

State of California Emergency Alert System

Federal Communications Commission
STATE EAS PLAN

and

Operations Orders



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State of California

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan

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State EAS Plan

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FCC EAS Operations Plan

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State of California

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

State EAS Plan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

This plan serves two basic purposes: (1) it outlines how the Chief Executive Officer of the State, the Governor, can provide emergency messages affecting a large area, multiple areas, or the entire area of the state. (2) it provides guidance for the broadcast and cable industry in the use of the Emergency Alert System, both voluntarily and in the event of a national alert from the president of the United States. This EAS plan is a FCC-mandated document.

The EAS is a system for national, state or local emergency warnings to the public. An EAS warning may be for a few blocks or widespread - large parts of a city, sections of specified areas (such as a county or parts of adjoining counties) or a part or all of a region; or several states or the entire nation.

The EAS provides a means of distributing emergency information quickly by radio stations, television stations and cable entities and then to the general public. EAS is made up of radio, television and cable entities cooperating on a voluntary organized basis for local and state warnings, mandatory for Federal warnings.

State and Local EAS plans are guidelines for broadcasters and cable TV operators; items such as details on mandated and optional monitoring assignments, codes for EAS Header, Required Monthly Test (RMT) schedules and other elements. Such plans are an adjunct to the FCC EAS Rules which are also incorporated herein by reference thereto.

Portions or all of any Local Area within California that receives better quality (or only) EAS signals from an adjoining state (as: NWS Medford, OR or NWS Reno, NV) may be a part of that State plan with the approval of the California State Emergency Communications Committee.

2.0 Types of Warnings

In California, the EAS is used for warnings of an immediate action, such as severe thunderstorms or tornadoes, forecast or actually occurring, evacuations of areas due to an incident (such as a hazardous spill) or a tsunami, or other event requiring immediate action.

Watches and statements of the National Weather Service (NWS) do not require this type of immediate action. In California (by agreement*) the EAS does not carry these types of messages, even though the FCC rules provided for them. (*It's an option of the State and Local Emergency Communications Committees to determine the events for which the EAS will be used. EAS protocol, 47 CFR §11.31 of the FCC rules. Also see State or FCC EAS web page.)

However, the NWS may use its Weather Radio Specific Message Encoder (WRSAME) for the alerts for NWS watches and statements on the 162 MHz National Weather Radio (NWR) channels. In that way the public can receive them on radio monitoring equipment even though they are not on the EAS system. For weather radio units consult local commercial establishments. The State of California Office of Emergency Services Emergency Public Information system called EDIS (Emergency Digital Information Service) also carries the NWS warnings and watches items.

(See 9.0 Area Threats)

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) State EAS Plan

3.0 Local Area EAS Plans

A Local Area Plan is a FCC-mandated document for organization and implementation of the Emergency Alert System for areas into which a state is divided for the EAS. Once adopted, a Local Area EAS plan becomes a part of the State Plan.

The number of areas in a state depends on the size and geography of a state as well as radio and television coverage (i.e., a mountain area may receive radio station signals from an adjoining state more consistently and stronger and become a part of the EAS plan of that state by agreement between the two states.).

Responsibility for administering the Local Area Plan rests with the members of the Local Emergency Communications Committee (LECC). The LECC Chair and Vice Chair are appointed by the State Emergency Communications Committee Chair (SECC). The SECC Chair in California is appointed by the State Office of Emergency Services.

Local Area Plans require the signature of the LECC Chair and Vice Chair, along with a representative of the National Weather Service and the SECC Chair. Local Plans are then submitted by the State Chair to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. When approved it is then distributed to the appropriate stations and officials in the respective Local Area.

4.0 State EAS Plan

A State EAS Plan is the document for the statewide implementation and organization of the EAS system. Of necessity it includes all Local Area Plans that are incorporated herein by reference thereto. The Governor - as the Chief Emergency Action Officer of the State - may activate the EAS through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) or any other valid activation point, such as the State Primary, at any time there is an imminent serious threat to life and /or property over such an extended area that centralized activation and coordination of emergency measures and resources is needed. This is anticipated to be, but is not limited to, an activation of all event codes designed for use by Local Governments. The CHP has the capability to activate EAS, regionally, or locally at the request of Local Government per each LECC. CHP is the lead agency for the California Child Safety Amber Network (CCSAN)

The responsibility of administering the State EAS Plan rests with the SECC. The SECC Executive Staff is comprised of the Chair and Vice-Chair(s), approved by the State Office of Emergency Services. SECC members include the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the LECC's and other voluntary members appointed by the SECC Chair. The State OES EPI Program Coordinator, currently Ben J. Green, is normally appointed as the Executive Secretary of the SECC, keeping the State and all Local Plans up to date and on file. The current SECC Executive Staff for California, in addition to the Executive Secretary, is comprised of:

Chair:	James Gabbert,	Vice Chair:	Gilbert Martinez
Vice Chair:	Richard Rudman	Vice Chair	Mark Powers

Each LECC Chair and Vice-Chair(s) are appointed by the SECC. The LECC members are appointed on a voluntary basis by the LECC Chair. The California LECC's are also subcommittees of the SECC. All participants are volunteers in the FCC EAS Program, and serve at the pleasure of the SECC Chair and State Office of Emergency Services.

State of California

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

State EAS Plan

5.0 Participation and Priorities

All mandated participants in the Emergency Alert System must have the capability to conduct activation's and tests. All voluntary participants may have the capability to conduct activation's and tests. Other than National EAS messages and those of the national weather service (NWS), activation's and tests may only be done by *designated* officials in accordance with the local and state plan. The priority for activation's and tests are (1) national level messages: (2) local area messages, (3) state messages, and (4) National Information Center (NIC) messages.

Acceptance of/or participation in this Plan is not a relinquishment of program control, and shall not prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating EAS emergency communications are deemed to confer 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 general public is provided by the FCC Rules and Regulations.

6.0 National EAS Participation

All broadcasters and cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS. "PN" (Participating National) stations and all cable operators would carry the Presidential message, "NN" (Non-Participating National) stations would follow the transmission procedures and make the sign-off announcement in the EAS Operating Handbook's National Level Instructions section for NN stations. In addition, all broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly 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.

7.0 State and Local EAS Participation

Participation in the State and/or Local Area EAS is voluntary for all broadcasters and cable operators. However, stations generally choose to participate because of public response. The stations and cable operators who elect to participate in the State and/or Local Area EAS must then follow the procedures found in this or their Local Area Plan. Note: Even though they elect not to carry National EAS Alerts, stations designated "NN" (Non-Participating National) may participate in the State and/or Local Area EAS without any prior FCC approval.

8.0 Authorities

Code references: 47 CFR Part 11 EAS Rules, 47 CFR Part 73 Broadcast Service Rules, 47 CFR Part 76 Cable Television Service Rules. See also the FEMA Civil Preparedness Guide 1-40, 1-41. Authority to activate EAS in California rests with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, the National Weather Service, Command Level personnel of Local government in accordance with their Local Area Plan.

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Emergency Alert System (EAS)

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9.0 Area Threats

The geographical area covered by this plan is the State of California, 156,297 square miles, stretching from Oregon on the north to Mexico on the south. It's extensive area, long ocean shoreline, climatic and topographic extremes, foothills, mountains, valleys, volcanoes and geological faults allow a range of threats and hazards that could require EAS *warnings*.

The decision to use the EAS is the responsibility of the local government in situations that are essentially local in nature, as contrasted to those that are state, regional (several states) or national in scope. Situations that could cause use of the EAS include the following:

- Severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, flash floods and landslides can lead to devastating floods. Icing and snows are a hazard under certain conditions in some areas of the State.
- Chemical and hazardous material spills and chemical releases that can create both immediate and long-term health hazards.
- Dam failure, whether natural or manmade causes, can result in extensive damage and potential loss of life in areas that would be affected by the sudden surges of water and debris.
- Large scale transportation accidents can occur from a variety of causes, such as dust storms, dense fog, heavy rain or volcanic ash.
- Offshore seismic activity in the Pacific basin can result in tsunamis that can affect coastal communities. Earthquakes are natural hazards due to the proximity of geologic faults to major urban centers. However, no effective and dependable warning system yet exists for earthquakes.
- Fires can be threats to wooded areas and adjacent communities. Hot dry winds and low humidity conditions can push wildland blazes into urban areas.
- Volcanic eruption can present a disaster of epic proportions, depending on timing and magnitude. Certain mountains in the state are classed as active volcanoes by geologists.
- Nuclear accidents or incidents can occur, in or out of the state, from fixed nuclear power plant sites, military installations, transportation systems, military aircraft crashes, or terrorist activity.
- Unusual incidents can arise out of terrorism, urban unrest or other mass actions.
- Nuclear or conventional war, armed aggression are potential threats. Numerous military bases and key economic and industrial centers in California could be targets for attack.
- Child Abduction notifications are added as part of California's AMBER Alert Program.

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10.0 History

The EAS program is an outgrowth of the Emergency Broadcast Program, which had its roots in the Civ-Alert system in the State of Hawaii. The Civ-Alert system was begun in Hawaii in 1960 following a disastrous tsunami in which there was considerable loss of life. In 1963 the FCC investigated the Civ-Alert system, liked it and scrapped the then-in-use CONELRAD system. The replacement was the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), crafted after Hawaii's Civ-Alert System.

A detailed California Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Plan was published by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1967. It reflected a FCC-mandated "FM Relay System" that was based on two-way VHF-FM radio and a leased telephone line to station KCTC which was to be relayed to other stations. Events, however, made it an unusable system. Consequently, the Federal government made a grant to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES) to develop a new State Relay Network (SRN). This is essentially the secondary network that is in use today. It is a system based on a group of mountain-top VHF and UHF repeaters in California, Nevada and Oregon. A new EBS Plan for the state was written to reflect the use of this system. That EBS system remained in effect until 1997. In 2000 California's EDIS system became a major component in distributing EAS.

This Plan is dedicated to Stanly Easton Harter, a faithful stalwart for the Emergency Alert System and the father of Hawaii's Civ-Alert System. Stan was California's first EBS/EAS Coordinator, serving from 1985 to his untimely death in 1998. His influence on Emergency Public Information (EPI) is without parallel. In 1994 the FCC mandated the change from the EBS to the EAS. This required new equipment to be installed by governments and the broadcast and cable industries. The effective date for the EAS system changeover from the EBS was January 1, 1997, which coincided with a period of severe winter storms in California.

Accordingly, the EAS system was literally born in the middle of a torrent of events that quickly tested it and all its participants. In hindsight, it performed far better than was expected given the birth of the system during the storms. Butte County California was the first to use the new EAS in the Nation.

The EAS system has national purpose, as well as a state and local purpose. A national alert flows from the Primary Entry Points to the National Primary Stations, thence to the LP1 stations by the manner in which the LP1's monitor their information sources. Similarly, the monitoring process of the LP1 stations - which typically includes the SRN - provides the distribution of the state and local warnings in accord with the Local Area and State EAS plans. When a local government needs to warn its citizens it is the local EAS system that provides that capability.

To assist Local Areas a model plan structure was designed around a concept of "Operations Orders" to facilitate changes without the need to restructure and rewrite the entire plan. As a way of illustration and example, the State EAS Plan follows the structure of that model plan.

11. Revisions

Minor changes to Local EAS plans need LECC action with information copies to all stations, cable entities and governments including State OES. Major changes follow the same process but require FCC and SECC approval coordinated with the State OES EAS desk. A Revision Page is included in the appendix to illustrate the local control process.

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FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C001

National Primary (NP) Stations for California

California Primary Entry Point (PEP) Stations

KCBS - San Francisco (primary)

KFWB - Los Angeles (secondary)

California State Primary (SP) Station

KFBK - Sacramento

California Local Area Primary (LP1) Stations

Monitoring assignments stations are detailed out in the Local EAS plan. As the LP designation can change for a variety of reasons, and sometimes rather quickly, always check with the local LECC Chair for current information.

<u>Code</u>	<u>County/Local Area Designator LP1</u>	<u>Station</u>
DEL	Del Norte Includes Curry County, Oregon	KPOD 97.9/1240 Crescent City KURY 910 / 95.3, Brookings,OR
HUM	Humboldt	KINS 980 KWSW 790 Eureka
IMP	Imperial	KXO 1230 / 107.5 El Centro
INYON Iny	Inyo {Eastern/Southern Portion}	Attached to Southern NV (KDWN Las Vegas)
INMO	Inyo/Mono	KBOV 1230 / KIBS 100.7 Bishop
KER	Kern (Co-LP1 w/county)	KUZZ 550 / 107.9 Bakersfield & KCOES
LAS L	assen	Attached to Western NV (KKOH 780 Reno)
LA	Los Angeles	KFI 640, KNX 1070, KFWB 980 (PEP)
MLA	Mendo-Lake Lake & Mendocino Counties	KUKI 1400 / 103.3 Ukiah
MDC	Modoc	KKFT 570 KCNO 94.5 Alturas
MNO	Mono {Northern Portion}	Attached to NV Plan (KKOH 780 Reno)
MON	Monterey Bay Counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	KSCO 1080 Santa Cruz
ORG	Orange	KWVE 107.9 San Clemente
RED	Redding Shasta & Trinity Counties	KQMS 1400 - KHSA 104.3 Redding
RSB	Riverside/San Bernardino in 5 zones:	
Zone	1 Inland Empire	KFRG 95.1 KXFG 92.9 San Bernardino
Zone	2 Coachella Valley	KDES 104.7 Palm Springs
Zone	3 Victor Valley	KZXY 102.3 Victorville Apple Valley
Zone	4 Mojave Desert	KHWY 98.9 Essex, KHYZ 99.5 Mtn Pass and KRXV 98.1 Yermo
Zone	5 Hemet San Jacinto	KATY 101.3 Idyllwild
SAC	Sacramento-Sierra: <u>LP1 Group for all 4 zones</u>	KFBK 1530 / KSTE 650 / KGBY 92.5
M	id-North Zone Counties of Butte, Glenn, Plumas*, Sierra* & Tehama	<u>LP2</u> KTHU 100.7 Chico
Ce	entral Zone Counties of Colusa, Sutter and Yuba	<u>LP2</u> KXCL 103.9 Yuba City
		<u>LP2</u> KEDR 88.1 Sacramento
	South Zone San Joaquin and Calaveras	<u>LP2</u> KSTN 1420 Stockton / KOSO 93.1 Modesto

*(Except portions east of the Sierra Crest: Alpine, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra which are part of the Western Nevada-Eastern California Operational Area EAS Plan served out of Reno.)

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COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C001

Local Area LP1 Stations - California

<u>Code</u>	<u>County/Local Area Designator</u>	<u>LP1</u>	<u>Station</u>
SDO	San Diego County		KOGO 600 San Diego
SF	San Francisco Bay Counties		KCBS 740 San Francisco
	Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma		
SLO	San Luis Obispo County		KKJG 98.1 San Luis Obispo
SJV	San Joaquin Valley		KMJ 580 Fresno
	Counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced Tulare		
SBA	Santa Barbara County		KMGQ 97.5 KTMS 1250 Santa Barbara
	2 LP2 Zones	North Zone LP2	KXFM 99.1
		South Zone LP2	KTYD 99.9
SIS	Siskiyou County		KSYC 103.9/1490 & KMJC 620/107.9 Yreka
STU	Stanislaus-Tuolumne Counties		KOSO 93.7 Modesto
VEN	Ventura County		KVEN 1450/KHAY 100.7 Ventura

Foreign Language Markets

The SECC and LECC shall assist foreign language stations in maximizing the effectiveness of serving foreign language audiences. Every attempt should be made to reach significant populations of foreign language speaking audiences. For example: an LP1S meets all of the other requirements of an LP1 station but translates the English message into Spanish before transmitting it to the other Spanish-speaking stations and its own audience. The other Spanish speaking stations within range of the LP1S monitor the LP1S station and perform their EAS functions in the prescribed manner. The LP1S monitors the Local Area LP1 station and may monitor the Spanish language station(s) of adjoining Local Area(s).

Foreign Language LP Stations: LP1S = Spanish; LP1K = Korean

<u>Local FCC EAS Area</u>	<u>LP1</u>	<u>Station</u>
IMP	Imperial County	LP1S: KICO 1490/KQVO 97.7 Calexico
KER	Kern County	LP1S: KWAC/KIWI Bakersfield
LA	Los Angeles	LP1S: KLAX 97.9 Long Beach
		LP1K: KFOX 93.5 Redondo Beach
Org	Orange	LP1S: KORG 1190 Anaheim
RSB	Riverside/San Bernardino	LP1S: KSSE 97.5 Riverside
		LP1S: KCLB 97.0 Coachella
SBA	Santa Barbara	LP1S: KSPE 94.5 Santa Barbara
SDO	San Diego	LP1S: none
SF	San Francisco Bay Area	LP1S: none
SLO	San Luis Obispo	LP1S: none
SAC	Sacramento-Sierra	LP1S: none
STU	Stanislaus-Tuolumne	LP1S: KTRB 860 Fresno

LP Station designation can change for a variety of reasons so always check with the local LECC Chair for current information. LP monitoring assignments are in the Local EAS plan.

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COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C002

EAS EVENT CODES

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or a Local Area EAS plan, the following event codes are authorized in the State of California. New codes can be added without FCC approval. LECC's which desire to use a code not on this list, should submit that code request to the SECC. Codes must be WS WRSAME compatible.

*NOTE: 'ADR' is to be used in lieu of 'CEM' for EAS qualified 'AMBER Alerts' in the interim until upgrades have taken place.

EAN	Emergency Action Notification	HMW	Hazardous Materials Warning
EAT	Emergency Action Termination	HUA	Hurricane Watch
NIC	National Information Center	HUW	Hurricane Warning
NPT	National Periodic Test	HWA	High Wind Watch
RMT	Required Monthly Test	HWW	High Wind Warning
RWT	Required Weekly Test	LAE	Local Area Emergency
ADR	Administrative Message*	LEW	Law Enforcement Warning
AVW	Avalanche Warning	NMN	Network Message Notification
AVA	Avalanche Watch	NUW	Nuclear Power Plant Warning
BZW	Blizzard Warning	RHW	Radiological Hazard Warning
CAE	Child Abduction Emergency*	SMW	Special Marine Warning
CDW	Civil Danger Warning	SPS	Special Weather Statement
CEM	Civil Emergency Message	SPW	Shelter In Place Warning
CFW	Coastal Flood Warning	SVA	Severe Thunderstorm Watch
CFA	Coastal Flood Watch	SVR	Severe Thunderstorm Warning
DMO	Practice/Demonstration Warning	SVS	Severe Weather Statement
DSW	Dust Storm Warning	TOA	Tornado Watch
EQW	Earthquake Warning	TOE	911 Telephone Outage Emergency
EVI	Evacuation Immediate	TOR	Tornado Warning
FFA	Flash Flood Watch	TRA	Tropical Storm Watch
FFS	Flash Flood Statement	TRW	Tropical Storm Warning
FFW	Flash Flood Warning	TSA	Tsunami Watch
FLA	Flood Watch	TSW	Tsunami Warning
FLS	Flood Statement	WSA	Winter Storm Watch
FLW	Flood Warning	WSW	Winter Storm Warning
FRW	Fire Warning	VOW	Volcano Warning
HLS	Hurricane Statement		

For which codes are applicable to local areas, refer to the Local Area EAS plan.

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C002A

FIPS CODES

CALIFORNIA

06000 CALIFORNIA
06001 ALAMEDA
06003 ALPINE
06005 AMADOR
06007 BUTTE
06009 CALAVERAS
06011 COLUSA
06013 CONTRA COSTA
06015 DEL NORTE
06017 EL DORADO
06019 FRESNO
06021 GLENN
06023 HUMBOLDT
06025 IMPERIAL
06027 INYO
06029 KERN
06031 KINGS
06033 LAKE
06035 LASSEN
06037 LOS ANGELES
06039 MADERA
06041 MARIN
06043 MARIPOSA
06045 MENDOCINO
06047 MERCED
06049 MODOC
06051 MONO
06053 MONTEREY
06055 NAPA
06057 NEVADA
06059 ORANGE
06061 PLACER
06063 PLUMAS
06065 RIVERSIDE
06067 SACRAMENTO
06069 SAN BENITO
06071 SAN BERNARDINO
06073 SAN DIEGO
06075 SAN FRANCISCO
06077 SAN JOAQUIN
06079 SAN LUIS OBISPO

CALIFORNIA

06081 SAN MATEO
06083 SANTA BARBARA
06085 SANTA CLARA
06087 SANTA CRUZ
06089 SHASTA
06091 SIERRA
06093 SISKIYOU
06095 SOLANO
06097 SONOMA
06099 STANISLAUS
06101 SUTTER
06103 TEHAMA
06105 TRINITY
06107 TULARE
06109 TUOLUMNE
06111 VENTURA
06113 YOLO
06115 YUBA

ARIZONA

04001 APACHE
04003 COCHISE
04007 GILA
04015 MOJAVE
04027 YUMA
04000 ARIZONA

NEVADA

32000 NEVADA

Western NEVADA- Lake Tahoe

32001 CHURCHILL
32005 DOUGLAS
32021 MINERAL
32029 STOREY
32031 WASHOE
32510 CARSON CITY

Southern NEVADA

32003 CLARK
32017 LINCOLN
32013 NYE

OREGON

41000 OREGON
41015 CURRY
41019 DOUGLAS
41029 JACKSON
41033 JOSEPHINE
41035 KLAMATH
41037 LAKE
41039 LANE

P CODES*

0 = All county or unspecified

1 = northwest

2 = north central

3 = northeast

4 = west central

5 = central

6 = east central

7 = southwest

8 = south central

9 = southeast

*(FCC EAS Rules, Subpart B,
Section 11.31)

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COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C003

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS)

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) as the voice of the National Weather Service provides continuous broadcasts of the weather information directly from NWS offices. Taped weather messages are repeated generally every four to six minutes and are routinely revised every one to three hours, or more frequently if needed. Most weather radio service to California operates 24 hours and is tailored to the weather information needs of the people within the receiving area.

During periods of severe weather NWS forecasters can activate special equipment that provides NWS WARNING messages via the NWR. In addition, on request from an authorized government official in accord with a Local Area EAS plan, they provide EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED messages over the same radio system.

For that reason LP1 and LP2 stations are required to monitor the NWR frequency serving their area of responsibility. All LP stations and CATV control points are urged to also monitor their NWR transmitter to provide a redundant path.

The NWR transmitter carries three (3) digital headers, the NWR receiver alert tone, the EAS attention alert tones, the audio message, and the three (3) digital End-Of-Message (EOM) transmissions. No verbal message may exceed 120 seconds in length as EAS terminals will not record any EAS activation that is longer. Typically the broadcasters in the Local Areas expect them to be confined to 50 seconds or less.

Details for the cooperation between NWS, the broadcast and cable industry, and local government, is found in the Local Area EAS plan, typically in Communications Operations Order CA-C004.

Each Local Area EAS Plan is reviewed by a NWS Warning Meteorologist and signed by the Meteorologist-in-charge of the appropriate NWS facility as the NWS NOAA Weather Radio is a vital link in the EAS system.

Due to the qualities of radio waves and the terrain of mountain and desert areas, NOAA Weather Radio coverage from NWS facilities in California cannot provide complete coverage of the state as shown by Appendix A.3 (Coverage map for the State of California) which indicates those areas with either marginal or no reception. Accordingly, NOAA Weather Radio stations in Arizona, Nevada and Oregon help fill in many of those areas. However, there are still areas within California that do NOT receive any NWR signal.

The NWS areas of general coverage affecting California are shown in Appendix A.4 (California CWFA & Forecast Zones) for the stations in Medford, Las Vegas, Reno and Phoenix; as well as those in Eureka, San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles and San Diego. The areas that are not able to receive an effective signal are not delineated on that graphic.

Local Area Emergency Communications Committees coordinate with the respective NWS office. Reference is made to each Local Area plan for appropriate detail for those with the appropriate need-to-know.

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FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C004

STATE WARNING SYSTEMS

The “**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 Operations Center (EOC) or State Capital. Messages are sent via the State Relay Network.” (Quote from the FCC EAS Rules, CFR 47 §11.18(c) EAS Designations; underlined by editor.) Some states use a radio station, California uses the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services as Primary and as Secondary the local LP-1 station KFBK, Sacramento.

The “**State Relay** (SR) is a relay source of EAS State messages. It is part of the State Relay Network and relays National and State common emergency messages into Local Areas.” (Quote from the FCC EAS Rules, CFR 47, §11.18(d) EAS Designation; underlined by editor.) The EAS terminal at the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services is such a source. Should the SR fail, the SP Station KFBK Sacramento, or the National Relay (NR) / Primary Entry Point (PEP) Stations KCBS, San Francisco, and/or KFWB, Los Angeles, or the NW S, can be utilized by alternative circuits.

The **State Relay Network** (SRN) is defined in the FCC EAS Rules, CFR 47, §11.20 as follows:

“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 sub-carrier or any other communications technology may be used to distribute State emergency messages.” (underlined by editor)

State issued EAS Warnings are distributed (or relayed) from a combination of the broadcast and cable monitor systems (see CA-COO1) using the SRN. The SRN in California is a series of computer, satellite, microwave, VHF-FM high/low and UHF-FM band radio systems owned and maintained by the State. Of these many components, the Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) serves as the primary and the California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) microwave radio system acts as the secondary. EDIS is a primary medium of the SRN because of its capabilities of carrying text, audio and images via many different yet parallel technologies.

Both can also be a primary or secondary local government EAS distribution medium as there are some CLERS base stations in sheriffs and police departments throughout most of the state and all Law Enforcement can send EDIS text via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). EDIS is also available to authorized originators via secure internet access in order to send audio and image files. Other components of the SRN are the California Warning System (CALWAS) aspect of the National Warning System (NAWAS). Interconnection with other systems included in the SRN, further disseminate EAS programming.

Most broadcast stations and local government offices in California are served by at least one CLERS radio. However, all LP-1 stations in California and County EOC’S have an EDIS receiver via the state’s satellite system, OASIS (Operational Area Satellite Information System). Parts of the system can be, and is, used by local governments for localized warnings. EDIS is used daily for a multitude of EPI subjects.

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C005

Origination Procedures for Activation of the EAS

(See also CA-C00-7)

A. Activation Responsibilities

1. National Activation of the EAS:

Broadcasters and cable operators (by 1999) were mandated to install and operate a certified EAS encoder/decoder and to conduct monthly and weekly tests. Broadcasters and cable operators can choose to participate at the national level (PN) or with a designation of non-participating national (NP).

2. National Weather Service of the EAS:

Most weather-related alerts originate from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the National Weather Radio (NWR) system. The NWS local forecast office is responsible for originating these alerts. See respective Local Area EAS Plan.

3. Local Area Activation of the EAS:

The local area activation points specified in Local Area Plans activate the EAS for local emergencies.

4. State Activation of the EAS:

The Governor, through the Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services or his designee, will activate the EAS for statewide warnings and for state tests. The California Highway Patrol may activate the EAS for local or regional alerts.

FCC EAS Rules – CFR 47, §11.55 - EAS operation during a State or Local Area emergency.

(a) The EAS may be activated at the State or Local Area levels by broadcast stations and cable systems at their discretion for day-to-day emergency situations posing a threat to life and property. 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.

(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, participating broadcast stations and cable systems must do the following:

(1) State Relay (SR) sources monitor the State Relay Network (SRN) 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) Broadcast stations and cable systems participating in the State or Local Area EAS must discontinue normal programming and follow the procedures in the State and Local Area Plans. Television stations must comply with §11.54(b)(7). Broadcast stations providing foreign language programming shall comply with §11.54(b)(8) of this part.

(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 broadcast station or cable system records as specified in §11.54(b)(14) of this part. FCC Form 201 may be used to report EAS activation's.

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

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C006

REQUIRED EAS TESTS

See FCC EAS Rules – CFR 47, §11.61

Required Monthly Test (RMT)

A coordinated monthly test (event code RMT) is required within each Local Area. Each Local Area LECC determines the day and time of the daytime and nighttime tests. The details are in the Local Area Plans, typically under Communications Order C006. See the applicable Local Area plans for further information.

Required Weekly Test (RWT)

Broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a required weekly test (event code RWT) once each week at random days and times except for the week of the RMT test. There are no time of day restrictions. This test consists of the EAS Header and End-of-Message Codes only. Refer to Local Area plans for further information.

Test Details and Scripts

Certain test scripts and details for are provided in the FCC regulations. The provisions for each Local Area are found in the Local Area EAS plan for local broadcasters, cable entities and government.

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C007

Authority to Activate EAS

Authority	Emergency Type	Originators	Conditions & Exceptions
NATIONAL	Emergency Action Notification	President	Only authorized originator of national EAS notifications.

STATE	Natural Emergency	National Weather Service (NWS)	May originate any weather- related alert.
		Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP	May originate emergency statements using the Local Government event codes.
	Technological Emergency	Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP	Notifications coordinated with local public safety officials depending on nature and scope of the technological event.
	Civil Emergency	Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP	Only Local Government Emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions.

LOCAL	Natural Emergency	National Weather Service (NWS)	May originate any weather- related alert. May originate Civil Event Codes at request of Local Government.
		Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan)	May originate local weather statements using only the Local Government event codes.
	Technological Emergency	Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan)	Any official may originate, except for a nuclear power plant emergency. Then, only by the senior Public Safety officials.
	Civil Emergency	Chief Elected Officials, Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan)	May only originate for civil emergencies involving their jurisdiction or at the request of a neighboring jurisdiction.

State of California

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

FCC EAS Operations Plan

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS ORDER CA-C008

CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS

See FCC EAS Rules – CFR 47, §11, for latest changes

8.0 Cable Entities

The State Emergency Communications Committee recognizes that many local cable television franchise authorities have agreements in place with local cable television companies to provide or prevent audio over-rides or similar emergency alerting capabilities in addition to those required by the FCC. This Plan in no way prohibits any such agreements.

Especially in areas where coverage by local radio and TV stations is not provided, local cable television franchise authorities are encouraged to utilize the Emergency Alert System to disseminate emergency notifications by contacting their local emergency management office and requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System. By routing the emergency information through the local emergency management office, the maximum number of people, both cable and non-cable television viewers can be notified in the shortest possible time. Routing all emergency notifications through the emergency management office will also eliminate the potential for the local cable television franchise authorities' message being over-ridden by an Emergency Alert System message.

FCC Summary from FCC Web site: <http://www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Compliance/Orders/1997/fcc97338.txt>

“1. By this Second Report and Order we modify the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as it applies to cable systems and address whether other video providers should be required to participate in the system. We decline to adopt an exemption from the requirements of the EAS based on the size of a cable system, because such an exemption would be inconsistent with our statutory mandate. We are, however, adopting rules that will permit certain small cable systems either to provide the national level EAS message on all programmed channels or to install EAS equipment. Additionally, we will provide a phase-in period to provide additional time for cable television operators to comply with these and other EAS requirements. Further, we adopt rules that address issues of concern to persons with hearing disabilities by requiring larger cable systems to provide both audio and video messages on all channels. Our decision in this matter reflects our effort to balance the important safety objectives of the statute against the adverse financial impact on some small cable systems which, if it were to result in failure of some cable systems, would mean loss of service and, therefore, loss of emergency information in those service areas. In summary, we are requiring:

- a. all wired cable systems that serve 10,000 or more subscribers to install EAS equipment and provide EAS audio and video messages on all channels by December 31, 1998;
- b. all wired cable systems that serve 5,000 or more, but fewer than 10,000 subscribers to install EAS equipment and provide EAS audio and video messages on all channels by October 1, 2002;
- c. all wired cable systems that serve fewer than 5,000 subscribers either to provide the national level EAS message on all programmed channels--including the required testing--or to install EAS equipment and provide a video interrupt and audio alert on all programmed channels and EAS audio and video messages on at least one programmed channel by October 1, 2002.

Further, we will require that wireless cable systems participate in the EAS on the same basis as wired cable systems. We decline, however, to require participation by Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) and Open Video Systems (OVS) in the EAS at this time. We also clarify that requirements of existing local franchise agreements for special warning systems will not be preempted by the EAS as long as they do not conflict with EAS requirements under our rules.

State of California

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan

ABBREVIATIONS


AM Am	plitude Modulation
CALWAS	California Warning System
CATV Cable	Television
CCSAN	California Child Safety Amber Network
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
COO	Communications Operations Order
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Service
EOM	End of Message
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Identifier System
FM Fr	requency Modulation
LECC	Local Emergency Communications Committee
LP Local	Primary
NAWAS	National Warning System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NN	Non-Participating National
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio
NWS	National Weather Service
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OES	Office of Emergency Services (State, County, Local)
PN	Participating National
RMT	Required Monthly Test
SECC	State Emergency Communications Committee
SP St	ate Primary
SR St	ate Relay
SRN	State Relay Network
WRSAME	Weather Radio Specific Message Encoder (NWS)

For further information on the Emergency Alert System
Please visit the California Web Pages
And the FCC Web Pages
On the Internet

State of California Emergency Alert System (EAS) State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan

SIGNATURES OF CONCURRENCE AND APPROVAL

FCC & CALIFORNIA SECC APPROVALS



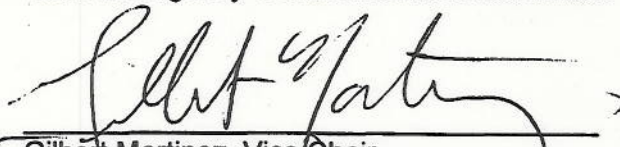
Mark Powers, Vice Chair,
State Emergency Communications Committee

11/21/02
Date



Richard Rudman, Vice Chair,
State Emergency Communications Committee

1/20/03
Date



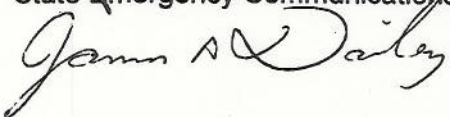
Gilbert Martinez, Vice Chair,
State Emergency Communications Committee

4/7/03
Date



Jim Gabbert, Chair
State Emergency Communications Committee

11/12/2002
Date



Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

3/1/04
Date

**State of California
Emergency Alert System (EAS)
State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan**

SIGNATURES OF CONCURRENCE AND APPROVAL

NEVADA CONCURRENCE

Adrienne Abbott

Adrienne Abbott, Chair
Nevada State Emergency Communications Committee

6/19/03

Date

Steve Scott

Steve Scott, Chair Southern NV
Nevada State Emergency Communications Committee

7/7/03

Date

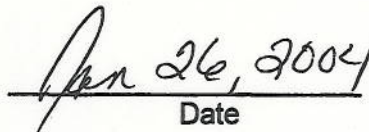
**State of California
Emergency Alert System (EAS)
State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan**

SIGNATURES OF CONCURRENCE AND APPROVAL

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CONCURRENCE



Elizabeth Morse, MIC
NWS FCO, Sacramento



Date

**State of California
Emergency Alert System (EAS)
State EAS & FCC EAS Operations Plan**

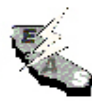
SIGNATURES OF CONCURRENCE AND APPROVAL

CALIFORNIA CONCURRENCE



Dallas Jones, Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services

11-19-03
Date



F. C. C. EAS Local Areas



*All of Lassen and Mono Counties. Those portions of the Sierra Crest for: alpine, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra and Plumas Counties. Modoc County. Surprise Valley and east of the Warner Mountains.



Federal Communication Commission Districts Relative to California FCC EAS Local Areas

[Back](#)



50 0 50 Miles

*All of Lassen and Mono Counties. Those portions of the Sierra Crest for: alpine, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra and Plumas Counties. Modoc County: Surprise Valley and east of the Warner Mountains.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS

<u>OES REGION</u>	<u>OP AREA</u>	<u>FCC EAS LECC AREA</u>	<u>COVERAGE AREA</u>	<u>NWS FCO</u>	<u>NWR Freq</u>	<u>TX Pwr</u>	<u>TX Location</u>	<u>Callsign</u>
Coastal MAR-2	Curry Co, OR	Del Norte Area	Del Norte Co/Curry Co, OR	Eureka	162.550mHz	500 W	Brookings, OR	KIH-37
Coastal MAR-2	Humboldt County	Humboldt	Portions of Humboldt County	Eureka	162.400mHz	330 W	Mt Pierce	KEC-82
Coastal MAR-2	Mendocino County	Mendocino-Lake	Portions of Mendo-Lake Co's	Eureka	162.550mHz	500 W	Cold Springs Peak	KIH-30
Coastal MAR-2	Mendocino County	Mendocino-Lake	Portions of Mendo-Lake Co's	Eureka	162.400mHz	300 W	Laughlin Ridge	WNG-593
Coastal MAR-2	Monterey/S Cruz Co's	Monterey Bay Area	Marine Radio Monterey Bay	Monterey	162.450mHz	100 W	Monterey	WWF-64
Coastal MAR-2	San Mateo County	Monterey Bay Area	Portions of South Bay Area	Monterey	162.400mHz	330 W	Mt Pise	KHB-49
Coastal MAR-2	Santa Cruz County	Monterey Bay Area	Portions of SC/Mont/Sbenito	Monterey	162.550mHz	100 W	Mt Umunhum	KEC-49
Coastal MAR-2	Contra Costa County	San Francisco Bay Area	Delta Area-Carquinez Strait	Sacramento	162.425mHz	100 W	Mt Diablo	KZZ-75
Coastal MAR-2	SF/Marin/Sonoma Co's	San Francisco Bay Area	Marine Radio N SF Bay	Monterey	162.500mHz	75 W	Big Rock Ridge	KDX-54
Inland MAR-3	Trinity/Shasta/Tehama	Redding Area	Portions of MA-3 Counties	Sacramento	162.550mHz	100 W	South Fork Mt	WXL-88
Inland MAR-3	Nevada County	Sacramento-Sierra Area	Portions of MA-3/4 Co's	Sacramento	162.400mHz	100 W	Wolf Mt	WWF-67
Inland MAR-3	Jackson Co, OR	Siskyou Area	Portions of MA-3 Counties	Medford, OR	162.475mHz	100 W	Mt Ashland, OR	WWF-97
Inland MAR-4	Amador County	Sacramento-Sierra Area	Portions of MA-4/5 Co's	Sacramento	162.550mHz	330 W	Jackson Butte	KEC-57
Inland MAR-4	El Dorado/Nevada Co's	Sacramento-Sierra Area	Lk Tahoe Basin/East Nev Co	Reno, NV	162.550mHz	100 W	Reno, NV	WXK-58
Inland MAR-4/3	Lassen/Plumas Co's	East Sierra NV	So Lassen,E Plumas/Sierra	Reno, NV	162.450mHz	100 W	Pyramid Lake, NV	WWG-20
Inland MAR-5	Kern County	Kern	Parts Kern/Tulare/Kings Co's	Hanford	162.550mHz	100 W	Shirley Peak	WXL-89
Inland MAR-5	Kern County	Kern	Parts Kern/Sbern/Inyo/LA Co	Hanford	Proposed		El Paso Peak	
Inland MAR-5	Fresno County	San Joaquin	Portions of MA-5 Counties	Hanford	162.400mHz	330 W	Bear Mt	KIH-62
Southern MAR-1	Los Angeles County	Los Angeles	LA-Orange Counties	Oxnard	162.550mHz	330 W	Mt Lukens	KWO-37
Southern MAR-1	Los Angeles County	Los Angeles	Marine Radio, LA	Oxnard	162.525mHz	100 W	Avalon, S Catalina	WNG-58
Southern MAR-1	Orange County	Orange Area	Orange/San Diego Co's	San Diego	162.450mHz	100 W	Santa Ana	WWG-21
Southern MAR-1	San Luis Obispo Co	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County	Oxnard	162.550mHz	330 W	Cuesta Peak	KIH-31
Southern MAR-1	San Luis Obispo Co	San Luis Obispo	Marine Radio, SLO	Oxnard	162.525mHz	100 W	Hearst Castle	WNG-59
Southern MAR-1	Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	SB-Ventura Counties	Oxnard	162.400mHz	330 W	Broadcast Peak	KIH-34
Southern MAR-1	Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	Marine Radio S Barb Chan	Oxnard	162.475mHz	100 W	Santa Barbara	WWF-62
Southern MAR-6	Imperial County	Imperial	Imperial-Riv Counties	Phoenix, AZ	162.550mHz	100 W	Black Mt	WXL-87
Southern MAR-6	Mono County	Inyo/Mono Area	Mono County	Reno, NV	162.475mHz	100 W	Hawthorne, NV	WWF-59
Southern MAR-6	Mono County	Inyo/Mono Area	Mono County	Reno, NV	162.575mHz	300 W	Conway Summit	WNG-595
Southern MAR-6	Riverside County	Riverside-San Bernardino	Riverside County	San Diego	162.400mHz	100 W	Coachella	KIG-78
Southern MAR-6	San Bernardino Co	Riverside-San Bernardino	East Inyo-SB Counties	Las Vegas, NV	162.550mHz	100 W	Boulder City, NV	WXL36
Southern MAR-6	San Bernardino Co	Riverside-San Bernardino	W Riverside-SW Sbern Co's	San Diego	162.500mHz	100 W	Strawberry Peak	WXM-66
Southern MAR-6	San Bernardino Co	Riverside-San Bernardino	East Riverside/San Bern Co	Las Vegas, NV	162.400mHz	100 W	Lk Havasu City, AZ	KXI-84
Southern MAR-6	San Diego County	San Diego	San Diego County	San Diego	162.400mHz	100 W	Mt Woodson	KEC-62
Southern MAR-6	San Diego County	San Diego	Marine Radio, SD	San Diego	162.425mHz	100 W	Mt Soledad	WNG-637
Southern MAR-6	Inyo County	So Nevada Regional	East Inyo County	Las Vegas, NV	162.400mHz	100 W	Mt Potasi, NV	WNG-634

Wrn NV/Ern Calif. Zones

Zone Names and Generic Codes:

NVZ001 - Mineral and Southern Lyon Counties

CAZ073 - Mono County

NVZ002-CAZ072 - Greater Lake Tahoe Area

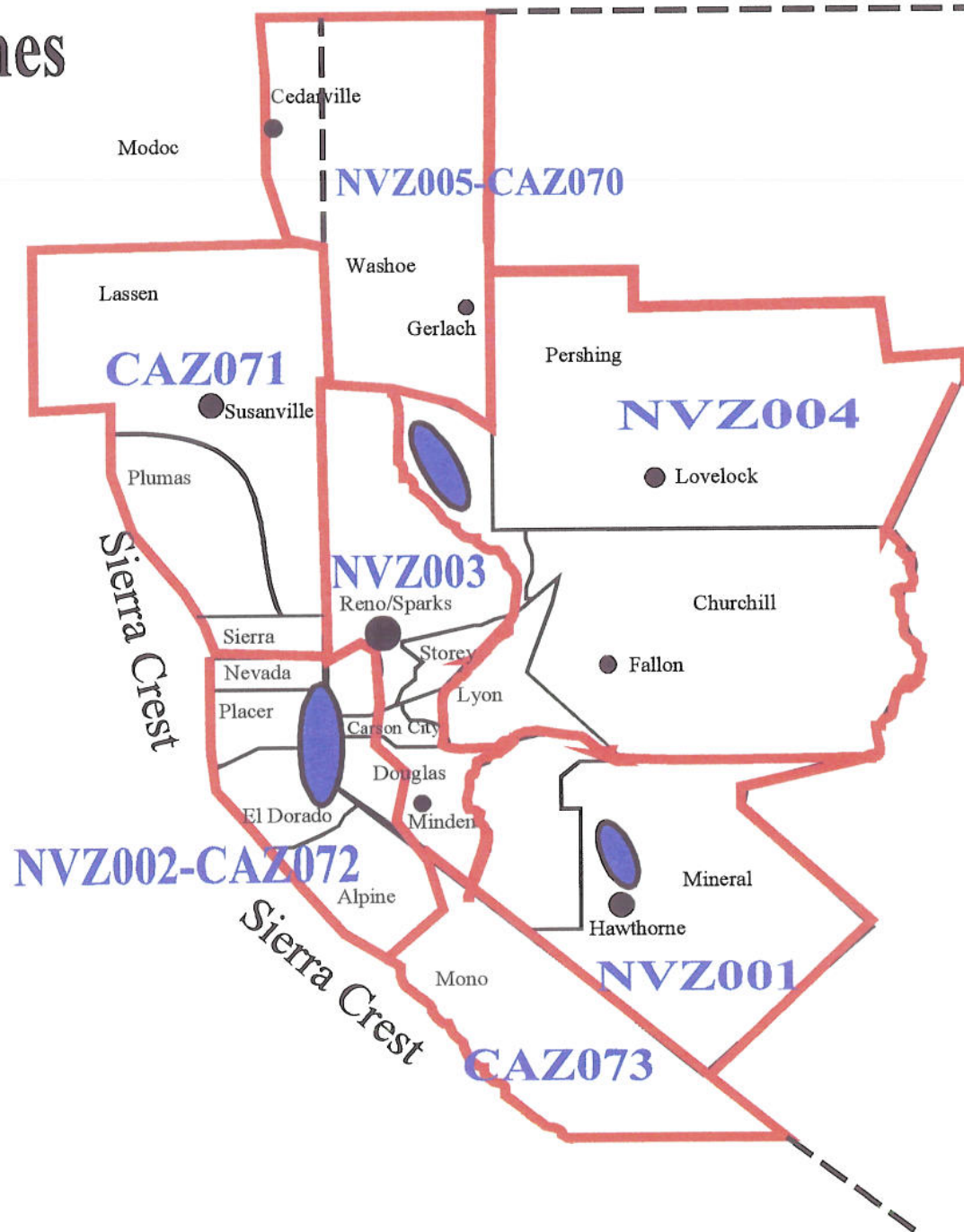
NVZ003 - Greater Reno-Carson City-Minden Area

CAZ071 - Lassen...Eastern Plumas...and Eastern Sierra Counties

NVZ004 - Western Nevada Basin and Range

NVZ005-CAZ070- Northern Washoe County and Surprise Valley California

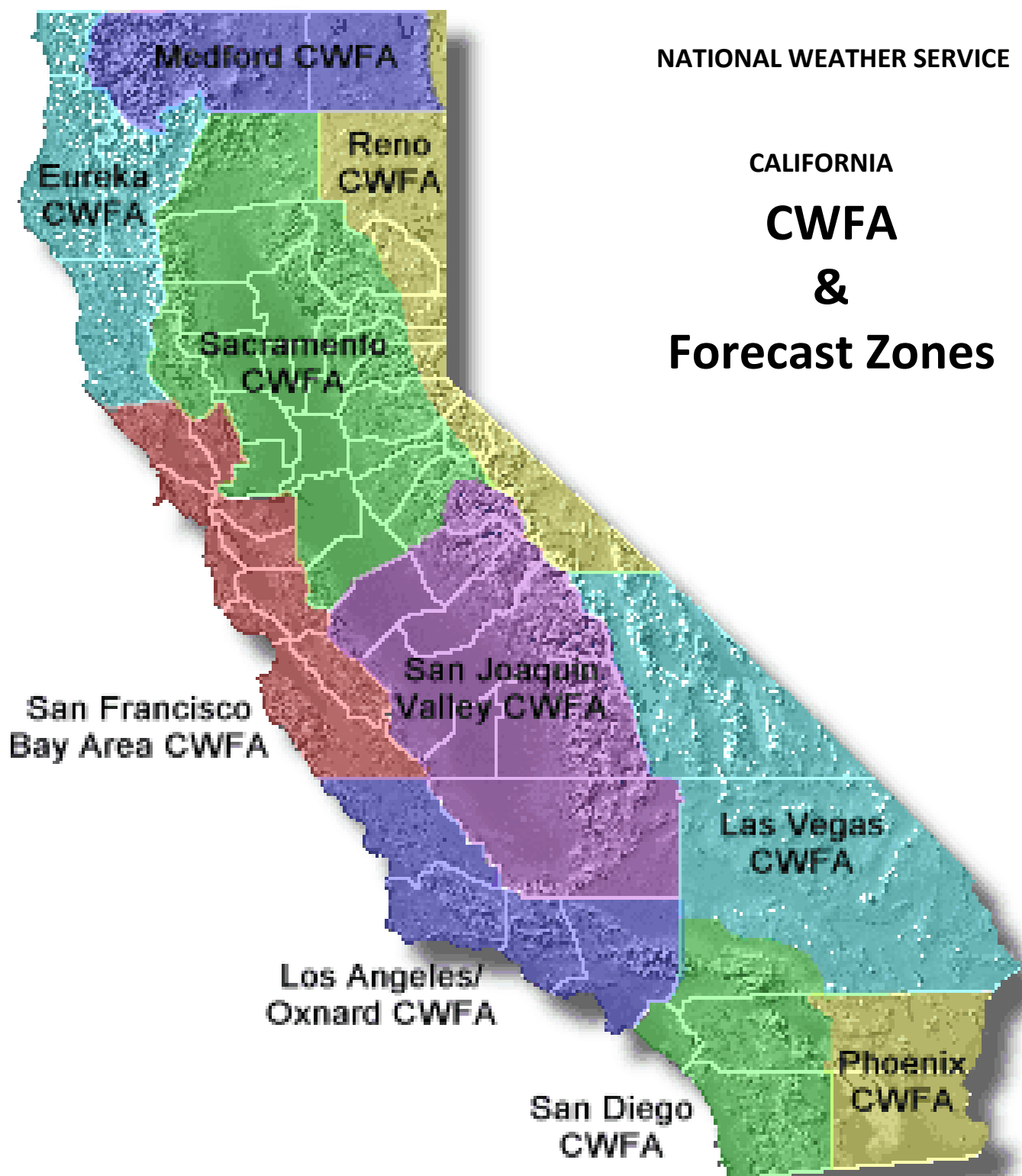
Note that zones may be combined to fit current and forecast weather.



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

CALIFORNIA

CWFA & Forecast Zones



CLERS

CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO SYSTEM TRANSMITTER LOCATIONS

<u>Frequency*</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>General Location</u>
154.710	Brockway	Truckee
154.710	Joaquin Ridge	West Fresno Co
154.710	Mt Diablo	East Bay
155.070	Wolf Mtn	Nevada Co
155.070	Blue Ridge	East Fresno Co
155.700	Hamaker	Oregon
155.700	Antelope	Siskyou Co
155.700	Horse Mtn	Humboldt Co
155.700	Hoadley	Redding
155.700	Likely	Modoc Co
155.700	Shaffer	Lassen Co
155.910	Govt Peak	East Kern/San Bern Co
158.790	Santiago Peak	LA/Orange
158.790	Cactus City	San Bern/Riverside
453.675	Mt Lowe	San Luis Obispo Co
453.675	Red Mtn	Santa Barbara/Ventura
453.675	Cuyamaca	San Diego Co
453.675	Mt Bullion	Mariposa Co
453.875	Bloomer	Butte Co
453.875	Telegraph	Tuolumne Co
453.875	Fremont Pk	Monterey Co
453.875	Mt Tamalpais	Marin Co
453.875	Laughlin Ridge	Mendocino Co

*In MHz

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - FCC LOCAL AREA PLAN SANTA LUISA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

REVISIONS IN GENERAL

Without some form of revision control you can forget what was done when. The busier you are the quicker that occurs. A revisions control form is like a check-off sheet to a busy pilot. It provides an essential management tool to record changes to the local plan in one place. It has proven invaluable to LECC Chairs, the SECC and the FCC, and has been approved by the FCC for this purpose.

Once a Revision and its process is complete the LECC sends copies of revised pages (or a complete copy of the revised plan) to the various broadcast stations, cable entities, counties, cities and the NWS. For assistance contact the EAS SECC EAS Program at State OES.

MAJOR REVISION

A major revision **could be*** LP stations, RMT time/dates. These need SECC and FCC concurrence, coordinated through the EAS SECC Executive Secretary or Plans Coordinator at State OES to keep the State EAS Plan current. The EAS SECC Executive Secretary or Plans Coordinator at State OES can prepare the revisions if requested.

Major revision steps:

Revise the COO as appropriate. To show that a page has been revised may make two entries:

- (a) [option] at the top of the COO page, add "rev (#)" after the COO#. {I.e., COO #2 (Rev1)}; then,
- (b) [always] Show the revision in the footnote at the bottom of the page. (I.e., r1a)
- (c) Next, enter the change on a Revisions control sheet, (see sample) or a separate page.
- (d) Then, Sign the Revision and
- (e) Forward it with a transmittal memo or letter to EAS Program at State OES. {The EAS SECC Executive Office}
- (f) When received BACK with FCC approval, forward a copy to all stations, entities, and governments.

MINOR REVISION

A minor revision is a technical correction to the general introduction, abbreviation or a COO, such as typing, misspelling, a revised telephone number, or who can activate (A typical revision is a COO, such as COO-3.)

Minor revisions steps:

- (a) Revise the page with the change same as for a Major Revision .
- (b) Enter the change on a Revision Control page, and SIGN AND DATE the Revisions Page
- (c) Send a copy to all stations, entities, & governments, and EAS Program at State OES . {The EAS SECC Executive Office}

* *Recent decisions concerning California, have left the interpretation of definitions (minor/major) up to the SECC. In most cases, the FCC has not objected to its signatory omission on revisions as long as the local FCC office has been included in the revision process. However, this is subject to change so check with the SECC on all procedures.*

Sample Revisions Control

(Use a separate page if desired)

Revision # 1:

11/22/98 Omega added as RMT originator

X Page header changed by adding R-1

X Footnote was changed to V1a.

12/2/98 Signed by Robert A Mosconi, Chair

12/3/98 Revision forwarded to the SECC EAS Plans Coordinator

1/10/99 SECC signature SECC Authorized Signature

1/15/99 FCC Signature FCC Authorized Signature

2/01/99 Completed Revision Returned to LECC Chair by SECC Plans Coordinator

2/15/99 Revision forwarded to Stations (X), Cable Entities (X) and Governments (X)

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - FCC LOCAL AREA PLAN
SANTA LUISA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

REVISION CONTROL

Revision # :

Date _____	List what was revised _____
_____	Page header changed by adding _____
_____	Footnote was changed to _____
_____	Signed by _____ <i>Chair</i>
_____	Revision sent to the SECC EAS Plans Coordinator (ALL revisions, no exceptions)
_____	SECC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	FCC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	SECC Plans Coord. sent Completed Revision to LECC Chair <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	Revision forwarded to Stations _____, Cable Entities _____ Governments _____

Revision # :

Date _____	List what was revised _____
_____	Page header changed by adding _____
_____	Footnote was changed to _____
_____	Signed by _____ <i>Chair</i>
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_____	SECC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	FCC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	SECC Plans Coord. sent Completed Revision to LECC Chair <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
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_____	SECC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	FCC signature _____ <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	SECC Plans Coord. sent Completed Revision to LECC Chair <i>(Major Revision Only)</i>
_____	Revision forwarded to Stations _____, Cable Entities _____ Governments _____



Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) Plan

Gray Davis
Governor
State of California

Dallas Jones
Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services

September 2002

Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) PLAN

September 01, 2002

This EDIS Plan constitutes a complete revised rewrite to all previous EDIS Plan Documents.

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EMERGENCY DIGITAL INFORMATION SERVICE (EDIS) PLAN

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EDIS Functional Description

Background

EDIS was created by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake to fill gaps in the state's existing Emergency Public Information system. In particular, it was designed to supplement the Emergency Broadcast System (now known as the Emergency Alert System) with a means of transmitting detailed information to the news media in text form. This was, and remains, a priority concern of broadcasters and of groups organized around the concerns of special populations such as the deaf and hearing-impaired. What began as a developmental project of the (then) Telecommunications Division of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, State of California (State OES) in partnership with other State agencies, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the broadcast media and wire services, and the electronic equipment industries has now evolved into a new phase of technology.

The original design of EDIS was based on that of existing news wire services, particularly the Associated Press (AP). It provided for transmission of text messages only, and required that those messages be formatted according to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association (ANPA) "1312" standard. Using OES's existing Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) as backbone, the dissemination of the product was and is through 'PACKET' radio transmissions in various locations, mostly in San Francisco Bay area and in Southern California, and through various email distributions. Since implementation the input to EDIS has been through the existing DOJ CLETS terminals and through various dial-up modem configurations. This system has served reliably since June, 1990. Alphanumeric paging notifications were introduced in 1994 and recently email and special filtering software became available and are all available to anyone via the web address.

In 1998 some funding made possible the development of new technology for EDIS. The result so far is the existing website which allows for the digital images & streamed audio in addition to the text. Currently, the CLETS interface, including the newer windows-based LEAWEB system, is available to every Law Enforcement agency in California as well as password-protected Web Browser interface via <http://www.edis.ca.gov/>. The second phase, using OASIS, is the Receive Earth Station (RES) technology system, which provides a single one-way broadcast data link from OES to the receiver nodes. Each RES receiver installation will include a small personal computer. This will provide local pre-selection of text messages to be output to the user's newsroom automation system or printer via a serial or parallel port. It also will enable the more sophisticated applications, such as audio, which were mentioned above.

Purpose and Scope

The Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) provides local, State and federal agencies with direct computer link to other agencies, the news media and ultimately the citizens of California during emergencies. EDIS supplements existing emergency public information systems by operating as the State Relay Network for the Emergency Alert System (EAS). EDIS is a primary medium of the State Relay Network because of its capabilities of carrying text, audio and images via many different yet parallel technologies.

EDIS Benefits:

- Provides an inexpensive yet reliable Joint Information System to distribute official emergency information to the news media, emergency management community and the public.
- Makes emergency public information more accessible to the deaf and hearing-impaired and to non-English speakers.
- Provides efficient methods for preparation and transmission of urgent public information by official response agencies.
- Establishes cooperative agreements with developers of systems for receiving and using EDIS transmissions including developers of web-based technologies.
- Forges public/private partnerships between governments, media and business to share information and costs of further system developments.

By combining existing data access networks with digital radio and web datacast distribution, EDIS gives authorized agencies a direct data link to the news media, public and other agencies.

This approach has a number of advantages over previous systems:

- Agencies can send messages at their convenience without interfering with other agencies, even during the busiest emergency.
- One transmission delivers exactly the same message, error-free, to all recipients at the same time.
- Small agencies can use the system as readily as large ones.
- Received EDIS messages are in digital form, compatible with newsroom computers, television graphics systems, email, and alphanumeric paging systems.
- Received messages can be held on printout or computer disk and can be customized for specific messages and alert notifications.
- EDIS works like familiar news wire services, supporting (instead of supplanting) the media's own news-gathering efforts.

Appropriate Use

The main purpose of EDIS is to alert, inform and reassure the public about current or foreseen threats to public safety. Any bulletin that serves those purposes is appropriate for distribution on EDIS, provided that it is:

1. Clear, concise, timely and accurate.
2. Correctly prioritized.
3. Targeted to the affected geographic area.

However, a system which is not used day-to-day will not be used with confidence during an emergency. Therefore, certain non-emergency uses of EDIS are permitted so long as they do not interfere with more urgent transmissions. Flexible targeting and priorities make EDIS a useful tool in a wide range of situations. The following contains more information on EDIS bulletin priorities, targeting and content.

Sending An EDIS Bulletin:

There are several ways your agency can send EDIS bulletins:

- Online -- Using a password-protected Web input form.
- CLETS -- From a terminal on the statewide law-enforcement network.
- Community Warning Systems -- By links with automated local notification systems.
- Specialized Networks -- By links to other specialized data networks.

See below for more information on Online and CLETS access arrangements. A graphic depicting the entire EDIS distribution network is contained in the Originator's Guidebook, Attachment-1.

The Results of an EDIS Bulletin:

Once an EDIS bulletin is entered by an authorized agency, it is formatted according to the news industry's "ANPA 1312" wire service standard and posted in the master online EDIS database (visible on the World Wide Web at <http://www.edis.ca.gov>.) At the same time the bulletin is distributed statewide over a number of networks:

- By satellite datacast to key newsrooms and online sites.
- By "packet" (digital) radio broadcasts to newsrooms and other users throughout California.
- By alphanumeric pager and other wireless devices.
- Over the OASIS emergency satellite network to County (Operational Area) Emergency Operations Centers.

Once received by the media, an EDIS bulletin may be printed, read on-air, captioned or "crawled" on TV, and forwarded or adapted by regional and national wire services. As with all public information systems, news media use of EDIS messages is voluntary based on each recipients' editorial policies and judgment.

As an authorized user an agency has sole responsibility for all information posted using its EDIS account. That includes the responsibility to maintain the security of EDIS access arrangements. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services provides the EDIS service but does not edit or review information posted by other users. Each EDIS access network incorporates its own access controls to ensure that only authorized users originate EDIS messages. Each access network must provide positive identification of the sender of each message.

EDIS Priority Levels:

Each EDIS bulletin is assigned a priority level by its sender. Correct use of these priorities is vital to the effectiveness and credibility of the system. Misuse of these priorities could result in a review of your agency's EDIS authorization.

There are five EDIS priority levels:

- **FLASH** -- Immediate life-safety warnings only. May trigger automatic alarm and notification systems.
- **Urgent** -- Time-sensitive information about threats to life or property.
- **News** -- Routine information about potential emergencies, training, preparedness, and updates or details about ongoing emergencies.
- **Advisory** -- Bulletins for coordination with the news media, such as announcements of news briefings or special access arrangements.
- **Test** -- To verify readiness of EDIS systems. Each agency should issue no more than two test bulletins per month. If more extensive testing is required it should be cleared with the OES EDIS Program Office in advance.

Targeting EDIS Bulletins:

EDIS bulletins can also be targeted by the sender to particular regions within the state. In general, only Power Utilities, State and Federal agencies need use the "statewide" target.

There are fourteen EDIS target zones:

1. **North Coast** -- Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Lake counties
2. **North Inland** -- Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba Counties.
3. **San Francisco Bay** -- Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Marin, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara Counties.
4. **Sacramento Valley** -- Yolo, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus Counties.
5. **Tahoe / Sierra** -- Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne Counties.
6. **Monterey Bay Area** -- Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey Counties

7. **Fresno Area** -- Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare Counties.
8. **Inyo / Mono** -- Inyo and Mono Counties
9. **Central Coast** -- San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties
10. **Bakersfield Area** -- Kern County
11. **Inland Desert** -- San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
12. **Los Angeles Area** -- Ventura, Los Angeles and Orange Counties
13. **San Diego / Imperial** -- San Diego and Imperial Counties
14. **Statewide**

Even though an EDIS bulletin can be targeted to a particular zone, every EDIS bulletin is distributed statewide. The target code can be used by users' equipment to filter out unwanted messages, but many users do not filter their EDIS bulletins. All bulletins should be written with a statewide audience in mind, being especially careful about any possible confusion among like-named localities.

EDIS Bulletin Style:

More than anything else, good EDIS bulletins are concise. EDIS bulletins are not traditional news releases. A typical news release is much too long to scroll across a TV screen or display on a pager. A good EDIS bulletin gets to the point in a few sentences.

One helpful hint for writing effective EDIS bulletins is to look at each sentence and ask whether it gives individual members of the public a specific piece of "news they can use." Does it clearly say what people should do, or avoid doing, about a particular situation? If not, it probably can be improved. The time-honored checklist for a complete news story applies to EDIS as well: Each bulletin should be clear about Who, What, When, Where, Why and What's Next.

And even though the "For more information contact:" field on the bulletin entry form is technically optional, it should never be left blank. Especially if there's unexpected or unusual information in your bulletin, the news media may need to know how to confirm or clarify your message.

Posting Pictures and Sounds:

In addition to text bulletins, EDIS now provides for the posting of digital images (photos, maps, diagrams, etc.) and sound files. Images may be in GIF or JPEG file format and must not exceed 75 kilobytes in file size. Sound files may be in MP3 or WAV format and should not exceed 500 kilobytes.

Images and sound files are not distributed over the text-only networks (pager, packet radio) but are available on the World Wide Web site and at EDIS Datacast sites around the state.

Distribution System

EDIS uses a network of digital radio transmitters {Originator's Guidebook, Attachment-1} and satellite receivers to distribute its warnings, news releases and advisories in many areas of California. Radio receivers using inexpensive "packet radio" equipment output EDIS messages in a form compatible with computers and graphic display systems. Additionally, the newer web-based RES Datacast network uses direct feed satellite receivers on the OASIS network which is unencumbered by the delays to the Internet. There is no charge to recipients of EDIS messages. However, recipients procure, install, maintain and operate their own EDIS receiving equipment. While the Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates EDIS statewide, various broadcast groups and local government agencies may provide some radio transmission systems for their areas. Terrestrial radio and satellite networks link the EDIS radio transmitters and satellite receivers to the EDIS control system at State OES Headquarters in Sacramento. Radio frequencies and other technical information are available in the Originator's Guidebook, Appendix's 1-5 with Attachments, a companion technical supplement to this Plan.

Input Networks

Authorized users may submit messages for EDIS transmission over several existing digital message systems. The operators of these systems have authorized their use as EDIS Input Networks. These include:

- The California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) operated by the California Department of Justice
- The State OES Data Network (providing password protected secure web access via Internet.
- The National Weather Service satellite network.
- Various specialized scientific networks.

Other Input Networks may be added in the future. To be considered for use as an EDIS Input Network a digital message system must restrict access to authorized users only and must positively identify the sender of each message.

There is no charge to the sender of an EDIS message. However, originators procure, install, maintain and operate any equipment used to send EDIS messages and pay any telecommunications charges associated with their use of an Input Network.

Requesting Online Access:

Requests for EDIS accounts should be made in writing on agency letterhead to the EDIS Project Office at the address below. Each request should include the following information:

Agency name and jurisdiction.

- Contact (individual) name.
- Contact telephone number.
- Contact e-mail address.
- Contact fax number.

A brief description of the agency's emergency-management responsibilities.
The following paragraph:

"The applicant agrees that it will be solely responsible for any information posted using its EDIS account, for appropriate use of the system, and for protection of the security of its account information including user name and password. Applicant will change its password on a regular basis using the provided online tool."

The written request should be mailed to:

State of California
Governor's Office of Emergency Services
EDIS Program
P.O. Box 419047
Rancho Cordova, California 95741-9047

Once the request information has been verified the contact individual will receive an EDIS user name and password, along with instructions on their use. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services may suspend an agency's authority to originate EDIS messages in response to repeated misuse of the system. Use of EDIS facilities by an unauthorized individual or agency or by an agency whose authorization has been suspended may result in administrative, civil or criminal actions under State and Federal procedures or laws.

CLETS Access:

The California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) is a network of computers and terminals serving law enforcement agencies throughout the state. A CLETS terminal can be found in the dispatch center of virtually every jurisdiction, and the CLETS network has proven highly reliable, even during earthquakes. The State Department of Justice, which operates CLETS, has authorized its use to originate EDIS messages. The new CARE Alert Program is an example of direct to media messaging from Law Enforcement. This provides a reliable statewide means for federal, state and local agencies to deliver this important information. All California law-enforcement agencies with access to CLETS are automatically authorized to send EDIS bulletins. (Currently, only text bulletins can be submitted over CLETS.) All EDIS messages submitted over CLETS must be permissible under the Department of Justice's published rules for CLETS Administrative Traffic. Appendix 2 & 2A (included in the Originator's Guidebook) provide all the information needed to send an EDIS message to the media via CLETS. Appendix 2A should be posted conspicuously at the CLETS operating position. For further information contact your OES Law Coordinator or OES Telecommunications Coordinator or contact the EDIS Program Coordinator.

Community Warning Systems and Special Networks:

Various local alerting systems and agency networks have permanent links to EDIS. Contact the EDIS Project Office for information on the technical and procedural requirements for such connections.

Administration

The development and operation of EDIS is under the direction of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Emergency Operations, Plans and Training Division, Operations Support Branch, Telecommunications Section. The EAS/EDIS Program Coordinator is responsible for general administration of the EDIS Program including technical coordination with other government agencies, authorized originators and the media.

From time to time the EDIS Program Coordinator may convene a Steering Committee representing originating agencies, participating news media and technical consultants to obtain advice and counsel regarding the EDIS Program. The Chief, Telecommunications may make further arrangements as required for the administration of funds or other resources for the EDIS Program.

Further information is available by the following:

California Emergency Management Agency
EDIS Program
3650 Schriever Ave.
Mather, CA 95655
(916) 845-8610
info@edis.oes.ca.gov
<http://www.edis.ca.gov>
<http://www.oes.ca.gov>