

STATE OF WISCONSIN
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
STATE EAS PLAN

SEPTEMBER, 2007
REVISION

See What's New on Page 2

>> THIS PLAN IS ON THE INTERNET <<
Check the Internet site for updates... see Page 4

This is what's new in this September, 2007 Revision

On October 2, 2007, NWS will be changing some EAS Lake Codes. The mid-lake area, which was previously one large zone, will now be subdivided into smaller zones. This applies mostly to EAS Special Marine Warnings (SMW). See Page 14 for details.

The FCC EAS Homepage has changed to: www.fcc.gov/pshs/eas/

The NWS Withee NOAA Weather Radio transmitter no longer carries alerts for Price County.

Disaster Information Reporting System

The FCC recently launched a new website called DIRS, the Disaster Information Reporting System. DIRS is a program to allow the FCC to determine the state of broadcast and cable facilities during a major disaster. All Wisconsin broadcasters and cable operators are encouraged to go to the webpage below and register with DIRS now. If a disaster requiring DIRS activation occurs in your area, you will be contacted and requested to report your on-air/off-air status and any needs you have on a daily basis. To become familiar with DIRS, start by reading the User's Manual found in the upper-left corner of each page on the site.

DIRS is located at: <https://www.fcc.gov/nors/disaster/>

[You must use "https" and must use the trailing "/" for the link to work.]

Next Generation EAS

In July 2007, the FCC released new EAS rules, creating what they have dubbed the "Next Generation EAS". The new system is based on CAP, Common Alerting Protocol. This will most likely mean new equipment at all broadcast stations and cable operations in the future. For more information on the new FCC rules, CAP, and Wisconsin's progress on the transition to this new system, consult the "Next Generation EAS Planning for Wisconsin" page on the Wisconsin EAS website, at: www.sbe24.org/eas/neweas.asp

NWS HazCollect Alerts

- In June 2004, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) signed an agreement to relay alerts from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regarding threats of a national, state, or regional level. In the 2004 Wisconsin State EAS Plan Update, stations and cable systems were encouraged to program their EAS units to relay these DHS alerts.

- NEW EAS ALERTS: 2007, NWR stations will begin participating in a second new program, called HazCollect. This program enables your local Emergency Management personnel to log onto a FEMA website and send an EAS message over your local NWR station. These new alerts could use any of the 13 non-weather local emergency EAS Codes adopted by the FCC in 2002. In order to carry HazCollect alerts, these additional codes must be added to your EAS unit (some were already added in your DHS alert programming). See Page 3, Page 24, and Appendix C for details. HazCollect alerts will be reviewed by a statewide committee, similar to Amber Alerts, so we expect judicious use of these alerts.

All Wisconsin SR and LP stations should program their EAS unit for these codes **immediately**. All other broadcasters and cable operators are strongly encouraged to do likewise.

To ensure receiving these alerts, the Wisconsin SECC recommends that all broadcasters and cable operators monitor NWR directly, if not already doing so.

Information on HazCollect can be found at: www.weather.gov/os/hazcollect

Note on WISCONSIN AMBER ALERTS

There is no information in this Plan on Wisconsin Amber Alerts. To access the Wisconsin Amber Alert Plan, go to: www.amberalertwisconsin.org/content/overview.asp

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

NEW FOR 2006 – EAS UNIT PROGRAMMING REQUESTED

- For Homeland Security and HazCollect alerts, additional EAS unit programming is needed.
 Likely DHS and HazCollect codes: CEM, CDW, ADR (ADR is for cancellations).
 Possible other DHS and HazCollect codes: HMW, NUW, RHW, EVI, LAE, SPW, and FRW.
 Possible other HazCollect codes: LEW, EQW, and TOE.
 All will use Originator Code: CIV Location Code: Use all counties in your “service area”.
****STATIONS ARE REQUESTED TO ADD ALL 13 EVENT CODES ABOVE****
 See Page 24, and Appendix C, for details on this EAS unit programming.

The following information was first released in the May, 2002 State EAS Plan.

PROGRAM EVENT CODE “CEM”

WISCONSIN WILL CONTINUE TO USE “CEM” FOR STATE ACTIVATIONS

Due to the fact that the FCC did not approve a State-Level EAS Activation Code, Wisconsin will continue to use the “CEM – Civil Emergency Message” Code when issuing a statewide EAS alert.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

To make this State Activation Procedure work, all SR and LP stations, as well as all broadcasters and cable systems in Wisconsin that wish to carry an address from the Governor, need to program their EAS Decoders as follows:

Add Event Code: **CEM** (Civil Emergency Message)

This Event should work with **Location Code: 055000**, and with these Originator Codes:

CIV (Civil Authorities) The normal originator of this message

EAS (Broadcaster or Cable System) In case message needs to be originated at WPR

‘SR’ AUDIO TO YOUR CONSOLE

We anticipate any message from the Governor will surpass the 2-minute EAS window, so we have changed the procedure to present his address as a non-EAS message (see Page 19). Stations wishing to carry a Governor’s address must hook up the local ‘SR’ Station’s audio direct to their on-air console, so the ‘SR’ Station can be put on the air without using the EAS Decoder.

LOCAL PLANS: DROP “CEM”

Whereas the State EAS Activation Code will remain CEM, and since there are now specific Event Codes adopted for local emergencies, the Wisconsin EAS Committee requests that all Local Area and County EAS Plans phase out the use of the generic CEM Event Code in favor of using the new specific local Event Codes (see Appendix C of this Plan for a list and definitions of these Event Codes). The Event Code CEM will then become exclusive to the State EAS Activation, which the Committee feels will aid in the programming of EAS Decoders.

PREFACE

WHERE TO FIND THE BASIC INFORMATION YOU NEED TO GET STARTED

- II. A.) National EAS Participation (The Minimum EAS Requirements)
Outlines the minimum requirements for EAS that all broadcasters and cable operators must follow.
- Appendix A.) Table of Monitoring Assignments
Lists the two mandated sources you must monitor on your EAS Decoder, as well as other optional sources you may listen to.
- VIII.) Guidance for All Users in Programming their EAS Decoders in Wisconsin
- IV. E.) Wisconsin “L-Code” Formats
Outlines the format to be followed when entering the L-Code (also known as “Station Identification” or “Call Sign”) into your EAS Encoder.
- Appendix C.) Master List of EAS Event Codes Used in Wisconsin
Lists the Event Codes available for programming into your EAS Decoder. These are the only Event Codes to be used in Wisconsin.
- V. B.) Required Monthly Test
Describes the Day of the Month and Time of Day you can expect to receive this test, which must be re-broadcast within 60 minutes of receipt.
- VII.) Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts
Gives an overview of how SR Stations, LP Stations, National Weather Service, and Emergency Services agencies are expected to participate in the EAS.

THIS PLAN IS ON THE INTERNET...

How to Use the Internet to Keep Your Copy of the State EAS Plan Up-to-Date

This Plan is available on the Internet at: www.sbe24.org/eas/ as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file. [If you do not have an Adobe Acrobat Reader on your computer, there is a link on our website to download one free.] It is suggested that you check our site on a regular basis for updates to this Plan. All files have a date in their title, so you can quickly compare titles of files on the website against those you currently have, to determine if you need to download a file to keep your Plan current. If you want to receive an e-mail notice of any updates to the Plan, please subscribe to the Wisconsin, Milwaukee, or Madison SBE Listserver.

To join the Wisconsin SBE Listserver, go to: www.broadcast.net/mailman/listinfo/sbe-wi

To join the Milwaukee SBE Listserver, go to: www.broadcast.net/mailman/listinfo/sbe-mil

To join the Madison SBE Listserver, go to: www.broadcast.net/mailman/listinfo/msnsbe

Traffic on these listservers is fairly light. In addition to EAS Plan updates, they relay other EAS details and broadcaster information germane to the area described by the listserv name.

Acknowledgments: Thanks to Jim Hermanson, Leonard Charles, and Madison SBE Chapter 24 for facilitating getting the Wisconsin EAS Plan on the Internet. Thanks to Dave Biondi and “broadcast.net” for maintaining the SBE Listservers.

Special Acknowledgement

The Wisconsin SECC wishes to acknowledge State Relay (SR) Station WXPR, in Rhinelander.

Due to the lack of a State-operated FM station in this area, independent station WXPR has volunteered to act as the SR in this area. WXPR’s cooperation is appreciated by the Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Update Page

- This is what's new in this June, 2006 Revision
- Re-programming and Upgrading your EAS Equipment

Preface Page

- Where to find the basic information you need to get started
- This Plan is available on the Internet

I. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

II. The National, State, and Local EAS: Participation and Priorities

- A.) National EAS Participation
- B.) State/Local EAS Participation
- C.) Conditions of EAS Participation
- D.) Participation Disclaimer
- E.) EAS Priorities

III. Organization and Concepts of the Wisconsin State EAS

- A.) Station Designations
- B.) Other Definitions
- C.) Primary and Secondary Delivery Plan
- D.) Type of Information to expect from each EAS Source
- Diagrams:
- E.) Redundancy of Individual Paths to the Local Broadcaster/Cable Operator
- F.) Combined Map of All State EAS Paths in a typical Local Area

IV. EAS Header Code Information

- A.) EAS Header Code Analysis
- B.) Wisconsin Originator Codes
- C.) Wisconsin Event Codes
- D.) Wisconsin County-Location Codes, and Great Lakes Codes
- E.) Wisconsin "L-Code" Formats

V. EAS Tests

- A.) Required Weekly Test (RWT)
 - 1.) Transmission
 - 2.) Reception
- B.) Required Monthly Test (RMT)
 - 1.) Transmission
 - 2.) Scheduling of RMT's: Day and Time of Test
 - 3.) Reception/Re-transmission
- C.) Time-Duration, Originator Codes, and County-Location Codes used for EAS Tests

VI. Wisconsin EAS Scripts and Formats

- A.) Test Scripts and Formats
- B.) Real-Alert Activation Scripts and Formats

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

VII. Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts

- A.) Overview of State Relay (SR) Station Participation in the EAS
- B.) Overview of Local Primary (LP-1 and LP-2) Station Participation in the EAS
- C.) Overview of National Weather Service Participation in the EAS
- D.) Overview of Emergency Services Participation in the EAS

VIII. Guidance for All Users in Programming their EAS Decoders in Wisconsin

- A.) Initial Set-Up of EAS Encoder
- B.) Programming for Incoming Alerts
 - 1.) Modes of Operation
 - 2.) Event Codes You Must Program into your EAS Decoder
 - 3.) Suggested Programming Sequence for Setting Up your EAS Decoder

Appendix A: Table of Monitoring Assignments

Appendix B: NOAA Weather Radio Stations and Coverage

Appendix C: Master List of EAS Event Codes Used in Wisconsin

Appendix D: Authorized Sources for Activating the EAS

Appendix E: Boundary Map of Wisconsin EAS Local Areas

Appendix F: Wisconsin State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) Members

Appendix G. Approvals

Appendix H: Reminder Card for the Required Monthly Test

Appendix I: not used

Appendix J: FCC Mapbook for Wisconsin

Questions, or requests for printed copies of this Plan, should be directed to:

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720 E. Capitol Dr.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
414-967-5232
gteas@execpc.com

Federal Communications Commission
EAS Office
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
202-418-1199
eas@fcc.gov

For General EAS FCC Information: 1-888-CALL FCC, or www.fcc.gov/pshs/eas/

I. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

This Plan is the FCC-mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the State of Wisconsin Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is the guideline for Wisconsin broadcasters and subject cable TV operators to determine: their mandated and optional monitoring assignments, codes to be used in the EAS Header sequence in this state, schedule of the Required Monthly Tests (RMT's) which must be relayed by all broadcasters and cable operators within 60 minutes of reception, and any other elements of the EAS which are unique to this state. This Plan is an adjunct to the FCC EAS Rules, and is not meant to be a summary, in whole or in part, of those Rules. Consult FCC Rules Part 11 for general rules regarding the Emergency Alert System.

II. The National, State, and Local EAS: Participation and Priorities

A.) National EAS Participation

All broadcasters and subject cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS. "PN" (Participating National) stations and all subject cable operators would carry the Presidential message, "NN" (Non-Participating National) stations would make an announcement and sign off. In addition, all broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly EAS Test (RWT), log all received RWT Tests, 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 subject cable operators, regardless of their "PN" or "NN" EAS status.

B.) State/Local EAS Participation

Participation in the State and/or Local Area EAS is voluntary for all broadcasters and cable operators. However, any stations/cable operators electing to participate in the State and/or Local Area EAS must then follow the procedures found in this 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.

C.) Conditions of EAS Participation

Acceptance of/or participation in this Plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control, and shall not be deemed to prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising his independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. 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 to the general public is provided by FCC Rules.

D.) Participation Disclaimer

Notwithstanding any good-faith intentions to carry State and Local EAS alerts, due to the voluntary nature of the EAS at those levels, no owner, management or individual personnel at any Wisconsin broadcast station, cable system, or state broadcast network may be held liable by any person or entity for the failure to transmit any particular EAS alert, whether that failure is intentional or unintentional, and regardless of the effect that failure has on any person or entity. SR, LP-1, and LP-2 stations in particular, which agree by accepting that EAS Designation to monitor additional EAS sources and to re-transmit certain EAS alerts, are merely demonstrating their intentions to perform such additional duties, not guaranteeing their performance.

E.) EAS Priorities

Stations/cable operators are reminded that the EAS Priorities as set forth in the FCC Rules are as follows: 1.) National EAS Messages

2.) Local Area EAS Messages

3.) State EAS Messages

4.) Messages from the National Information Center (NIC)

[These are follow-up messages after a National EAS Activation.]

III. Organization and Concepts of the Wisconsin EAS

A.) Station Designations

These are the FCC's EAS Station Designations, reflecting the EAS status of every broadcaster and cable operator. Consult the "FCC Mapbook" in the Appendix of this Plan to determine your EAS Station Designation.

NP (National Primary) Station = Sole source of all National EAS Alerts. These stations will be monitored by the Wisconsin Public Radio Operation Center, and the WTMJ Satellite Uplink site.

SR (State Relay) Station = In most Wisconsin EAS Areas, a State-operated FM station which is programmed directly from Madison*. SR stations are primarily sources of State EAS Messages. They will also be relaying National, Local, and Weather Alerts. * See Acknowledgement, Page 4

LP-1 (Local Primary) Station = LP-1 stations are primarily sources of Local Area Emergency EAS Messages. They will also be relaying National, State, and Weather Alerts. As an optional back-up source, an LP-2 Station has also been designated in every Local Area. Information in this Plan relating to LP-1's also applies to LP-2's in each Area.

PN (Participating National) Sources = Most normal broadcasters and cable operators are designated as "PN". These sources are for delivering all levels of EAS to the general public.

NN (Non-Participating National) Stations = Broadcasters who hold an "NN Authorization" from the FCC to sign off the air during a National Emergency.

B.) Other Definitions

The following are other terms used in the organization of the Wisconsin EAS Plan.

STATE EOC = Wisconsin State Emergency Operation Center in Madison. Origination point of messages from the Governor, as well as some RMT's.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC RADIO / RADIO OPERATION CENTER (WPR/ROC) = The operation center that monitors for national alerts and controls audio feeding State-operated "SR" stations.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD / TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATIONS CENTER (ECB/TOC) = Originates RMT's and State EAS Activations to the "SR" stations.

GALAXY-16 SATELLITE = As a back-up for the National and State levels of EAS in Wisconsin, two channels are available on the Galaxy-16 Satellite, Transponder 3; WTMJ in Milwaukee digital "Channel D", and the Wisconsin Radio Network (WRN) in Madison digital channel. Each LP-1 station will monitor one of these satellite channels, either directly, or by monitoring an LP-2 station that monitors one of these satellite channels. In addition to the LP stations, these satellite channels are received directly by 135 Wisconsin radio stations.

SHERIFF DISPATCH CENTER = County-level EAS alerts are issued by the Sheriff Dispatch Center, Emergency Management Office, or 911-Center. These dispatch points are encouraged to acquire a Low-Band Two-Way Radio and EAS Encoder to transmit EAS alerts to the Area LP-1 station, and all other broadcasters and cable operators that want to receive county alerts directly. In addition, HazCollect is now available. Contact your NWS Office in Appendix B for details.

NOAA (NOAA WEATHER RADIO) = Under the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio stations are encoding all of their alerts using the same coding as used for EAS Alerts. Broadcasters and cable operators can feed their EAS Decoders with the audio from any normal NOAA Weather Radio receiver, and their EAS Decoder will react just as it does with broadcaster EAS codes.

C.) Primary and Secondary Delivery Plan

The task of this Plan was to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alert. This goal was surpassed for many broadcasters and cable operators. For stations/operators electing to monitor only the two assigned sources, two paths for each alert are provided. Stations/operators adding the four optional sources will have four paths on some alerts. Stations with direct Galaxy-16-satellite reception will have four paths for all alerts. Using the Designations and Definitions just outlined, the redundancy of the Wisconsin State EAS Plan is diagrammed on the following pages. For clarity, the first page shows the distribution paths for each level of EAS drawn out separately. Thus, some communications paths are delivering more than one level of EAS alert. The second page maps out all of the State EAS paths on one diagram. Consult Appendix A of this Plan, "Table of Monitoring Assignments", to determine the two mandated and four optional sources that each broadcaster and cable operator should monitor.

D.) Type of Information to expect from each EAS Source

Monitoring your LP-1 and LP-2 Stations: The LP Stations, by accepting their EAS Designation, have agreed to monitor more than the two mandated sources, as shown on the following diagrams and in the Monitoring Assignment Tables. The LP Stations will thus act as somewhat of a clearing-house, to ensure that all EAS messages reach all other stations and cable systems. However, individual broadcasters and cable operators are strongly encouraged to monitor these additional sources themselves, receiving these alerts directly rather than relying on a relay through the LP Station. The LP Stations then become a back-up, as opposed to the only means of receiving these alerts. The LP Stations have also agreed to carry Tornado Warnings, Flash Flood Warnings, and Civil Emergency Messages for all of their "counties of responsibility", as well as State EAS Activations. For more details, see "Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts"

Monitoring Weather Radio: NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) will be transmitting an EAS-type code using the NWR SAME Encoder (Specific Area Message Encoder), which will be detected by your EAS Decoder. NWR will be sending codes for all weather Warnings, Watches, and Statements. As of June 2004, NWR will also be relaying alerts issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In 2007, NWR will add HazCollect alerts, originated by local Emergency Management officials. NWR will also be sending the RWT Test Code once a week, and the RMT Test Code as outlined in the table found under the "Required Monthly Test" section of this Plan. For more details, see "Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts" section.

Monitoring Local Sheriff Dispatch Center: A Low-Band Two-Way Radio frequency, 45.12 MHz, has been set aside statewide for individual counties to transmit EAS alerts directly to local broadcast stations and cable systems. County officials would need to purchase a low-band radio if they don't already have one available, as well as an EAS Encoder to originate the alerts on. State EPCRA funding, which covers 80% of the cost of these items, is available to every county. Homeland Security funds may also be available. Broadcasters and cable operators are encouraged to foster a relationship with their local County Sheriff and/or Emergency Management Director, and work on establishing such a two-way radio link. This will complete the final, and perhaps most important, spoke in the EAS wheel, since most EAS alerts are generated at the local level. Alternately, HazCollect could be used to complete this "last mile".

When this final link is completed, a County/Local Area EAS Plan should be written to detail the procedures to be followed. It can be modeled after this State Plan, and include references to it. Scripts to use at the County/Local Area level can be found in the "EAS Scripts and Formats" section of this Plan. Your County/Local Area Plan should then be submitted to your LAECC Chair for inclusion in the State EAS Plan.

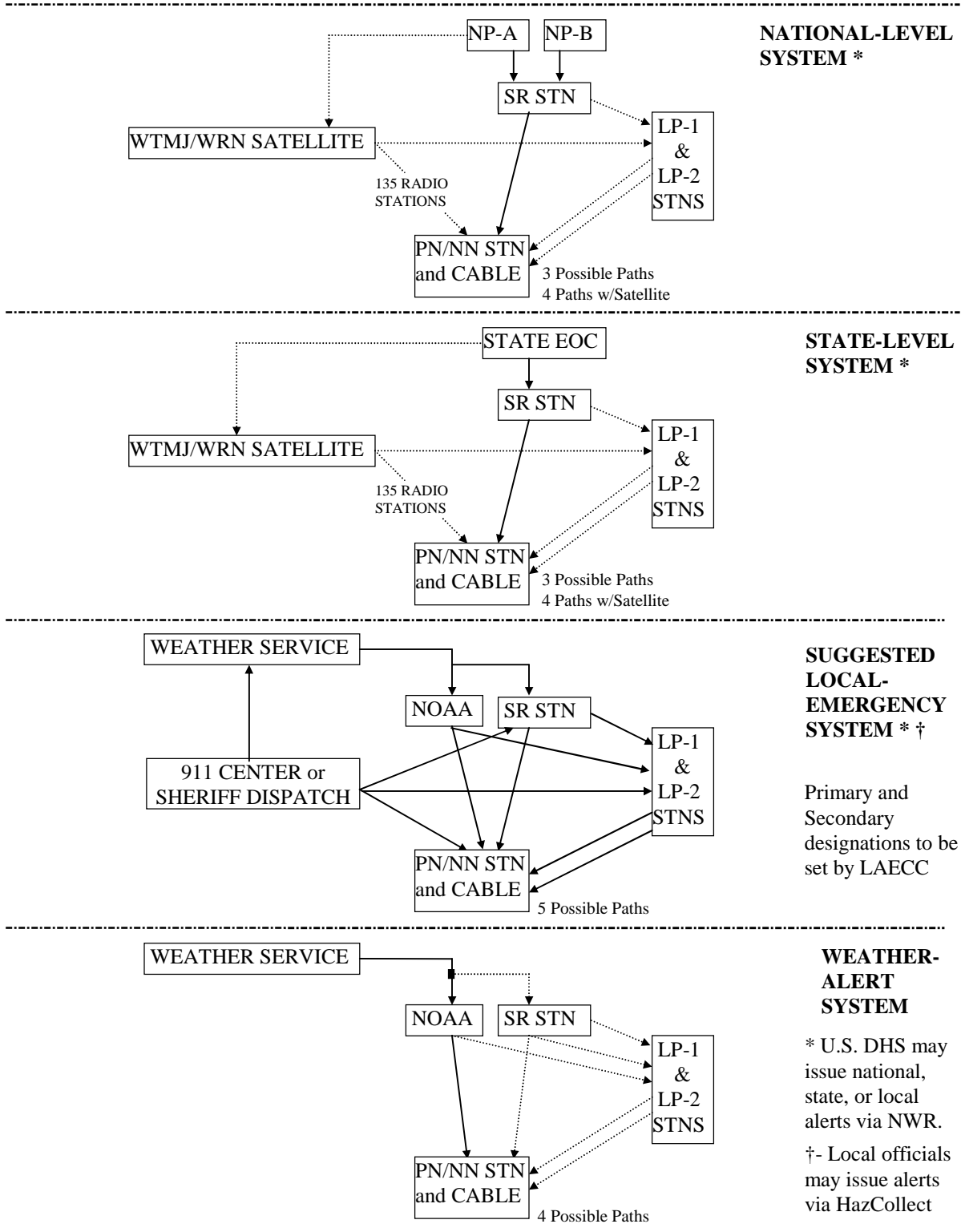
For more details, see "Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts" section.

III. Organization and Concepts of the Wisconsin State EAS

E.) Redundancy of Individual Paths to the Local Broadcaster / Cable Operator

Consult preceding Section (A.) Station Designations and Section (B.) Other Definitions for clarification on sources represented in boxes.

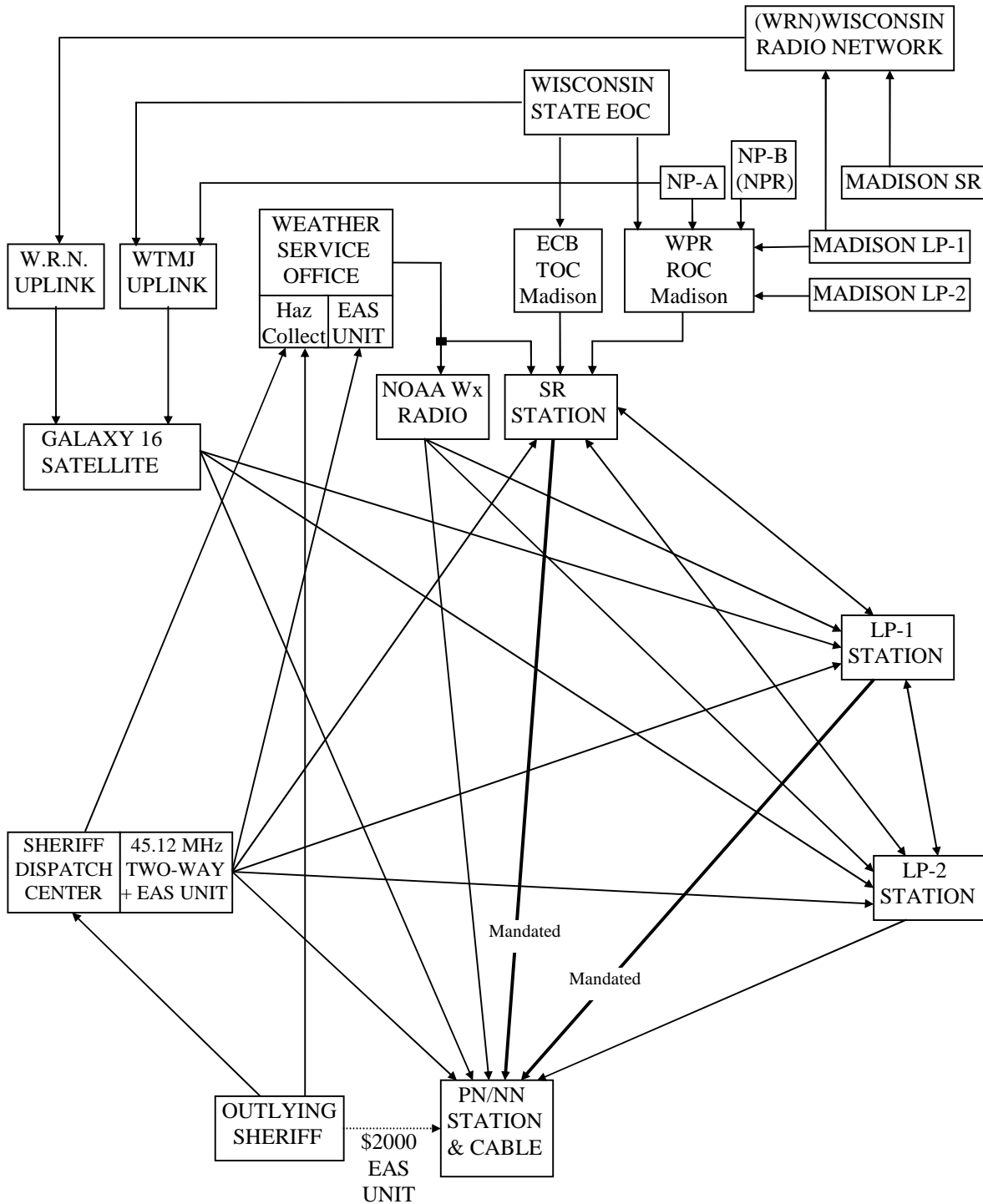
Legend:
 Primary Path = —————>
 Secondary Path =>



III. Organization and Concepts of the Wisconsin State EAS

F.) Combined Map of All State EAS Paths in a typical Local Area

Note: Consult preceding Section (A.) Station Designations and Section (B.) Other Definitions for clarification on sources represented in boxes below.



IV. EAS Header Code Information

A.) EAS Header Code Analysis

An EAS Header Code contains the following elements, sent in the following sequence:

- [Preamble] ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJHHMM-LLLLLLLLL-
- Attention Signal
- Aural, Visual, or Text Message
- [Preamble] NNNN

[Preamble] = (Clears the system) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

ZCZC = (Start of ASCII Code) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

ORG = (Originator Code) - Preset once by user, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See following Section (B.) for code you must use.

EEE = (Event Code) - Determined by user, each time an alert is sent. See following Section (C.) for the only codes to be used in Wisconsin.

PSSCCC = (County-Location Code) - Determined by user, each time an alert is sent. See following Section (D.) for the assigned codes of all Wisconsin counties.

TTTT = (Duration of Alert) - Determined by user, each time an alert is sent.

JJHHMM = (Date/Time-of-Day) - Sent automatically by your Encoder.

LLLLLLLLL = (8-Character ID, Identifying the Broadcaster, Cable TV, Weather Service Office, or Civil Authority operating that Encoder.)
Preset once by user, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See following Section (E.) for format to be followed by all users in constructing their "L-Code".

Attention Signal - Must be sent if aural, visual, or text message is sent.

[Preamble] = (Re-clears the system) - Sent automatically by your Encoder when you initiate the End-of-Message sequence.

NNNN = (End-of-Message Code) - Must be initiated manually at the end of every EAS Alert originated by all sources. A failure of the system will occur if this code is not sent to reset the Decoders of all stations/operators that carried that alert.

B.) Wisconsin Originator Codes

Following are the only Originator Codes to be used by sources in Wisconsin:

WXR - To be used by National Weather Service Offices.

CIV - To be used by Emergency Management, Sheriffs, and all other Civil Authorities.

EAS - To be used by all Broadcasters and Cable TV Operators.

C.) Wisconsin Event Codes

The Wisconsin Event Codes are listed, with definitions, in Appendix C. of this Plan.

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or any of the County/Local Area EAS Plans, Appendix C. contains the only Event Codes to be used in the State of Wisconsin by anyone for any purpose. No codes can be added without FCC approval. County/Local Area EAS Plans which desire to use a code not on this list, should submit that code request to the SECC for FCC approval and subsequent addition to the list. Appendix C. will be maintained as a “Master List” for all Event Codes used in the State of Wisconsin.

D.) Wisconsin County-Location Codes (“PSSCCC”)

The first digit (“P”) can be used to indicate one-ninth of the county code it precedes, in the following pattern:

0 = Entire County

1 = NW	2 = N	3 = NE
4 = W	5 = C	6 = E
7 = SW	8 = S	9 = SE

The remaining 5 digits (“SSCCC”) indicate the county, as listed below:

<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>
Adams	55001	Iowa	55049	Polk	55095
Ashland	55003	Iron	55051	Portage	55097
Barron	55005	Jackson	55053	Price	55099
Bayfield	55007	Jefferson	55055	Racine	55101
Brown	55009	Juneau	55057	Richland	55103
Buffalo	55011	Kenosha	55059	Rock	55105
Burnett	55013	Kewaunee	55061	Rusk	55107
Calumet	55015	La Crosse	55063	St. Croix	55109
Chippewa	55017	Lafayette	55065	Sauk	55111
Clark	55019	Langlade	55067	Sawyer	55113
Columbia	55021	Lincoln	55069	Shawano	55115
Crawford	55023	Manitowoc	55071	Sheboygan	55117
Dane	55025	Marathon	55073	Taylor	55119
Dodge	55027	Marinette	55075	Trempealeau..	55121
Door	55029	Marquette	55077	Vernon	55123
Douglas	55031	Menominee	55078	Vilas	55125
Dunn	55033	Milwaukee	55079	Walworth	55127
Eau Claire	55035	Monroe	55081	Washburn	55129
Florence	55037	Oconto	55083	Washington ..	55131
Fond du Lac..	55039	Oneida	55085	Waukesha	55133
Forest	55041	Outagamie	55087	Waupaca	55135
Grant	55043	Ozaukee	55089	Waushara	55137
Green	55045	Pepin	55091	Winnebago	55139
Green Lake ...	55047	Pierce	55093	Wood	55141

See next page for the Marine Location Codes for the waters of the Great Lakes.

D.) Wisconsin Location Codes (continued)

Marine Location Codes [used by NWS to issue weather alerts for the waters of the Great Lakes]

Southeast Wisconsin EAS Area / Marine Codes		[Oct. 2, 2007 new codes are bolded]
EAS Code	Lake Area it refers to:	
92543	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Sheboygan to Two Rivers	
92643	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Sheboygan to Port Washington	
92644	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Port Washington to Milwaukee	
92645	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Racine	
92646	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Racine to Winthrop Harbor, Illinois	
92669	Lake Michigan from Sheboygan to Port Washington 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92671	Lake Michigan from Port Washington to Milwaukee 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92673	Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Racine 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92675	Lake Michigan from Racine to Winthrop Harbor, Illinois 5NM off shore to midlake	
92760	Entire Lake Michigan open waters	

East Central Wisconsin EAS Area / Marine Codes		[Oct. 2, 2007 new codes are bolded]
EAS Code	Lake Area it refers to:	
92543	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Two Rivers to Sheboygan	
92542	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Sturgeon Bay to Two Rivers	
92541	Nearshore waters of Lake Michigan from Rock Island to Sturgeon Bay	
92567	Lake Michigan from Two Rivers to Sheboygan 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92565	Lake Michigan from Sturgeon Bay to Two Rivers 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92563	Lake Michigan from Rock Island to Sturgeon Bay 5NM off shore to mid lake	
92521	The Bay of Green Bay north of a line from Marinette to Fish Creek	
92522	The Bay of Green Bay south of a line from Marinette to Fish Creek	
92221	The Bay of Green Bay north of a line from Rock Island to Cedar River, Michigan	
92760	Entire Lake Michigan open waters	

Northwest and North Central Wisconsin EAS Areas / Marine Codes		[no changes in Oct. 2007]
EAS Code	Lake Area it refers to:	
91142	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Taconite Harbor to Silver Bay Harbor, Minnesota	
91143	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Silver Bay Harbor to Two Harbors, Minnesota	
91144	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Two Harbors to Duluth, Minnesota	
91145	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Duluth, Minnesota to Port Wing, Wisconsin	
91146	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Port Wing to Sand Island, Wisconsin	
91147	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Sand Island to Bayfield, Wisconsin	
91121	The waters of Chequamegon Bay from Bayfield to Oak Point, Wisconsin	
91148	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Oak Point to Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin	
91241	Nearshore waters of Lake Superior from Saxon Harbor, Wisconsin to Ontonagon, Michigan	
91162	Far open waters of Western Lake Superior	
91263	Far open waters of Central Lake Superior	

Note: Although all EAS unit manufacturers offer an upgrade which includes the Marine Location Codes, not all units will display the complete description of each Lake Code, as above. In any event, the full descriptions are given here in order to aid all EAS users in defining the meanings of these new Marine Location Codes if and when they are received in an NWS alert.

V. EAS Tests

The following requirements regarding both RWT's and RMT's apply to all subject cable operators and all broadcasters, "PN", as well as "NN" stations. Even stations that have elected not to participate in local EAS alerts, must still rebroadcast their local RMT every month. There are some exceptions to these rules. Cable systems with less than 5000 subscribers, Class "D" FM, LPFM, and LPTV stations need not have an EAS Encoder. They must have an EAS Decoder. Thus, these cable systems and stations are exempt from running the weekly digital code RWT test. However, they must retransmit monthly RMT tests as outlined below, minus the EAS Header Codes and Attention Signal. In addition, LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, just as all other TV stations must do. The second exception is for repeater/satellite stations that rebroadcast 100% of their hub station, and FM Translator and TV Translator stations, all of which are exempt from having any EAS equipment.

A.) Required Weekly Test (RWT)

- 1.) Transmission: All broadcasters and cable operators must transmit an RWT once each week at random days and times. There are no time-of-day restrictions. This is a 10.5-second test, consisting only of the EAS Header and End-of-Message Codes. The RWT does not need to be sent during a week that the Required Monthly Test (RMT) is broadcast.
- 2.) Reception: All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a RWT from one of their monitored sources must log receipt of this test. No further action is required.

B.) Required Monthly Test (RMT)

- 1.) Transmission: RMT's are to be originated by staff of the SR stations, NOAA Weather Radio stations, and the State EOC. On the first Wednesday of each month, all other broadcasters and cable operators are to wait for this test and then react as described in (3.) below. These tests shall always use the Event Code "RMT". See next page for Originator Code used by each entity.
- 2.) Scheduling of RMT's / Day-of-Week and Time-of-Day

Due to a consensus among Wisconsin broadcasters at the 1997 WBA EAS Summit:

- All RMT's shall take place on the first Wednesday of each month.
- Time frame and origination of the RMT tests shall adhere to the following format:

MONTH	TIME FRAME	SOURCE	ORIGINATING STAFF
JANUARY	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
FEBRUARY	NITE / 11:50 PM	SR	Wisconsin ECB/TOC Staff
MARCH	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
APRIL	NITE / 11:50 PM	EOC via SR	Wisconsin State EOC Staff
MAY	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
JUNE	NITE / 11:50 PM	SR	Wisconsin ECB/TOC Staff
JULY	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
AUGUST	NITE / 11:50 PM	EOC via SR	Wisconsin State EOC Staff
SEPTEMBER	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
OCTOBER	NITE / 11:50 PM	SR	Wisconsin ECB/TOC Staff
NOVEMBER	DAY / 8:50 AM	NWR	Each NWS Office Staff
DECEMBER	NITE / 11:50 PM	EOC via SR	Wisconsin State EOC Staff

- SR = Test will come from the State Relay station that you monitor. Test originates at Wisconsin ECB Telecommunication Operations Center, and is simulcast on all SR stations.
- NWR = NOAA Weather Radio will originate test. If you do not monitor NWR directly, you will get test relayed from the SR and LP-1 stations you monitor. NWR tests are run independently by each individual NWS office throughout the state.
- EOC via SR = State EOC originates test, delivered via SR stations.

B.) Required Monthly Test (RMT) [Continued]

3.) Reception / Re-transmission of RMT's

All broadcasters and cable operators receiving an RMT test must re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving the test. [For Daytime-only stations receiving a night-time RMT, this test must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of the Daytime-only station's sign-on.]

While broadcasters and cable systems are allowed to delay re-transmission of the RMT for up to 60 minutes, the Wisconsin SECC would encourage broadcasters and cable systems to relay the RMT as soon as programming will allow... reserving the maximum 60-minute limit for only the most unusual circumstances where a break in programming does not occur earlier.

Transmission of this RMT test takes the place of the Required Weekly Test (RWT). Times should be logged for both the receipt and re-transmission of the RMT test. Broadcast and cable management should impress upon their staff that re-transmission of this test is not an option. It is an FCC violation to fail to re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving it. If your EAS Unit has the capability, the best policy may be to set your unit for a 60-minute automatic countdown upon receiving an RMT. If the operator on duty does not send the test manually within that window, the box will do it for him/her when time runs out. Again, however, the Wisconsin SECC encourages broadcasters and cable systems to relay the RMT as soon as programming will allow.

C.) Time-Duration, Originator Codes, and County-Location Codes used for EAS Tests

- RMT Test TIME-DURATION used in the EAS Header Code shall be 60 MINUTES.
- RWT Test TIME-DURATION used in the EAS Header Code shall be at least 15 MINUTES.

ORIGINATOR CODES and COUNTY-LOCATION CODES

Source sending the test:	Originator Code for all EAS tests	RWT Location Codes	RMT Location Codes
NWR stations	WXR	All counties for which the NWR station does weather alerts, as shown in Appendix B. of this Plan.	All counties designated in Appendix B. to be included in that NWR station's RMT.
State EOC via SR stations	CIV	(only closed circuit RWT's are sent)	Location 055000 Entire State of Wisconsin
SR Stations	EAS	All counties in that SR station's Local Area of responsibility.*	Location 055000 Entire State of Wisconsin
LP Stations	EAS	All counties in that LP station's Local Area of responsibility.*	Relayed as received, except for the L-Code.
PN and NN Stations and Cable Operators	EAS	County code for the station's or cable system's City of License, plus other counties in their service area at management discretion.	Relayed as received, except for the L-Code.

* To determine the counties in their Local Area of responsibility, each SR and LP station should consult the "Boundary Map of Wisconsin EAS Local Areas", and/or the Cover Sheet for the "FCC Mapbook", both found in the Appendix of this Plan.

VI. Wisconsin EAS Scripts and Formats

A.) Test Scripts and Formats

When originating EAS tests, the following test scripts and formats shall be used by all Wisconsin broadcasters, cable operators, emergency agencies, and the National Weather Service.

1.) RWT: No script is required for the RWT, but one may be used at management discretion. The entire code-portion of the test takes 10.5 seconds. Format is as follows:

- Stop regular programming
- one-second pause
- Send EAS Header Code 3 times
- one-second pause
- Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
- one-second pause
- Resume normal programming

2.) RMT: The following format should be used by the ECB/TOC and State EOC and National Weather Service staff when originating the RMT Test. All other broadcasters and cable operators will receive the test in this format, and must re-transmit it within 60 minutes in the same format. Format is as follows:

- Stop regular programming
- Optional Intro: “This is a test of the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System.”
- one-second pause
- Send EAS Header Code 3 times [Event Code: RMT, Originator Code: EAS, CIV, or WXR]
- one-second pause
- Send EAS Attention Signal (8 to 25 seconds) [NWS use the 10-second, 1050 Hz Alert Tone.]
- Read Test Script: **“This is a test of the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System. In the event of an emergency, this system would bring you important information. This test is now concluded.”**
- one-second pause
- Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
- one-second pause
- Resume normal programming

Timing Note: The script above can be read in 9-10 seconds. All other elements of the RMT (the Header Codes and an 8-second Attention Signal) take from 19-21 seconds to complete (that length depending on the number of county codes contained in the Header). The goal of writing this short script was to fit the entire test into a 30-second time period. RMT originators should make every attempt to complete this test within 30 seconds. Pre-recording the script at the length needed to achieve this goal would probably be helpful.

Script Note: (Local Area) = SR’s and State EOC: Use the phrase, “State of”.

NWR: Use the name of the Local Area found in this Plan that the NWR Transmitter is located in (such as “Southeast, etc.)

B.) Real-Alert Activation Scripts and Formats

1.) STATE ACTIVATION

The State EOC shall transmit the following messages to all Wisconsin broadcasters and cable operators via the SR station network previously described, following the protocols outlined in the Governor's EAS Activation Procedure - Standard Operating Procedure.

FORMAT FOR AN EAS MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

- Send EAS Header Code 3 times [with Event Code "CEM", and Originator Code "CIV"]
- one-second pause
- Send message, such as:
 - “This is an activation of the State of Wisconsin Emergency Alert System.
This is not a test. The Office of the Governor will give a statement regarding _____ (describe situation) at _____ (time).
Broadcast stations and the public should tune to their local Wisconsin Public Radio station at that time to hear and re-broadcast the Governor's message.
To repeat...” [Repeat announcement once.]
- one-second pause
- Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
- one-second pause

Following this message...

Broadcast stations should prepare to re-broadcast the Governor's message via their local State Relay (SR) station.

At the appointed time, broadcasters should put their local SR station on the air for the Governor's message.

THERE WILL BE NO EAS CODES SENT PRECEDING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is most likely he will go longer than the 2 minutes allowed by EAS, so we have elected to send only the preliminary advisory as an EAS event. The actual address will be sent as a non-EAS event, to avoid truncating the message.

B.) Real-Alert Activation Scripts and Formats (Continued)

2.) LOCAL AREA ACTIVATION

Areas that have developed a specific Local Area EAS Plan will have their own Activation Format presented in their Local Area Plan. The following is a suggested Local Area Activation Format for general use by Areas that have not developed a specific EAS Plan.

- Stop regular programming
- Optional Intro: “We interrupt our programming to activate the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System. Important information will follow.” (0:05)
- one-second pause
- Send EAS Header Code 3 times (Use appropriate Event Code from the list and the definitions provided in “Wisconsin Event Codes” Appendix C. of this Plan.)
- one-second pause
- Send EAS Attention Signal (8 to 25 seconds)
- Activation Announcement: “We interrupt our regular programming to activate the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System. At the request of (Emergency Agency), all EAS stations in (Local Area) Wisconsin should re-broadcast the following (Type of Alert/Matches Event Code) Announcement. This is the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System. Important information will follow.” (0:25)
- Broadcast emergency message.
- Termination Announcement: “This is the (Local Area) Wisconsin Emergency Alert System. All (Local Area) Wisconsin EAS stations are requested to re-broadcast the preceding announcement, which was issued by (Emergency Agency). We now resume normal programming.” (0:15)
- one-second pause
- Send EAS End-of-Message Code 3 times
- one-second pause
- Resume normal programming

VII. Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts

Users of EAS alerts are encouraged to verify alerts with a second source, especially when the validity of an EAS alert is in question.

A.) Overview of State Relay (SR) Station Participation in the EAS

By accepting their EAS Designation, SR Stations have agreed to the following:

- Sources to be monitored: All Mandated and Optional (“Agreed”) sources shown for each SR station in the Monitoring Assignment Tables of this Plan.
- Counties of Responsibility: Consult COVERSHEET of FCC Mapbook at end of this Plan to determine the “Counties of Responsibility” of each SR Station.
- EAS Tests: When originating the RWT test, the Header Code should contain all of the SR Station’s “Counties of Responsibility”. The RMT should use the (055000) State code.
- EAS Alerts to be re-broadcast: A received EAS alert with the following Event Codes for any of the SR Station’s “Counties of Responsibility” should be re-broadcast by the SR Station:

TOR	Tornado Warning	As well as these National Codes:	
FFW	Flash Flood Warning	EAN	Emergency Action Notification
CEM	Civil Emergency Message	EAT	Emergency Action Termination
TOA	Tornado Watch*	NIC	National Information Center
FFA	Flash Flood Watch*	As well as the State Code:	
SVR	Severe Thunderstorm Warning*	CEM, with Location Code 055000	
SVA	Severe Thunderstorm Watch*	* = Optional	
- SR Stations have also agreed to re-broadcast all DHS and HazCollect alerts.

B.) Overview of Local Primary (LP-1 and LP-2) Station Participation in the EAS

By accepting their EAS Designation, LP-1 and LP-2 Stations have agreed to the following:

- Sources to be monitored: All Mandated and Optional (“Agreed”) sources shown for each LP station in the Monitoring Assignment Tables of this Plan.
- Counties of Responsibility: Consult COVERSHEET of FCC Mapbook at end of this Plan to determine the “Counties of Responsibility” of each LP Station.
- EAS Tests: When originating the RWT test, the Header Code should contain all of the LP Station’s “Counties of Responsibility”.
- EAS Alerts to be re-broadcast: A received EAS alert with the following Event Codes for any of the LP Station’s “Counties of Responsibility” should be re-broadcast by the LP Station:

TOR	Tornado Warning	As well as the State Code:
FFW	Flash Flood Warning	CEM, with Location Code 055000
CEM	Civil Emergency Message	
- LP Stations are strongly encouraged to re-broadcast all DHS and HazCollect alerts.

C.) Overview of National Weather Service Participation in the EAS

NWS personnel should issue EAS Weather Alerts via the NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS), and on NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) using the NOAA-SAME/EAS Codes. As of June 2004, NWR will also be relaying alerts issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In 2007, NWR will add HazCollect alerts, originated by local Emergency Management officials. Pursuant to the December, 1996 NWS EAS Policy Statement:

Current EAS Participation of NOAA Weather Radio (NWR):

- Each NWR station shall send an EAS Required Weekly Test (RWT) once each week.
- Each NWR station shall send an EAS Required Monthly Test (RMT) containing the Location Codes and per the schedule shown in the “EAS Tests” section of this Plan.

Future EAS Participation of NOAA Weather Radio (NWR):

- Any EAS Units supplied to NWS should be installed on the NWR program console, in order to receive and re-broadcast local, non-weather EAS alerts over Weather Radio.

D.) Overview of Emergency Services Participation in the EAS

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed so that agencies with an emergency message need transmit that message only once, and it will be received by all area broadcasters and cable operators simultaneously.

As of 2007, Emergency Managers can log on to a FEMA website to send a local EAS message to area broadcasters and cable operators via NOAA Weather Radio using a system called HazCollect. For details, contact your local NWS Office shown in Appendix B of this Plan.

In addition, a low-band two-way radio frequency, 45.12 MHz, has been reserved statewide for individual counties to send EAS alerts to local broadcasters and cable operators. In order to generate this EAS message for transmission to broadcasters and cable operators, a device called an EAS Encoder is needed. This unit is then fed to your two-way radio, over which it will be received by local broadcasters and cable operators and will then automatically trigger their EAS Decoders to deliver your message. State EPCRA funding, which covers 80% of the cost of these items, is available to every county. Homeland Security funds may also be available.

An existing county frequency which broadcasters already have a receiver for could also be used for this purpose. However, that frequency would most likely not be monitored in your surrounding counties. The idea of the Statewide EAS Channel is that all broadcasters and cable operators can buy one receiver, and receive alerts from all surrounding counties. If you use an existing county frequency to reach your local broadcasters and cable operators, you are encouraged to also send the alerts on the Statewide EAS Channel. In that way it will be available in your surrounding counties as well.

Once you get an EAS Encoder, you will be able to alert your area broadcasters and cable operators directly. You can go one step further by purchasing a unit that has an EAS Decoder as well as an Encoder. By hooking up receivers to the EAS Decoder, you can verify that your local broadcasters are indeed rebroadcasting any EAS Alerts you originate, watching them print out as they are retransmitted. You can also connect any standard NOAA Weather Radio to the EAS Decoder to have it print out all weather alerts for your area.

When this HazCollect capability or two-way radio link is completed, a County/Local Area EAS Plan should be written to detail the procedures to be followed. It can be modeled after this State Plan, and include references to it. Scripts to use at the County/Local Area level can be found in the "EAS Scripts and Formats" section of this Plan. Your County/Local Area Plan should then be submitted to your LAECC Chair for inclusion in the State EAS Plan.

Appendix C. of this Plan contains a definition for each non-weather EAS Event Code. These definitions were developed by the federal government (NWS), and should be an aid to local officials in selecting proper EAS Event Codes when issuing alerts. The Wisconsin SECC recommends that these definitions now be included in all Local EAS Plans.

A WORD OF CAUTION: Emergency Services agencies have acquired a valuable new tool in gaining direct access to all area broadcasters and cable operators via the EAS. However, if not used prudently, you put yourself in danger of losing this tool. Broadcasters and cable operators are expecting the EAS to be used only for life-threatening emergencies. Keep in mind two things. First, some broadcasters and cable operators have their EAS Decoders set on Automatic Mode. There is no one there to screen your message and decide if it should be aired. They are depending on you to only send an EAS Alert for a very serious emergency. The first time you trigger the system for a frivolous event, you will lose the confidence of your area broadcasters and cable operators. The second thing to remember is that broadcasters and cable operators participate in the local-level EAS on a voluntary basis. No one can force them to carry your EAS Alerts. Maintain a good relationship with your local broadcasters and cable operators, and they will come through for you in a crisis.

VIII. Guidance for All Users in Programming their EAS Decoders in Wisconsin

This section is provided to aid users of the EAS, primarily broadcasters and cable operators, in programming the Event Codes, Originator Codes, County-Location Codes, and Modes of Operation into their EAS Decoder. This information can also be of value to Emergency Services personnel who are making use of the Decoder section in their EAS gear.

A.) Initial set-up of EAS Encoder

The following parameters must be programmed into a new EAS Encoder:

- Programming your EAS “L-Code” (Also called, “Station Identification” or “Call Sign”)
 - See “Wisconsin L-Code Formats” section of this Plan for guidance.
- Programming your EAS Originator Code
 - See “Wisconsin Originator Codes” section of this Plan for guidance.
- Programming your County-Location Code (also called, “Local Area” or “Station FIPS Code”)
 - This entry determines the code(s) used in transmitting your Required Weekly Test (RWT), and the code(s) your unit will react to when receiving a Required Monthly Test (RMT). You must program the county of your City of License. You may program additional counties in your “service area”. SR and LP Station have special requirements regarding the County-Location Codes they send. Those stations should consult the “Guidance for Originators and Users of EAS Alerts” section of this Plan.

B.) Programming for Incoming Alerts

Programming your EAS Decoder to react to incoming alerts involves four elements:

Which Originator Codes and Event Codes you want it to respond to, which Counties those events should apply to, and what Mode of Operation you want it to respond in.

1.) Modes of Operation

All EAS Decoders must be capable of at least Manual and Automatic Operation. Some manufacturers also offer Timed (Countdown) Modes.

Manual Operation: Your EAS gear will only notify you of any incoming EAS Alert that you have programmed it to respond to. Your operator must push a button to cause the Alert to be re-transmitted on your station/cable system.

Automatic Operation: This type of operation would normally be used with a Program Interrupt connection on the EAS Unit. Your on-air audio and/or video is “looped through” the EAS Unit so that the unit can interrupt the audio/video when necessary. In Automatic Operation, when the EAS Decoder receives an EAS Alert that you have programmed it to respond to, it immediately interrupts your programming to transmit the EAS Alert.

Timed Operation: Under this mode of operation, when the EAS Decoder receives an EAS Alert that you have programmed it to respond to, it will begin a preset countdown to automatic interrupt. The idea is for your operator to run the EAS Alert on the air manually at his earliest convenience. If the Alert is not run by the time the preset countdown time expires, the EAS gear will take over and do it for him. The same could apply to a broadcast automation system, where the automation system should insert the received Alert in the next commercial break. If it fails to do that, the EAS gear will interrupt to transmit the Alert at the end of the time-out.

Some EAS gear can be programmed to respond to different Alerts in different Modes, such as responding to all Weather Watches in Manual Mode, and all Weather Warnings in Automatic Mode. The Required Monthly Test (RMT), which must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt, could be programmed for Timed Mode with a 60-minute countdown. This would give your operator the opportunity to run the RMT himself at a break in his show. However, if he forgets, the EAS gear would then do it for him to prevent you from committing an FCC Violation.

Broadcasters using “Unattended Operation” must run their EAS gear in Automatic Mode.

2.) Event Codes You Must Program into Your EAS Decoder

The FCC requires that broadcasters and cable operators program their EAS Decoders to react to:

- “EAN” (National EAS Activation)
- “EAT” (National EAS Termination)
- “RMT” (Required Monthly Test) containing your County of License code.
- “RMT” (Required Monthly Test) containing the Entire State of Wisconsin Code (055000)***
- “RWT” (Required Weekly Test) containing your County of License code.

3.) Suggested Programming Sequence for Setting Up Your EAS Decoder

The following is an example of the list of events that you might enter into your EAS Decoder:

SEE APPENDIX C. FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF EVENT CODES AND PRIORITIES.

Event	Description	Originator Code	County Code*	Operation Mode**
EAN	National EAS Activation	N.A.	Not Applicable	Automatic/Immediate
EAT	National EAS Termination	N.A.	Not Applicable	Automatic/Immediate
NIC	National Info. Center	N.A.	Not Applicable	Manual
RMT	Required Monthly Test	EAS WXR CIV	Your County of License + (055000)*** Entire State of Wisconsin	Timed Mode / with 60-Minute countdown
RWT	Required Weekly Test	ALL	Your County of License	Manual (for logging)
TOR FFW	Tornado Warning and Flash Flood Warning	WXR	All Counties in your Area	Timed Mode / with 5-Minute countdown
CAE	Child Abduction Emergency	CIV	See Amber Alert Plan****	Automatic
CEM	Civil Emergency Message Use: State EAS Activation, Likely DHS, possible local.	CIV	Your County of License + (055000)*** Entire State of Wisconsin	Automatic
	Likely DHS use, and possible local / HazCollect use:			
CDW	Civil Danger Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
ADR	Administrative Message	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
	Possible DHS use, and/or possible local / HazCollect use:			
HMW	Hazardous Materials Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
NUW	Nuclear Power Plant Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
RHW	Radiological Hazard Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
EVI	Immediate Evacuation	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
LAE	Local Area Emergency	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
SPW	Shelter In Place Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
FRW	Fire Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
LEW	Law Enforcement Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
EQW	Earthquake Warning	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic
TOE	911 Telephone Outage Emerg	CIV	All Counties in your Area	Automatic

COUNTY CODE * = Some EAS Units give you the option to link certain Event Codes to certain Counties, while other equipment will respond to any match between the list of Events and list of Counties you program into it.

OPERATION MODE ** = Some EAS Units allow you to assign the Mode of Operation you want each programmed alert to respond in. Other equipment sets the overall Mode of Operation from the front panel, which is then the mode that all programmed alerts respond in.

*** = Some EAS units (such as TFT) must be programmed with the 055000 code to respond to a State Test or Alert, other units (such as Sage) will respond to a State Test or Alert without 055000 programmed in. If your unit does not need the 055000, it is best to leave it out so your unit will not respond to errant tests from outside your Local Area.

**** = Wisconsin Amber Alert Plan is at: www.amberalertwisconsin.org/content/overview.asp