Crawfordville	WAKU	FM	94.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Franklin County Emergency Management Pamela Brownell, Director 28 Airport Road Apalachicola, Florida 32320 Email: em3frank@gtcom.net Office: 850-653-8977x100 Fax: 850-653-3643 Warning Point Number: 850-670-8500</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12037</p>	<p>Gadsden County Emergency Management Major Shawn Wood, Director 339 East Jefferson Street Quincy, Florida 32351-1709 Email: shawnw@tds.net Office: 850-627-9233 Fax: 850-875-8643 Warning Point Number: 850-627-9233</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12039</p>
<p>Jefferson County Emergency Management Carol Ellerbe, Director 169 Industrial Park Blvd Monticello, Florida 32345-0045 Email: carolellerbe@embarqmail.com Office: 850-342-0211 Fax: 850-342-0214 Warning Point Number: 850-997-2023</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12065</p>	<p>Leon County Emergency Management Kevin Peters, Director 911 A Easterwood Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32304 Email: PetersK@leoncountyfl.gov Office: (850) 606-3700 Fax: 850- 606-3701 Warning Point Number: 850-922-3300</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12073</p>
<p>Taylor County Emergency Management Steve Spradley, Director 591 East US Highway 27 Perry, Florida 32347 Email: stephen.spradley@taylorcountygov.com Office: 850-838-3575 Fax: 850-838-3523 Warning Point Number: 850-584-2429</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12123</p>	<p>Wakulla County Emergency Management Randall Taylor, Director 15 Oak Street Crawfordville, Florida 32327 Email: rtaylor@wco.org Office: 850-745-7260 Warning Point Number: 850-926-0800</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12129</p>

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #4
 Live Oak
 Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison & Suwannee Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WQHL (98.1 FM) (1250 AM) Dean Blackwell, General Manager Email: dean@wqh1981.com</p> <p>Mark Schumucker, Chief Engineer Email: mark100@windstream.net Cell: 386-209-4617 Office: 386-362-1250 Fax: 386-364-3504 1305 Helenson Street Live Oak, Florida 32064 EMnet Location - FLAEB04</p>	<p>WNFB (94.3 FM) Harry Finch, Station Manager Email: harry@965wjtk.com</p> <p>Mark Schumucker, Chief Engineer Email: mark100@windstream.net Cell: 386-209-4617 Office: 386-362-1250 Fax: 386-364-3504 2485 S. Marion Street Lake City, Florida 32025 EMnet Location - FLA0WNFB</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Mark Schumucker, Chief Engineer WQHL</p>	<p>Kimberly Thomas, Director Suwannee County Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Columbia	Lake City	WGRO	AM	960
		WDSR	AM	1340
		WOLR	FM	91.3
		WQLC	FM	102.1
		WCJX	FM	106.5
		WJTK	FM	96.5
Lafayette	Mayo	WGSG	FM	89.5
Madison	Madison	WMAF	AM	1230
Suwannee	Live Oak	WLVO	FM	106.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Columbia County Emergency Management Shayne Morgan, Director 263 NW Lake City Avenue Lake City, Florida 32056 Email: shayne_morgan@columbiacountryfla.com Office: 386-758-1125 Fax: 386-752-9644 Warning Point Number: 386-752-8787</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12023</p>	<p>Hamilton County Emergency Management Henry Land, Interim Director 1133 US Hwy 41 NW Jasper, Florida 32052-6902 Email: hland@hamiltongov.org Office: 386-792-6647 Fax: 386-792-6648 Warning Point Number: 386-792-1001/1410</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12047</p>
<p>Lafayette County Emergency Management Marc Land, Director 194 SW Virginia Circle Mayo, Florida 32066-0344 Email: miland@lafayetteso.org Office: 386-294-1950 Fax: 386-294-2846 Warning Point Number: 386-294-1301</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12067</p>	<p>Madison County Emergency Management Alan Whigham, Director 1083 SW Harvey Greene Drive Madison, Florida 32340 Email: madisoncoem2@embarqmail.com Office: 850-973-3698 Fax: 850-973-4026 Warning Point Number: 850-973-2899</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12079</p>
<p>Suwannee County Emergency Management Kimberly Thomas, Director 617 Ontario Avenue SW, Suite 200 Live Oak, Florida 32064 Email: kimberlyt@suwgov.org Office: 386-364-3405 Fax: 386-362-0584 Warning Point Number: 386-362-2222</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12121</p>	

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #5

Jacksonville / St. Augustine

Baker, Bradford, Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns & Union Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WWJK (107.3 FM) Nicky Sparrow, General Manager Email: Nickysparrow@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>TBD, Chief Engineer Email: Office: 904-636-0507</p> <p>11700 Central Parkway Unit #2 Jacksonville, Florida 32224 EMnet Location - FLAWROOBS05</p>	<p>WXXJ (102.9 FM) TBD, General Manager Email:</p> <p>Rick Benson, Chief Engineer Email: rick.benson@coxinc.com Office: (904) 245-8500 Cell: 904-891-7181 Fax: (904) 245-8501 8000 Belfort Parkway, Suite 100 Jacksonville, Florida 32256</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Nicky Sparrow, General Manager WWJK</p>	<p>Steven Woodard, Director Duval-Jacksonville Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Bradford	Starke	WEAG	AM	1490
		WTLG	FM	88.3
		WEAG	FM	106.3
Clay	Keystone Heights	WYFB	FM	90.5
	Orange Park	WAYR	AM	550
Duval	Jacksonville	WBWL	AM	600
		WOKV	AM	690
		WNZS	AM	930
		WVOJ	AM	970
		WIOJ	AM	1010
		WROS	AM	1050
		WJAX	AM	1220
		WSVE	AM	1280
		WJGR	AM	1320
		WCGL	AM	1360
		WZAZ	AM	1400
		WZNZ	AM	1460
		WQOP	AM	1600
		WNCM	FM	88.1
		WJFR	FM	88.7
		WJCT	FM	89.9
		WKTZ	FM	90.9
		WJXR	FM	92.1
		WJBT	FM	92.7
		WPLA	FM	93.3
		WAPE	FM	95.1
		WEJZ	FM	96.1
		WKQL	FM	96.9
WFSJ	FM	97.9		
WQIK	FM	99.1		
WWRR	FM	100.7		
WSOL	FM	101.5		
WFYV	FM	104.5		
WBGB	FM	106.5		
Nassau	Fernandina Beach	WGSR	AM	1570
		WNLE	FM	91.7

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 STATIONS CONTINUED

Putnam	Palatka	WPLK	AM	800
		WIYD	AM	1260
		WHIF	FM	91.3
St. Johns	St. Augustine	WKLN	AM	1170
		WFCF	FM	88.5
		WFOY	AM	1240
		WAOC	AM	1420
		WSOS	FM	94.1
		WJQR	FM	105.5

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Baker County Emergency Management Chris Volz, Director 1 Sheriff's Office Drive Macclenny, Florida 32063 Email: chris.volz@bakerso.com Office: 904-259-0230 Fax: 904-259-6114 Warning Point Number: 904-259-2861</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12003</p>	<p>Bradford County Emergency Management Brain K. Johns, Director 945-B North Temple Avenue Starke, Florida 32091 Email: brian_johns@bradfordcountyfl.gov Office: 904-966-6337 Fax: 904-966-6169 Warning Point Number: 904-966-6161</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12007</p>
<p>Clay County Emergency Management John Ward, Director 2519 State Road 16 West Green Cove Springs, Florida Email: john.ward@claycountygov.com Office: 904-541-2767 Fax: 904-284-8015 Warning Point Number: 904-284-7703</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12019</p>	<p>Duval County Emergency Management Steven Woodward, Director 515 North Julia Street Jacksonville, Florida 32202 Email: swoodard@coj.net Office: (904) 255-3110 Fax: 904-630-0600 Warning Point Number: 904-630-0522</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12031</p>
<p>Nassau County Emergency Management Billy Estep, Director 77150 Citizens Circle Yulee, Florida 32097 Email: BEstep@NassauSO.com Office: 904-548-0900 Fax: 904-491-3628 Warning Point Number: 904-225-5174</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12089</p>	<p>Putnam County Emergency Management Ryan Simpson, Director 410 South State Road 19 Palatka, Florida 32177 Email: ryan.simpson@putnam-fl.com Office: 386-329-0379 Fax: 386-329-0897 Warning Point Number: 386-329-0800 ext 1</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12107</p>
<p>St. Johns County Emergency Management Linda Stoughton, Director 100 EOC Drive St. Augustine, Florida 32092 Email: emgmgt@sjcfl.us Office: 904-824-5550 Fax: 904-824-9920 Warning Point Number: 904-829-2226</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12109</p>	<p>Union County Emergency Management John Walker, Director 58 NW 1st Street Lake Butler, Florida 32054 Email: walkerjr@unionsheriff.us Office: 386-496-4330 Fax: 386-496-3226 Warning Point Number: 386-496-2501</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12125</p>

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #6

Gainesville

Alachua, Citrus, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy & Marion Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WRUF (103.7 FM) WRUF (850 AM) Randy Wright, Executive Director, DMP Email: rwright@jou.ufl.edu</p> <p>Don Rice, Chief Engineer Email: drice@wruf.com Office: 352-294-1571 Cell: 352-317-2659 FAX: 352-392-5741</p> <p>Rob Carr (Secondary Engineer) Email: rob carr@ufl.edu Office: 352-294-1566 Cell: 352-317-1819 FAX: 352-392-5741 Weimer Hall Room 2202 Gainesville, Florida 32611 EMnet Location - FLAEB06</p>	<p>WOGK (93.7 FM) Jim Robertson, General Manager Email: dbrobertso@aol.com</p> <p>Tim McGuire, SBE: CSRE, CBNE Email: tim@mcguirebroadcast.com Office: (352)-622-5600 Fax: 352-622-7822 (fax) 3602 NE 20th Place Ocala, Florida 34470 EMnet Location- FL.OGK</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #6 REPRESENTATIVES

<p>Don Rice, Chief Engineer WRUF</p>	<p>John Shaw, Director Alachua County Emergency Management</p>
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OPERATIONAL AREA #6 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Alachua	Alachua	WMFQ	FM	100.5
		Gainesville	WLUS	AM
	WGGG		AM	1230
	WAJD		AM	1390
	WWLO		AM	1430
	WUFT		FM	89.1
	WJLF		FM	91.7
	WSKY		FM	97.3
	WKTK		FM	98.5
	WBXY		FM	99.5
	WYGC		FM	100.9
	WTMG		FM	101.3
	WDJY		FM	101.7
	WTRS		FM	102.3
	WYKS	FM	105.3	
		High Springs	WRKG	FM
Citrus	Crystal River	WAQV	FM	90.9
		WXJC	FM	91.9
		WXCW	FM	95.3
	Hernando	WRZN	AM	720
		WXOF	FM	97.1
		Lecanto	WINV	AM
Dixie	Cross City	WDFL	AM	1240
		WKZY	FM	106.9
Levy	Chiefland	WLQH	AM	940
		WTBH	FM	91.5
Marion	Ocala	WNDN	FM	107.9
		WMOP	AM	900
		WOCA	AM	1370
		WHIJ	FM	88.1
		WNDD	FM	92.5
		WMFQ	FM	92.9
		WOGK	FM	93.7
	WTRRS	FM	102.3	

OPERATIONAL AREA #6 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
<p>Alachua County Emergency Management John Shaw, Director 1100 SE 27th Street Gainesville, Florida 32641 Email: jshaw@alachuacounty.us Office: 352-264-6500 Cell: 352-318-0747 Warning Point Number: 352-955-1818</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12001</p>	<p>Citrus County Emergency Management Dave DeCarlo, Director 3549 Saunders Way Lecanto, Florida 34461 Email: ddecarlo@sheriffcitrus.org Office: 352-249-2738 Fax: 352-527-2100 Warning Point Number: 352-746-2555</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12017</p>
<p>Dixie County Emergency Management Scott Garner, Director 17600 SE Hwy US 19 Cross City, Florida 32628 Email: scott.garner@dixie.fl.gov Office: 352-498-1240 ext 231 Fax: 352-498-1244 Warning Point Number: 352-498-1231 ext 0</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12029</p>	<p>Gilchrist County Emergency Management Ralph Smith, Director 3250 North US Hwy 129 Bell, Florida 32619 Email: rsmith@gilchrist.fl.us Office: 386-935-5400 Fax: 386-935-0294 Warning Point Number: 386-935-5400</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12041</p>
<p>Levy County Emergency Management John MacDonald, Director 9010 NE 79th Avenue Bronson, Florida 32621 Email: johnmacdonald@levydisaster.com Office: 352-486-5213 Fax: 352-486-5152 Warning Point Number: 352-486-5111</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12075</p>	<p>Marion County Emergency Management Preston Bowlin, Director PO Box 1987 Ocala, Florida 34478 Email: jbowlin@marionso.com Office: 352-369-8185 Fax: 352-369-8101 Warning Point Number: 352-732-9111</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12083</p>

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #7

Brevard, Flagler, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter & Volusia counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WMGF (107.7 FM) Linda Byrd, Regional President North/CFL Email: lindabyrd@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Ljube Georgievski, AM/FM Chief Engineer Email: ljube@iheartmedia.com Office: 407-916-7800 Cell: 407-920-4179 Fax: 321-214-2700 2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401 Maitland, Florida 32751-4122</p>	<p>WWKA (92.3 FM) TBD, General Manager Email:</p> <p>Brian Williston, Chief Engineer Email: brian.williston@coxinc.com Office: 321-281-2000 Cell: (407) 403-1143 Fax: 407-422-5883 4192 N. John Young Parkway Orlando, Florida 32804</p>
PRIMARY PEP STATION	LP2 & ALT. PEP STATION
<p>WFLF (540 AM) Linda Byrd, Regional President North/CFL Email: lindabyrd@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Ljube Georgievski, AM/FM Chief Engineer Email: ljube@iheartmedia.com Office: 407-916-7800 Cell: 407-920-4179 Fax: 321-214-2700 2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401 Maitland, Florida 32751-4122</p>	<p>WMFE-FM (90.7 FM) LaFontaine E. Oliver, President & GM Email: loliver@wmfe.org</p> <p>Mac Dula, Chief Engineer Email: mdula@wmfe.org WMFE 90.7 News 11510 East Colonial Drive Orlando, Florida 32817 Office: (407) 273-2300 Cell: (407) 595-3299</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #7 LECC & SECC REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Mike Sprysenski, Area 7, Chairman Director of Engineering, iHeartMedia Orlando</p> <p>Brian Williston, Technical Operations Manager, Cox Media Orlando</p> <p>Frank Torbert, Chief Engineer, WKMG TV6.</p>	<p>Keith Kotch, Communications – Warning Coordinator</p> <p>Ron Plummer Orange County Emergency Management</p> <p>Scott M. Spratt, Warning Coordination Meteorologist National Weather Service (NOAA)</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #7 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
<p>Brevard County Emergency Management Kimberly Prosser, Director 1746 Cedar Street Rockledge, Florida 32955 Email: kimberly.prosser@brevardfl.gov Office: (321) 637-6670 Fax: 321-633-1738 Warning Point Number: 321-633-1737 FIPS Code: 12009</p>	<p>Flagler County Emergency Management Steve Garten, Director 1769 East Moody Blvd, Building #3 Bunnell, Florida 32110 Email: sgarten@flaglercounty.org Office: (386) 313-4240 Fax: 386-313-4253 Warning Point Number: 386-313-4911 FIPS Code: 12035</p>
<p>Lake County Emergency Management Tommy Carpenter, Interim Director 315 West Main Street, Suite 411 Tavares, Florida 32778 Email: tcarpenter@lakecountyfl.gov Office: (352) 343-9420 Fax: 352-343-9728 Warning Point Number: 352-383-1200 FIPS Code: 12069</p>	<p>Orange County Emergency Management Ron Plummer, Emergency Manager 6590 Amory Court Winter Park, Florida 32792 Email: ron.plummer@ocfl.net Office (407) 836-9026 Fax: 407-737-2489 Warning Point Number: 407-737-2444 FIPS Code: 12095</p>
<p>Osceola County Emergency Management Stephen Watts, Director 2586 Partin Settlement Road Kissimmee, Florida 34744 Email: stephen.watts@osceola.org Office: (407) 742-9000 Fax: 407-742-9021 Warning Point Number: 407-348-8688 FIPS Code: 12097</p>	<p>Seminole County Emergency Management Alan Harris, Director 150 Eslinger Way Sanford, Florida 32773 Email: aharris@seminolecountyfl.gov Office: (407) 665-5017 Fax: 407-665-5036 Warning Point Number: 407-665-5100 FIPS Code: 12117</p>
<p>Sumter County Emergency Management David Castro, Director 7375 Powell Road Wildwood, Florida 34785 Email: David.Casto@SumterCountyFL.Gov Office: (352) 689-4400 Fax: 352-689-4401 Warning Point Number: 352-569-1682 FIPS Code: 12119</p>	<p>Volusia County Emergency Management James Judge II, Director 3825 Tiger Bay Rd. Daytona Beach, Florida 32124 Email: jjudge@volusia.org Office: (386) 254-1500 ext. 11505 Fax: 386-248-1742 Warning Point Number: 386-248-1777 FIPS Code: 12127</p>

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN FOR FLORIDA OPERATIONAL AREA SEVEN

- ▶ Approved 10/12/1999
- ▶ Modified 3/5/2001 Change of Primary LP1 station from WMGF 107.7 FM to WPOZ 88.3
- ▶ Modified 3/27/03 adding CAE (Amber) code to AUTOMATIC RELAY effective 6/1/2003
- ▶ as of 6/1/2003 WLRQ will no longer be classified as a LP-1 station
- ▶ Modified 12/01/2005 to add additional monitoring options, modified TRW (Tropical Storm Warning) - Timed Relay (15 min); added TSA (Tsunami Watch)– Automatic relay, TSW (Tsunami Warning) - Automatic Relay; and general clarity to the plan
- ▶ Modified 3/06/07 Added support for Cable systems requesting alerts for counties adjacent to Area 7
- ▶ Modified 11/06/08 Changed monitoring options for receiving WPOZ
- ▶ Modified 12/04/09 Changed WDBO’s status from LP-1 to LP-2 as of January 1, 2010 and edited for continued clarity of the plan
- ▶ Modified 9/02/10 to add WHYZ, 91.1 Palm Coast, as an LP-1 option
- ▶ Modified 9/01/11 to add missed test/activation procedures and modify LP-1 / LP-2 monitoring options and presidential LP-1 input.
- ▶ Modified 11/01/12 to remove WDBO-FM as an LP-2 monitoring option.
- ▶ Amended 1/16/13 to clarify the role of NOAA weather radio.
- ▶ Modified 5/1/14 Change of LP1 station from WPOZ 88.3 to WMGF 107.7 FM
- ▶ Modified 5/1/14 to drop WFLF-AM as LP-2 and add WMFE-FM as LP-2
- ▶ Modified 5/1/14 to change LECC membership
- ▶ Modified 2/11/17, change of Area 7 EAS committee members

EAS Monitoring Requirements

WMGF-FM (LP-1) will monitor WWKA-FM, WFLF-AM, WMFE-FM, NOAA weather radio, and the State of Florida Emergency Management's EMNet.

WWKA-FM (LP-2) will monitor WMGF-FM, WFLF-AM, WMFE-FM, NOAA weather radio, and the State of Florida Emergency Management's EMNet.

WMFE-FM (LP-2) will monitor WMGF-FM, WWKA-FM, WFLF-AM, NOAA weather radio, and the NPR Squawk Channel.

Participating stations are required to monitor one LP1 station and one LP2 station.

Participating stations have the option of monitoring additional NOAA frequencies that are particular to their operational areas.

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

All Area 7 broadcast stations and cable systems as of this writing should have CAP enabled EAS equipment installed and interfaced with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to enable activations via the internet.

Operational Area 7 EAS Codes and Configuration for Decoders

National Codes: These are required by FCC rules to be broadcast immediately where noted and are often hardcoded to do so in most equipment:

EAN Emergency Action Notification - Automatic Relay

EAT Emergency Action Termination - Automatic Relay

NIC National Information Center - Timed Relay (15 min)

NPT National Periodic Test - Timed Relay (15 min)

RMT Required Monthly Test - Timed Relay (60 min)

RWT Required Weekly Test - Log only (plus initiated weekly by your facility.)

State & Local Codes

Below are the recommended codes that may be programmed into all Operational Area 7 EAS units for either automatic relay or timed relay. A complete list of all codes can be obtained from the FCC website. Do not program “All Florida” as this is not used or supported.

The codes noted as “Automatic Relay” should be programmed to immediately interrupt and broadcast without any operator intervention. EAS equipment is requested to be left in “automatic” rather than “manual” at all times in order to help save lives.

CAE Child Abduction Emergency (Amber) - Automatic Relay (effective 6/1/03)

CEM Civil Emergency Message - Automatic Relay

EVI Evacuation Immediate - Automatic Relay

EWV Extreme Wind Warning- (New Revision)

HUW Hurricane Warning - Timed Relay (15 min)

SSW Storm Surge Warning- (New Revision)

TOE 911 Telephone Outage Emergency. - Timed Relay (15 min)

TOR Tornado Warning - Automatic Relay

TRW Tropical Storm Warning - Timed Relay (15 min) Change from Optional on revision, December 1, 2005

TSA Tsunami Watch – Automatic Relay (New on revision, December 2005.)

TSW Tsunami Warning - Automatic Relay (New on revision, December 2005.)

**The Local Emergency Communications
Committee for Operational Area 7**

Area 7 LECC Chairman:

**Mike Sprysenski, Director of
Engineering/IT**

iHeartMedia & Entertainment Orlando

2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401

Maitland, Florida 32751-4122

Office: 407-916-7800

Area 7 LECC Broadcaster and Cable Subcommittee Chair:

Frank Torbert, Chief Engineer

WKMG-TV News 6

4466 N. John Young Parkway

Orlando, Florida 32804

Office: 407-521-1200

Keith Kotch, Communications - Warning Coordinator

Orange County Fire Rescue Department

Office of Emergency Management

6590 Amory Court

Winter Park, Florida 32792

Office: 407-836-9151

Area 7 LECC National Weather Service Subcommittee Chair:

Scott M. Spratt, Warning Coordination Meteorologist

National Weather Service (NOAA)

421 Croton Road

Melbourne, Florida 32935

Office: 321-255-0212

Area 7 LECC Broadcaster and Cable Subcommittee Chair:

Brian Williston, Technical Operations Manager

Cox Media Orlando

4192 North John Young Parkway

Orlando, Florida 32804

Phone: (321) 281-2000

Area 7 LECC Emergency Management Subcommittee Chair:

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #8

Tampa

De Soto, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk & Sarasota counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	
<p>WMTX (100.7 FM) John McMartin Email: johnmcmartin@iheartmedia.com Office: 813-832-1933 Fax: 813-629-8231 Ben Umberger Email: benumberger@iheartmedia.com Office: 813-832-1987 4002 Gandy Boulevard Tampa, Florida 33611 EMnet Location - At Studio Site FLAEB08</p>	
LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2A	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2B
<p>WWRM (94.9 FM) 67 KHz subcarrier or D2 Dylan Scott Email: dylan.scott@coxinc.com Phone: 727-579-2029</p> <p>Note: All stations should monitor NOAA Weather Radio from Ruskin Weather Service Office (162.550 MHz as a 3rd input to ensure receipt of weather warnings)</p>	<p>WHPT (102.5 FM) 67 KHz subcarrier or HD Dylan Scott Email: dylan.scott@coxinc.com Phone: 727-579-2029</p> <p>Note: All stations should monitor NOAA Weather Radio from Ruskin Weather Service Office (162.550 MHz as a 3rd input to ensure receipt of weather warnings)</p>

dave@fab-corp.com

727-514-8050

Ed Allen (Co-Chair)

ed.allen@frontier.com

727-743-7136

Dave Anderson

Ralph Beaver

bevo@media-alert.com

813-376-1313

Mary Burrell
maryburrell@pinellascounty.org
727-464-5550

Mike Cernak
mike.cernak@coxinc.com
727-743-7132

Roswell Clark
roz.clark@coxinc.com
727-743-7144

Joe Mastandrea
mastandrea@HillsboroughCounty.org
813-734-5504

Ed McCrane
emccrane@scgov.net
941-861-5495

John McMartin (Co-Chair)
johnmcmartin@iheartmedia.com
813-629-8231

Dan Noah
daniel.noah@noaa.gov
813-645-2323

Dylan Scott (Co-Chair)
dylan.scott@coxinc.com
727-579-2029

Spencer Shaw
sshaw@pinellascounty.org
727-564-5550

Ben Umberger
benumberger@iheartmedia.com
727-433-2242

Trey Welch
trey.welch@foxtv.com
813-870-9819

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
DeSoto	Arcadia	WZTK	AM	1480
Hardee	Wacuchula Zolfo Springs	WAUC	AM	1310
		WZTL	AM	1480
		WZSP	FM	105.3
		WZZS	FM	106.9
Hernando	Brooksville	WWJB	AM	1450
Highlands	Avon Park	WAVP	AM	1390
	Sebring	WWTK	AM	730
		WITS	AM	1340
		WWLL	FM	105.7
		WVOJ	FM	99.1
		WJCM	AM	105.0
		WJFH	FM	91.5
Hillsborough	Tampa	WHNZ	AM	570
		WRMD	AM	680
		WBDN	AM	760
		WFLA	AM	970
		WQYK	AM	1010
		WTMP	AM	1150
		WDAE	AM	1250
		WQBN	AM	1300
		WRBQ	AM	1380
		WTBL	AM	1470
		WAMA	AM	1550
		WLMS	FM	88.3
		WMNF	FM	88.5
		WUSF	FM	89.7
		WBVM	FM	90.5
		WFLZ	FM	93.3
WSSR	FM	95.7		
WMGG	FM	96.1		

		WRBQ	FM	105.0
		WDUV	FM	105.5
Lake	Leesburg	WLBE	AM	790
		WQBQ	AM	1410
Manatee	Bradenton	WWPR	AM	1490
		WBRD	AM	1420
Pasco	Dade City	WDCF	AM	1350
		WZHR	AM	1400
	New Port Richey	WCIE	FM	91.5
Pinellas	Clearwater	WTAN	AM	1340
		WPSO	AM	1500
		WXYB	AM	1520
		WXTB	FM	97.9
		WTBT	FM	105.5
	Palm Harbor	WGUL	AM	860
		WGUL	FM	96.1
	St. Petersburg	WHNZ	AM	570
		WSUN	AM	620
		WZTM	AM	820
		WQYK	AM	1010
		WWBA	AM	1040
		WTIS	AM	1110
		WRXB	AM	1590
		WKES	FM	91.1
		WFTI	FM	91.7
		WYUU	FM	92.5
		WSJT	FM	94.1
		WWRM	FM	94.9
		WLLD	FM	98.7
		WSUN	FM	97.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 STATIONS CONTINUED

		WQYK	FM	99.5
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		WFJO	FM	101.5
		WHPT	FM	102.5
		WBBY	FM	107.3
Polk	Tarpon Springs	WYFE	FM	88.9
	Auburndale	WTWB	AM	1570
	Bartow	WWBF	AM	1130
		WBAR	AM	1460
Polk	Frostproof	WFLJ	FM	89.3
	Haines City	WLVF	AM	930
	Lakeland	WONN	AM	1230
		WWAB	AM	1330
		WLKF	AM	1430
		WYFO	FM	91.9
		WPCV	FM	97.5
		WWRZ	FM	98.3
	Lake Wales	WIPC	AM	1280
	Winter Haven	WHNR	AM	1360
	Sarasota	Englewood	WENG	AM
		WTZB	FM	105.9
	Sarasota	WKXY	AM	930
		WFLA	AM	970
		WTMY	AM	1280
		WSDV	AM	1450
		WJIS	FM	88.1
		WKZM	FM	104.3
		WCTQ	FM	106.5
		WSRZ	FM	107.9
	Venice	WDDV	AM	1320
		WLTQ	FM	92.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
<p>DeSoto County Emergency Management Tom Moran, Director 2200 NE Roan Street Arcadia, Florida 34266 Email: t.moran@desotobocc.com Office: 863-993-4831 Fax: 863-993-4840 Warning Point Number: 863-993-4700 FIPS Code: 12027</p>	<p>Hardee County Emergency Management Jill Newman, Director 404 West Orange Street Wauchula, Florida 33873-2831 Email: Jill.Newman@hardeecounty.net Office: 863-773-6373 Fax: 863-773-9390 Warning Point Number: 863-773-4144 FIPS Code: 12049</p>
<p>Hernando County Emergency Management Cecilia O. Patella, Director 18900 Cortez Blvd. Brooksville, Florida 34601 Email: cpatella@hernandosheriff.org Office: 352-754-4083 Fax: 352-754-4090 Warning Point Number: 352-754-6850 FIPS Code: 12053</p>	<p>Highlands County Emergency Management Scott Canaday, Interim Director 6850 W. George Blvd. Sebring, Florida 33875 Email: scanaday@hceoc.org Office: 863-385-1112 Fax: 863-402-7404 Warning Point Number: 863-402-7235 FIPS Code: 12055</p>
<p>Hillsborough County Emergency Mgmt. Preston Cook, Director 2711 East Hanna Avenue Tampa, Florida 33610 Email: cookpr@hillsboroughcounty.org Office: 813-272-6600 Fax: 813-272-6878 Warning Point Number: 813-272-5665 FIPS Code: 12057</p>	<p>Manatee County Emergency Management Sherilyn Burris, Director 2101 47th Terrace East Bradenton, Florida 34206 Email: sherilyn.burris@mymanatee.org Office: 941-749-3500 Fax: 941-749-3576 Warning Point Number: 941-748-2236 FIPS Code: 12081</p>
<p>Pasco County Emergency Management J J Johnston, Emergency Manager 8744 Government Drive, Building A New Port Richey, Florida 34654 Email: jjjohnston@pascocountyfl.net Office: 727-847-8137 Fax: 727-847-8004 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 727-847-8105 FIPS Code: 12101</p>	<p>Pinellas County Emergency Management David Halstead, Interim Director 10750 Ulmerton Road, Bldg 1, Suite 267 Largo, Florida 33778 Email: sbishop@pinellascounty.org Office: 727-464-3800 Fax: 727-464-4431 SUNCOM: 570-3800 Warning Point Number: 727-298-2681 FIPS Code: 12103</p>
<p>Polk County Emergency Management</p>	<p>Sarasota County Emergency</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Paul Womble, Director 1890 Jim Keene Blvd Bartow, Florida 33830 Email: paulwomble@polk-county.net Office: 863-298-7002</p> <p>SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-401-2222 FIPS Code: 12105</p>	<p>Management Edward J. McCrane, Director 6050 Porter Way Sarasota, Florida 34232 Email: emccrane@scgov.net Office: 941-861-5495 EOC: 941-861-5000 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 941-951-5988 FIPS Code: 12115</p>
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EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #9

Ft. Myers
 Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry & Lee Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WGCU (90.1 FM) WMKO (91.7FM) Amy Tardif ,FM Station Mgr & News Director Office:239-590-2519 Email: atardif@wgcu.org</p> <p>Kevin Trueblood, Director of Engineering Office:239-590-2380 Cell: 608-345-3248 ktrueblood@wgcu.org</p>	<p>WIKX (92.9 FM) Robin Craig, General Sales Manager Email:robincraig@iheartmedia.com</p> <p>Paul Wolf, Engineer Email:paulwolf@iheartmedia.com Office: 239-225-4478 Fax: 239-225-4401 24100 Tiseo Blvd Port Charlotte, Florida 33980 EMnet Location - FLA0WIKX</p>

<p>10501 FGCU Boulevard, South Fort Myers, Florida 33965-6565</p> <p>EMnet Location - FLA0WGCU</p>	
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OPERATIONAL AREA #9 REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Kevin Trueblood, Director of Engineering WGCU</p>	<p>Dan Summers, Director Collier County Emergency Mgt.</p>

Operational Area 9 Stations

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Charlotte	Port Charlotte	WBKH	LP	
		WBKH	LD	
		WVIJ	FM	91.7
		WZJZ	FM	100.1
	Charlotte Harbor	WIKX	FM	92.9
	Englewood	WSEB	FM	91.3
	Murdock	WBCG	FM	98.9
	Punta Gorda	WCCF	AM	1580
	Solana	WKII	AM	1070
		WCVU	FM	104.9
Collier	Golden Gate	WNPL	AM	1460
	Immokalee	WAFZ	FM	92.1
		WCIW	FM	107.9
		WAFZ	AM	1490
	Marco Island	Marco Isl.	TV	Cable
		WMKO	FM	91.7
		WGUF	FM	98.9
		WVOI	AM	1480
	Naples	Comcast	TV	Cable
		WXCW	TV	CW
		WZVN	TV	ABC
		WXDT	LP	
		WZDT	LP	
		WANA	LD	
		WHDN	CD	
		WAYJ	FM	89.5
WSOR		FM	90.9	
WARO		FM	94.5	
WAVV		FM	101.1	

		WSGL	FM	104.7
		WNOG	AM	1270
		WCNZ	AM	1660
	Naples Park	WAVV	FM	101.1
		WBTT	FM	105.5
	Everglades City	WBGY	FM	88.1
Hendry	Clewiston	WAFC	AM	590
		WJCB	FM	88.5
		WPSF	FM	91.5
		WAFC	FM	99.5
	LaBelle	WBIY	FM	88.3
Lee	Bookelia	WZQR	FM	100.7
	Bonita Springs	WRXK	FM	96.1
	Cape Coral	WFTX	TV	FOX
		WXKB	FM	103.9
	Estero	WFSX	FM	92.5
	Ft. Myers	WINK	TV	CBS
		WBBH	TV	NBC
		WGCU	TV	PBS
		WWDT	TV	Telemundo
		WLZE		LD
		WGPS	LP	
		WFWN	AM	1240
		WCRM	AM	1350
		WMYR	AM	1410
		WDLV	FM	88.7
		WGCU	FM	90.1
		WSOR	FM	90.9
		WJYO	FM	91.5
		WMYE	FM	91.9
		WWDH	LPFM	93.3
		WFKM	LPFM	94.9
		WOLZ	FM	95.3

	WINK	FM	96.9
	WZKO	LPFM	99.7
	WWGR	FM	101.9
	WJPT	FM	106.3
Fort Myers Beach	WWCN	FM	99.3
Lehigh Acres	WCKT	FM	107.1
	WWCL	AM	1440
North Ft. Myers	WJBX	AM	770
Pine Island Center	WJUA	AM	1200
Punta Rassa	WLTQ	FM	97.7
San Carlos Park	WLVO	FM	98.5
Sanibel	WXNX	FM	93.7
Tice	WRXY	TV	
	WJGO	FM	102.9

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

Charlotte County Emergency Management
Gerard Mallet, Director
26571 Airport Road
Punta Gorda, Florida 33982-2414
Email: wayne.sallade@charlottefl.com

Collier County Emergency Management
Dan Summers, Director
8075 Lely Cultural Parkway
Naples, Florida 34113
Email: DanSummers@CollierGov.net

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
Office: 941-833-4000 Fax: 941-833-4081 SUNCOM: n/a Warning Point Number: 941-639-2101 FIPS Code: 12015	Office: 239-252-3600 Fax: 239-252-3700 Warning Point Number: 239-252-9300 FIPS Code: 12021
Glades County Emergency Management Angie Snow, Director 1097 Health Park Drive Moore Haven, Florida 33471-0068 Email: asnow@myglades.com Office: 863-946-6020 Fax: 863-946-1091 SUNCOM: n/a Warning Point Number: 863-946-0100 FIPS Code: 12043	Hendry County Emergency Management Brian Newhouse, Director 4425 West State Road 80 LaBelle, Florida 33875-0358 Email: bnewhouse@hendryfla.net Office: 863-674-5400 Fax: 863-674-4040 SUNCOM: 735-4255 Warning Point Number: 863-674-4060 FIPS Code: 12051
Lee County Emergency Management Lee Mayfield, Director James Bjostad, Emergency Mgt. Manager 2675 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, Florida 33905 Email: lmayfield@leegov.com or jbjostad@leegov.com Office: 239-533-3911 EOC 239-533-0617 Fax: 239-477-3636 EOC 239-477-3636 SUNCOM: n/a Warning Point Phone: 239-477-3600 FIPS Code: 12071	

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #10

Palm Beach

Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach & St. Lucie Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WQCS (88.9 FM) - North Bryan Lane, General Manager Email: Blane@irsc.edu Phone Office 772-462-7811, Randy Murdock, Chief Engineer Email: rmurdock@wqcs.org Office: 772- 462-7814 Cell: 772-971-7596 Fax: 772-462-4743 3209 Florida Avenue Fort Pierce, Florida 34981-5599 EMnet Location - FLA0WQCS</p>	<p>WCNO (89.9 FM) Tom Craton, General Manager Ray Kassis, Chief Engineer/Owner Email: rkassis@cfl.rr.com Office: 772-221-1100 Fax: 772-221-8716 2960 SW Mapp Road Palm City, Florida 34990 EMnet Location – FLA0WCNO</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #10 REPRESENTATIVES

<p>Randy Murdock, Chief Engineer WQCS</p>	<p>Bill Johnson, Director Palm Beach County Emergency Management</p>
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OPERATIONAL AREA #10 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Indian River	Vero Beach	WTTB	AM	1490
		WSCF	FM	91.9
		WGYL	FM	93.7
		WAVW	FM	94.7
		WOSN	FM	97.1
		WPAW	FM	99.7
Martin	Stuart	WSTU	AM	1450
		WCNO	FM	89.9
Palm Beach	Belle Glade	WSWN	AM	900
		WBGF	FM	93.5
	Boynton Beach	WJNA	AM	1040
		WRMB	FM	89.3
	Delray Beach	WPBI	AM	1420
	Jupiter	WJBW	AM	1000
	Lake Worth	WPBR	AM	1340
		WLVS	AM	1380
	Royal Palm Beach	WLVJ	AM	640
		WPSP	AM	1190
	West Palm Beach	WDJA	AM	850
		WJNO	AM	1290
		WBZT	AM	1230
		WTFL	AM	1400
	Riviera Beach	WMNE	AM	1600
		WRLX	FM	92.1
WWLV		FM	94.3	
WLDI		FM	95.5	

OPERATIONAL AREA #10 STATIONS CONTINUED

	Palm Beach	WRMF	FM	97.9
		WKGR	FM	98.7
		WMBX	FM	102.3
		WPBZ	FM	103.1
	Hobe Sound	WOLL	FM	105.5
		WIRK	FM	107.9
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	WOKC	AM	1570
		WWFR	FM	91.7
St. Lucie	Fort Pierce	WJNX	AM	1330
		WAXE	AM	1370
		WIRA	AM	1400
		WJFP	FM	91.1
		WAVW	FM	94.7
	Port St. Lucie	WPSL	AM	1590
	St. Lucie	WZZR	FM	92.7
		WBBE	FM	101.7
		WQOL	FM	103.7

OPERATIONAL AREA #10 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

<p>Indian River County Emergency Management John King, Director 4225 43rd Avenue Vero Beach, Florida 32967 Email: jking@ircgov.com Office: 772-226-3859 Fax: 772-567-9323 Warning Point Number: 772-569-6700</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12061</p>	<p>Martin County Fire Rescue Emergency Management Agency Dan Wouters, Division Chief 800 SE Monterey Road Stuart, Florida 34994 Email: dwouters@martin.fl.us Alternate Email: wpecci@martin.fl.us - Deputy Director Office- 772-219-4942 Fax- 772-288-5942 Warning Point Number: 772-287-1652</p> <p>FIPS Code 12085</p>
<p>Okeechobee County Emergency Management Mitch Smeykal, Director 707 NW 6th St Okeechobee, Florida 34972 Email: msmeykal@co.okeechobee.fl.us Office: 863-763-3212 Fax: 863-763-1569 Warning Point Number: 863-763-3117</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12093</p>	<p>Palm Beach County Emergency Management Bill Johnson, Director 20 South Military Trail West Palm Beach, Florida 33415 Email: wpjohnson@pbcgov.org Office: 561-712-6330 Fax: 561-656-7490 Warning Point Number: 561-712-6343</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12099</p>
<p>St. Lucie County Emergency Management Ron Parrish, Director 15305 West Midway Road Ft. Pierce, Florida 34945 Email: parrishr@stlucieco.org Office: 772-462-8204 Fax: 772-462-2307 Warning Point Number: 772-465-5770</p> <p>FIPS Code: 12111</p>	

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #11-A/11-B/11-C

Miami

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WIOD-AM (610)/WZTU-FM (94.9)- English/Spanish Brian Olson , Market President Email:brianolson@iheartmedia.com Mike Hagans (Engineering & IT) Email: mikehagans@iheartmedia.com Office 954-862-3200/Cell 720-490-7116 Fax: 954-862-4200 7601 Riviera Blvd Miramar, Florida 33023 EMnet Location - FLAEB11A</p>	<p>WAXY (790 AM) - English Doug Abernethy, Regional Vice President Email:douglas.abernethy@entercom.com Gary Blau, Chief Engineer Email:gary.blau@entercom.com Office: 305-521-5100 Fax: 305-651-9733 20450 NW 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida 33169 EMnet Location - FLA0WAXY</p>
<p>WQBA-AM (1140) WAMR-FM(107.5) Claudia Puig, SVP/General Manager Email:cpuig@univision.net Jorge Duarte, Director of Engineering Phone: (305)702-7044 Email:Miami-localmediaengineering@univision.net 8551 NW 30th Terrace Miami, Florida 33122</p>	<p>WRTO (98.3 FM) - Spanish Claudia Puig, SVP/General Manager Email:cpuig@univision.net Jorge Duarte, Director of Engineering Phone: (305)702-7044 Email:Miami-localmediaengineering@univision.net 8551 NW 30th Terrace Miami, Florida 33122</p>

<p>NOTE: WFLC/WHQT/WEDR/WPYM will monitor WZTU-FM (94.9) as the LP1 station for Spanish; and WIOD for LP1 English. WFLC Phone: 954-574-7117 Mike Hagans, Engineer mikehagans@iheartmedia.com Office 954-862-3200/Cell 720-490-7116</p>	<p>WDNA-FM (88.9) Creole Margarita Pelleya, General Manager Email: Maggie@wdna.org Ray Ball, Chief Engineer 2921 Coral Way Miami, Florida 33145 Office: 305-662-8889 Fax: 305-662-1975</p>
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OPERATIONAL AREA #11 REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Mike Hagans, Engineer iHeartMedia Miami WMIA/WZTU/WHYI/WMIB/WBGG/WIN Z/WIOD Jorge Duarte, WAMR</p>	<p>Curt Sommerhoff, Director Miami-Dade County Emergency Management</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #11 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Broward	Davie	WAVS	AM	1170
	Pompano Beach	WMXJ	FM	102.7
	Miramar	WSFS	FM	104.3
	Fort Lauderdale	WEXY	AM	1520
		WSRF	AM	1580
		WAFG	FM	90.3
		WHYI	FM	100.7
	Hollywood	WQAM	AM	560
		WFLC	FM	97.3
		WHQT	FM	105.1
Sunrise	WKPX	FM	88.5	
Miami-Dade	Coral Gables	WCMQ	AM	1700
		WVUM	FM	90.5
		WCMQ	FM	92.3
		WXDJ	FM	95.7
		WHQT	FM	105.1
		WZMQ	FM	106.3
		WRMA	FM	106.7
	Homestead	WOIR	AM	1430
	Miami	WQAM	AM	560
		WWFE	AM	670
		WAQI	AM	710
		WINZ	AM	940
		WMYM	AM	990
		WRBF	AM	1020
WVCG	AM	1080		

	WQBA	AM	1140
	WSUA	AM	1260
	WKAT	AM	1360
	WFTL	AM	1400
	WOCN	AM	1450
	WRHC	AM	1560
	WIRP	FM	88.3
	WDNA	FM	88.9
	WMCU	FM	89.7
	WVUM	FM	90.5
	WLRN	FM	91.3
	WTMI	FM	93.1
	WAXY	AM	790
	WLVE	FM	93.9
	WZTA	FM	94.9
	WPOW	FM	96.5
	WEDR	FM	99.1
	WLYF	FM	101.5
	WMXJ	FM	102.7
	WPLL	FM	103.5
	WBGG	FM	105.9
	WKIS	FM	99.9
(Transmitter in Broward)	WSBR	AM	740
(Transmitter in Broward)	WHSR	AM	980
(Transmitter in Broward)	WWNN	AM	1470
Miami Beach	WMBM	AM	1490
North Miami Beach	WQAM	AM	560
	WLQY	AM	1320

OPERATIONAL AREA #11 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

Broward County Emergency Management
Miguel Ascarrunz, MPA, FPED, Director
Environmental Protection and Growth
Management Department
Emergency Management Division
201 NW 84th Ave
Plantation, Florida 33324
Email: [mascarrunz@bro
ward.org](mailto:mascarrunz@bro
ward.org)
Office: 954.831.3908
Cell: 954.410.5393
Warning Point Number: 954-767-8740
FIPS Code: 12011

Miami-Dade County
Emergency Management
Curt Sommerhoff, Director
9300 N.W. 41st Street
Miami, Florida 33178-2414
Email: curt.sommerhoff@miamidade.gov
Office: 305-468-5400
Fax: 305-468-5401
Warning Point Number: 305-468-5800 pager
786-336-6600 Fire

FIPS Code: 12086 (eff. 1-9-2002)
Note: Old code—12025

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #12
 Key West
 Monroe County

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
<p>WFKZ (103.1 FM) - Upper Keys Rick Lopez, General Manager Cell: (305)240-0099 Email: ricklopez@flkeysmedia.com Randy Perry, Chief Engineer Email: randyperry@flkeysmedia.com Cell: (305)797-8030 cell Fax: 305-852-2304 Florida Keys Media PO Box 4916 Keywest Florida 33041 EMnet Location - FLAOWKFKZ</p>	<p>WFFG (1300 AM) Karen Moses, General Manager Jim Johnson, Engineer Email: Jim@gladesmedia.com Office: 305-743-5563 Cell: 561-625-5900 Fax: 305-743-9441 P.O. Box 500940 Marathon, Florida 33050 EMnet Location - FLA0WFFG</p>
<p>WEOW (92.7 FM) - Lower Keys Rick Lopez, General Manager Email: ricklopez@flkeysmedia.com Randy Perry, Chief Engineer Email: randyperry@flkeysmedia.com Cell: (305)797-8030 Fax: 305-296-0358 Florida Keys Media PO Box 4916 Keywest Florida 33041 EMnet Location – FLAWEOW</p>	<p>WWUS (104.1 FM) Rick Lopez, General Manager Cell Phone: 305-240-0099 Randy Perry, Chief Engineer Email: randyperry@flkeysmedia.com Cell: (305)797-8030 Fax: 305-872-1603 PO Box 4916 Keywest Florida 33041 Sugarloaf Key, Florida 33042 EMnet Location - FLA0WWUS</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 REPRESENTATIVES	
<p>Randy Perry, Chief Engineer WWUS/WEOW</p>	<p>Martin Senterfitt, Director Monroe County EM</p>

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 STATIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Miami-Dade	Homestead	WRGP	FM	88.1
	Florida City	WMFL	FM	88.5
Monroe	Key Largo	WKLG	FM	102.1
		WMKL	FM	91.7
	Tavernier	WKEZ	FM	96.9
	Plantation	WFKZ	FM	103.1
	Islamorada	WCTH	FM	100.3
	Marathon	WFFG	AM	1300
		WGMX	FM	94.3
		WAVK	FM	105.5
	Big Pine Key	WWUS	FM	104.1
	Summerland	WPIK	FM	102.5
	Key West	WKWF	AM	1600
		WJIR	FM	90.9
		WEOW	FM	92.7
WKEY		FM	93.5	
WCNK		FM	98.7	
WAIL		FM	99.5	
WIIS		FM	107.1	

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS

Monroe County Emergency Management

Martin Senterfitt, Director

490 63rd Street (Ocean), Suite 150

Marathon, Florida 33050

Email: Senterfitt-Martin@monroecounty-fl.gov

Office: (305) 289-6065

Fax: 305-289-6333

Warning Point Number: 305-289-2430

FIPS Code: 12087

APPENDIX C
Florida Emergency Telephone Numbers

AGENCY	CONTACT	PHONE NUMBER
Florida Division of Emergency Management	State Warning Point / State Watch Office	EM 1-800-320-0519 NON-EME 1-850-815-4001 (24-Hour)
Florida Association of Broadcasters 201 South Monroe Street Suite 201 Tallahassee, Florida 32303	Pat Roberts, President Lindsay Varn	1-850-681-6444 1-800-825-5322
Florida Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399	Bryan W. Koon, Director Johnathan Lord, Deputy Director Phil Royce, EAS Coordinator	1-850-815-4100 1-850-815-4201 1-850-815-4763
Federal Communications Commission Miami Field Office Washington, DC Office	Stephanie Dabkowski Steven DeSena William Lane	1-954-472-4360 1-954-598-0719 1-202-418-0676
Office of the Governor The Capital Tallahassee, Florida 32399	Governor Rick Scott Lieutenant Governor Carlos Lopez-Cantera Director of Communications Press Secretary	1-850-717-9337 1-850-488-4801 1-850-488-4802 1-850-488-5394

APPENDIX D
Sample EAS Messages & Monthly Test Information

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. The following are sample messages that could be broadcast by the National Weather Service. Other sample messages should be developed that would address other hazards.

WARNING SCRIPT PREAMBLE

WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM TO BRING YOU THIS IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT:

IMPORTANT EMERGENCY INFORMATION WILL FOLLOW:

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN _____ HAS ISSUED A
(Weather Office Area)

_____ WARNING FOR _____ COUNTY,
(Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm, Flood) (County)

EFFECTIVE UNTIL _____
(Time Eastern/Central)

--PAUSE--

ONCE AGAIN, A _____ WARNING IS IN EFFECT
(Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm, Flood)

FOR _____ COUNTY UNTIL _____
(County) (Time Eastern/Central)

FOR WEATHER WATCH MESSAGE (Use regular break in programming)

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HAS ISSUED A _____ WATCH
(Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm)

FOR THE FOLLOWING AREAS: _____ EFFECTIVE UNTIL _____
(Time Eastern/Central)

REMEMBER, A _____ WATCH MEANS CONDITIONS ARE
(Tornado, Severe Thunderstorm)

FAVORABLE FOR _____ TO DEVELOP IN THIS AREA
(Tornados/Severe Thunderstorms)

MONTHLY TESTS

Tests will originate from local and state primary sources. The test time and script content was developed by the State Emergency Communications Committee in cooperation with EAS local areas, cable systems, authorities and other participants. Monthly tests must be transmitted within 60 minutes (47 CFR Part 11, Section 11.51 (e) (2) as amended) of receipt by all stations and cable systems in an EAS Local Area or in the State. This test can be substituted with an EAS activation for a State or local emergency and statewide drills. Stations and cable systems using automatic interrupt must perform the following steps:

1. Discontinue normal programming.
2. Transmit an opening announcement before test time:
"The following is a test of the Emergency Alert System."
3. Transmit the suggested monthly test EAS message, including header codes, attention signal and test script.

"This is a monthly coordinated test of the broadcast stations and cable systems of your area. Equipment that can quickly warn you during emergencies is being tested. If this had been an actual emergency such as (insert types of emergencies likely to occur in the area), official messages would have followed the alert tone. This station serves the (local area name) EAS area. This test is brought to you by the Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management and the Florida Association of Broadcasters. This concludes this test of the Emergency Alert System."

4. Transmit the EAS End of Message (EOM) Code
5. Resume regular programming
6. Record time test was received or transmitted in record/logs

Failure to Receive Test

If you do not receive the Required Monthly Test (RMT) or an actual activation from your monitoring sources, you must determine why, make appropriate notations in your records or logs and take corrective action.

Monthly Test Schedule

The annual Monthly Test Schedule will be posted to the Florida Association of Broadcasters' Web site by December of the preceding year. If you need additional information, please contact the FAB at (850) 681-6444 or Phil Royce, Florida Division of Emergency Management, at 850-815-4763.

APPENDIX E

Coding Information

Guidance For Programming EAS Decoders

Note: The Federal Communications Commission released a final rule in the Federal Register April 16, 2002, (vol. 67, No. 73, page 18502) that amends part 11 of the EAS Rules (47 CFR). The rules became effective May 16, 2002.

Summary: The Report and Order amended Part 11 to add new state and local event codes for emergency conditions not covered by the existing rules. The FCC will require all existing models and new models of EAS equipment manufactured after August 1, 2003 to be capable of receiving and transmitting the new event codes and location codes. After February 1, 2004, broadcast stations and cable systems may not replace existing equipment with used or older equipment that has not been upgraded.

This section is provided to aid users of the EAS, primarily broadcasters and cable operators, in programming the Event Codes, County-Location Codes, and Modes of Operation into their EAS Decoder. This information may be of value to Emergency Services and Nuclear Power Plant Personnel, too.

Each EAS Alert that you wish to program into your equipment requires three elements: Event Code; County Code; and Mode of Operation.

Event Codes: The FCC requires broadcasters and cable operators to program their EAS Decoders for the following events:

1. EAN (National EAS Activation) -- Must be transmitted immediately.
2. EAT (National EAS Termination) -- Must be re-transmitted immediately.
3. RMT (Required Monthly Test) -- containing your County of License Code and must be transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt.
4. RWT (Required Weekly Test) -- containing your County of License Code and must only be logged. No re-broadcast is necessary.

County Code: Every type of alert can include whatever counties you wish to be alerted for. You can program the EAS Decoder to notify you in the Manual Mode of any EAS Alert received for your County of License so that you do not have to program all events separately. You can the program separately the events you actually want to take over the station/system in the Automatic Mode.

Modes of Operation: All EAS Decoders must be capable of at least Manual and Automatic Operation. Some manufacturers may offer a semi-automatic mode.

Manual Operation: The EAS Decoder will notify only you of any incoming EAS Alert messages that you have programmed it to respond to. Your operator must push a button to cause the Alert to be retransmitted on your station or cable system.

Automatic Operation: This would normally be used with a Program Interrupt connection on the EAS unit. Your on-air audio or video is looped through the EAS Decoder so the unit can interrupt audio/video as necessary. In Automatic Mode, the EAS Decoder automatically responds to an Alert you have programmed it to, and the Alert automatically interrupts your programming to transmit the message.

The EAS Decoder can be programmed to respond to all weather watches in "Manual Mode"; weather warnings in "Automatic Mode"; and all other messages in the "Semi-Automatic Mode". Note: Broadcasters using an Unattended Operation must program their EAS Decoder in the Automatic Mode.

Suggested Programming Sequence

The following is an example of the event lists you should enter into the EAS Decoder

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	COUNTY CODE	OPERATION MODE
EAN	National EAS Activation	Not Applicable	Automatic
EAT	National EAS Termination	Not Applicable	Automatic
NIC	National Information Center	Not Applicable	Manual
RMT	Required Monthly Test	County of License	Manual/Automatic
RWT	Required Weekly Test	County of License	Manual (for logging)
TOR	Tornado Warning	All Counties in your listening area.	Automatic
FFW	Flash Flood Warning	All Counties in your listening area.	Manual/Automatic
CEM	Civil Emergency Message	All Counties in your listening area.	Manual/Automatic
HUW	Hurricane Warning	All Counties in your listening area.	Manual/Automatic
See Code List	Any other received alert	All Counties in your listening area.	Manual

Note: All codes can be programmed into the decoder and set for manual operation. The above chart indicates what should be entered for automatic broadcast.

EAS Header Code Information

Because the EAS relies on digital technology (rather than analog systems required by EBS), more flexibility exists at the local level. Simply put, the "header codes" contain elements that identify the originator, location, duration of alert, type of emergency, and so on. The EBS system involved setting off a long tone, and then broadcasting the message. But now, the EAS Encoding and Decoding equipment automatically performs this task so the following header code information is useful when setting priorities at the local level. The SECC recommends that as many locations and event codes be programmed as possible, although the final decision to broadcast the emergencies lies with the broadcaster. Keep in mind, too, that the EAS was designed to alert as many people as possible in a concentrated area. The alerting information should not be confused with more detailed information that the public may find on regular broadcast channels.

The EAS Signal

The FCC describes the EAS Header Code as having four elements. This protocol is not to be amended, extended or abridged.

Element 1 Description: [Preamble] ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJHHMM-LLLLLLLL

1. **Preamble** = Clears the System
2. **ZCZC** = Identifier for the start of ASCII text codes
3. **ORG** = Originator code indicates the message is from one of the following:
 - EAN** = Emergency Action Notification Network
 - PEP** = Primary Entry Point System
 - WXR** = National Weather Service
 - CIV** = Civil Authority
 - EAS** = Broadcast Station or Cable System
4. **EEE** = Event code that indicates the type of situation (a complete listing of FCC approved codes appears in Appendix A)
 - TOR** = Tornado Warning
 - FLW** = Flood Warning
 - HUW** = Hurricane Warning
 - EVI** = Evacuation Immediate
5. **PSSCCC** = A location code based on a FIPS number as defined by the Federal Information Processing System who assigns every state and territory (SS) with their prospective counties (CCC) a five-digit number. The first digit (P) remains at zero, which equals the entire county. Eventually, every county should subdivide its area into nine quadrants and assign a code to it.
6. **+TTTT-** = Time, Date, and Identification Codes: The time period of messages in 15 minute and one hour segments.

7. **JJJHHMM-** = Day in Julian calendar days and time in hours and minutes using the 24-hour UTC clock.
8. **LLLLLLLL** = Identification of broadcast station, cable systems or NWS office transmitting or retransmitting message.

Element 2: The Attention Signal

After logging receipt of an EAS state or local emergency message, broadcast stations and cable stations can elect to:

1. Transmit the EAS header, two-tone signal, message, and end-of-message (EOM);
2. Transmit the EAS header and EOM (when relaying messages);
3. Transmit the message only as received on the EAS equipment; by using their own announcer or constructing it from the header through software.

Options 1 and 2 will alert downstream broadcast stations, cable systems or consumers with EAS devices. Video messages can be constructed from the header.

Element 3: Transmit an aural, visual or text message.

Element 4: [Preamble] NNNN B The Preamble clears the system and is sent automatically by the Encoder when you initiate the End-of-Message (EOM) sequence.

IMPORTANT: The NNNN (End of Message) code **MUST** be initiated manually at the end of every EAS Alert originated by all sources. If this code is not sent, the EAS system will disrupt normal programming.

List of Event Codes

The SECC recommends entering all FCC-approved codes in the EAS decoders. At a minimum, the EAS decoders should be programmed to receive the SR codes. The codes must be compatible with the National Weather Service’s Specific Area Message Encoders (SAME). (Refer to 47 CFR Part 11, section 31(e) (EAS Protocols)).

<u>Type of Activation</u>	<u>Code</u>
National Codes:	
Emergency Action Notification	EAN
Emergency Action Termination	EAT
National Information Center	NIC
National Periodic Test	NPT
Required Monthly Test	RMT
Required Weekly Test	RWT

Type of Activation

Code

Local Codes:

Administrative Message	ADR
Avalanche Warning	AVW*
Avalanche Watch	AVA*
Blizzard Warning	BZW
Child Abduction Emergency	CAE *
Civil Danger Warning	CDW*
Civil Emergency Message	CEM
Coastal Flood Warning	CFW*
Coastal Flood Watch	CFA *
Dust Storm Warning	DSW*

Type of Activation

Code

Local Codes:

Earthquake Warning	EQW*
Evacuation Immediate	EVI
Fire Warning	FRW*
Flash Flood Statement	FFS
Flash Flood Warning	FFW
Flash Flood Watch	FFA
Flood Statement	FLS
Flood Warning	FLW
Flood Watch	FLA
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW*
High Wind Warning	HWW
High Wind Watch	HWA
Hurricane Statement	HLS
Hurricane Warning	HUW
Hurricane Watch	HUA
Law Enforcement Warning	LEW*
Local Area Emergency	LAE*
Network Message Notif	NMN*
911 Telephone Outage	TOE*
Nuclear Power Plant Warn	NUW*
Practice/Demo Warning	DMO
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW*
Severe Thunderstorm Warn	SVR
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA
Severe Weather Statement	SVS
Special Weather Statement	SPS
Shelter In Place Warning	SPW*
Special Marine Warning	SMW*
Tornado Warning	TOR
Tornado Watch	TOA
Tropical Storm Warning	TRW
Tropical Storm Watch	TRA

Tsunami Warning	TSW
Tsunami Watch	TSA
Volcano Warning	VOW*
Winter Storm Warning	WSW
Winter Storm Watch	WSA

Notes: The National Weather Service is currently unable to broadcast any other non-FCC approved event code. The National Weather Service is proposing to the FCC to create codes for Coastal Flood Watch and Coastal Flood Warning and Special Marine Warning.

The New Codes are denoted by an asterisk (*). Do not include this symbol in the programming of equipment.

APPENDIX F

47 CFR PART 11 - EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

*** e-CFR data is current as of August 16, 2017 ***

Subpart A—General

- §11.1 Purpose.
- §11.2 Definitions.
 - §11.11 The Emergency Alert System (EAS).
 - §§11.12-11.14 [Reserved]
 - §11.15 EAS Operating Handbook.
 - §11.16 National Control Point Procedures.
 - §11.18 EAS Designations.
 - §11.20 State Relay Network.
 - §11.21 State and Local Area plans and FCC Mapbook.

Subpart B—Equipment Requirements

- §11.31 EAS protocol.
- §11.32 EAS Encoder.
- §11.33 EAS Decoder.
- §11.34 Acceptability of the equipment.
- §11.35 Equipment operational readiness.

Subpart C—Organization

- §11.41 Participation in EAS.
- §11.42 [Reserved]
- §11.43 National level participation.
- §11.44 [Reserved]
- §11.45 Prohibition of false or deceptive EAS transmissions.
- §11.46 EAS public service announcements.
- §11.47 Optional use of other communications methods and systems.

Subpart D—Emergency Operations

- §11.51 EAS code and Attention Signal Transmission requirements.
- §11.52 EAS code and Attention Signal Monitoring requirements.
- §11.53 [Reserved]
- §11.54 EAS operation during a National Level emergency.
- §11.55 EAS operation during a State or Local Area emergency.
- §11.56 Obligation to process CAP-formatted EAS messages.

Subpart E—Tests

- §11.61 Tests of EAS procedures.

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154 (i) and (o), 303(r), 544(g) and 606.
Source: 59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§11.1 Purpose.

This part contains rules and regulations providing for an Emergency Alert System (EAS). The EAS provides the President with the capability to provide immediate communications and information to the general public at the National, State and Local Area levels during periods of national emergency. The rules in this part describe the required technical standards and 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 (DBS) services, Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (SDARS), and other participating entities. The EAS may be used to provide the heads of State and local government, or their designated representatives, with a means of emergency communication with the public in their State or Local Area.

[72 FR 62132, Nov. 2, 2007]

§11.2 Definitions.

The definitions of terms used in part 11 are:

(a) *Emergency Action Notification (EAN)*. The Emergency Action Notification is the notice to all EAS Participants and to the general public that the EAS has been activated for a national emergency. EAN messages that are formatted in the EAS Protocol (specified in §11.31) are sent from a government origination point to broadcast stations and other entities participating in the PEP system, and are subsequently disseminated via EAS Participants. Dissemination arrangements for EAN messages that are formatted in the EAS Protocol (specified in §11.31) at the State and local levels are specified in the State and Local Area plans (defined at §11.21). A national activation of the EAS for a Presidential message with the Event code EAN as specified in §11.31 must take priority over any other message and preempt it if it is in progress.

(b) *Primary Entry Point (PEP) System*. The PEP system is a nationwide network of broadcast stations and other entities connected with government activation points. It is used to distribute EAS messages that are formatted in the EAS Protocol (specified in §11.31), including the EAN and EAS national test messages. FEMA has designated some of the nation's largest radio broadcast stations as PEPs. The PEPs are designated to receive the Presidential alert from FEMA and distribute it to local stations.

(c) *Local Primary One (LP-1)*. The LP-1 is a radio or TV station that acts as a key EAS monitoring source. Each LP-1 station must monitor its regional PEP station and a back-up source for Presidential messages.

(d) *EAS Participants*. Entities required under the Commission's rules to comply with EAS rules, e.g., analog radio and television stations, and wired and wireless cable television systems, DBS, DTV, SDARS, digital cable and DAB, and wireline video systems.

(e) *Wireline Video System*. The system of a wireline common carrier used to provide video programming service.

(f) *Participating National (PN)*. PN stations are broadcast stations that transmit EAS National, state, or local EAS messages to the public.

(g) *National Primary (NP)*. Stations that are the primary entry point for Presidential messages delivered by FEMA. These stations are responsible for broadcasting a Presidential alert to the public and to State Primary stations within their broadcast range.

(h) *State Primary (SP)*. Stations that are the entry point for State messages, which can originate from the Governor or a designated representative.

(i) *Intermediary Device*. An intermediary device is a stand-alone device that carries out the functions of monitoring for, receiving and/or acquiring, and decoding EAS messages formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in accordance with §11.56, and converting such messages into a format that can be inputted into a separate EAS decoder, EAS encoder, or unit combining such decoder and encoder functions, so that the EAS message outputted by such separate EAS decoder, EAS encoder, or unit combining such decoder and encoder functions, and all other functions attendant to processing such EAS message, comply with the requirements in this part.

[77 FR 16698, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.11 The Emergency Alert System (EAS).

(a) The EAS is composed of analog radio broadcast stations including AM, FM, and Low-power FM (LPFM) stations; digital audio broadcasting (DAB) stations, including digital AM, FM, and Low-power FM stations; Class A television (CA) and Low-power TV (LPTV) stations; digital television (DTV) broadcast stations, including digital CA and digital LPTV stations; analog cable systems; digital cable systems which are defined for purposes of this part only as the portion of a cable system that delivers channels in digital format to subscribers at the input of a Unidirectional Digital Cable Product or other navigation device; wireline video systems; wireless cable systems which may consist of Broadband Radio Service (BRS), or Educational Broadband Service (EBS) stations; DBS services, as defined in §25.701(a) of this chapter

(including certain Ku-band Fixed-Satellite Service Direct to Home providers); and SDARS, as defined in §25.201 of this chapter. These entities are referred to collectively as EAS Participants in this part, and are subject to this part, except as otherwise provided herein. At a minimum EAS Participants must use a common EAS protocol, as defined in §11.31, to send and receive emergency alerts, and comply with the requirements set forth in §11.56, in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE 1—ANALOG AND DIGITAL BROADCAST STATION EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

EAS equipment requirement	AM & FM	Digital AM & FM	Analog & digital FM class D	Analog & digital LPFM	DTV	Analog & digital class A TV	Analog & digital LPTV
EAS decoder ¹	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Audio message	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Video message	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y

¹EAS Participants may comply with the obligations set forth in §11.56 to decode and convert CAP-formatted messages into EAS Protocol-compliant messages by deploying an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b).

ANALOG CABLE SYSTEMS

Analog cable systems are subject to the requirements in Table 2 below. Analog cable systems serving fewer than 5,000 subscribers from a headend may either provide the National level EAS message on all programmed channels including the required testing, or comply with the requirements in Table 2.

TABLE 2—ANALOG CABLE SYSTEM EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
EAS decoder ¹	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y	Y ²
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels	Y	N

Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels; ³ Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	Y
---	---	---

¹EAS Participants may comply with the obligations set forth in §11.56 to decode and convert CAP-formatted messages into EAS Protocol-compliant messages by deploying an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b).

²Analog cable systems serving <5,000 subscribers are permitted to operate without an EAS encoder if they install an FCC-certified decoder.

³The Video interrupt must cause all channels that carry programming to flash for the duration of the EAS emergency message. The audio alert must give the channel where the EAS messages are carried and be repeated for the duration of the EAS message. [Note: Programmed channels do not include channels used for the transmission of data such as interactive games.]

WIRELESS CABLE SYSTEMS (BRS/EBS STATIONS)

Wireless cable systems are subject to the requirements in Table 3 below. Wireless cable systems serving fewer than 5,000 subscribers from a single transmission site must either provide the National level EAS message on all programmed channels including the required testing, or comply with the requirements in Table 3.

TABLE 3—WIRELESS CABLE SYSTEM EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
EAS decoder ¹	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y	Y ²
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels ³	Y	N
Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels; ⁴ Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	Y

¹EAS Participants may comply with the obligations set forth in §11.56 to decode and convert CAP-formatted messages into EAS Protocol-compliant messages by deploying an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b).

²Wireless cable systems serving <5,000 subscribers are permitted to operate without an EAS encoder if they install an FCC-certified decoder.

³All wireless cable systems may comply with this requirement by providing a means to switch all programmed channels to a predesignated channel that carries the required audio and video EAS messages.

⁴The Video interrupt must cause all channels that carry programming to flash for the duration of the EAS emergency message. The audio alert must give the channel where the EAS messages are carried and be repeated for the duration of the EAS message. [**Note:** Programmed channels do not include channels used for the transmission of data services such as Internet.]

DIGITAL CABLE SYSTEMS AND WIRELINE VIDEO SYSTEMS

Digital cable systems and Wireline Video Systems must comply with the requirements in Table 4 below. Digital cable systems and Wireline Video Systems serving fewer than 5,000 subscribers from a headend must either provide the National level EAS message on all programmed channels including the required testing, or comply with the requirements in Table 4.

TABLE 4—DIGITAL CABLE SYSTEM AND WIRELINE VIDEO SYSTEM EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
EAS decoder ¹	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y	Y ²
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels ³	Y	N
Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels; ⁴ Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	Y

¹EAS Participants may comply with the obligations set forth in §11.56 to decode and convert CAP-formatted messages into EAS Protocol-compliant messages by deploying an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b).

²Digital cable systems and wireline video systems serving <5,000 subscribers are permitted to operate without an EAS encoder if they install an FCC-certified decoder.

³All digital cable systems and wireline video systems may comply with this requirement by providing a means to switch all programmed channels to a predesignated channel that carries the required audio and video EAS messages.

⁴The Video interrupt must cause all channels that carry programming to flash for the duration of the EAS emergency message. The audio alert must give the channel where the EAS

messages are carried and be repeated for the duration of the EAS message. [**Note:** Programmed channels do not include channels used for the transmission of data services such as Internet access.]

SDARS AND DBS

EAS equipment requirement	SDARS	DBS
EAS decoder ¹	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y	Y
Audio message on all channels ²	Y	Y
Video message on all channels ²	N/A	Y

¹EAS Participants may comply with the obligations set forth in §11.56 to decode and convert CAP-formatted messages into EAS Protocol-compliant messages by deploying an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b).

²All SDARS and DBS providers may comply with this requirement by providing a means to switch all programmed channels to a predesignated channel that carries the required audio and video EAS messages or by any other method that ensures that viewers of all channels receive the EAS message.

(b) Analog class D non-commercial educational FM stations as defined in §73.506 of this chapter, digital class D non-commercial educational FM stations, analog LPFM stations as defined in §§73.811 and 73.853 of this chapter, digital LPFM stations, analog LPTV stations as defined in §74.701(f), and digital LPTV stations as defined in §74.701(k) of this chapter are not required to comply with §11.32. Analog and digital LPTV stations that operate as television broadcast translator stations, as defined in §74.701(b) of this chapter, are not required to comply with the requirements of this part. FM broadcast booster stations as defined in §74.1201(f) of this chapter and FM translator stations as defined in §74.1201(a) of this chapter which entirely rebroadcast the programming of other local FM broadcast stations are not required to comply with the requirements of this part. International broadcast stations as defined in §73.701 of this chapter are not required to comply with the requirements of this part. Analog and digital broadcast stations that operate as satellites or repeaters of a hub station (or common studio or control point if there is no hub station) and rebroadcast 100 percent of the programming of the hub station (or common studio or control point) may satisfy the requirements of this part through the use of a single set of EAS equipment at the hub station (or common studio or control point) which complies with §§11.32 and 11.33.

(c) For purposes of the EAS, Broadband Radio Service (BRS) and Educational Broadband Service (EBS) stations operated as part of wireless cable systems in accordance with subpart M of part 27 of this chapter are defined as follows:

(1) A “wireless cable system” is a collection of channels in the BRS or EBS used to provide video programming services to subscribers. The channels may be licensed to or leased by the wireless cable system operator.

(2) A “wireless cable operator” is the entity that has acquired the right to use the channels of a wireless cable system for transmission of programming to subscribers.

(d) Local franchise authorities may use any EAS codes authorized by the FCC in any agreements.

(e) Other technologies and public service providers, such as low earth orbiting satellites, that wish to participate in the EAS may contact the FCC's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau or their State Emergency Communications Committee for information and guidance.

[63 FR 29662, June 1, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 7639, Feb. 15, 2000; 65 FR 21657, Apr. 24, 2000; 65 FR 30001, May 10, 2000; 65 FR 34406, May 30, 2000; 67 FR 18506, Apr. 16, 2002; 69 FR 72031, Dec. 10, 2004; 70 FR 19315, Apr. 13, 2005; 70 FR 71031, Nov. 25, 2005; 71 FR 76220, Dec. 20, 2006; 72 FR 62132, Nov. 2, 2007; 77 FR 16699, Mar. 22, 2012]

§§11.12-11.14 [Reserved]

§11.15 EAS Operating Handbook.

The EAS Operating Handbook states in summary form the actions to be taken by personnel at EAS Participant facilities upon receipt of an EAN, an EAT, tests, or State and Local Area alerts. It is issued by the FCC and contains instructions for the above situations. A copy of the Handbook must be located at normal duty positions or EAS equipment locations when an operator is required to be on duty and be immediately available to staff responsible for authenticating messages and initiating actions.

[70 FR 71033, Nov. 25, 2005]

§11.16 National Control Point Procedures.

The National Control Point Procedures are written instructions issued by the FCC to national level EAS control points. The procedures are divided into sections as follows:

(a) *National Level EAS Activation*. This section contains the activation and termination instructions for Presidential messages.

(b) *EAS Test Transmissions*. This section contains the instructions for testing the EAS at the National level.

(c) *National Information Center (NIC)*. This section contains instructions for distributing United States Government official information messages after completion of the National Level EAS activation and termination actions.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 67 FR 18508, Apr. 16, 2002]

§11.18 EAS Designations.

(a) National Primary (NP) is a source of EAS Presidential messages.

(b) Local Primary (LP) is a source of EAS Local Area messages. An LP source is responsible for coordinating the carriage of common emergency messages from sources such as the National Weather Service or local emergency management offices as specified in its EAS Local Area Plan. If it is unable to carry out this function, other LP sources in the Local Area may be assigned the responsibility as indicated in State and Local Area Plans. LP sources are assigned numbers (LP-1, 2, 3, etc.) in the sequence they are to be monitored by other broadcast stations in the Local Area.

(c) State Primary (SP) is a source of EAS State messages. These messages can originate from the Governor or a designated representative in the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) or State Capital. Messages are sent via the State Relay Network.

(d) State Relay (SR) is a source of EAS State messages. It is part of the State Relay Network and relays National and State common emergency messages into Local Areas.

(e) Participating National (PN) sources transmit EAS National, State or Local Area messages. The EAS transmissions of PN sources are intended for direct public reception.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 77 FR 16700, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.20 State Relay Network.

This network is composed of State Relay (SR) sources, leased common carrier communications facilities or any other available communication facilities. The network distributes State EAS messages originated by the Governor or designated official. In addition to EAS monitoring, satellites, microwave, FM subcarrier or any other communications technology may be used to distribute State emergency messages.

§11.21 State and Local Area plans and FCC Mapbook.

EAS plans contain guidelines which must be followed by EAS Participants' personnel, emergency officials, and National Weather Service (NWS) personnel to activate the EAS. The plans include the EAS header codes and messages that will be transmitted by key EAS sources (NP, LP, SP and SR). State and local plans contain unique methods of EAS message distribution such as the use of the Radio Broadcast Data System (RBDS). The plans also include information on actions taken by EAS Participants, in coordination with state and local governments, to ensure timely access to EAS alert content by non-English speaking populations. The plans must be reviewed and approved by the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, prior to implementation to ensure that they are consistent with national plans, FCC regulations, and EAS operation.

(a) The State EAS Plan contains procedures for State emergency management and other State officials, the NWS, and EAS Participants' personnel to transmit emergency information to the public during a State emergency using the EAS. EAS State Plans should include a data table, in computer readable form, clearly showing monitoring assignments and the specific primary and backup path for emergency action notification (“EAN”) messages that are formatted in the EAS Protocol (specified in §11.31), from the PEP to each station in the plan. If a state's emergency alert system is capable of initiating EAS messages formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), its EAS State Plan must include specific and detailed information describing how such messages will be aggregated and distributed to EAS Participants within the state, including the monitoring requirements associated with distributing such messages. Consistent with the requirements of §11.61(a)(3)(iv), EAS Participants shall provide the identifying information required by the EAS Test Reporting System (ETRS) no later than sixty days after the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of a notice announcing the approval by the Office of Management and Budget of the modified information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and an effective date of the rule amendment, or within sixty days of the launch of the ETRS, whichever is later, and shall renew this identifying information on a yearly basis or as required by any revision of the EAS Participant's State EAS Plan filed pursuant to this section.

(b) The Local Area plan contains procedures for local officials or the NWS to transmit emergency information to the public during a local emergency using the EAS. Local plans may be a part of the State plan. A Local Area is a geographical area of contiguous communities or counties that may include more than one state.

(c) The FCC Mapbook is based on the consolidation of the data table required in each State EAS plan with the identifying data contained in the ETRS. The Mapbook organizes all EAS Participants according to their State, EAS Local Area, and EAS designation.

(d) EAS Participants are required to provide the following information to their respective State Emergency Communications Committees (SECC) within one year from the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of a notice announcing the approval by the Office of Management and

Budget of the modified information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and an effective date of the rule amendment:

(1) A description of any actions taken by the EAS Participant (acting individually, in conjunction with other EAS Participants in the geographic area, and/or in consultation with state and local emergency authorities), to make EAS alert content available in languages other than English to its non-English speaking audience(s),

(2) A description of any future actions planned by the EAS Participant, in consultation with state and local emergency authorities, to provide EAS alert content available in languages other than English to its non-English speaking audience(s), along with an explanation for the Participant's decision to plan or not plan such actions, and

(3) Any other relevant information that the EAS Participant may wish to provide, including state-specific demographics on languages other than English spoken within the state, and identification of resources used or necessary to originate current or proposed multilingual EAS alert content.

(e) Within six months of the expiration of the one-year period referred to in subsection (d) of this section, SECCs shall, as determined by the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, provide a summary of such information as an amendment to or as otherwise included as part of the State EAS Plan filed by the SECC pursuant to this section 11.21.

(f) EAS Participants shall, within 60 days of any material change to the information they have reported pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section, submit letters describing such change to both their respective SECCs and the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. SECCs shall incorporate the information in such letters as amendments to the State EAS Plans on file with the Bureau under this section 11.21.

[72 FR 62134, Nov. 2, 2007, as amended at 77 FR 16700, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 37174, June 30, 2015; 81 FR 27351, May 6, 2016]

Subpart B—Equipment Requirements

§11.31 EAS protocol.

(a) The EAS uses a four part message for an emergency activation of the EAS. The four parts are: Preamble and EAS Header Codes; audio Attention Signal; message; and, Preamble and EAS End Of Message (EOM) Codes.

(1) The Preamble and EAS Codes must use Audio Frequency Shift Keying at a rate of 520.83 bits per second to transmit the codes. Mark frequency is 2083.3 Hz and space frequency is 1562.5 Hz. Mark and space time must be 1.92 milliseconds. Characters are ASCII seven bit

characters as defined in ANSI X3.4-1977 ending with an eighth null bit (either 0 or 1) to constitute a full eight-bit byte.

(2) The Attention Signal must be made up of the fundamental frequencies of 853 and 960 Hz. The two tones must be transmitted simultaneously. The Attention Signal must be transmitted after the EAS header codes.

(3) The message may be audio, video or text.

(b) The ASCII dash and plus symbols are required and may not be used for any other purpose. Unused characters must be ASCII space characters. FM or TV call signs must use a slash ASCII character number 47 (/) in lieu of a dash.

(c) The EAS protocol, including any codes, must not be amended, extended or abridged without FCC authorization. The EAS protocol and message format are specified in the following representation.

Examples are provided in FCC Public Notices.

[PREAMBLE]ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC + TTTT-JJHHMM-LLLLLLLLL-(one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC + TTTTpJJHHMM-LLLLLLLLL-(one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC + TTTT-JJHHMM-LLLLLLLLL-(at least a one second pause)

(transmission of 8 to 25 seconds of Attention Signal)

(transmission of audio, video or text messages)

(at least a one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]NNNN (one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]NNNN (one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]NNNN (at least one second pause)

[PREAMBLE] This is a consecutive string of bits (sixteen bytes of AB hexadecimal [8 bit byte 10101011]) sent to clear the system, set AGC and set asynchronous decoder clocking cycles. The preamble must be transmitted before each header and End of Message code.

ZCZC—This is the identifier, sent as ASCII characters ZCZC to indicate the start of ASCII code.

ORG—This is the Originator code and indicates who originally initiated the activation of the EAS. These codes are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

EEE—This is the Event code and indicates the nature of the EAS activation. The codes are specified in paragraph (e) of this section. The Event codes must be compatible with the codes used by the NWS Weather Radio Specific Area Message Encoder (WRSAME).

PSSCCC—This is the Location code and indicates the geographic area affected by the EAS alert. There may be 31 Location codes in an EAS alert. The Location code uses the codes described in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard, ANSI INCITS 31-2009 (“Information technology—Codes for the Identification of Counties and Equivalent Areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas”). Each state is assigned an SS number as specified in paragraph (f) of this section. Each county and some cities are assigned a CCC number. A CCC number of 000 refers to an entire State or Territory. P defines county subdivisions as follows: 0 = all or an unspecified portion of a county, 1 = Northwest, 2 = North, 3 = Northeast, 4 = West, 5 = Central, 6 = East, 7 = Southwest, 8 = South, 9 = Southeast. Other numbers may be designated later for special applications. The use of county subdivisions will probably be rare and generally for oddly shaped or unusually large counties. Any subdivisions must be defined and agreed to by the local officials prior to use.

+ TTTT—This indicates the valid time period of a message in 15 minute segments up to one hour and then in 30 minute segments beyond one hour; *i.e.*, + 0015, + 0030, + 0045, + 0100, + 0430 and + 0600.

JJHHMM—This is the day in Julian Calendar days (JJJ) of the year and the time in hours and minutes (HHMM) when the message was initially released by the originator using 24 hour Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).

LLLLLLLL—This is the identification of the EAS Participant, NWS office, etc., transmitting or retransmitting the message. These codes will be automatically affixed to all outgoing messages by the EAS encoder.

NNNN—This is the End of Message (EOM) code sent as a string of four ASCII N characters.

(d) The only originator codes are:

Originator	ORG code
EAS Participant	EAS
Civil authorities	CIV
National Weather Service	WXR
Primary Entry Point System	PEP

(e) The following Event (EEE) codes are presently authorized:

Nature of activation	Event codes
National Codes (Required):	
Emergency Action Notification (National only)	EAN.
National Information Center	NIC
National Periodic Test	NPT.
Required Monthly Test	RMT.
Required Weekly Test	RWT.

State and Local Codes (Optional):	
Administrative Message	ADR.
Avalanche Warning	AVW.
Avalanche Watch	AVA.
Blizzard Warning	BZW.
Child Abduction Emergency	CAE.
Civil Danger Warning	CDW.
Civil Emergency Message	CEM.
Coastal Flood Warning	CFW.
Coastal Flood Watch	CFA.
Dust Storm Warning	DSW.
Earthquake Warning	EQW.
Evacuation Immediate	EVI.
Extreme Wind Warning	EWV.
Fire Warning	FRW.
Flash Flood Warning	FFW.
Flash Flood Watch	FFA.
Flash Flood Statement	FFS.
Flood Warning	FLW.
Flood Watch	FLA.
Flood Statement	FLS.
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW.
High Wind Warning	HWW.
High Wind Watch	HWA.
Hurricane Warning	HUW.
Hurricane Watch	HUA.
Hurricane Statement	HLS.

Law Enforcement Warning	LEW.
Local Area Emergency	LAE.
Network Message Notification	NMN.
911 Telephone Outage Emergency	TOE.
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	NUW.
Practice/Demo Warning	DMO.
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW.
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR.
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA.
Severe Weather Statement	SVS.
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW.
Special Marine Warning	SMW.
Special Weather Statement	SPS.
Storm Surge Watch	SSA.
Storm Surge Warning	SSW.
Tornado Warning	TOR.
Tornado Watch	TOA.
Tropical Storm Warning	TRW.
Tropical Storm Watch	TRA.
Tsunami Warning	TSW.
Tsunami Watch	TSA.
Volcano Warning	VOW.
Winter Storm Warning	WSW.
Winter Storm Watch	WSA.

(f) The All U.S. State, Territory and Offshore (Marine Area) ANSI number codes (SS) are as follows. County ANSI numbers (CCC) are contained in the State EAS Mapbook.

(f) The All U.S., State, Territory and Offshore (Marine Area) ANSI number codes (SS) are as follows. County ANSI numbers (CCC) are contained in the State EAS Mapbook.

	ANSI No.
All U.S	00
State:	
AL	01
AK	02
AZ	04
AR	05
CA	06
CO	08
CT	09
DE	10
DC	11
FL	12
GA	13
HI	15
ID	16
IL	17
IN	18
IA	19
KS	20
KY	21
LA	22
ME	23
MD	24

MA	25
MI	26
MN	27
MS	28
MO	29
MT	30
NE	31
NV	32
NH	33
NJ	34
NM	35
NY	36
NC	37
ND	38
OH	39
OK	40
OR	41
PA	42
RI	44
SC	45
SD	46
TN	47
TX	48
UT	49
VT	50
VA	51
WA	53

WV	54
WI	55
WY	56
Terr.:	
AS	60
FM	64
GU	66
MH	68
PR	72
PW	70
UM	74
VI	78
Offshore (Marine Areas) ¹	
Eastern North Pacific Ocean, and along U.S. West Coast from Canadian border to Mexican border	57
North Pacific Ocean near Alaska, and along Alaska coastline, including the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska	58
Central Pacific Ocean, including Hawaiian waters	59
South Central Pacific Ocean, including American Samoa waters	61
Western Pacific Ocean, including Mariana Island waters	65
Western North Atlantic Ocean, and along U.S. East Coast, from Canadian border south to Currituck Beach Light, N.C	73
Western North Atlantic Ocean, and along U.S. East Coast, south of Currituck Beach Light, NC, following the coastline to Ocean Reef, FL, including the Caribbean	75
Gulf of Mexico, and along the U.S. Gulf Coast from the Mexican border to Ocean Reef, FL	77
Lake Superior	91
Lake Michigan	92

Lake Huron	93
Lake St. Clair	94
Lake Erie	96
Lake Ontario	97
St. Lawrence River above St. Regis	98

¹The numbers assigned to the offshore marine areas listed in this table are not described under the ANSI standard, but rather are numeric codes that were assigned by the National Weather Service.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 55999, Nov. 6, 1995; 61 FR 54952, Oct. 23, 1996; 63 FR 29663, June 1, 1998; 67 FR 18508, Apr. 16, 2002; 67 FR 77174, Dec. 17, 2002; 69 FR 72031, Dec. 10, 2004; 70 FR 71033, Nov. 25, 2005; 77 FR 16701, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 37174, June 30, 2015; 81 FR 53043, Aug. 11, 2016]

§11.32 EAS Encoder.

(a) EAS Encoders must at a minimum be capable of encoding the EAS protocol described in §11.31 and providing the EAS code transmission requirements described in §11.51. EAS encoders must additionally provide the following minimum specifications:

(1) *Encoder programming.* Access to encoder programming shall be protected by a lock or other security measures and be configured so that authorized personnel can readily select and program the EAS Encoder with Originator, Event and Location codes for either manual or automatic operation.

(2) *Inputs.* The encoder shall have at least one input port used for audio messages and at least one input port used for data messages.

(3) *Outputs.* The encoder shall have at least one audio output port and at least one data output port.

(4) *Calibration.* EAS Encoders must provide a means to comply with the modulation levels required in §11.51(f).

(5) *Day-Hour-Minute and Identification Stamps.* The encoder shall affix the JJJHHMM and LLLLLLLL codes automatically to all initial messages.

(6) *Program Data Retention.* Program data and codes shall be retained even with the power removed.

(7) *Indicator*. An aural or visible means that it activated when the Preamble is sent and deactivated at the End of Message code.

(8) *Spurious Response*. All frequency components outside 200 to 4000 Hz shall be attenuated by 40 dB or more with respect to the output levels of the mark or space frequencies.

(9) *Attention Signal generator*. The encoder must provide an attention signal that complies with the following:

(i) *Tone Frequencies*. The audio tones shall have fundamental frequencies of 853 and 960 Hz and not vary over ± 0.5 Hz.

(ii) *Harmonic Distortion*. The total harmonic distortion of each of the audio tones may not exceed 5% at the encoder output terminals.

(iii) *Minimum Level of Output*. The encoder shall have an output level capability of at least + 8 dBm into a 600 Ohm load impedance at each audio tone. A means shall be provided to permit individual activation of the two tones for calibration of associated systems.

(iv) *Time Period for Transmission of Tones*. The encoder shall have timing circuitry that automatically generates the two tones simultaneously for a time period of 8 seconds.

(v) *Inadvertent activation*. The switch used for initiating the automatic generation of the simultaneous tones shall be protected to prevent accidental operation.

(vi) *Indicator Display*. The encoder shall be provided with a visual and/or aural indicator which clearly shows that the Attention Signal is activated.

(b) *Operating Temperature and Humidity*. Encoders shall have the ability to operate with the above specifications within an ambient temperature range of 0 to + 50 degrees C and a range of relative humidity of up to 95%.

(c) *Primary Supply Voltage Variation*. Encoders shall be capable of complying with the requirements of this section during a variation in primary supply voltage of 85 percent to 115 percent of its rated value.

(d) *Testing Encoder Units*. Encoders not covered by §11.34(e) of this part shall be tested in a 10 V/m minimum RF field at an AM broadcast frequency and a 0.5 V/m minimum RF field at an FM or TV broadcast frequency to simulate actual working conditions.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 77 FR 16703, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.33 EAS Decoder.

(a) An EAS Decoder must at a minimum be capable of providing the EAS monitoring functions described in §11.52, decoding EAS messages formatted in accordance with the EAS Protocol described in §11.31, and converting Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)-formatted EAS messages into EAS alert messages that comply with the EAS Protocol, in accordance with §11.56(a)(2), with the exception that the CAP-related monitoring and conversion requirements set forth in §§11.52(d)(2) and 11.56(a)(2) can be satisfied via an Intermediary Device, as specified in §11.56(b), provided that all other requirements set forth in this part are met. An EAS Decoder also must be capable of the following minimum specifications:

(1) *Inputs.* Decoders must have the capability to receive at least two audio inputs from EAS monitoring assignments, and at least one data input. The data input(s) may be used to monitor other communications modes such as Radio Broadcast Data System (RBDS), NWR, satellite, public switched telephone network, or any other source that uses the EAS protocol.

(2) *Valid codes.* There must be a means to determine if valid EAS header codes are received and to determine if preselected header codes are received.

(3) *Storage.* Decoders must provide the means to:

(i) Record and store, either internally or externally, at least two minutes of audio or text messages. A decoder manufactured without an internal means to record and store audio or text must be equipped with a means (such as an audio or digital jack connection) to couple to an external recording and storing device.

(ii) Store at least ten preselected event and originator header codes, in addition to the seven mandatory event/originator codes for tests and national activations, and store any preselected location codes for comparison with incoming header codes. A non-preselected header code that is manually transmitted must be stored for comparison with later incoming header codes. The header codes of the last ten received valid messages which still have valid time periods must be stored for comparison with the incoming valid header codes for later messages. These last received header codes will be deleted from storage as their valid time periods expire.

(4) *Display and logging.* For received alert messages formatted in both the EAS Protocol and Common Alerting Protocol, a visual message shall be developed from any valid header codes for tests and national activations and any preselected header codes received. The message shall at a minimum include the Originator, Event, Location, the valid time period of the message and the local time the message was transmitted. The message shall be in the primary language of the EAS Participant and be fully displayed on the decoder and readable in normal light and darkness. The visual message developed from received alert messages formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol must conform to the requirements in §§11.51(d), (g)(3), (h)(3), and (j)(2) of this part. All existing and new models of EAS decoders manufactured after August 1, 2003 must

provide a means to permit the selective display and logging of EAS messages containing header codes for state and local EAS events. Effective May 16, 2002, analog radio and television broadcast stations, analog cable systems and wireless cable systems may upgrade their decoders on an optional basis to include a selective display and logging capability for EAS messages containing header codes for state and local events. EAS Participants that install or replace their decoders after February 1, 2004 must install decoders that provide a means to permit the selective display and logging of EAS messages containing header codes for state and local EAS events.

(5) *Indicators.* EAS decoders must have a distinct and separate aural or visible means to indicate when any of the following conditions occurs:

(i) Any valid EAS header codes are received as specified in §11.33(a)(10).

(ii) Preprogrammed header codes, such as those selected in accordance with §11.52(d)(2) are received.

(iii) A signal is present at each audio input that is specified in §11.33(a)(1).

(6) *Program Data Retention.* The program data must be retained even with power removed.

(7) *Outputs.* Decoders shall have at least one data port where received valid EAS header codes and received preselected header codes are available, at least one audio port that is capable of monitoring each decoder audio input, and an internal speaker to enable personnel to hear audio from each input.

(8) *Decoder Programming.* Access to decoder programming shall be protected by a lock or other security measures and be configured so that authorized personnel can readily select and program the EAS Decoder with preselected Originator, Event and Location codes for either manual or automatic operation.

(9) *Reset.* There shall be a method to automatically or manually reset the decoder to the normal monitoring condition. Operators shall be able to select a time interval, not less than two minutes, in which the decoder would automatically reset if it received an EAS header code but not an end-of-message (EOM) code. Messages received with the EAN Event codes shall disable the reset function so that lengthy audio messages can be handled. The last message received with valid header codes shall be displayed as required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section before the decoder is reset.

(10) *Message Validity.* An EAS Decoder must provide error detection and validation of the header codes of each message to ascertain if the message is valid. Header code comparisons may be accomplished through the use of a bit-by-bit compare or any other error detection and

validation protocol. A header code must only be considered valid when two of the three headers match exactly. Duplicate messages must not be relayed automatically.

(11) A header code with the EAN Event code specified in §11.31(c) that is received through any of the audio or data inputs must override all other messages.

(b) Decoders shall be capable of operation within the tolerances specified in this section as well as those in §11.32 (b), (c) and (d).

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 55999, Nov. 6, 1995; 67 FR 18510, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71033, Nov. 25, 2005; 77 FR 16703, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.34 Acceptability of the equipment.

(a) An EAS Encoder used for generating the EAS codes and the Attention Signal must be Certified in accordance with the procedures in part 2, subpart J, of this chapter. The data and information submitted must show the capability of the equipment to meet the requirements of this part as well as the requirements contained in part 15 of this chapter for digital devices.

(b) Decoders used for the detection of the EAS codes and receiving the Attention Signal must be Certified in accordance with the procedures in part 2, subpart J, of this chapter. The data and information submitted must show the capability of the equipment to meet the requirements of this part as well as the requirements contained in part 15 of this chapter for digital devices.

(c) The functions of the EAS decoder, Attention Signal generator and receiver, and the EAS encoder specified in §§11.31, 11.32 and 11.33 may be combined and Certified as a single unit provided that the unit complies with all specifications in this rule section.

(d) Manufacturers must include instructions and information on how to install, operate and program an EAS Encoder, EAS Decoder, or combined unit and a list of all State and county ANSI numbers with each unit sold or marketed in the U.S.

(e) Waiver requests of the Certification requirements for EAS Encoders or EAS Decoders which are constructed for use by an EAS Participant, but are not offered for sale will be considered on an individual basis in accordance with part 1, subpart G, of this chapter.

(f) Modifications to existing authorized EAS decoders, encoders or combined units necessary to implement the new EAS codes specified in §11.31 and to implement the selective displaying and logging feature specified in §11.33(a)(4) will be considered Class I permissive changes that do not require a new application for and grant of equipment certification under part 2, subpart J of this chapter.

(g) All existing and new models of EAS encoders, decoders and combined units manufactured after August 1, 2003 must be capable of generating and detecting the new EAS codes specified in §11.31 in order to be certified under part 2, subpart J of this chapter. All existing and new models of EAS decoders and combined units manufactured after August 1, 2003 must have the selective displaying and logging capability specified in §11.33(a)(4) in order to be certified under part 2, subpart J of this chapter.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 56000, Nov. 6, 1995; 67 FR 18510, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005; 77 FR 16703, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.35 Equipment operational readiness.

(a) EAS Participants are responsible for ensuring that EAS Encoders, EAS Decoders, Attention Signal generating and receiving equipment, and Intermediate Devices used as part of the EAS to decode and/or encode messages formatted in the EAS Protocol and/or the Common Alerting Protocol are installed so that the monitoring and transmitting functions are available during the times the stations and systems are in operation. Additionally, EAS Participants must determine the cause of any failure to receive the required tests or activations specified in §11.61(a)(1) and (2). Appropriate entries indicating reasons why any tests were not received must be made in the broadcast station log as specified in §§73.1820 and 73.1840 of this chapter for all broadcast streams and cable system records as specified in §§76.1700, 76.1708, and 76.1711 of this chapter. All other EAS Participants must also keep records indicating reasons why any tests were not received and these records must be retained for two years, maintained at the EAS Participant's headquarters, and made available for public inspection upon reasonable request.

(b) If an EAS Encoder, EAS Decoder or Intermediary Device used as part of the EAS to decode and/or encode messages formatted in the EAS Protocol and/or the Common Alerting Protocol becomes defective, the EAS Participant may operate without the defective equipment pending its repair or replacement for 60 days without further FCC authority. Entries shall be made in the broadcast station log, cable system records, and records of other EAS Participants, as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, showing the date and time the equipment was removed and restored to service. For personnel training purposes, the required monthly test script must still be transmitted even though the equipment for generating the EAS message codes, Attention Signal and EOM code is not functioning.

(c) If repair or replacement of defective equipment is not completed within 60 days, an informal request shall be submitted to the Regional Director of the FCC field office serving the area in which the EAS Participant is located, or in the case of DBS and SDARS providers to the Regional Director of the FCC field office serving the area where their headquarters is located, for additional time to repair the defective equipment. This request must explain what steps have been taken to repair or replace the defective equipment, the alternative procedures being used

while the defective equipment is out of service, and when the defective equipment will be repaired or replaced.

[70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 77 FR 16704, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 53750, Sept. 8, 2015]

Subpart C—Organization

§11.41 Participation in EAS.

All EAS Participants specified in §11.11 are categorized as Participating National (PN) sources, and must have immediate access to an EAS Operating Handbook.

[77 FR 16704, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.42 [Reserved]

§11.43 National level participation.

Entities that wish to voluntarily participate in the national level EAS may submit a written request to the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

[71 FR 69038, Nov. 29, 2006]

§11.44 [Reserved]

§11.45 Prohibition of false or deceptive EAS transmissions.

No person may transmit or cause to transmit the EAS codes or Attention Signal, or a recording or simulation thereof, in any circumstance other than in an actual National, State or Local Area emergency or authorized test of the EAS, or as specified in §10.520(d) of this chapter.

[81 FR 75727, Nov. 1, 2016]

§11.46 EAS public service announcements.

EAS Participants may use Public Service Announcements or obtain commercial sponsors for announcements, infomercials, or programs explaining the EAS to the public. Such announcements and programs may not be a part of alerts or tests, and may not simulate or attempt to copy alert tones or codes.

[70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005]

§11.47 Optional use of other communications methods and systems.

(a) Analog and digital broadcast stations may additionally transmit EAS messages through other communications means. For example, on a voluntary basis, FM stations may use subcarriers to transmit the EAS codes including 57 kHz using the RBDS standard produced by the National Radio Systems Committee (NRSC) and television stations may use subsidiary communications services.

(b) Other technologies and public service providers, such as low earth orbiting satellites, that wish to participate in the EAS may contact the FCC's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau or their State Emergency Communications Committee for information and guidance.

[70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 76220, Dec. 20, 2006; 72 FR 62135, Nov. 2, 2007]

Subpart D—Emergency Operations

§11.51 EAS code and Attention Signal Transmission requirements.

(a) Analog and digital broadcast stations must transmit, either automatically or manually, national level EAS messages and required tests by sending the EAS header codes, Attention Signal, emergency message and End of Message (EOM) codes using the EAS Protocol. The Attention Signal must precede any emergency audio message.

(b) When relaying EAS messages, EAS Participants may transmit only the EAS header codes and the EOM code without the Attention Signal and emergency message for State and local emergencies. Pauses in video programming before EAS message transmission should not cause television receivers to mute EAS audio messages. No Attention Signal is required for EAS messages that do not contain audio programming, such as a Required Weekly Test.

(c) All analog and digital radio and television stations shall transmit EAS messages in the main audio channel. All DAB stations shall also transmit EAS messages on all audio streams. All DTV broadcast stations shall also transmit EAS messages on all program streams.

(d) Analog and digital television broadcast stations shall transmit a visual message containing the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of an EAS message. Effective June 30, 2012, visual messages derived from CAP-formatted EAS messages shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the message and shall be constructed in accordance with §3.6 of the “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010), except that if the EAS Participant has deployed an Intermediary Device to meet its CAP-related obligations, this requirement shall be effective June 30, 2015, and until such date shall be subject to the general requirement to transmit a visual message containing the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the EAS message.

(1) The visual message portion of an EAS alert, whether video crawl or block text, must be displayed:

(i) At the top of the television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages

(ii) In a manner (*i.e.*, font size, color, contrast, location, and speed) that is readily readable and understandable,

(iii) That does not contain overlapping lines of EAS text or extend beyond the viewable display (except for video crawls that intentionally scroll on and off of the screen), and

(iv) In full at least once during any EAS message.

(2) The audio portion of an EAS message must play in full at least once during any EAS message.

(e) Analog class D non-commercial educational FM stations as defined in §73.506 of this chapter, digital class D non-commercial educational FM stations, analog Low Power FM (LPFM) stations as defined in §§73.811 and 73.853 of this chapter, digital LPFM stations, analog low power TV (LPTV) stations as defined in §74.701(f) of this chapter, and digital LPTV stations as defined in §74.701(k) of this chapter are not required to have equipment capable of generating the EAS codes and Attention Signal specified in §11.31.

(f) Analog and digital broadcast station equipment generating the EAS codes and the Attention Signal shall modulate a broadcast station transmitter so that the signal broadcast to other EAS Participants alerts them that the EAS is being activated or tested at the National, State or Local Area level. The minimum level of modulation for EAS codes, measured at peak modulation levels using the internal calibration output required in §11.32(a)(4), shall modulate the transmitter at the maximum possible level, but in no case less than 50% of full channel modulation limits. Measured at peak modulation levels, each of the Attention Signal tones shall be calibrated separately to modulate the transmitter at no less than 40%. These two calibrated modulation levels shall have values that are within 1 dB of each other.

(g) Analog cable systems and digital cable systems with fewer than 5,000 subscribers per headend and wireline video systems and wireless cable systems with fewer than 5,000 subscribers shall transmit EAS audio messages in the same order specified in paragraph (a) of this section on at least one channel. The Attention signal may be produced from a storage device. Additionally, these analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems:

(1) Must install, operate, and maintain equipment capable of generating the EAS codes. The modulation levels for the EAS codes and Attention Signal for analog cable systems shall comply with the aural signal requirements in §76.605 of this chapter,

(2) Must provide a video interruption and an audio alert message on all channels. The audio alert message must state which channel is carrying the EAS video and audio message,

(3) Shall transmit a visual EAS message on at least one channel. The visual message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location, and the valid time period of the EAS message. Effective June 30, 2012, visual messages derived from CAP-formatted EAS messages shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the message and shall be constructed in accordance with §3.6 of the “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010), except that if the EAS Participant has deployed an Intermediary Device to meet its CAP-related obligations, this requirement shall be effective June 30, 2015, and until such date shall be subject to the general requirement to transmit a visual message containing the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the EAS message.

(i) The visual message portion of an EAS alert, whether video crawl or block text, must be displayed:

(A) At the top of the television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages;

(B) In a manner (*i.e.*, font size, color, contrast, location, and speed) that is readily readable and understandable;

(C) That does not contain overlapping lines of EAS text or extend beyond the viewable display (except for video crawls that intentionally scroll on and off of the screen), and

(D) In full at least once during any EAS message.

(ii) The audio portion of an EAS message must play in full at least once during any EAS message.

(4) May elect not to interrupt EAS messages from broadcast stations based upon a written agreement between all concerned. Further, analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems may elect not to interrupt the programming of a broadcast station carrying news or weather related emergency information with state and local EAS messages based on a written agreement between all parties.

(5) Wireless cable systems and digital cable systems with a requirement to carry the audio and video EAS message on at least one channel and a requirement to provide video interrupt and

an audio alert message on all other channels stating which channel is carrying the audio and video EAS message, may comply by using a means on all programmed channels that automatically tunes the subscriber's set-top box to a pre-designated channel which carries the required audio and video EAS messages.

(h) Analog cable systems and digital cable systems with 10,000 or more subscribers; analog cable and digital cable systems serving 5,000 or more, but less than 10,000 subscribers per headend; and wireline video systems and wireless cable systems with 5,000 or more subscribers shall transmit EAS audio messages in the same order specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Attention signal may be produced from a storage device. Additionally, these analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems:

(1) Must install, operate, and maintain equipment capable of generating the EAS codes. The modulation levels for the EAS codes and Attention Signal for analog cable systems shall comply with the aural signal requirements in §76.605 of this chapter. This will provide sufficient signal levels to operate subscriber television and radio receivers equipped with EAS decoders and to audibly alert subscribers. Wireless cable systems and digital cable systems shall also provide sufficient signal levels to operate subscriber television and radio receivers equipped with EAS decoders and to audibly alert subscribers.

(2) Shall transmit the EAS audio message required in paragraph (a) of this section on all downstream channels.

(3) Shall transmit the EAS visual message on all downstream channels. The visual message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location, and the valid time period of the EAS message. Effective June 30, 2012, visual messages derived from CAP-formatted EAS messages shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the message and shall be constructed in accordance with §3.6 of the “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010), except that if the EAS Participant has deployed an Intermediary Device to meet its CAP-related obligations, this requirement shall be effective June 30, 2015, and until such date shall be subject to the general requirement to transmit a visual message containing the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the EAS message.

(i) The visual message portion of an EAS alert, whether video crawl or block text, must be displayed:

(A) At the top of the television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages

(B) In a manner (*i.e.*, font size, color, contrast, location, and speed) that is readily readable and understandable,

(C) That does not contain overlapping lines of EAS text or extend beyond the viewable display (except for video crawls that intentionally scroll on and off of the screen), and

(D) In full at least once during any EAS message.

(ii) The audio portion of an EAS message must play in full at least once during any EAS message.

(4) May elect not to interrupt EAS messages from broadcast stations based upon a written agreement between all concerned. Further, analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems may elect not to interrupt the programming of a broadcast station carrying news or weather related emergency information with state and local EAS messages based on a written agreement between all parties.

(5) Wireless cable systems and digital cable systems with a requirement to carry the audio and video EAS message on all downstream channels may comply by using a means on all programmed channels that automatically tunes the subscriber's set-top box to a pre-designated channel which carries the required audio and video EAS messages.

(i) SDARS licensees shall transmit national audio EAS messages on all channels in the same order specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) SDARS licensees must install, operate, and maintain equipment capable of generating the EAS codes.

(2) SDARS licensees may determine the distribution methods they will use to comply with this requirement.

(j) DBS providers shall transmit national audio and visual EAS messages on all channels in the same order specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) DBS providers must install, operate, and maintain equipment capable of generating the EAS codes.

(2) The visual message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location, and the valid time period of the EAS message. Effective June 30, 2012, visual messages derived from CAP-formatted EAS messages shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the message and shall be constructed in accordance with §3.6 of the "ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0" (May 17, 2010), except that if the EAS Participant has deployed an Intermediary Device to meet its CAP-related obligations, this requirement shall be effective June 30, 2015, and until such date shall be subject to the general

requirement to transmit a visual message containing the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period of the EAS message.

(i) The visual message portion of an EAS alert, whether video crawl or block text, must be displayed:

(A) At the top of the television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages

(B) In a manner (*i.e.*, font size, color, contrast, location, and speed) that is readily readable and understandable,

(C) That does not contain overlapping lines of EAS text or extend beyond the viewable display (except for video crawls that intentionally scroll on and off of the screen), and

(D) In full at least once during any EAS message.

(ii) The audio portion of an EAS message must play in full at least once during any EAS message.

(3) DBS providers may determine the distribution methods they will use to comply with this requirement. Such methods may include distributing the EAS message on all channels, using a means to automatically tune the subscriber's set-top box to a pre-designated channel which carries the required audio and video EAS messages, and/or passing through the EAS message provided by programmers and/or local channels (where applicable).

(k) If manual interrupt is used as authorized in paragraph (m) of this section, EAS Encoders must be located so that EAS Participant staff, at normal duty locations, can initiate the EAS code and Attention Signal transmission.

(l) EAS Participants that are co-owned and co-located with a combined studio or control facility, (such as an AM and FM licensed to the same entity and at the same location or a cable headend serving more than one system) may provide the EAS transmitting requirements contained in this section for the combined stations or systems with one EAS Encoder. The requirements of §11.32 must be met by the combined facility.

(m) EAS Participants are required to transmit all received EAS messages in which the header code contains the Event codes for Emergency Action Notification (EAN) and Required Monthly Test (RMT), and when the accompanying location codes include their State or State/county. These EAS messages shall be retransmitted unchanged except for the LLLLLLLL-code which identifies the EAS Participant retransmitting the message. See §11.31(c). If an EAS source originates an EAS message with the Event codes in this paragraph, it must include the

location codes for the State and counties in its service area. When transmitting the required weekly test, EAS Participants shall use the event code RWT. The location codes are the state and county for the broadcast station city of license or system community or city. Other location codes may be included upon approval of station or system management. EAS messages may be transmitted automatically or manually.

(1) Automatic interrupt of programming and transmission of EAS messages are required when facilities are unattended. Automatic transmissions must include a permanent record that contains at a minimum the following information: Originator, Event, Location and valid time period of the message. The decoder performs the functions necessary to determine which EAS messages are automatically transmitted by the encoder.

(2) Manual interrupt of programming and transmission of EAS messages may be used. EAS messages with the EAN Event code, or the National Periodic Test (NPT) Event code in the case of a nationwide test of the EAS, must be transmitted immediately; Monthly EAS test messages must be transmitted within 60 minutes. All actions must be logged and include the minimum information required for EAS video messages.

(n) EAS Participants may employ a minimum delay feature, not to exceed 15 minutes, for automatic interruption of EAS codes. However, this may not be used for the EAN Event code, or the NPT Event code in the case of a nationwide test of the EAS, which must be transmitted immediately. The delay time for an RMT message may not exceed 60 minutes.

(o) Either manual or automatic operation of EAS equipment may be used by EAS Participants that use remote control. If manual operation is used, an EAS decoder must be located at the remote control location and it must directly monitor the signals of the two assigned EAS sources. If direct monitoring of the assigned EAS sources is not possible at the remote location, automatic operation is required. If automatic operation is used, the remote control location may be used to override the transmission of an EAS alert. EAS Participants may change back and forth between automatic and manual operation.

(p) The standard required in this section is incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, the Federal Communications Commission must publish notice of change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC (Reference Information Center) and is available from the source indicated below. It is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(1) The following standard is available from the EAS-CAP Industry Group (ECIG), 21010 Southbank Street, #365, Sterling, VA, 20165, go to <http://www.eas-cap.org>.

(i) “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010).

(ii) [Reserved]

[70 FR 71035, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 76220, Dec. 20, 2006; 72 FR 62135, Nov. 2, 2007; 71 FR 76220, Dec. 20, 2006; 72 FR 62135, Nov. 2, 2007; 77 FR 16704, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 37175, June 30, 2015]

§11.52 EAS code and Attention Signal Monitoring requirements.

(a) EAS Participants must be capable of receiving the Attention Signal required by §11.31(a)(2) and emergency messages of other broadcast stations during their hours of operation. EAS Participants must install and operate during their hours of operation, equipment that is capable of receiving and decoding, either automatically or manually, the EAS header codes, emergency messages and EOM code, and which complies with the requirements in §11.56.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (A): The two-tone Attention Signal will not be used to actuate two-tone decoders but will be used as an aural alert signal.

(b) If manual interrupt is used as authorized in §11.51(m)(2), decoders must be located so that operators at their normal duty stations can be alerted immediately when EAS messages are received.

(c) EAS Participants that are co-owned and co-located with a combined studio or control facility (such as an AM and FM licensed to the same entity and at the same location or a cable headend serving more than one system) may comply with the EAS monitoring requirements contained in this section for the combined station or system with one EAS Decoder. The requirements of §11.33 must be met by the combined facility.

(d) EAS Participants must comply with the following monitoring requirements:

(1) With respect to monitoring for EAS messages that are formatted in accordance with the EAS Protocol, EAS Participants must monitor two EAS sources. The monitoring assignments of each broadcast station and cable system and wireless cable system are specified in the State EAS Plan and FCC Mapbook. They are developed in accordance with FCC monitoring priorities.

(2) With respect to monitoring EAS messages formatted in accordance with the specifications set forth in §11.56(a)(2), EAS Participants' EAS equipment must interface with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to enable (whether through “pull” interface technologies, such as Really Simple Syndication (RSS) and Atom Syndication Format (ATOM), or “push” interface technologies,

such as instant messaging and email) the distribution of Common Alert Protocol (CAP)-formatted alert messages from the IPAWS system to EAS Participants' EAS equipment.

(3) Monitoring specifications associated with the distribution of CAP-formatted alert messages by state alert message systems are described in the State EAS Plan, as set forth in §11.21(a).

(4) If the required EAS message sources cannot be received, alternate arrangements or a waiver may be obtained by written request to the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. In an emergency, a waiver may be issued over the telephone with a follow up letter to confirm temporary or permanent reassignment.

(5) The management of EAS Participants shall determine which header codes will automatically interrupt their programming for State and Local Area emergency situations affecting their audiences.

(e) EAS Participants are required to interrupt normal programming either automatically or manually when they receive an EAS message in which the header code contains the Event codes for Emergency Action Notification (EAN), the National Periodic Test (NPT), or the Required Monthly Test (RMT) for their State or State/county location.

(1) *Automatic* interrupt of programming is required when facilities are unattended. Automatic operation must provide a permanent record of the EAS message that contains at a minimum the following information: Originator, Event, Location and valid time period of the message.

(2) Manual interrupt of programming and transmission of EAS messages may be used. EAS messages with the EAN Event code, or the NPT Event code in the case of a nationwide test of the EAS, must be transmitted immediately; Monthly EAS test messages must be transmitted within 60 minutes. All actions must be logged and recorded as specified in §§11.35(a) and 11.54(a)(3). Decoders must be programmed for the EAN Event header code and the RMT and RWT Event header codes (for required monthly and weekly tests), with the appropriate accompanying State and State/county location codes.

[70 FR 71036, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 77 FR 16705, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 37176, June 30, 2015]

§11.53 [Reserved]

§11.54 EAS operation during a National Level emergency.

(a) Immediately upon receipt of an EAN message, or the NPT Event code in the case of a nationwide test of the EAS, EAS Participants must comply with the following requirements, as applicable:

(1) Analog and digital broadcast stations may transmit their call letters and analog cable systems, digital cable systems and wireless cable systems may transmit the names of the communities they serve during an EAS activation. State and Local Area identifications must be given as provided in State and Local Area EAS Plans.

(2) Analog and digital broadcast stations are exempt from complying with §§73.62 and 73.1560 of this chapter (operating power maintenance) while operating under this part.

(3) The time of receipt of the EAN shall be entered by analog and digital broadcast stations in their logs (as specified in §§73.1820 and 73.1840 of this chapter), by analog and digital cable systems in their records (as specified in §76.1711 of this chapter), by subject wireless cable systems in their records (as specified in §21.304 of this chapter), and by all other EAS Participants in their records as specified in §11.35(a).

(b) EAS Participants originating emergency communications under this section shall be considered to have conferred rebroadcast authority, as required by section 325(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. 325(a), to other EAS Participants.

(c) During a national level EAS emergency, EAS Participants may transmit in lieu of the EAS audio feed an audio feed of the President's voice message from an alternative source, such as a broadcast network audio feed.

[77 FR 16705, Mar. 22, 2012, as amended at 80 FR 37177, June 30, 2015]

§11.55 EAS operation during a State or Local Area emergency.

(a) The EAS may be activated at the State and Local Area levels by EAS Participants at their discretion for day-to-day emergency situations posing a threat to life and property. Examples of natural emergencies which may warrant state EAS activation are: Tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, heavy snows, icing conditions, widespread fires, etc. Man-made emergencies warranting state EAS activation may include: Toxic gas leaks or liquid spills, widespread power failures, industrial explosions, and civil disorders.

(1) DBS providers shall pass through all EAS messages aired on local television broadcast stations carried by DBS providers under the Commission's broadcast signal carriage rules to subscribers receiving those channels.

(2) SDARS licensees and DBS providers may participate in EAS at the state and local level and make their systems capable of receiving and transmitting state and local level EAS messages on all channels. If an SDARS licensee or DBS provider is not capable of receiving and transmitting state and local EAS message on all channels, it must inform its subscribers, on its website and in writing on an annual basis, of which channels are and are not capable of supplying state and local messages.

(b) EAS operations must be conducted as specified in State and Local Area EAS Plans. The plans must list all authorized entities participating in the State or Local Area EAS.

(c) Immediately upon receipt of a State or Local Area EAS message that has been formatted in the EAS Protocol, EAS Participants participating in the State or Local Area EAS must do the following:

(1) State Relay (SR) sources monitor the State Relay Network or follow the State EAS plan for instructions from the State Primary (SP) source.

(2) Local Primary (LP) sources monitor the Local Area SR sources or follow the State EAS plan for instructions.

(3) Participating National (PN) sources monitor the Local Area LP sources for instructions.

(4) EAS Participants participating in the State or Local Area EAS must discontinue normal programming and follow the procedures in the State and Local Area Plans. Analog and digital television broadcast stations must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(a) through (e) and 73.1250(h) of this chapter, as applicable; analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(g) and (h); and DBS providers must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(j). EAS Participants providing foreign language programming should transmit all EAS announcements in the same language as the primary language of the EAS Participant.

(5) Upon completion of the State or Local Area EAS transmission procedures, resume normal programming until receipt of the cue from the SR or LP sources in your Local Area. At that time begin transmitting the common emergency message received from the above sources.

(6) Resume normal operations upon conclusion of the message.

(7) The times of the above EAS actions must be entered in the EAS Participants' records as specified in §§11.35(a) and 11.54(a)(3).

(8) Use of the EAS codes or Attention Signal automatically grants rebroadcast authority as specified in §11.54(b).

(d) Immediately upon receipt of a State or Local Area EAS message that has been formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol, EAS Participants must do the following:

(1) EAS Participants participating in the State or Local Area EAS must follow the procedures for processing such messages in the State and Local Area Plans.

(2) Analog and digital television broadcast stations must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(a) through (e) and 73.1250(h) of this chapter, as applicable; analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(g) and (h); and DBS providers must transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(j). EAS Participants providing foreign language programming should transmit all EAS announcements in the same language as the primary language of the EAS Participant.

(3) Resume normal operations upon conclusion of the message.

(4) The times of the above EAS actions must be entered in the EAS Participants' records as specified in §§11.35(a) and 11.54(a)(3).

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 29666, June 1, 1998; 65 FR 21658, Apr. 24, 2000; 67 FR 18511, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71037, Nov. 25, 2005; 71 FR 76220, Dec. 20, 2006; 72 FR 62135, Nov. 2, 2007; 77 FR 16706, Mar. 22, 2012]

§11.56 Obligation to process CAP-formatted EAS messages.

(a) On or by June 30, 2012, EAS Participants must have deployed operational equipment that is capable of the following:

(1) Acquiring EAS alert messages in accordance with the monitoring requirements in §11.52(d)(2);

(2) Converting EAS alert messages that have been formatted pursuant to the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) Common Alerting Protocol Version 1.2 (July 1, 2010), and Common Alerting Protocol, v. 1.2 USA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Profile Version 1.0 (Oct. 13, 2009), into EAS alert messages that comply with the EAS Protocol, such that the Preamble and EAS Header Codes, audio Attention Signal, audio message, and Preamble and EAS End of Message (EOM) Codes of such messages are rendered equivalent to the EAS Protocol (set forth in §11.31), in accordance with the technical specifications governing such conversion process set forth in the EAS-CAP Industry Group's (ECIG) Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0 (May 17, 2010) (except that any and all specifications set forth therein related to gubernatorial “must carry” shall not be followed, and that EAS Participants may adhere to the specifications related to text-to-speech on a voluntary basis).

(3) Processing such converted messages in accordance with the other sections of this part.

(b) EAS Participants may comply with the requirements of this section by deploying an Intermediary Device. If an EAS Participant elects to meet the requirements of this section by deploying an Intermediary Device, it shall be required to construct visual messages from CAP-formatted EAS messages in accordance with §3.6 of the “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP

EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010), as set forth in §§11.51(d), (g)(3), (h)(3), and (j)(2) of this part, on or by June 30, 2015.

(c) The standards required in this section are incorporated by reference into this section with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, the Federal Communications Commission must publish notice of change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material must be available to the public. All approved material is available for inspection at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC (Reference Information Center) and is available from the sources indicated below. It is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(1) The following standard is available from the EAS-CAP Industry Group (ECIG), 21010 Southbank Street, #365, Sterling, VA 20165, or go to <http://www.eas-cap.org>.

(i) “ECIG Recommendations for a CAP EAS Implementation Guide, Version 1.0” (May 17, 2010).

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) The following standards are available from Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), 25 Corporate Drive, Suite 103, Burlington, MA 01803-4238, call 781-425-5073, or go to <http://www.oasis-open.org>.

(i) “Common Alerting Protocol Version 1.2” (July 1, 2010).

(ii) “Common Alerting Protocol, v. 1.2 USA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Profile Version 1.0” (Oct. 13, 2009).

[77 FR 16706, Mar. 22, 2012, as amended at 77 FR 26703, May 7, 2012]

Subpart E—Tests

§11.61 Tests of EAS procedures.

(a) EAS Participants shall conduct tests at regular intervals, as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section. Additional tests may be performed anytime. EAS activations and special tests may be performed in lieu of required tests as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(1) Required Monthly Tests of the EAS header codes, Attention Signal, Test Script and EOM code.

(i) Tests in odd numbered months shall occur between 8:30 a.m. and local sunset. Tests in even numbered months shall occur between local sunset and 8:30 a.m. They will originate from Local or State Primary sources. The time and script content will be developed by State Emergency Communications Committees in cooperation with affected EAS Participants. Script content may be in the primary language of the EAS Participant. These monthly tests must be transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt by EAS Participants in an EAS Local Area or State. Analog and digital class D non-commercial educational FM, analog and digital LPFM stations, and analog and digital LPTV stations are required to transmit only the test script.

(ii) Effective May 31, 2007, DBS providers must comply with this section by monitoring a state or local primary source to participate in testing. Tests should be performed on 10% of all channels monthly (excluding local-into-local channels for which the monthly transmission tests are passed through by the DBS provider), with channels tested varying from month to month, so that over the course of a given year, 100% of all channels are tested.

(2) Required Weekly Tests:

(i) EAS Header Codes and EOM Codes:

(A) Analog and digital AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations must conduct tests of the EAS header and EOM codes at least once a week at random days and times. Effective December 31, 2006, DAB stations must conduct these tests on all audio streams. Effective December 31, 2006, DTV stations must conduct these tests on all program streams.

(B) Analog cable systems and digital cable systems with 5,000 or more subscribers per headend and wireless cable systems with 5,000 or more subscribers must conduct tests of the EAS Header and EOM Codes at least once a week at random days and times on all programmed channels.

(C) Analog cable systems and digital cable systems serving fewer than 5,000 subscribers per headend and wireless cable systems with fewer than 5,000 subscribers must conduct tests of the EAS Header and EOM Codes at least once a week at random days and times on at least one programmed channel.

(D) SDARS providers must conduct tests of the EAS Header and EOM codes at least once a week at random days and times on all channels.

(ii) DBS providers, analog and digital class D non-commercial educational FM stations, analog and digital LPFM stations, and analog and digital LPTV stations are not required to transmit this test but must log receipt, as specified in §11.35(a) and 11.54(a)(3).

(iii) The EAS weekly test is not required during the week that a monthly test is conducted.

(iv) EAS Participants are not required to transmit a video message when transmitting the required weekly test.

(3) *National tests.* (i) All EAS Participants shall participate in national tests as scheduled by the Commission in consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Such tests will consist of the delivery by FEMA to PEP/NP stations of a coded EAS message, including EAS header codes, Attention Signal, Test Script, and EOM code. All other EAS Participants will then be required to relay that EAS message. The coded message shall utilize EAS test codes as designated by the Commission's rules.

(ii) A national test shall replace the required weekly and monthly tests for all EAS Participants, as set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, in the week and month in which it occurs.

(iii) Notice shall be provided to EAS Participants by the Commission at least two months prior to the conduct of any such national test.

(iv) Test results as required by the Commission shall be logged by all EAS Participants into the EAS Test Reporting System (ETRS) as determined by the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, subject to the following requirements.

(A) EAS Participants shall provide the identifying information required by the ETRS initially no later than sixty days after the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of a notice announcing the approval by the Office of Management and Budget of the modified information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and an effective date of the rule amendment, or within sixty days of the launch of the ETRS, whichever is later, and shall renew this identifying information on a yearly basis or as required by any revision of the EAS Participant's State EAS Plan filed pursuant to §11.21.

(B) "Day of test" data shall be filed in the ETRS within 24 hours of any nationwide test or as otherwise required by the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

(C) Detailed post-test data shall be filed in the ETRS within forty five (45) days following any nationwide test.

(4) *EAS activations and special tests.* The EAS may be activated for emergencies or special tests at the State or Local Area level by an EAS Participant instead of the monthly or weekly tests required by this section. To substitute for a monthly test, activation must include transmission of the EAS header codes, Attention Signal, emergency message and EOM code and comply with the visual message requirements in §11.51. To substitute for the weekly test of the EAS header codes and EOM codes in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section, activation must include transmission of the EAS header and EOM codes. Analog and digital television broadcast stations, analog cable systems, digital cable systems, wireless cable systems, and DBS providers shall comply with the aural and visual message requirements in §11.51. Special EAS tests at the State and Local Area levels may be conducted on daily basis following procedures in State and Local Area EAS plans.

(b) Entries shall be made in EAS Participant records, as specified in §11.35(a) and 11.54(a)(3).

[70 FR 71038, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 76 FR 12604, Mar. 8, 2011; 77 FR 16707, Mar. 22, 2012; 80 FR 37177, June 30, 2015]

APPENDIX G

National Weather Service Offices Located in Florida

Jacksonville National Weather Service

www.weather.gov/jax

Al Sandrick, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
13701 Fang Drive
Jacksonville, Florida 32218
Phone: 904-741-4370

Key West National Weather Service Office

www.weather.gov/key

Jon Rizzo, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
1315 White Street
Key West, Florida 33040
Phone: 305-295-1316

Melbourne National Weather Service Office

www.weather.gov/mlb

Scott Spratt Warning Coordination Meteorologist
421 Croton Road
Melbourne, Florida 32935
Phone: 321-255-0212 ext. 223

Miami National Weather Service Office

www.weather.gov/mfl

Rob Molleda, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
National Weather Service
11691 SW 17th Street
Miami, Florida 33165-2149
Phone: 305-229-4522 ext. 223

Tallahassee National Weather Service Office

www.weather.gov/tallahassee

Mark Wool, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
1017 Academic Way
FSU, Love Bldg, 4th Floor
Tallahassee, Florida 32306-4509
Phone: 850-942-8833 ext. 223

Tampa Bay National Weather Service Office

www.weather.gov/tampabay

Daniel Noah, Warning Coordination Meteorologist

2525 14th Avenue, SE

Ruskin, Florida 33570-5468

Phone: (813) 645-2323

Mobile/Pensacola National Weather Service Office

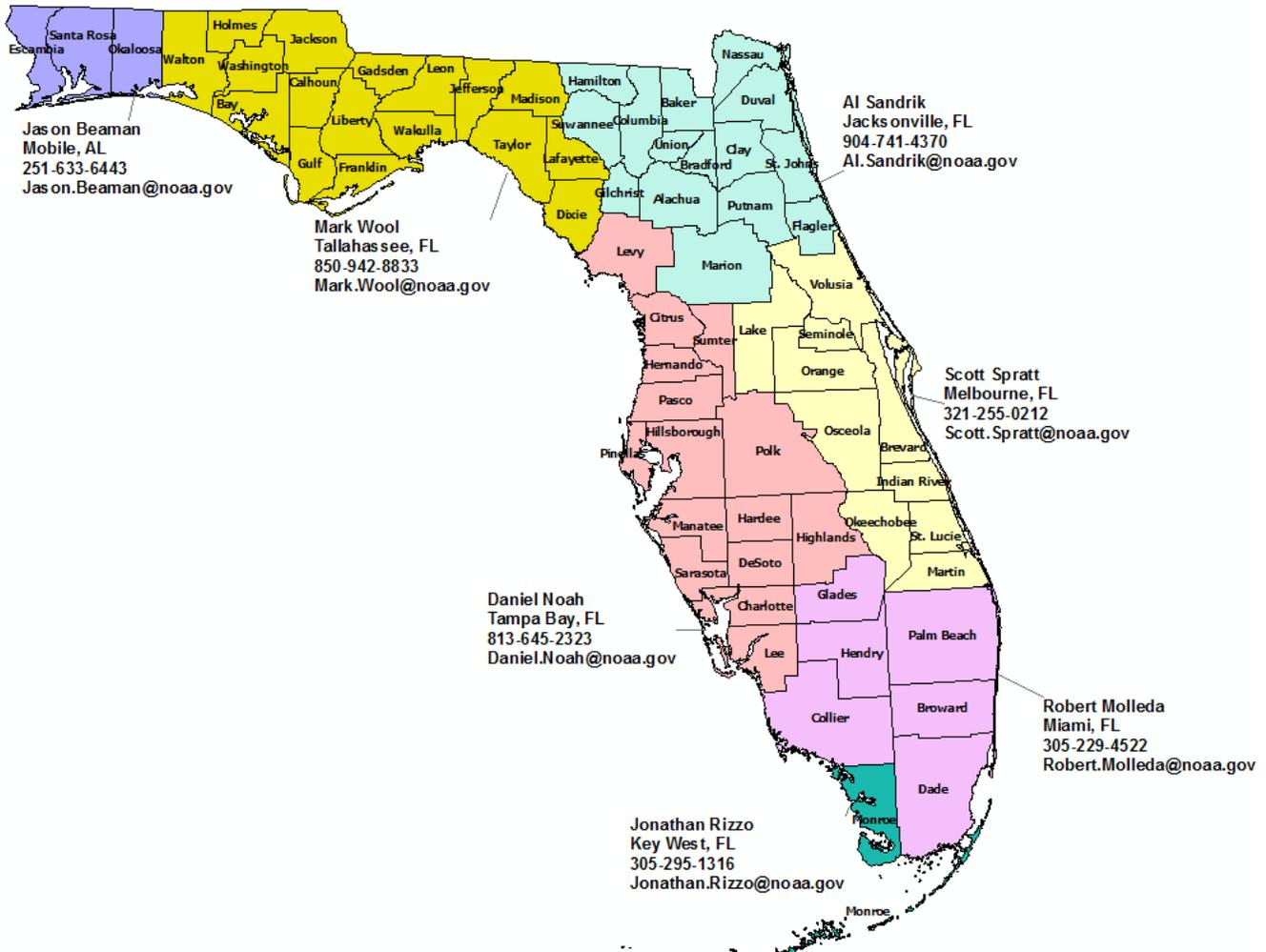
www.weather.gov/mob

Jason Beaman, Warning Coordination Meteorologist

8400 Airport Boulevard Building 11

Mobile, Alabama 36608

Phone: 251-633-6443



APPENDIX H

Division of Emergency Management Regional Coordination Team

All Regional Coordinators may be paged through the State Warning Point: (850-413-9910)

www.floridadisaster.org/regions/index.htm

<p>DEM Area Coordinator 1 Wanda Stafford Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 528-7525 Email: Wanda.Stafford@em.myflorida.com</p>	<p>Area Coordinator 5 Carly Swartz Division of Emergency Management 2702 Directors Row Orlando, Florida 32809 Cell: (850) 519-6734 Email: Carly.Swartz@em.myflorida.com</p>
<p>Area Coordinator 2 Brian Bradshaw Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 519-8639 Email: Brian.Bradshaw@em.myflorida.com</p>	<p>Area Coordinator 6 -----TBD----- Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: Email:</p>
<p>Area Coordinator 3 Gina Lambert Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 528-7520 Email: Gina.Lambert@em.myflorida.com</p>	<p>Area Coordinator 7 William Bouie Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 519-1469 Email: Willie.Bouie@em.myflorida.com</p>
<p>Area Coordinator 4 Paul Siddall Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 519-8633 Email: paul.siddall@em.myflorida.com</p>	<p>Field Staff Supervisor Jim Roberts Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Cell: (850) 519-8636 Fax: 850-488-5777 Email: jim.roberts@em.myflorida.com</p>



STATE OF FLORIDA

**NATIONAL
EMERGENCY
ALERT SYSTEM
PLAN**

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, INC

&

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

All broadcasters and all cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS unless sanctioned as Non-Participating National (NN) by the FCC. Participating National (PN) stations and all cable operators will carry a Presidential message. Stations must discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures below. NN sources must follow the transmission procedures and sign off announcement, and remove their carriers or services from the air and monitor for the Emergency Action Termination message.

Broadcast stations may override the EAS audio feed during a national EAS alert and substitute an audio feed of the President's message from another source. Broadcast stations may not delay the transmission of national EAS messages in order to substitute alternative audio feeds. Rather, broadcast stations must continue to transmit all national EAS messages immediately upon receipt.

In addition, all broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly EAS Test (RWT), and, once a month, must re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receiving it on their EAS Decoder. These actions are required of all broadcasters and cable operators, regardless of their "PN" or "NN" EAS status.

The authority to activate the national-level EAS rests solely with the President of the United States. Once a Presidential Decision is made to activate an EAS message, it is then passed to the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) for implementation. The WHCA contacts the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with EAS implementation instructions.

FEMA relays the Emergency Action Notice (EAN) order information to the National Primary (NP) broadcast entities using the EAS system. The EAN is relayed from the Primary Entry Point (PEP) stations to the stations and cable systems. Immediately upon receipt of an EAN message, EAS participants must monitor two national sources (Participating National stations), one of which must be a PEP station. **NOTE: Participating National stations will vary.* Local Primary stations must monitor the PN stations (national sources of the EAS message); all other broadcast entities and cable operators should monitor either two national sources, or their Local Primary stations. All sources must transmit a common emergency message until receipt of the Emergency Action Termination message.

At the conclusion of the national-level EAS message, a termination order is issued. At the conclusion, the WHCA Trip Officer issues a termination order over the program circuitry. FEMA then transmits an Emergency Action Termination (EAT) message. The termination order is then relayed along the EAS network to all the EAS participants.



STATE OF FLORIDA

**NATIONAL EMERGENCY
ALERT SYSTEM TEST**

NATIONAL LEVEL EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM NOVEMBER 9, 2011

Contact C. Patrick Roberts at cproberts@fab.org for questions or concerns

On February 2, 2011, the Federal Communications Commission amended its Part 11 rules governing the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to provide for national testing of the EAS and the collection of data from such tests. On June 9, 2011, the Commission provided notice to all EAS Participants that **the first nationwide test of the EAS will occur on November 9, 2011 at approximately 2:00 PM Eastern Standard Time (EST)**. The test will include transmission by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of a “live” Emergency Action Notification (EAN) alert code to all EAS Participants and notice to the general public that the EAS has been activated for a national emergency, along with an audible notice that “this is a test.”

To ensure that the national test is received and rebroadcast properly across the state, below is some information to help you prepare, and to know what to expect during the test.

BEFORE THE TEST:

OCTOBER RMT: The next Required Monthly Test of the Florida EAS is scheduled for October 26, 2011, at 5:00 a.m. . This will be the last statewide test of EAS prior to the Nov. 9 national test, so it will be a good benchmark of your station’s ability to receive an EAS message. Make sure your station receives and logs this test. Be prepared to address any reception problems ASAP.

RECEIVING THE NATIONAL TEST MESSAGE: The National Test will be relayed to the three Primary Entry Point stations in Florida: WOKV (690 AM) – Jacksonville, WFLF (540 AM) – Orlando, WAQI (710 AM) – Miami. The National EAS Test will also be relayed to Florida Public Radio via the National Public Radio “squawk” channel. LP-1 and LP-2 stations MUST monitor two National EAS sources – PEP stations or NPR. PEP and NPR are the Participating National sources for this national EAS test. All broadcast stations and cable operators should monitor their respective LP-1 and LP-2 stations, and/or a PEP station and/or NPR station. Important Note: the National Weather Service/NOAA Weather Radio will not be relaying the national-test message. *Please refer to the National EAS Chart.

TIME: Make sure your EAS equipment is set to the current local time. Eastern Daylight Time reverts to Eastern Standard Time at 2:00 a.m. on Sunday, November 6 – set clocks **back** one hour, to 1:00 a.m. (“Spring forward, fall back.”) Time often “slips” on EAS boxes. Make sure yours is tuned, timed, and ready.

EVENT CODE: As noted above, the event code used for the National Test will be EAN – Emergency Action Notification. Make sure your EAS equipment is set to *automatically* rebroadcast an EAN message (it should have come factory-preset this way, but check it anyway). The EAN code should not be set to “delay” or “manual.”

EOM: The test will conclude with transmission of the End Of Message (EOM) code. The test *will not* use the Emergency Action Termination (EAT) code. Use of the EOM code instead of the EAT code during the national test *will not* require EAS Participants to reconfigure their EAS encoder/decoder devices in any way.

LOCATION CODE: The location code for the National EAS test will be the FIPS code for Washington, D.C. The code is 11001. Most EAS encoder/decoder devices will automatically forward the EAN with the Washington, D.C., location code and will not require further configuration. If you are unsure whether your device will forward an EAN with the Washington, D.C., location code, please contact your device’s manufacturer or FEMA’s Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Office at IPAWS@dhs.gov.

DURATION: The test will last approximately three (3) minutes – possibly as long as 3 minutes, 20 seconds. In contrast to other EAS alert codes, the EAN code should be factory-configured in your EAS equipment *not* to automatically time out after two minutes. The duration of the National Test is an effort to confirm that an EAN message will “seize” an EAS box for longer than two minutes. EAN is the only code for which EAS boxes are configured to “seize until released.” As noted above, an EOM – End Of Message – code will release the box at the conclusion of the test.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS: The FCC and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have requested that broadcasters air public service announcements in advance of the test, in order to assure the public that “this is only a test.” Pre-produced PSAs from FCC and FEMA, and PSA scripts for in-house production, are available at www.easalert.org. We suggest that you begin airing PSAs on or around Oct. 26. **TV stations** – if you are producing PSAs in-house, we strongly recommend that you produce them in “open caption” or text-on-screen format as a courtesy to the hearing-impaired community.

THIS IS NOT A TEST OF CAP: Because the deadline for adoption of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) platform for EAS has been postponed to June 30, 2012, the Nov. 9th National Test will not specifically be a test of CAP capabilities. It will, instead, be a test of the “legacy” Emergency Alert System. Both legacy boxes and CAP-enabled boxes should process an EAN message.

DURING THE TEST

ORIGINATOR CODE: The originator of the National Test alert will be PEP, Primary Entry Point.

THE AUDIO MESSAGE: The audio message of the National Test will sound something like this:

This is a test of the Emergency Alert System. This is only a test. The message you are hearing is part of a nationwide live code test of Emergency Alert System capabilities. This test message has been initiated by national alert and warning authorities in coordination with Emergency Alert System participants, including broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireline participants in your area. Had this been an actual emergency, the attention signal you just heard would have been followed by emergency information, news, or instructions. Remember, this is only a test. The EAS is also used by state, territorial, Tribal, and local authorities to alert and warn the public and provide important emergency response information. Remember, this is only a test. Please stay with this test message as it will be repeated. (pause and repeat.)

Note: This may not be an exact transcript of the actual audio message used during the test.

THE TEXT CRAWL ON TV: Because this is a “live code” test, the text crawl at the top of a TV screen will say the following:

The Primary Entry Point Network has issued an Emergency Action Notification for Washington, DC^[1] until ___ PM/AM.

(The blank ___ above is the time at which the alert ends – at this point it is not known whether FEMA will program the test to end at 2:03 PM EST, or at a later time.)

TEXT SLIDE FOR TV: As noted above, because this is a “live code” test, the automatically-generated EAS text crawl will display as an actual Emergency Action Notification. Nothing in the text crawl will indicate that “this is a test.” Thus, **TV stations are strongly urged to display a text slide on screen during the test.** There is an “EAS TV Slide Example” at <http://www.easalert.org/resources.php>. If you are re-creating this slide in-house, be sure to leave the top one-third of the slide blank, so as not to interfere with the top-of-the-screen text crawl that EAS automatically generates.

¹ Depending on how various manufacturers configured their EAS equipment, the location for the alert may display as “Washington, DC,” “Washington State,” “the nation,” etc.

STAND BY: Nothing beats being there. Don't walk away and rely on your EAS equipment to perform properly. It's a good idea to have someone on hand on 11/9 to make sure that the test comes in and the test goes out.

WHAT IF? What if EAS is needed for an actual emergency around the time of the national test? From the FEMA website: If NOAA needs to activate the EAS for severe state/localized weather alerts, test managers may delay the test in that area to make way for the imminent-threat weather alert.

AFTER THE TEST

REPORT YOUR RESULTS: The FCC is creating an online reporting form for stations to report their reception of the test, or any problems encountered. (It is expected that the FCC will also provide a paper reporting option for stations for which online reporting is problematic, but this is TBA.) More information will be sent when the reporting site is operational. It is important that all stations report their results, good or bad – only by knowing where the weak links are, can we ensure that problems are addressed so that the system is reliable and available when needed.

While the FCC has stated that the national test will not be used as a “gotcha” for the purpose of levying fines for EAS rules violations, stations that report something like “sent my EAS box out for repairs 6 months ago, forgot all about it, didn't have it installed at the time of the test” can probably assume that the Commission will follow up in some manner!

The Emergency Alert System is core to our public service mission as broadcasters. There is no higher or better use of our airwaves than ensuring the safety and security of our listeners and viewers. Following the “Before The Test” steps above will help ensure that your station will receive and relay the test properly.

Please let FAB know if you have any questions or need more information.

Florida Association of Broadcasters

<http://fab.org/eas-plan/>

More info on the national test from the FCC:

<http://www.fcc.gov/pshs/>

More info from FEMA:

<https://www.fema.gov/integrated-public-alert-warning-system>

More information from the National Association of Broadcasters:

<http://www.nab.org/advocacy>