STATE OF FLORIDA

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, INC

&

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

APPROVED: _____

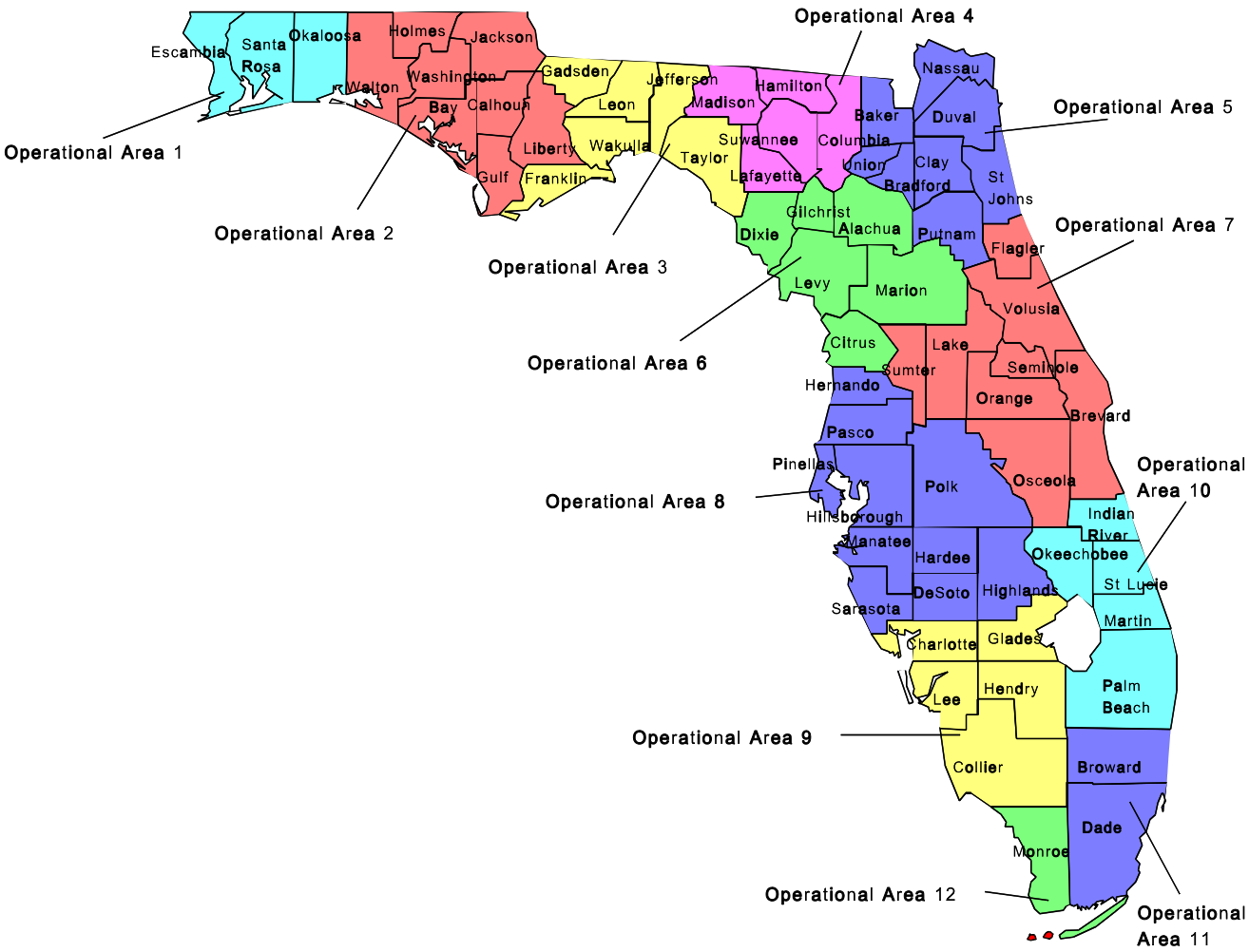
REVISED: May 2, 2014

FLORIDA'S EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

ISERTI RESPONSE TEAM

OPERATIONAL AREAS MAP



STATE OF FLORIDA

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN

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Approvals and Concurrences

Signature	Date	Title
_____	_____	C. Patrick Roberts, Broadcast Chair State Emergency Communications Committee
_____	_____	James Arden Barnett Jr. Rear Admiral (Ret.) Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau Federal Communications Commission
_____	_____	Bryan W. Koon, Director Florida Division of Emergency Management
_____	_____	Jeff Evans 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.

D. 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 southern1/3 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 **Dish** is (or will be) placed at each LP1 and LP2 station, 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 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 2 (LP) 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 LP 1 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.

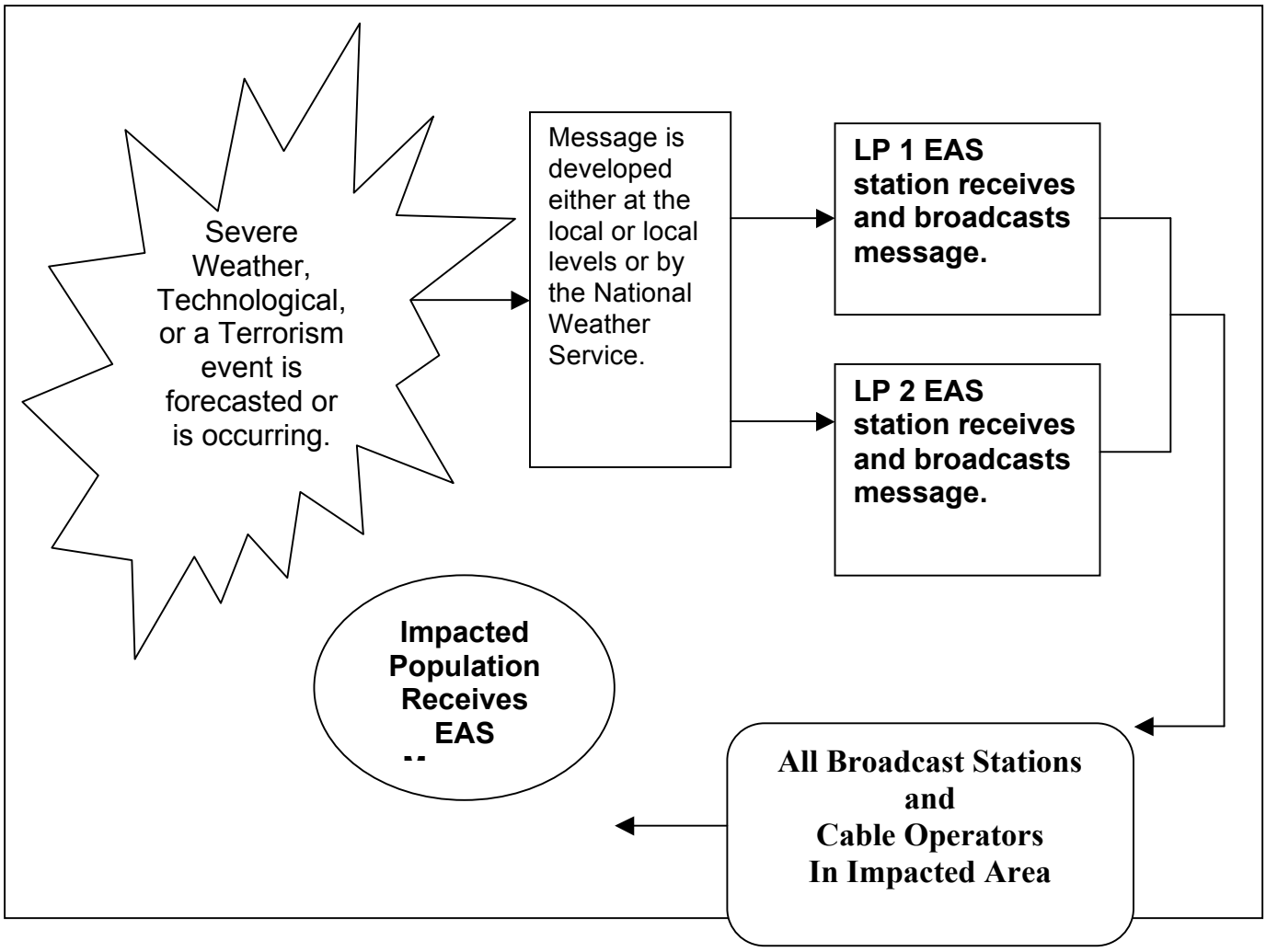


Figure 1: Emergency Alert System Process

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.

E. 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).

F. Relay Stations receive and re-broadcast the EAS message.

G. The general public receives the EAS message.

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

I. Follow-up emergency public information is broadcast.

J. 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

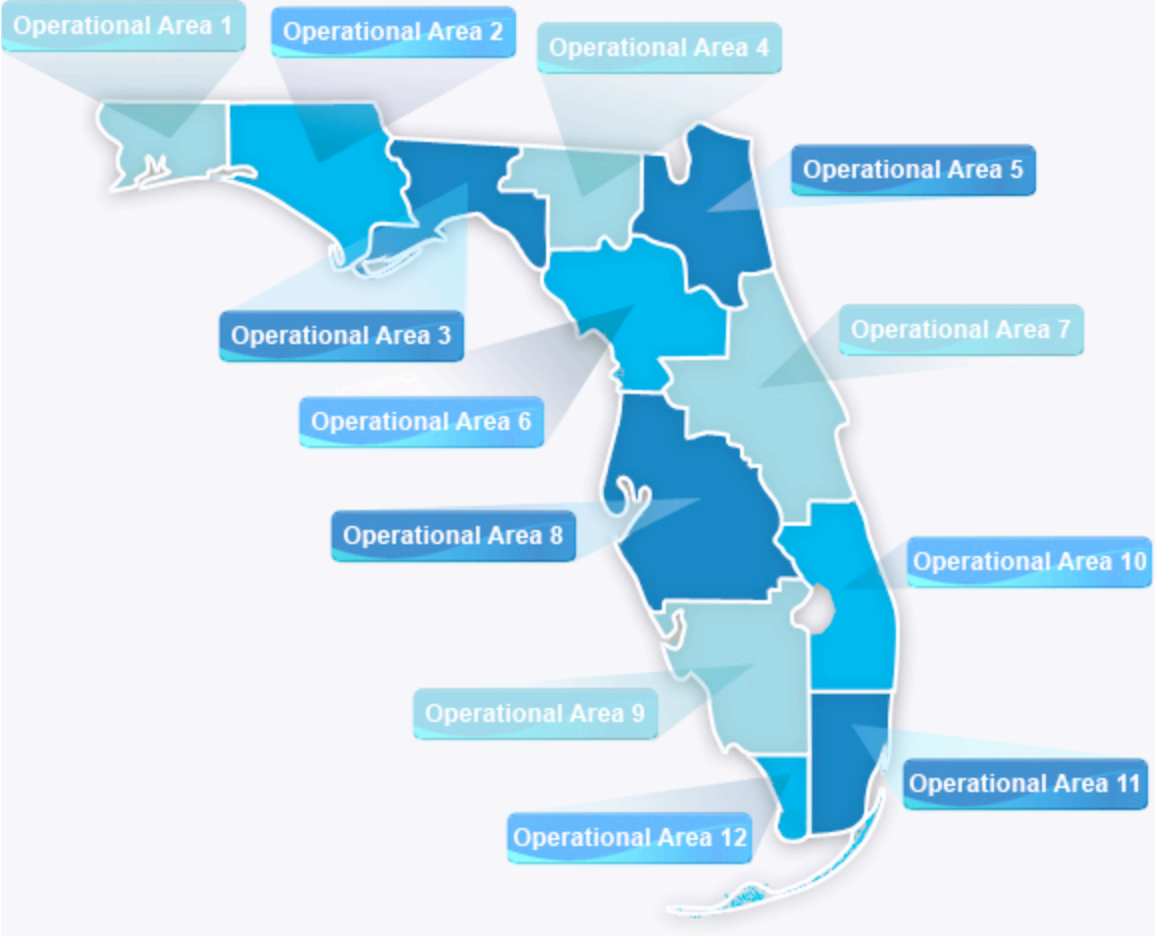
e. The public to understand and heed emergency alerting and instructions.

APPENDIX A
Florida State Emergency Communications Committee Membership

Chairperson	Patrick Roberts Florida Association of Broadcasters
Co-Chairperson	Steve Wilkerson Florida Cable Telecommunications Association
Co-Chairperson	Bryan W. Koon, Director Florida Division of Emergency Management
Operational Area 1 Representatives	Yancy McNair, Engineer, WCOA - WJLQ 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 Richard Smith, Leon County Emergency Management
Operational Area 4 Representatives	Mark Schumucker, Engineer, WQHL Kimberly Thomas, Suwannee County Emergency Management
Operational Area 5 Representatives	Jim Zerwekh, Engineer, WROO

	Martin Senterfitt, Duval County Emergency Management
Operational Area 6 Representatives	Don Rice, Engineer, WRUF David Donnelly, Alachua County Emergency Management
Operational Area 7 Representatives	Roz Clark, Chairman Mike Sprysenski, Clear Channel Radio Keith Kotch, Orange County Emergency Management Scott Spratt, NOAA Weather
Operational Area 8 Representatives	Tom Martinkovic, Engineer, WMTX Holly Wade, Hillsborough County Emergency Management
Operational Area 9 Representatives	Rick Carroll, Engineer, WGCU Rick Zyvoloski, Collier County Emergency Management
Operational Area 10 Representatives	Randy Murdock, Engineer, WQCS Bill Johnson, Palm Beach County Emergency Management
Operational Area 11 Representatives	Jim Leifer, Engineer, WINZ Mike Traiy, Engineer, WAMR Curt Sommerhoff, Miami-Dade County Emergency Management
Operational Area 12 Representatives	Randy Perry, Engineer, WWUS Laura White, Monroe County Communications

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 www.fab.org

FLORIDA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM DATABASE

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NOTE: **Current information for Florida County Emergency Management Officials 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
WCOA-AM (1370) / WJLQ-FM (100.7) **John Lewis, General Manager** Email: john.lewis@cumulus.com **Yancy McNair, Engineer** Email: yancy.mcnair@cumulus.com Office: 850-478-6011 Fax: 850-478-3971 6565 North W Street Pensacola, Florida 32505 EMnet Location - FLAEBS01	WUWF-FM (88.1) **Pat Crawford, Executive Director** Email: pat@wuwf.org **Dale Regal, Engineer** Email: dale@wuwf.org Office: 850-474-2787 Fax: 850-474-3283 11000 University Pkwy Pensacola, Florida 32514
WKSM-FM (99.5) **Shane Reeve, General Manager** Email: shane.reeve @cumulus.com **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	WRGV-FM (107.3) **David Coppock, General Manager** **Chris Wiggins, Chief Engineer** Email: christopherwiggins@clearchannel.com Office: 850-473-0400 Fax: 850-473-0907 6485 Pensacola Blvd. Pensacola, Florida 32505

OPERATIONAL AREA #1 REPRESENTATIVE	
Yancy McNair, WCOA / WJLQ Bruce Campbell, WKSM	John Dosh, Emergency Manager Escambia County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #1 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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	
Escambia County **Emergency Management** **John Dosh, Emergency Manager** 6575 North W Street Pensacola, Florida 32505 Email: john_dosh@co.escambia.fl.us Office: 850-471-6411 Fax: 850-476-3984 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-471-6300 FIPS Code: 12033	**Okaloosa County** **Emergency Management** **Randy McDaniel, Division Chief** 1250 North Eglin Parkway Shalimar, Florida 32579 Email: rmcdaniel@co.okaloosa.fl.us Office: 850-651-7560 Fax: 850-651-8082 SUNCOM: 699-7150 Warning Point Number: 850-689-5757 FIPS Code: 12091
Santa Rosa County **Emergency Management** **Sheryl Bracewell, Director** 4499 Pine Forest Road Milton, Florida 32583 Email: sherylb@santarosa.fl.gov Office: 850-983-5360 Fax: 850-983-5352 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-983-5372 FIPS Code: 12113	

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
WFSY (98.5 FM)/WPAP (92.5 FM) **Darrell Johnson, Sales Manager** Email: darrelljohnson@clearchannel.com **Charlie Wooten, Chief Engineer** Email: charliewooten@clearchannel.com Office: 850-769-1408 Fax: 850-769-0659 1834 Lisenby Avenue Panama City, Florida 32405 EMnet Location - FLAEBS02	WFLF-FM (94.5 MHz) **Darrell Johnson, Sales Manager** Email: darrelljohnson@clearchannel.com **Charlie Wooten, Chief Engineer** Email: charliewooten@clearchannel.com Office: 850-769-1408 Fax: 850-769-0659 1834 Lisenby Avenue Panama City, Florida 32405 EMnet Location - FLAEBS02

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 REPRESENTATIVE	
Charlie Wooten, Clear Channel (WFSY/WPAP/WCBZ/WPHB/WDIZ/WLFL)	Mark Bowen, Director Bay County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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	
Bay County Emergency Management **Mark Bowen, Director** 700 Highway 2300 Southport, Florida 32409 Email: mbowen@co.bay.fl.us Office: 850-784-4000 Fax: 850-784-4010 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-784-4000 FIPS Code: 12005	**Calhoun County Emergency Management** **Rhonda Lewis, Director** 11109 Northwest SR 20 Bristol, Florida 32321-0877 Email: lcem@gtcom.net Office: 850-643-2339 Fax: 850-643-3499 SUNCOM N/A Warning Point Number: 850-674-5049 FIPS Code: 12013
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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-227-1115 FIPS Code: 12045	**Holmes County** **Emergency Management** **Wanda C. Stafford, Director** 1001 East Highway 90 Bonifay, Florida 32425 Email: wstafford@earthlink.net Office: 850-547-1112 Fax: 850-547-7002 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-547-3681 ext 0 FIPS Code: 12059
Jackson County Emergency Management **Rodney E. Andreasen, Director** 2819 Panhandle Road Marianna, Florida 32446 Email: jcema@embarqmail.com Office: 850-718-0007 / 850-482-9678 Fax: 850-482-9683 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-482-9648 FIPS Code: 12063	**Liberty County Emergency Management** **Rhonda Lewis, Director** 11109 Northwest SR 20 Bristol, Florida 32321-0877 Email: lcem@gtcom.net Office: 850-643-2339 Fax: 850-643-3449 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-643-2235 FIPS Code: 12077
Walton County **Emergency Management** **Captain Joe Preston, Director** 752 Triple G Road DeFuniak Springs, Florida 32435 Email: jpreston@waltonso.org Office: 850-892-8065 Fax: 850-892-8366	**Washington County** **Emergency Management** **Roger Hagan, Director** 2300 Pioneer Road Chipley, Florida 32428 Email: wcem@washingtonfl.com Office: 850-638-6203 Fax: 850-638-6316

OPERATIONAL AREA #2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-892-8111 FIPS Code: 12131	SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-638-6111 FIPS Code: 12133

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #3

Tallahassee

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

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WTNT (94.9 FM) **Kevin Waltman, General Manager** Email: kevinwaltman@clearchannel.com **Randy Moore, Chief Engineer** Email: randymoore@clearchannel.com Office: 850-386-6143 Fax: 850-385-8789 325 John Knox Road, Building G Tallahassee, Florida 32303 EMnet Location - FLAEBS03	WFSU (88.9 FM) **Patrick Keating, General Manager** Email: pkeating@fsu.edu **Doug Crall, Chief Engineer** Email: dcrall@fsu.edu Office: 850-487-3170 Fax: 850-487-3293 Florida State University 1600 Red Barber Plaza Tallahassee, Florida 32310

OPERATIONAL AREA #3 REPRESENTATIVE	
Randy Moore, WTNT-FM	Richard Smith, Director Leon County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #3 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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
		WXSR	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	
Franklin County Emergency Management **Pamela Brownell, Director** 28 Airport Road Apalachicola, Florida 32320 Email: em3frank@gtcom.net Office: 850-653-8977 Fax: 850-653-3643 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-670-8500 FIPS Code: 12037	**Gadsden County Emergency Management** **Major Shawn Wood, Director** 339 East Jefferson Street Quincy, Florida 32351-1709 Email: shawnw@tds.net Office: 850-875-8870 Fax: 850-875-8643 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-627-9233 FIPS Code: 12039
Jefferson County Emergency Management **Carol Ellerbe, Director** 169 Industrial Park Blvd Monticello, Florida 32345-0045 Email: carolellerbe@embarqmail.com Office: 850-342-0211 Fax: 850-297-0214 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-997-2023 FIPS Code: 12065	**Leon County Emergency Management** **Richard R. Smith** 535 Appleyard Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32304 Email: richard@leoncountyfl.gov Office: 850-488-5921 Fax: 850-487-3770 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-922-3300 FIPS Code: 12073
Taylor County Emergency Management **Dustin Hinkel, Director** 591 East US Highway 27 Perry, Florida 32347 Email: dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com Office: 850-838-3575/3576 Fax: 850-838-1642 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-584-2429 FIPS Code: 12123	**Wakulla County Emergency Management** **Scott Nelson, Director** 15 Oak Street Crawfordville, Florida 32327 Email: snelson@wcso.org Office: 850-745-7200 Fax: 850-926-8027 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-926-0800 FIPS Code: 12129

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

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WQHL (98.1 FM) (1250 AM) **Dean Blackwell, General Manager** Email: dean@wqhl981.com **Mark Schumucker, Chief Engineer** Email: mark100@windstream.net Office: 386-362-1250 Fax: 386-364-3504 1305 Helenson Street Live Oak, Florida 32064 EMnet Location - FLAEBS04	WNFB (94.3 FM) **John Newman, Station Manager** Email: johnnewman@mix943.com **Barry Cole, Chief Engineer** Email: barrycole@mix943.com Office: 386-752-1340 Fax: 386-755-9369 2485 S. Marion Street Lake City, Florida 32025 EMnet Location - FLA0WNFB

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 REPRESENTATIVES	
Mark Schumucker, WQHL	Kimberly Thomas, Director Suwannee County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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	
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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-752-8787 FIPS Code: 12023	**Hamilton County Emergency Management** **Henry Land, Interim Director** 1133 US Hwy 41 NW Jasper, Florida 32052-6902 Email: hamcoem@windstream.net Office: 386-792-6647 Fax: 386-792-6648 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-792-1001/1410 FIPS Code: 12047
Lafayette County Emergency Management **Donnie E. Land, Director** 164 NW Crawford Street Mayo, Florida 32066-0344 Email: lafayette911@windstream.net Office: 386-294-4178 Fax: 386-294-2846 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-294-1301 FIPS Code: 12067	**Madison County Emergency Management** **Tom Cisco, Director** 1083 SW Harvey Greene Drive Madison, Florida 32340 Email: madisoncoem2@embarqmail.com Office: 850-973-3698 Fax: 850-973-4026 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 850-973-2899 FIPS Code: 12079
Suwannee County **Emergency Management** **Kimberly Thomas, Director**	

OPERATIONAL AREA #4 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
617 Ontario Avenue SW, Suite 200 Live Oak, Florida 32064 Email: kimberlyt@suwcounty.org Office: 386-364-3405 Fax: 386-362-0584 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-362-2222 FIPS Code: 12121	

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
WROO (107.3 FM) **Jim Zerwekh, General Manager** Email: jzerwekh@actionnewsjax.com **Lowell Beckner, Chief Engineer** Email: Lbeckner@actionnewsjax.com Office: 904-996-0400 Fax: 904-448-3043 11700 Central Parkway Unit #2 Jacksonville, Florida 32224 EMnet Location - FLAWROOBS05	WXXJ (102.9 FM) **Bill Hendrich, General Manager** Email: Bill.Hendrich@coxinc.com **Rick Benson, Chief Engineer** Email: rick.benson@coxinc.com Office: (904) 245-8500 Fax: (904) 245-8501 8000 Belfort Parkway, Suite 100 Jacksonville, FL 32256

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 REPRESENTATIVES	
Jim Zerwekh, WROO	Martin Senterfitt, Director Duval-Jacksonville Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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
Putnam	**Palatka**	WPLK	AM	800
		WIYD	AM	1260

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 STATIONS CONTINUED

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	
Baker County Emergency Management **Adam Faircloth, Director** 1 Sheriff's Office Drive Macclenny, Florida 32063 Email: bcem@nefcom.net Office: 904-259-6111 Fax: 904-259-6114 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-259-2861 FIPS Code: 12003	**Bradford County Emergency Management** **Brain K. Johns, Director** 945-B North Temple Avenue Starke, Florida 32091 Web: brian_johns@bradford-co-fla.org Office: 904-966-6336 Fax: 904-966-6169 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-966-6161 FIPS Code: 12007
Clay County Emergency Management **Chief Lorin Mock, Director** 1 Doctors Drive Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043-3128 Email: lorin.mock@co.clay.fl.us Office: 904-284-8735 Fax: 904-284-8015 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-284-7703 FIPS Code: 12019	**Duval County Emergency Management** **Martin Senterfitt, Director** 515 North Julia Street Jacksonville, Florida 32202 Email: msenter@coj.net Office: 904-630-2472 Fax: 904-630-0600 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-630-0522 FIPS Code: 12031
Nassau County Emergency Management **Danny Hinson, Director** 77150 Citizens Circle Yulee, Florida 32097 Email: dhinson@nassaucountyfl.com Office: 904-548-9335 Fax: 904-491-3628 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-225-5174 FIPS Code: 12089	**Putnam County Emergency Management** **Quinn Romay, Director** 410 South State Road 19 Palatka, Florida 32177 Email: quin.romay@putnam-fl.com Office: 386-329-0379 Fax: 386-329-0897 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-329-0800 ext 1 FIPS Code: 12107
St. Johns County Emergency Management **E.R. "Ray" Ashton, Director** 44100 EOC Drive	**Union County Emergency Management** **James D. York, Director** 58 NW 1st Street

OPERATIONAL AREA #5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
St. Augustine, Florida 32092 Email: rashton@sjcfl.us Office: 904-824-5550 Fax: 904-824-9920 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 904-829-2226 Duty Pager: n/a FIPS Code: 12109	Lake Butler, Florida 32054 Email: yorkjd@unionsheriff.us Office: 386-496-4330 Fax: 386-496-3226 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-496-2501 Duty Pager: 1-800-714-6164 FIPS Code: 12125

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #6 Gainesville Alachua, Citrus, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy & Marion Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WRUF (103.7 FM) WRUF (850 AM) **Randy Wright, Executive Director, DMP** Email: rwright@jou.ufl.edu **Don Rice, Chief Engineer** Email: drice@wruf.com Office: 352-392-0771 Fax: 352-392-0519 Weimer Hall Room 2202 Gainesville, Florida 32611 EMnet Location - FLAEBS06	WOGK (93.7 FM) **Jim Robertson, General Manager** Email: dbrobertso@aol.com **Tim McGuire, Engineer** Email: tim@mcguirebroadcast.com Office: 352-622-1313 Fax: 352-622-7822 (fax) 3602 NE 20th Place Ocala, Florida 34470 EMnet Location- FL.OGK

OPERATIONAL AREA #6 REPRESENTATIVES	
Don Rice, WRUF	David Donnelly, Director Alachua County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #6 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
Alachua	**Alachua**	WMFQ	FM	100.5
	Gainesville	WLUS	AM	980
		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	104.9
Citrus	**Crystal River**	WAQV	FM	90.9
		WXJC	FM	91.9
		WXCV	FM	95.3
	Hernando	WRZN	AM	720
		WXOF	FM	97.1
	Lecanto	WINV	AM	1560
Dixie	**Cross City**	WDFL	AM	1240
		WKZY	FM	106.9
Levy	**Chiefland**	WLQH	AM	940
		WTBH	FM	91.5
		WNDN	FM	107.9
Marion	**Ocala**	WMOP	AM	900
		WOCA	AM	1370
		WHIJ	FM	88.1
		WNDT	FM	92.5
		WMFQ	FM	92.9
		WOGK	FM	93.7
		WNDD	FM	95.5
		WTRS	FM	102.3

OPERATIONAL AREA #6 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
Alachua County Emergency Management **David Donnelly, Director** 1100 SE 27th Street Gainesville, Florida 32641 Email: dad@alachuacounty.us Office: 352-264-6510 Fax: 352-264-6565 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-955-1818 FIPS Code: 12001	**Citrus County Emergency Management** **Captain Joseph Eckstein, Director** 3549 Saunders Way Lecanto, Florida 34461 Email: jeckstein@sheriffcitrus.org Office: 352-746-6555 Fax: 352-527-2100 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-746-2555 FIPS Code: 12017
Dixie County Emergency Management **Tim Alexander, Director** 17600 SE Hwy US 19 Cross City, Florida 32628 Email: tim.alexander@dixieemergency.com Office: 352-498-1240 ext 224 Fax: 352-498-1244 SUNCOM: 656-1240 Warning Point Number: 352-498-1231 ext 0 FIPS Code: 12029	**Gilchrist County Emergency Management** **David Peaton, Director** 3250 North US Hwy 129 Bell, Florida 32619 Email: dpeaton@gilchrist.fl.us Office: 386-935-5406 Fax: 386-935-0294 Cell: 352-221-0463 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-935-5400 FIPS Code: 12041
Levy County Emergency Management **Mark Johnson, Director** 9010 NE 79th Avenue Bronson, Florida 32621 Email: lcdem@bellsouth.net Office: 352-486-5212 Fax: 352-486-5152 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-486-5111 FIPS Code: 12075	**Marion County Emergency Management** **Captain Chip Wildy, Director** 698 NW 30thAvenue Ocala, Florida 34474 Email: cwildy@marionso.com Office: 352-369-8100 Fax: 352-427-3115 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-732-9111 FIPS Code: 12083

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #7 Brevard, Flagler, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter & Volusia counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WMGF (107.7 FM) Linda Byrd, Market Manager Email: lindabyrd@clearchannel.com Ljube Georgievski, AM/FM Chief Engineer Email: ljube@clearchannel.com Office: 407-916-7800 Fax: 407-916-7415 2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401 Maitland, Florida 32751-4122	**WWKA (92.3 FM)** Susan Larkin, General Manager Email: Susan.Larkin@coxinc.com Brian Williston, Chief Engineer Email: brian.williston@coxinc.com Office: 407-298-9292 Fax: 407-422-5883 4192 N. John Young Parkway Orlando, Florida 32804
PRIMARY PEP STATION	**LP2 & ALT. PEP STATION**
WFLF (540 AM) Linda Byrd, Market Manager Email: lindabyrd@clearchannel.com Ljube Georgievski, AM/FM Chief Engineer Email: ljube@clearchannel.com Office: 407-916-7800 Fax: 407-916-7415 2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401 Maitland, Florida 32751-4122	**WMFE-FM (90.7 FM)** LaFontaine E. Oliver, President & GM Email: loliver@wmfe.org Mac Dula, Chief Engineer Email: mdula@wmfe.org WMFE 90.7 News 11510 East Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32817 (407) 273-2300

OPERATIONAL AREA #7 LECC & SECC REPRESENTATIVES	
Roz Clark, Area 7, Chairman Director of Technical Operations, Cox Media Group, Orlando Radio	**Keith Kotch**, Communications – Warning Coordinator Orange County Emergency Management
Mike Sprysenski, Director of Engineering, Clear Channel Media Orlando	**Scott M. Spratt**, Warning Coordination Meteorologist National Weather Service (NOAA)

OPERATIONAL AREA #7 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
Brevard County Emergency Management **Kimberly Prosser, Director** 1746 Cedar Street Rockledge, Florida 32955 Email: kimberly.prosser@brevardcounty.us Office: 321-637-6670 Fax: 321-633-1738 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 321-633-1737 FIPS Code: 12009	**Flagler County Emergency Management** **Kevin Guthrie, Director** 1769 East Moody Blvd, Building #3 Bunnell, Florida 32110 Email: kguthrie@flaglercounty.org Office: 386-313-4240 Fax: 386-313-4247 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-313-4911 FIPS Code: 12035
Lake County Emergency Management **Tommy Carpenter, Director** 315 West Main Street, Suite 411 Tavares, Florida 32779 Email: tcarpenter@lakecountyfl.gov Office: 352-343-9420 Fax: 352-343-9728 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-383-1200 FIPS Code: 12069	**Orange County Emergency Management** **Dave Freeman, Emergency Manager** 6590 Amory Court Winter Park, Florida 32792 Email: dave.freeman@ocfl.net Office: 407-836-9140 Fax: 407-737-2489 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 407-737-2444 FIPS Code: 12095
Osceola County Emergency Management **Richard Collins, Deputy Chief** 2586 Partin Settlement Road Kissimmee, Florida 34744 Email: richard.collins@osceola.org Office: 407-742-9000 Fax: 407-742-9021 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 407-348-8688 FIPS Code: 12097	**Seminole County Emergency Management** **Alan Harris, Director** 150 Bush Boulevard Sanford, Florida 32773 Email: aharris@seminolecountyfl.gov Office: 407-665-5102 Fax: 407-665-5036 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 407-665-5100 FIPS Code: 12117
Sumter County Emergency Management **David Castro, Director** 7375 Powell Road Wildwood, Florida 34785 Email: david.casto@sumtercounty.fl.gov Office: 352-569-1660 Fax: 352-689-4401 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-569-1682 FIPS Code: 12119	**Volusia County Emergency Management** **James Judge II, Director** 3825 Tiger Bay Rd. Daytona Beach, Florida 32124 Email: jjudge@volusia.org Office: 386-254-1505 Fax: 386-248-1742 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 386-248-1777 FIPS Code: 12127

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

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
HUW Hurricane Warning - Timed Relay (15 min)
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:
Roz Clark, Director of Technical Operations
Cox Media Group, Orlando Radio
4192 N. John Young Parkway
Orlando, Florida 32804
Office: 407-298-9292
Fax: 407-422-5883
roz.clark@coxinc.com

Area 7 LECC Broadcaster and Cable Subcommittee Chair:
Mike Sprysenski, Director of Engineering/IT
Clear Channel Media & Entertainment Orlando
2500 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 401
Maitland, Florida 32751-4122
Office: 407-916-7800
Fax: 321-214-2700
mikesprysenski@clearchannel.com

Area 7 LECC Emergency Management Subcommittee Chair:
Keith Kotch, Communications - Warning Coordinator
Orange County Fire Rescue Department
Office of Emergency Management
6590 Amory Court
Winter Park, FL 32792
(407) 836-9151 desk (407) 737-2489 fax (407) 467-7617 cell
keith.kotch@ocfl.net

Area 7 LECC National Weather Service Subcommittee Chair:
Scott M. Spratt, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
National Weather Service (NOAA)
421 Croton Road
Melbourne, FL 32935
(321) 255-0212 (office)
scott.spratt@noaa.gov

-- END --

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #8
Tampa
De Soto, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk & Sarasota counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2A
WMTX (100.7 FM) **John McMartin** Email: johnmcmartin@clearchannel.com Office: 813-832-1933 Fax: 813-629-8231 **Tom Martinkovic, Engineer** Email: tommartinkovic@clearchannel.com Office: 813-493-8775 4002 Gandy Boulevard Tampa, Florida 33611 EMnet Location - At Studio Site FLAEBS08	WMTX (100.7 FM) 67 KHz subcarrier **John McMartin** Email: johnmcmartin@clearchannel.com Office: 813-832-1933 Fax: 813-629-8231 **Tom Martinkovic, Engineer** Email: tommartinkovic@clearchannel.com Office: 813-493-8775 EMnet Location – At Transmitter Site FLA0WMTX 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)
LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2B	**LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2C**
WWRM (94.9 FM) 67 KHz subcarrier **Ed Allen** Email: Ed.Allen@coxinc.com Phone: 727-743-7136 **Roswell Clark, Director Engineering** Email: roz.clark@coxinc.com 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)	WHPT (102.5 FM) 67 KHz subcarrier **Ed Allen** Email: Ed.Allen@coxinc.com Phone: 727-743-7136 **Roswell Clark, Director Engineering** Email: roz.clark@coxinc.com 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)

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 REPRESENTATIVES	
Ed Allen Ed.Allen@coxinc.com 727-743-7136 **Ralph Beaver** Bevo@Media-Alert.com 813-376-1313 **Roswell Clark** Roz.Clark@coxinc.com 727-743-7144	**Tom Martinkovic** Tommartinkovic@clearchannel.com 813-493-8775 **John McMartin** Johnmcmartin@clearchannel.com 813-832-1933 **Holley Wade** Wadeh@hillsboroughcounty.org 813-508-2483

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
DeSoto	**Arcadia**	WZTK	AM	1480
Hardee	**Wacuchula**	WAUC	AM	1310
	Zolfo Springs	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
		WWOJ	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

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 STATIONS CONTINUED

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
		WQYK	FM	99.5
		WFJO	FM	101.5
		WHPT	FM	102.5
		WBBY	FM	107.3

	Tarpon Springs	WYFE	FM	88.9
Polk	**Auburndale**	WTWB	AM	1570
	Bartow	WWBF	AM	1130
		WBAR	AM	1460

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 STATIONS CONTINUED

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	1530
		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	
DeSoto County Emergency Management **Catherine Furr, Director** 2200 NE Roan Street Arcadia, Florida 34266 Email: eoc@desotobocc.com Office: 863-993-4831 Fax: 863-993-4840 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-993-4700 FIPS Code: 12027	**Hardee County Emergency Management** **Rick Shepard, Director** 404 West Orange Street Wauchula, Florida 33873-2831 Email: rich.shepard@hardeecounty.net Office: 863-773-6373 Fax: 863-773-9390 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-773-4144 FIPS Code: 12049
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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 352-754-6850 FIPS Code: 12053	**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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-402-7235 FIPS Code: 12055
Hillsborough County **Emergency Management** **Holly Wade, Director** 2711 East Hanna Avenue Tampa, Florida 33610 Email: wadeh@hillsboroughcounty.org Office: 813-236-3800 Fax: 813-272-6878 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 813-272-5665 FIPS Code: 12057	**Manatee County Emergency Management** **Laurie Feagans, Director** 2101 47th Terrace East Bradenton, Florida 34206 Email: laurie.feagans@mymanatee.org Office: 941-749-3500 Fax: 941-749-3576 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 941-748-2236 FIPS Code: 12081

OPERATIONAL AREA #8 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
Pasco County Emergency Management **James D. Martin, Director** 7530 Little Road New Port Richey, Florida 34654 Email: jmartin@pascocountyfl.net Office: 727-847-8137 Fax: 727-847-8004 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 727-847-8105 FIPS Code: 12101	**Pinellas County Emergency Management** **Sally Bishop, Director** 400 South Fort Harrison Avenue Clearwater, Florida 33756 Email: sbishop@pinellascounty.org Office: 727-464-5500 Fax: 727-464-4024 SUNCOM: 570-3800 Warning Point Number: 727-298-2681 FIPS Code: 12103

Polk County Emergency Management **Pete McNally, Director** 1295 Brice Blvd Bartow, Florida 33830 Email: petemcnally@polkfl.com Office: 863-534-5605 Fax: 863-534-5647 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-401-2222 FIPS Code: 12105	**Sarasota County Emergency Management** **Edward J. McCrane, Director** 1660 Ringling Blvd., 6th Floor Sarasota, Florida 34236 Email: emccrane@scgov.net Office: 941-861-5495 Fax: 941-861-5501 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 941-951-5988 FIPS Code: 12115

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #9
Ft. Myers
Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry & Lee Counties

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WGCU (90.1 FM) **Amy Tardif , FM Station Mgr & ND** Email: atardif@wgcu.org Office: 239-590-2519 *(Luc Martin 239-590-2504- lamartin@wgcu.org)* **Rick Carroll, Director of Engineer** Email: rcarroll@wgcu.org Office: 239-590-2380 Fax: 239-590-2511 *(Mike Stepp 239-590-2381 - mstepp@wgcu.org)*	WIKX (92.9 FM) **Louis Kaplan, Operations Manager** Email: louiskaplan@clearchannel.com **Paul Wolf, Engineer** Email: paulwolf@clearchannel.com Office: 941-206-1188 Fax: 941-206-9296 24100 Tiseo Blvd Port Charlotte 33980 EMnet Location - FLA0WIKX

WGCU/WMKO - FM Radio Station **10501 FGCU Boulevard, South** **Fort Myers, FL 33965-6565** EMnet Location - FLA0WGCU * 90.1 Has a 92 kHz sub carrier for CPI.	WSGL (104.7 FM) **Jerry I. Heckerman, CE** jheckerman@rendabroadcasting.com Office: 239-495-8383 Fax: 239-945-0883 10915 K-Nine Drive Bonita Springs, Florida 34135 EMnet Location - FLA0WSGL

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 REPRESENTATIVES	
Rick Carroll, WGCU	Dan Summers, Director Collier County Emergency Mgt.

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
Charlotte	**Port Charlotte**	WVIJ	FM	91.7
	Englewood	WSEB	FM	91.3
	Punta Gorda	WRXY	TV	CTN
		WKII	AM	1070
		WCCF	AM	1580
		WCVU	FM	104.9
Collier	**Marco Island**	Marco Isl.	TV	Cable
		WMXO	FM	91.7
		WVOI	AM	1480
	Immokalee	WAFZ	FM	92.1
		WCIW	FM	107.9
		WAFZ	AM	1490
	Naples	Comcast	TV	Cable
		WXCW	TV	CW
		WZVN	TV	ABC
		WSRX	FM	89.5
		WGUF	FM	98.9
		WAVV	FM	101.1
		WSGL	FM	104.7
		WNOG	AM	1270
		WCNZ	AM	1660
	Everglades City	WBGY	FM	88.1
Hendry	**Clewiston**	WAFC	AM	590
		WAFC	FM	99.5
		WJCB	FM	88.5
		WPSF	FM	91.5
Lee	**N. Fort Myers**	WWCN	AM	770
	Bonita Springs	WRXK	FM	96.1
	Lehigh	WCKT	FM	107.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 STATIONS CONTINUED

Cape Coral	WFTX	TV	FOX
	WXKB	FM	103.9
	WSRV	FM	107.9
Fort Myers	WINK	TV	CBS
	WBBH	TV	NBC
	WGCU	TV	PBS
	WWDT	TV	Telemundo
	WPTK	AM	1200
	WINK	AM	1240
	WCRM	AM	1350
	WMYR	AM	1410
	WWCL	AM	1440
	WAYJ	FM	88.7
	WGCU	FM	90.1
	WSOR	FM	90.9
	WJYO	FM	91.5
	WUSV	FM	92.5
	WTLT	FM	93.7
	WARO	FM	94.5
	WOLZ	FM	95.3
	WINK	FM	96.9
	WTLQ	FM	97.7
	WDEO	FM	98.5
	WJBX	FM	99.3
	WRLR	FM	100.1
	WWGR	FM	101.9
	WJGO	FM	102.9
	WBBT	FM	105.5
	WZJZ	FM	100.1

OPERATIONAL AREA #9 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COUNTY PROGRAMS	
Charlotte County Emergency Management **Wayne P. Salladé, Director** 26571 Airport Road Punta Gorda, Florida 33982-2414 Email: wayne.sallade@charlottefl.com Office: 941-833-4000 Fax: 941-833-4081 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 941-639-2101 FIPS Code: 12015	**Collier County Emergency Management** **Dan Summers, Director** Rick Zyvoloski, Emergency Mgt. Coordinator 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Ste 445 Naples, Florida 34113 Email: emergman@colliergov.net Office: 239-252-3600 Fax: 239-252-6735 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 239-252-9300 FIPS Code: 12021
Glades County Emergency Management **Angie R. Snow, Director** P.O. Box 68 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** **Lupe Taylor, Director** P.O. Box 358 LaBelle, Florida 33875-0358 Email: ltaylor@hendryfla.net Office: 863-612-4700 Fax: 863-674-4040 SUNCOM: 735-4255 Warning Point Number: 863-674-4060 FIPS Code: 12051
Lee County Emergency Management **John D. Wilson, Director** Email: JWilson2@leegov.com David Saniter, Emergency Manager Email: daves@leegov.com Post Office Box 398 Fort Myers, Florida 33902-0398 Office: 239-533-3911 EOC 239-533-3622 Fax: 239-485-2605 EOC 239-477-3636 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Phone: 239-377-2000 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
WQCS (88. 9 FM) - North **Madison Hodges, Manager** Email: mhodges@wqcs.org **Randy Murdock, Chief Engineer** Email: rmurdock@wqcs.org Office: 772-465-8989 Fax: 772-462-4743 3209 Florida Avenue Fort Pierce, Florida 34981-5599 EMnet Location - FLA0WQCS	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
WPBI (90.7) **Mike Hendrickson, Engineer** Email: mhendrickson@classicalsouthflorida.org Phone: 651-341-4768 EMnet Location - FLA0WXEL *After the National Test – WPBI will NO longer operate as an LP-1	

OPERATIONAL AREA #10 REPRESENTATIVES	
Randy Murdock, WQCS	Bill Johnson, Director

Kevin Howie, WXEL	Palm Beach County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #10 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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
	(Broward Co)	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
		WEAT	FM	104.3
	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	
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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 772-569-6700 FIPS Code: 12061	**Martin County Emergency Management** **Keith Holman, Director** 800 Monterey Road Stuart, Florida 34994 Email: kholman@martin.fl.us or Email: mbaxley@martin.fl.us Office: 772-288-5694 Fax: 772-286-7626 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 772-287-1652 FIPS Code: 12085
Okeechobee County **Emergency Management** **Mitch Smeykal, Director** 499 NW 5th Avenue Okeechobee, Florida 34972 Email: msmeykal@co.okeechobee.fl.us Office: 863-763-3212 Fax: 863-763-1569 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 863-763-3117 FIPS Code: 12093	**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 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 561-712-6343 FIPS Code: 12099
St. Lucie County Emergency Management **Tom Daly, Director** 15305 West Midway Road Ft. Pierce, Florida 34945 Email: dalyt@stlucieco.org Office: 772-462-8100 Fax: 772-462-1774 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 772-465-5770 FIPS Code: 12111	

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AREA #11-A/11-B/11-C
Miami
Broward & Miami-Dade Counties (Portions of Upper Monroe County may monitor)

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 1	LOCAL PRIMARY STATION 2
WIOD-AM (610)/WMGE-FM (94.9)-English **Brian Olson , President Market Manager** Email: bolson@ccmiami.com **Jim Leifer, Director of Engineering & IT** Email: jimleifer@clearchannel.com Office: 954-862-3200 Fax: 954-862-4200 7601 Riviera Blvd Miramar, Florida 33023 EMnet Location - FLAEB11A	WAXY (790 AM) - English **Howard Davis, Station Manager** Email: hdavis@790theticket.com **Gary Blau, Chief Engineer** Email: gary.blau@lincolnfinancialmedia.com Office: 305-521-5100 Fax: 305-521-1416 20450 NW 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida 33169 EMnet Location - FLA0WAXY
WQBA-AM (1140) WAMR-FM (107.5 FM) - Spanish **Claudia Puig, General Manager** Email: cpuig@univisionradio.com **Mike Triay, Chief Engineer** Email: mtriay@hispanicbroadcasting.com Office: 305-447-1140 Fax: 305-445-1541 800 Douglas Road Coral Gables, Florida 33134 EMnet Location - FLAEB11B	WRTO (98.3 FM) - Spanish **Claudia Puig, General Manager** Email: cpuig@univisionradio.com **Mike Triay, Chief Engineer** Email: mtriay@hispanicbroadcasting.com Office: 305-447-1140 Fax: 305-445-1541 800 Douglas Road Coral Gables, Florida 33134
NOTE: WFLC/WHQT/WEDR/WPYM will monitor WZTA-FM (94.9) as the LP1 station for Spanish; and WIOD for LP1 English. WLFC 954-574-7117 **Jim Leifer** Phone: 954-862-3200	WDNA-FM (88.9) – Creole **Margarita Pelleya, General Manager** Email: Maggie@wdna.org **Ray Ball, Chief Engineer** 2921 Coral Way Miami, Florida 33145

Cell: 561-301-3466	Office: 305-662-8889 Fax: 305-662-1975

OPERATIONAL AREA #11 REPRESENTATIVES	
Jim Leifer, Clear Channel South Florida WMIA/WMGE/WHYI/WMIB/WBGG/WINZ/WIOD Mike Triay, WAMR	Curt Sommerhoff, Director Miami-Dade County Emergency Management

OPERATIONAL AREA #11 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
Broward	**Davie**	WAVS	AM	1170
	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

OPERATIONAL AREA #11 STATIONS CONTINUED

Miami-Dade	**Miami**	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 Charles Lanza, Director 201 Northwest 84 Avenue Plantation, Florida 33324 Email: clanza@broward.org Office: 954-831-3900 Fax: 954-382-5805 SUNCOM: N/A Warning Point Number: 954-767-8740 FIPS Code: 12011	**Miami-Dade County** **Emergency Management** Curt Somerhoff, Director 9300 N.W. 41st Street Miami, Florida 33178-2414 Email: curt.sommerhoff@miamidade.gov Office: 305-468-5400 Fax: 305-468-5401 SUNCOM: 305-596-8244 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
WFKZ (103.1 FM) - Upper Keys **Vacant, General Manager** **Randy Perry, Chief Engineer** Email: randallperry@clearchannel.com Office: 305-852-9085 Fax: 305-852-2304 93351 Overseas Highway Tavernier, Florida 33070 EMnet Location - FLAOWKFKZ	WFFG (1300 AM) **Joseph Nascone, General Manager** **Jim Johnson, Engineer** Email: Jim@gladesmedia.com Office: 305-743-5563 Fax: 305-743-9441 P.O. Box 500940 Marathon, Florida 33050 EMnet Location - FLA0WFFG
WEOW (92.7 FM) - Lower Keys **Rick Lopez, General Manager** Email: ricklopez@clearchannel.com **Randy Perry, Chief Engineer** Email: randallperry@clearchannel.com Office: 305-294-9925 Fax: 305-296-0358 5450 MacDonald Ave Suite #10 Key West, Florida 33040 EMnet Location – FLAWEOW	WWUS (104.1 FM) **Mark Humenik, General Manager** **Randy Perry, Chief Engineer** Email: randallperry@clearchannel.com Office: 305-872-9100 Fax: 305-872-1603 30336 Overseas Highway Big Pine Key, Florida 33043 EMnet Location - FLA0WWUS

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 REPRESENTATIVES	
Randy Perry, WWUS	Laura White, Director Monroe County Sherriff's Office Communications Email: lwhite@keysso.net Office: 305-289-6035

OPERATIONAL AREA #12 STATIONS

County	City/Town	Call Sign	Type	Frequency
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	
Monroe County Emergency Management **Irene Toner, Director** 490 63rd Street (Ocean), Suite 150 Marathon, Florida 33050 Email: toner-irene@monroecounty_fl.gov Office: 305-289-6018 Fax: 305-289-6333 SUNCOM: N/A 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	850-413-9910 (24-Hour)
Florida Association of Broadcasters 201 South Monroe Street Suite 201 Tallahassee, Florida 32303	Pat Roberts, President Lindsay Varn	850-681-6444 1-800-825-5322
Florida Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399	Bryan W. Koon, Director Mike DeLorenzo, Chief of Response Charles "Chuck" Hagan, EAS Coordinator	850-413-9969 850-410-1597 850-410-1263
Federal Communications Commission Tampa Field Office Washington, DC Office	Ralph Barlow Kim Silva Anthony Burgos William Lane	813-228-2872 813-348-1741 813-348-1741 202-418-0676
Office of the Governor The Capital Tallahassee, Florida 32399	Governor Rick Scott Lieutenant Governor Jennifer Carroll Director of Communications Press Secretary	850-488-4801 850-488-4801 850-488-4802 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 John Fleming, Florida Division of Emergency Management, at 850-413-9899.

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-JJJHHMM-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)).

Type of Activation	**Code**	**Code**
National Codes:		
Emergency Action Notification	EAN	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 March 14, 2011

SUBPART A – GENERAL

11.1 Purpose
11.2 Definitions
11.11 The Emergency Alert System (EAS)
11.12 Two-tone Attention Signal Encoder and Decoder
11.13 Emergency Action Notification (EAN) and Emergency Action Termination (EAT)
11.14 Primary Entry Point (PEP) System
11.15 EAS Operating Handbook
11.16 National Control Point Procedures
11.18 EAS Designations
11.19 EAS Non-Participating National Authorization Letter
11.20 State Relay Network
11.21 State and Local Area Plans and FCC Map book

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 Participation by communications common carriers
11.43 National level participation
11.44 EAS message priorities
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

SUBPART E – TESTS

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i) and (o), 303®, 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) *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 the EAN, EAT, and EAS national test messages and other EAS messages. FEMA has designated 34 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.

b) *Local Primary One (LP–1):* The LP–1 is a radio 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.

c) *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.

d) *Wireline Video System:* The system of a wireline common carrier used to provide video programming service.
e) *Participating National (PN):* PN stations are broadcast stations that transmit EAS National, state, or local EAS messages to the public.
f) *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.
g) *State Primary (SP):* Stations that are the entry point for State messages, which can originate from the Governor or a designated representative.

[72 FR 62132, Nov. 2, 2007]

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; analog television broadcast stations including 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 47 CFR 25.701(a) (including certain Ku-band Fixed-Satellite Service Direct to Home providers); SDARS, as defined in 47 CFR 25.201; participating broadcast networks, cable networks and program suppliers; and other entities and industries operating on an organized basis during emergencies at the National, State and local levels. 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 in accordance with the effective dates listed above and in the following tables:

Analog and Digital Broadcast Stations

EAS equipment requirement	AM & FM class A TV[4]	Digital AM & FM	TV	DTV	FM class D[1]		LPTV[2]	LPFM[3]
Two-tone encoder[5]	Y[6]	Y 12/31/06	Y	Y 12/31/06	N	N	N	Y
EAS decoder	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	Y 1/1/97	Y 1/1/97	Y	Y
EAS encoder	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	N	N	N	Y
Audio message	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	Y 1/1/97	Y 1/1/97	Y	Y
Video message	N/A	N/A	Y 1/1/97	Y 12/31/06	N/A	Y 1/1/97	N/A	Y

[1]Effective December 31, 2006, digital FM Class D stations have the same requirements.

[2]LPTV stations that operate as television broadcast translator stations are exempt from the requirement to have EAS equipment. Effective December 31, 2006, digital LPTV stations have the same requirements.

[3]LPFM stations must install a decoder within one year after the FCC publishes in the Federal Register a public notice indicating that at least one decoder has been certified by the FCC. Effective December 31, 2006, digital LPFM stations have the same requirements.

[4]Effective December 31, 2006, digital Class A TV stations have the same requirements.

[5]Effective July 1, 1995, the two-tone signal must be 8–25 seconds.

[6]Effective January 1, 1998, the two-tone signal may only be used to provide audio alerts to audiences before EAS emergency messages and the required monthly tests.

Analog Cable Systems

[A. Analog cable 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 by October 1, 2002, or comply with the following EAS requirements. All other analog cable systems must comply with B.]

System Size and Effective Dates

B. EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 but < 10,000 subscribers	≥10,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
Two-tone signal from storage device[1]	Y 12/31/98	Y 10/1/02	Y 10/1/02
EAS decoder[3]	Y 12/31/98	Y 10/1/02	Y 10/1/02
EAS encoder[2]	Y 12/31/98	Y 10/1/02	Y 10/1/02
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels	Y 12/31/98	Y 10/1/02	N
Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels,[3] Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	N	Y 10/1/02

[1]Two-tone signal is only used to provide an audio alert to audience before EAS emergency messages and required monthly test. The two-tone signal must be 8–25 seconds in duration.

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

[3]The 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)

[A. 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 by October 1, 2002, or comply with the following EAS requirements. All other wireless cable systems must comply with B.]

System Size and Effective Dates

B. EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
EAS decoder	Y 10/1/02	Y 10/1/02
EAS encoder[1,2]	Y 10/1/02	Y 10/1/02
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels[3]	Y 10/1/02	N
Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels;[4] Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	Y 10/1/02

[1]The two-tone signal is used only to provide an audio alert to an audience prior to an EAS emergency message or to the Required Monthly Test (RMT) under §11.61(a)(1). The two-tone signal must be 8–25 seconds in duration.

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

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

[4]The 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
[A. 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 by December 31, 2006, or comply with the following EAS requirements. All other digital cable systems and Wireline Video Systems must comply with B.]

System Size and Effective Dates

B. EAS equipment requirement	≥5,000 subscribers	<5,000 subscribers
Two-tone signal from storage device[1]	Y 12/31/06	Y 12/31/06
EAS decoder[3]	Y 12/31/06	Y 12/31/06
EAS encoder[2]	Y 12/31/06	Y 12/31/06
Audio and Video EAS Message on all channels[4]	Y 12/31/06	N
Video interrupt and audio alert message on all channels[3] Audio and Video EAS message on at least one channel	N	Y 12/31/06

[1]Two-tone signal is only used to provide an audio alert to audience before EAS emergency messages and required monthly test. The two-tone signal must be 8–25 seconds in duration.

[2]Digital 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.

[3]The 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.

[4]All digital cable systems and/Wireline Video Systems may comply with this requirement by providing a means to switch all programmed channels to a predestinated channel that carries the required audio and video EAS messages.

Note: Programmed channels do not include channels used for the transmission of data such as interactive games or the transmission of data services such as Internet.

SDARS and DBS

EAS equipment requirement	SDARS	DBS
Two-tone signal[1]	Y 12/31/06	Y 5/31/07
EAS decoder	Y 12/31/06	Y 5/31/07
EAS encoder	Y 12/31/06	Y 5/31/07
Audio message on all channels[2]	Y 12/31/06	Y 5/31/07
Video message on all channels[2]	N/A	Y 5/31/07

[1]Two-tone signal is only used to provide an audio alert to audience before EAS emergency messages and required monthly test. The two-tone signal must be 8–25 seconds in duration.

[2]All SDARS and DBS providers may comply with this requirement by providing a means to switch all programmed channels to a pre-designated 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 and cable television system operators may enter into mutual agreements that require the installation of EAS equipment before the required dates listed in the tables in paragraph (a). Additionally, 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]

11.12 TWO-TONE ATTENTION SIGNAL ENCODER AND DECODER

Existing two-tone Attention Signal encoder and decoder equipment type accepted for use as Emergency Broadcast System equipment under part 73 of this chapter may be used by broadcast stations until January 1, 1998, provided that such equipment meets the requirements of §11.32(a)(9) and 11.33(b). Effective January 1, 1998, the two-tone Attention Signal decoder will no longer be required and the two-tone Attention Signal will be used to provide an audio alert.

[60 FR 55999, Nov. 6, 1995]

11.13 EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION (EAN) AND EMERGENCY ACTION TERMINATION (EAT)

a) The Emergency Action Notification (EAN) is the notice to all EAS Participants and to the general public that the EAS has been activated for a national emergency.

b) The Emergency Action Termination (EAT) is the notice to all EAS Participants and to the general public that the EAN has terminated.

[70 FR 71033, Nov. 25, 2005]

11.14 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 the EAN, EAT and EAS national test messages, and other EAS messages.

[67 FR 18507, Apr. 16, 2002]

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.

f) Non-participating National (NN) sources have elected not to participate in the National level EAS and hold an authorization letter to that effect. Upon activation of the national level EAS, NN sources are required to broadcast the EAS codes, Attention Signal, the sign-off announcement in the EAS Operating Handbook and then stop operating. All NN sources are required to comply with §11.51, 11.52 and 11.61. They may transmit EAS State or Local Area messages at any time without prior notice.

11.19 EAS NON-PARTICIPATING NATIONAL AUTHORIZATION LETTER

This authorization letter is issued by the FCC to EAS Participants that have elected not to participate in the national level EAS. It states that the EAS Participant has agreed to go off the air or discontinue programming on all channels during a national level EAS message. For licensees this authorization will remain in effect through the period of the initial license and subsequent renewals from the time of issuance unless returned by the holder or suspended, modified, or withdrawn by the Commission.

[70 FR 71033, Nov. 25, 2005]

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 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 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, including mandatory messages initiated by a state governor or his/her designee. The State plan must specify how state-level and geographically targeted EAS messages initiated by a state governor or his/her designee will be transmitted to all EAS Participants who provide services in the state, and must include specific and detailed information describing how such messages will be aggregated,

designated as mandatory, and delivered to EAS Participants. State EAS plans should include a data table, in computer readable form, clearly showing monitoring assignments and the specific primary and backup path for the emergency action notification ("EAN") from the PEP to each station in the plan.

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 Map book is based on the above plans. It organizes all broadcast stations and cable systems according to their State, EAS Local Area, and EAS designation.

[72 FR 62134, Nov. 2, 2007]

SUBPART B – EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

11.31 EAST 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-JJJHHMM-LLLLLLLL-(one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJJHHMM-LLLLLLLL-(one second pause)

[PREAMBLE]ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJJHHMM-LLLLLLLL-(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 – 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 Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) numbers as described by the U.S. Department of Commerce in National Institute of Standards and Technology publication FIPS PUB 6–4. 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.

JJJHHMM– 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
Emergency Action Termination (National only)	EAT
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[1]
Avalanche Watch	AVA[1]
Blizzard Warning	BZW
Child Abduction Emergency	CAE[1]
Civil Danger Warning	CDW[1]
Civil Emergency Message	CEM
Coastal Flood Warning	CFW[1]
Coastal Flood Watch	CFA[1]
Dust Storm Warning	DSW[1]
Earthquake Warning	EQW[1]
Evacuation Immediate	EVI
Fire Warning	FRW[1]
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[1]
High Wind Warning	HWW
High Wind Watch	HWA
Hurricane Warning	HUW
Hurricane Watch	HUA
Hurricane Statement	HLS
Law Enforcement Warning	LEW[1]
Local Area Emergency	LAE[1]
Network Message Notification	NMN[1]
911 Telephone Outage Emergency	TOE[1]
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	NUW[1]
Practice/Demo Warning	DMO
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW[1]
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA
Severe Weather Statement	SVS
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW[1]
Special Marine Warning	SMW[1]
Special Weather Statement	SPS
Tornado Warning	TOR
Tornado Watch	TOA
Tropical Storm Warning	TRW[1]
Tropical Storm Watch	TRA[1]
Tsunami Warning	TSW
Tsunami Watch	TSA
Volcano Warning	VOW[1]
Winter Storm Warning	WSW

Winter Storm Watch	WSA

[1]Effective May 16, 2002, analog radio and television broadcast stations, analog cable systems and wireless cable systems may upgrade their existing EAS equipment to add these event codes on a voluntary basis until the equipment is replaced. All models of EAS equipment manufactured after August 1, 2003 must be capable of receiving and transmitting these event codes. EAS Participants that install or replace their EAS equipment after February 1, 2004 must install equipment that is capable of receiving and transmitting these event codes.

f) The State, Territory and Offshore (Marine Area) FIPS number codes (SS) are as follows. County FIPS numbers (CCC) are contained in the State EAS Map book.

State	**FIPS#**
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
Territories	
AS	60
FM	64

GU	66
MH	68
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, N.C., following the coastline into Gulf of Mexico to Bonita Beach, FL., including the Caribbean	75
Gulf of Mexico, and along the U.S. Gulf Coast from the Mexican border to Bonita Beach, 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

[1]Effective May 16, 2002, analog radio and television broadcast stations, analog cable systems and wireless cable systems may upgrade their existing EAS equipment to add these marine area location codes on a voluntary basis until the equipment is replaced. All models of EAS equipment manufactured after August 1, 2003, must be capable of receiving and transmitting these marine area location codes. EAS Participants that install or replace their EAS equipment after February 1, 2004, must install equipment that is capable of receiving and transmitting these location codes.

[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]

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 two inputs, one for audio messages and one for data messages (RS–232C with standard protocol and 1200 baud rate).

3. *Outputs:* The encoder shall have two outputs, one audio port and one data port (RS–232C with standard protocol and 1200 baud rate).
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 not less than 8 nor longer than 25 seconds. NOTE: Prior to July 1, 1995, the Attention Signal must be at least 20 and not more than 25 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.

11.33 EAS DECODER

a) An EAS Decoder must at a minimum be capable of decoding the EAS protocol described in §11.31, provide the EAS monitoring functions described in §11.52, and the following minimum specifications:

1. *Inputs:* Decoders must have the capability to receive at least 2 audio inputs from EAS monitoring assignments, and one data input (RS–232C with standard protocol and 1200 baud rate). The data input 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:* 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 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. 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 the following outputs: a data port or ports (RS–232C with standard protocol and 1200 baud rate) where received valid EAS header codes and received preselected header codes are available; 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 inputs must override all other messages.

b) *Attention Signal:* EAS Decoders shall have detection and activation circuitry that will demute a receiver upon detection of the two audio tones of 853 Hz and 960 Hz. To prevent false responses, decoders designed to use the two tones for receiver demuting shall comply with the following:

1. *Time Delay:* A minimum time delay of 8 but not more than 16 seconds of tone reception shall be incorporated into the demuting or activation process to insure that the tones will be audible for a period of at least 4 seconds. After July 1, 1995, the time delay shall be 3–4 seconds.

2. *Operation Bandwidth:* The decoder circuitry shall not respond to tones which vary more than ±5 Hz from each of the frequencies, 853 Hz and 960 Hz.

3. *Reset Ability:* The decoder shall have a means to manually or automatically reset the associated broadcast receiver to a muted state.

c) 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]

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 FIPS 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]

11.35 EQUIPMENT OPERATIONAL READINESS

a) EAS Participants are responsible for ensuring that EAS Encoders, EAS Decoders and Attention Signal generating and receiving equipment used as part of the EAS 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 (a)(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 the EAS Encoder or EAS Decoder 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 rule, 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 District 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 District 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]

SUBPART C – ORGANIZATION

11.41 PARTICIPATION IN EAS

a) All EAS Participants specified in §11.11 are categorized as Participating National (PN) sources unless authorized by the FCC to be Non-Participating (NN) sources.

b) An EAS Participant may submit a written request to the FCC asking to be an NN source. The FCC may then issue a Non-participating National Authorization letter. NN sources must go off the air during a national EAS activation after transmitting specified information.
   1. An EAS Participant that is an NN source under §11.18(f) that wants to become a PN source in the national level EAS must submit a written request to the FCC.
   2. NN sources may voluntarily participate in the State and Local Area EAS. Participation is at the discretion of EAS Participant management and should comply with State and Local Area EAS Plans.

c) All sources, including NN, must have immediate access to an EAS Operating Handbook.

[70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005]

11.42 PARTICIPATION BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMON CARRIERS

a) During activation of the National level EAS, communications common carriers which have facilities available in place may, without charge, connect:

   1. An originating source from the nearest service area to a selected Test Center and then to the EAS Participant for the duration of the emergency, provided an Emergency Action Notification is issued by the White House and the originating source has a local channel from the originating point to the nearest service area.

   2. An independent broadcast station to the radio and television broadcast networks and any other EAS Participant provided the station has in service a local channel from the station's studio or transmitter directly to the broadcast source.

b) Upon receipt of the Emergency Action Termination, the common carriers shall disconnect the originating source and the participating independent stations and restore the networks and other EAS Participants to their original configurations.

c) During a National level EAS Test, common carriers which have facilities in place may, without charge, connect an originating source from the nearest exchange to a selected Test Center and then to any EAS Participant. Independent stations will not be connected during the test unless authorized by the FCC. Upon test termination, EAS Participants shall be restored to their original configurations.

d) A common carrier rendering free service shall file with the FCC, on or before July 31st and January 31st of each year, reports covering the six months ending on June 30th and December 31st respectively. These reports shall state what free service was rendered under this rule and the charges in dollars which would have accrued to the carrier for this service if charges had been collected at the published tariff rates if such carriers are required to file tariffs.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 67 FR 18510, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005]

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]

11.43 AS MESSAGE PRIORITIES

a) 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) EAS participants should transmit other EAS messages in the following order: first, Local Area Messages; second, State Messages; and third, National Information Center (NIC) Messages.

c) Key EAS sources (NP, LP, SP and SR) and Participating National (PN) sources 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.

d) During a national emergency, the facilities of all EAS Participants must be reserved exclusively for distribution of Presidential Messages. NIC messages received from national networks which 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 (b) of this section.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended by 70 FR 71034, Nov. 25, 2005]

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. Broadcast station licensees should also refer to §73.1217 of this chapter.

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. After January 1, 1998, the shortened Attention Signal may only be used as an audio alert signal and the EAS codes will become the minimum signaling requirement for National level messages and tests.

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) By the effective dates provided in 1§1.11(a), all analog and digital radio and television stations shall transmit EAS messages in the main audio channel. Effective December 31, 2006, all DAB stations shall also transmit EAS messages on all audio streams. Effective December 31, 2006, all DTV broadcast stations shall also transmit EAS messages on all program streams.

d) By the effective dates provided in §11.11(a), 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. If the message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages.

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 message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location, and the valid time period of the EAS message. If the visual message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the subscriber's television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages.

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. These are elements of the EAS header code and are described in §11.31. If the visual message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the subscriber's television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages.

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) Effective December 31, 2006, 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) Effective May 31, 2007, 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. These are elements of the EAS header code and are described in §11.31. If the visual message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the subscriber's television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages.

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), Emergency Action Termination (EAT), 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 must be transmitted immediately and Monthly EAS test messages 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

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.

[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]

11.52 EAS CODE AND ATTENTION SIGNAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a) EAS Participants must be capable of receiving the Attention Signal required by §11.32(a)(9) and emergency messages of other broadcast stations during their hours of operation. EAS Participants must install and operate during their hours of operation, equipment capable of receiving and decoding, either automatically or manually, the EAS header codes, emergency messages and EOM code. EAS Participants must comply with these requirements by the dates set forth in §11.11.

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 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 Map book. They are developed in accordance with FCC monitoring priorities.

1. If the required EAS sources cannot be received, alternate arrangements or a waiver may be obtained by written request to the FCC's EAS office. In an emergency, a waiver may be issued over the telephone with a follow up letter to confirm temporary or permanent reassignment.

2. 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), Emergency Action Termination (EAT), and 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 must be transmitted immediately and Monthly EAS test messages within 60 minutes. All actions must be logged and recorded as specified in §§11.35(a) and 11.54(b)(13). Decoders must be programmed for the EAN and EAT Event header codes for National level emergencies 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]

11.53 DISSEMINATION OF EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION

Initiation of the EAN by any one of the following sources is sufficient to begin the emergency actions in §11.54.

a) *National Level:* The EAN is issued by the White House. The EAN message is sent from a government origination point to broadcast stations and other entities participating in the PEP system. It is then disseminated via EAS Participants.

1. Radio and television broadcast stations.

2. Cable systems and wireless cable systems.

3. Other entities voluntarily participating in EAS.

b) *State level and Local Area levels:* EAN dissemination arrangements at these levels originate from State and local governments in accordance with State and Local Area plans.

c) Analog and digital broadcast stations must, prior to commencing routine operation or originating any emissions under program test, equipment test, experimental, or other authorizations, determine whether the EAS has been activated by monitoring the assigned EAS sources as specified in their State or Local plan.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 29666, June 1, 1998; 65 FR 7640, Feb. 15, 2000; 65 FR 30001, May 10, 2000; 67 FR 18510, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71037, Nov. 25, 2005]

11.54 EAS OPERATION DURING A NATIONAL LEVEL EMERGENCY

a) The EAS Operating Handbook summarizes the procedures to be followed upon receipt of a National level EAN or EAT Message.

b) Immediately upon receipt of an EAN message, EAS Participants must:

1. Monitor the two EAS sources assigned in the State or Local Area plan or FCC Map book for any further instructions. SDARS licensees and DBS providers may choose their two EAS sources, one of which must be a PEP station.

2. Discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures in the appropriate section of the EAS Operating Handbook. Announcements may be made in the same language as the primary language of the EAS Participant.

   i. Key EAS sources (National Primary (NP), Local Primary (LP), State Primary (SP), State Relay (SR) and Participating National (PN) sources) follow the transmission procedures and make the announcements in the National Level Instructions of the EAS Operating Handbook.

   ii. Non-participating National (NN) sources follow the transmission procedures and make the sign-off announcement in the EAS Operating Handbook's National Level Instructions section for NN sources. After the sign-off announcement, NN sources are required to remove their carriers or services from the air and monitor for the Emergency Action Termination message. NN sources using automatic interrupt under §11.51(m)(1), must transmit the header codes, Attention Signal, sign-off announcement and EOM code after receiving the appropriate EAS header codes for a national emergency.

3. After completing the above transmission procedures, key EAS and Participating National sources must transmit a common emergency message until receipt of the Emergency Action Termination Message. Message priorities are specified in §11.44. If LP or SR sources of a Local Area cannot provide an emergency message feed, any source in the Local Area may elect to provide a message feed. This should be done in an organized manner as designated in State and Local Area EAS Plans.

4. The Standby Script shall be used until emergency messages are available. The text of the Standby Script is in the EAS Operating Handbook's section for Participating sources.

5. Analog and digital TV broadcast stations shall display an appropriate EAS slide and then transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §§11.51(a) through (e) and 73.1250(h) of this chapter.

6. Analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems shall transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(g) and (h).

7. DBS providers shall transmit all EAS announcements visually and aurally as specified in §11.51(j).

8. Announcements may be made in the same language as the primary language of the EAS participant.

9. 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.

10. All analog and digital broadcast stations and analog cable systems, digital cable systems and wireless cable systems operating and identified with a particular EAS Local Area must transmit a common national emergency message until receipt of the Emergency Action Termination.

11. Analog and digital broadcast stations, except those holding an EAS Non-participating National Authorization letter, are exempt from complying with §§73.62 and 73.1560 of this chapter (operating power maintenance) while operating under this part.

12. National Primary (NP) sources must operate under the procedures in the National Control Point Procedures.

13. The time of receipt of the EAN and Emergency Action Termination messages 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).

c) Upon receipt of an Emergency Action Termination Message, EAS Participants must follow the termination procedures in the EAS Operating Handbook.

d) 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.

e) 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.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 29666, June 1, 1998; 63 FR 39035, July 21, 1998; 65 FR 21658, Apr. 24, 2000; 65 FR 53614, Sept. 5, 2000; 67 FR 18511, Apr. 16, 2002; 70 FR 71037, Nov. 25, 2005]

11.55 EAS OPERATION DURING A STATE OR LOCAL AREA EMERGENCY

a) All EAS Participants within a state (excepting SDARs and DBS providers) must receive and transmit state-level and geographically targeted EAS messages, as aggregated and delivered by the state governor or his/her designee, or by FEMA on behalf of such state governor, upon approval by the Commission of an applicable state plan providing for delivery of such alerts no sooner than 180 days after adoption of CAP by FEMA. Examples of natural emergencies which may warrant activation are: Tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, heavy snows, icing conditions, widespread fires, etc. Man-made emergencies 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, 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) and Non-participating National (NN) 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 comply with §11.54(b)(5); analog cable systems, digital cable systems, and wireless cable systems must comply with §11.54(b)(6); and DBS providers must comply with §11.54(b)(7). EAS Participants providing foreign language programming should comply with §11.54(b)(8).

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(b)(13).

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

[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]

11.56 EAS PARTICIPANTS RECEIVE CAP-FORMATTED ALERTS

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, all EAS Participants must be able to receive CAP-formatted EAS alerts no later than 180 days after FEMA publishes the technical standards and requirements for such FEMA transmissions.

[72 FR 62135, Nov. 2, 2007]

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. All tests will conform to the procedures in the EAS Operating Handbook.

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 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, 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(b)(13).

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 and shall be provided to the Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau within forty five (45) days following the 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(b)(13).

[70 FR 71038, Nov. 25, 2005, as amended at 76 FR 12604, Mar. 8, 2011]

APPENDIX G
National Weather Service Offices Located in Florida

Jacksonville National Weather Service
www.srh.noaa.gov/jax
Al Sandrick, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
13701 FANG Drive
Jacksonville, Florida 32218
Phone: 904-741-4414

Key West National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/eyw
Jon Rizzo, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
1315 White Street
Key West, Florida 33040
Phone: 305-295-1324

Melbourne National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/mlb
Scott Spratt, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
421 Croton Road
Melbourne, Florida 32935
Phone: 321-255-0212

Miami National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/mfl
Rob Molleda, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
National Weather Service
11691 SW 17th Street
Miami, Florida 33165-2149
Phone: 305-229-4520

Tallahassee National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/tlh
Jeff Evans, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
Love Building Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306-4509
850-942-8833 Phone
850-942-8850 Fax

Tampa Bay National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/tbw

Daniel Noah, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
2525 14th Avenue, SE
Ruskin, Florida 33570-5468
Phone: 813-645-1111

Mobile National Weather Service Office
www.srh.noaa.gov/mob
Jeff Garmon, 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

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NATIONAL EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, INC

&

FLORIDA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL LEVEL EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

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

NOVEMBER 9, 2011

TO BE REVISED FOR FUTURE TESTS

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.

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.

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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.

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.

More info on the national test from the FCC: http://www.fcc.gov/pshs/
More info from FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/emergency/ipaws/eas_info.shtm
More information from the National Association of Broadcasters:
http://www.nab.org/documents/advocacy/EAS/EAS.asp